

As early as 1930, Jewish European farmers derived only 11 percent of their total income (including nonagricultural income) from cereals, while the corresponding figure for Arab peasants was 52 percent.<sup>119</sup> These figures are, of course, a reflection of the various degree of importance the cultivation of wheat and *durra* occupied in the lives of its growers, which was largely determined by the availability of resources at their disposal.

For Arab peasants, wheat and *durra* were the main staple food crops that they had to have every single year. On the other hand, as has been noted, Jewish European farmers “grow wheat only where they cannot irrigate or as one crop in the extended rotation.”<sup>120</sup> In this vein, it is worth noting that Jewish European output of *all* cereals provided only 9 percent of the total cereal consumption of urban Jewish Europeans in 1938-1939 and 7 percent in 1944-1945, while the remainder was mostly imported.<sup>121</sup> By the end of the Mandate, the above-mentioned income figures from cereals must have decreased<sup>122</sup> as the area, output, and value of other crops increased, but much more so for Jewish European farmers because of the continuous growth in mixed farming.

Another important difference between Jewish European farmers and Arab peasants was the average yield per *dunum* for wheat and *durra*, although in both

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<sup>119</sup>Horowitz and Hinden, 40-1; Johnson-Crosbie Report, 14.

<sup>120</sup>Nathan et al., 459-60.

<sup>121</sup>Calculated from table in Gurevich, *Handbook*, 176.

<sup>122</sup>Data are insufficient to derive exact figures.