

cases, there was no irrigation of fields. In the case of wheat,¹²³ Jewish European farms yielded more than ninety kilograms per *dunum*, while Arab peasants yielded less than sixty kilograms per *dunum*.¹²⁴ The source of this difference in yield was the modern methods of production, namely the heavy use of fertilizers, the extended system of crop rotation, and improved seeds—all of which were available to the Jewish European farmers, but only in a very limited degree to the Arab peasants as will be shown in the section on methods of production.

In addition, there was the difference in the degree of mechanization in the cultivation of wheat and *durra* (as well as in all other cereals), where the Jewish European farms were highly mechanized¹²⁵ as in the use of tractors and combines, while rarely used on Arab lands. However, the Arab wheat cultivator faced not only the calamities of nature, debt, lack of resources to improve land productivity, and insufficient government support, but also contradictory government policies.

Article 18 of the Mandate, besides stipulating that there should be no trade discrimination against members of the League of Nations, gave the government the

¹²³No similar figures could be derived for *durra* because aggregate data were not broken down between the two “communities” for sufficient years, but available information suggests a similar gap in output per *dunum*.

¹²⁴Nathan et al., 460; for different but close estimates, see Johnson-Crosbie Report, 8, 30, and Brown, “Agriculture,” 128.

¹²⁵In the mid-thirties, the proportional use of tractors on the Jewish European collective farms was comparable to that of the U.S. farms; see Horowitz and Hinden, 42.