

55. See 'Report on the Administration of Palestine and Trans-Jordan for the year 1929' (Colonial No.47 of 1930), p.7. All the death sentences were commuted with the exception of three sentences on Arabs who were hanged on 17 June 1930.
56. The Communist manifesto referred to earlier, quoted one of the Jewish dailies as saying 'The Jewish Yishuv is a part of the British Empire. The Jewish Community is a British position in the country, and must be protected as such. The spilt (Jewish) blood is the price which is paid to England for her assistance in building the JNH'.
57. See Chancellor to Passfield, 21 September 1929, CO 733/175, p.3.
58. See *ibid.*, Enclosure IV to XII.
59. See Memorandum by the Executive Committee to the H.Cr.1 October 1929, CO 733/175.
60. Chancellor to Passfield, 5 October 1929, CO 733/175.
61. *Ibid.*
62. *Ibid.* Two weeks later the Executive requested that Jewish immigration be suspended until the Commission of Enquiry had submitted their recommendations. See 'Meeting of interview of the Arab Executive with the High Commissioner', 17 October 1929, CO 733/163, p.10.
63. *Ibid.*, Enclosure II, p.1.
64. Cabinet, 'Situation in Palestine', 28 November 1929, CO 733/17 p.4.
65. *Ibid.*, p.3.
66. Chancellor to Passfield, 12 October 1929, CO 733/163, Enclosure II, p.3.
67. Passfield to Shaw, 19 September 1929, CO 733/176
68. H.Cr. to Colonial Secretary, 12 October 1929, CO 733/175.
69. *Ibid.*
70. Chancellor to Passfield, 19 October 1929, CO 733/163, Enclosure I, p.4.
71. *Ibid.*, p.5.
72. 'Situation in Palestine', 28 November 1929, *op.cit.*
73. H.Cr. to Colonial Secretary, 19 October, CO 733/163.
74. *Ibid.*, p.5.
75. *ibid.*, p.6.
76. Same to Same, 23 October 1929, CO 733/163.
77. Mogannam, *The Arab Woman*, *op.cit.*, p.70.
78. 'Situation in Palestine', 28 November 1929, *op.cit.*, p.6.
79. *Ibid.*
80. *Ibid.*, p.7.
81. *Ibid.*, p.8.
82. Departmental Note, 23 September 1929, CO 733/175, p.2.
83. See Lettets from Philby to Passfield, 1 November 1929, CO 733/175.
84. See Extract from *The Jewish Guardian*, 29 November 1929, CO 733/175, p.1.

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PRELUDE TO REVOLUTION: 1930-1935

In January 1930, Chancellor reported to Lord Passfield, the Colonial Secretary, that as a consequence of the recent outbreaks 'a wave of Pan Arab nationalist sentiment has swept over Palestine and the neighbouring Arab countries, and it is certain that the political situation will never again be as it was, or appeared to be, before last August'.¹

The reference to Pan Arab nationalist sentiment was indicative of Chancellor's awareness of the impending radical change in the Palestinians' political outlook. The Palestinians' political strategy would no longer be confined to resisting Jewish colonisation but would also aim at attaining national independence and getting rid of British rule.

Prior to the 1929 disturbances the Palestinians were alarmed at the revival of the Zionist threat in the wake of the World Jewish Congress of July 1929, when the agreement between Zionist and non-Zionist Jews committed the latter to contribute funds to promote the establishment of a JNH in Palestine. Far from protecting the Arabs from the renewed Zionist threat the Government were committed to help Zionist immigration and land settlement. The attitude of the Palestine Administration and the Arab clashes with the Police during the summer of 1929 strengthened the hand of the Palestinian Arab radicals who advocated violent opposition to the British Mandate, as an effective means of preventing Zionist hegemony in Palestine.

Indicative of the New Palestinian mood and the profound effect of the events of 1929, was the growth of an armed band of guerrillas operating in the Safad-Acre-Samakh region. The idea of organising armed bands to fight against Zionism and the Mandate was entertained during the hot summer of 1929. The band itself was composed, initially, of twenty-seven persons who participated conspicuously in the August outbreaks and, had, as a result, to take refuge in the hills near the Syrian frontier.

The existence of an armed band waging guerrilla operations against British troops and police as well as Zionist settlers was both novel and significant. Although largely ignored and overlooked by most of the published books on the modern history of Palestine, including those of Darwaza and Sifri, a good account of that movement was provided by Chancellor.² In his 'Survey' Professor Arnold Toynbee maintained that these armed bands were 'quickly broken up with the assistance of the