

and Six.

However, it is not only the similarities between the Palestinian case and other experiences of capitalism under colonial settler forms of rule which will be emphasized, but the differences as well.

This research will demonstrate that, contrary to the generally accepted assumption that settler colonial forms of rule function solely, or primarily, as economic mechanisms to enhance capitalism, Zionism in Palestine assumed varied roles. Zionist colonialism, some authors argue, is distinguished from the Rhodesian experience in that it attached more importance to political and ideological considerations than to economic considerations or capitalist profits (Ryan, 1974; Bshir, 1978). Comparing Zionism with Apartheid's policies of employment, Sheila Ryan observed: "Zionism is distinguished by its refusal to use "native" labour in Palestine when it was more profitable to employ the Arab, not the immigrant, labourers." The "...reasons for flouting the profit principle in employment," she suggested "...were astute and political..." (Ryan, 1974: 3-4).

The policy of forfeiting short term economic gains for long term political considerations, this study will show was not limited to the Zionist exclusivist slogan of "Jewish Labour," fully discussed in Chapter Six. The policy of "Jewish Land" employed early in the 1920s had far reaching implications on the nature and character of production relations in Palestine (see Chapter Three). It will also be revealed in Chapter five that the basic social and economic premise of the "Kibbutz" form of Jewish settlement was sacrificed for long term considerations of a political and strategic nature.

Taken at face value, these forces appear to be contrary to the