

the labor required for this Department..Even if Jewish immigration were to cease altogether, there would be no difficulty in obtaining the personnel necessary to complete these undertakings. (22)

Unemployment among Arabs working in the Jewish private settlements was also widespread, estimated in 1930 at 52.9 per cent (Sussman, 1974:38).

Increasing proletarianization and peasant migration to the towns; the influx of Jewish settlers to Palestine; employment restrictions on indigenous Palestinian workers; and deteriorating economic conditions largely affected by the 1929 World Depression, the following will further prove, were all instrumental in accelerating unemployment during the 1930s.

Unemployment among the indigenous Palestinians during the 1930s was very serious particularly among urban proletarians. In Jaffa alone in late 1935, unemployed workers were estimated at 2,270, reaching 4,000 in early 1936. High figures were also recorded for Haifa and Qalqilia; 4,500 and 1,300 respectively. Altogether unemployment within the urban Arab labor force, particularly among construction and industry workers, was put at 25,000, with some cities such as Nazareth, Ramallah and Beit Lahem reaching a rate of 75 per cent. (23)

Unemployment within the indigenous agricultural sector was also high during the 1930s, reaching 66.3 per cent in 1936 (Sussman, 1974:38).

Authors who claim that unemployment did not affect the Jewish population often support their claim by pointing to the influx of Jewish capital to Palestine, particularly after 1930. What these authors, however, ignore is the fact that it was not only capital which was entering Palestine. Alongside the capitalist settlers, there