

Table 3: Immigration Classification During the 1920s. (24)

Year	Total Immigrants	Money Owners	Students	Workers	Dependents
1922	7844	1365	-----	3310	3169
1923	7421	1002	-----	4371	2048
1924	12856	5319	-----	5343	2194
1925	33801	11923	-----	1616	5717
1926	13081	1676	105	9102	2198
1927	2713	414	45	1311	943
1928	2178	792	53	708	625
1929	5249	739	71	3585	854
1930	4944	479	64	3436	965
Total:	90087	23709	338	32782	18713

Source: Gertz, (ed.) *Statistical Handbook of Jewish Palestine*, Jerusalem, 1947, p. 103 in Elias Saed, 1969:pp.41-42

As demonstrated in Tables 2 and 3, the number of Jewish immigrants who entered Palestine during the 1930s had by far exceeded that during the 1920s. Moreover, further pressure on the economy was also exerted by the imbalanced distribution of settlers over the years. For example, from a yearly average of 4,555 Jewish immigrants entering Palestine between 1930-31, the number of immigrants in 1932 rose to 9,553. In a two year period only, between 1933-35, 132 thousand legal and about 20-30 thousand illegal Jewish immigrants entered the country (Saed,E., 1969:37).

In addition to its overall small scale, immigration during the 1920s was largely a middle class phenomenon. Of these immigrants (Table 2), 26.2 per cent, defined as "money owners", were described as small business men (Saed,E. 1969:41; Gozansky, 1986:106) and 36.4 per cent as independent workers. In contrast, however, the large-scale immigration during the 1930s was characterized by two extreme classes: the capitalist class, defined as "owners of P.L.1,000 or over" comprising 11.1 per cent of the total immigrants and the workers and