

European (Jewish). On the other hand, the Zionist colonial settler policies aimed at the total ruination of the Palestinian social relations by replacing the indigenous Palestinian labour force with a Jewish settler one.

Also proven, in this chapter was the inadequacy of the argument that migrant labour power is particularly advantageous for the reproduction and expansion of capitalism because it is both cheap and unorganized. However, as demonstrated earlier, cheap labour power is not an attribute only of the class of migrant labourers. Full proletariat whose only means of survival were obtained by selling their labour power, can also be used as cheap labourers.

Racial discrimination can be employed as a mechanism to maintain and reproduce the same class, i.e., the migrant labourers. However, in the Palestinian case, it also resulted in the creation of more proletarians. At the same time, these newly formed proletarians were exploited as if they were still half-peasants half-proletariat.

It is this contradictory nature of capital which was characteristic of the Palestinian colonial experience. Its economic deprivation, political suppression and the racial discrimination practiced against it, this chapter has shown, have all stimulated the growth of the indigenous labour movement, the development of the working class ideology and the working class struggle. The economic history of Palestine was not only one of colonialism, exploitation and subjugation, but also one of anti-colonial, anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist resistance.