

See a letter by R.E.H Crosby, Chief Secretary, District Commissioner, Southern District, dated, 29, Nov. 1933, Enclosure no. 111, 1954, CO 733/250/1 File no. 720411.

52) In his testimony to the "Royal Commission" of 1937, George Mansour, an Arab union leader, stated:

The Histadrut forced the Cement and stone factories near Haifa to fire Arab workers..Although it was the Arab workers who built these industries with their blood -three Arab workers died in work related accidents and others were permanently injured- tens of workers were fired in 1936.

See "Testimony of George Mansour", op.cit., p. 302.

53) Ibid., p. 297.

54) See my "Colonialism and National Liberation Movements: An analysis of the Palestinian Struggle between 1920-40", unpublished manuscript, presented at the Learned Society, Guelph, Canada, June, 1984.

55) Ibid., For an elaborate account of the events of the 1936-39 Revolution, see Kalkas, B. "a Chronicle of Events", in Abu-Lughud, E. (ed.) The Transformation of Palestine (Northwestern University Press, Evanston: 1971) pp. 237-270.

56) "Exerpts from the Shaw Commission", in CO 733/177/4.

57) See Budeiri, M. op.cit., pp. 197-226.

58) On the interventionist role of the Histadrut in various Arab strikes, see, Budeiri, op.cit.,

59) The growth of the workers' organizational movement during the 1930s began to threaten the political power of the traditional leadership. In the same period, two political parties were established: the Independence Party headed by the Hussayni family; and the Opposition Party headed by the Nashashibi's. These parties were involved in desrupting independent trade unions and attempting to