

the Zionist movement, we argue, found its expression, in the main, in the two most important socio-economic institutions of the "Kibbutz" and the "Histadrut". Viewed from this perspective, the "Kibbutz" (Chapter V) and the "Histadrut" (Chapter VI) were seen as essential mechanisms for the materialization of the long term political/national ends of the Zionist movement in Palestine. Moreover, so far as the real character and working of these institutions are concerned, our study demonstrates that the "Kibbutz" and the "Histadrut" were not operating separately from or outside the wider socio-economic system but, rather, from within as an integral part of the developing capitalist structure. By tending to the fairly complex nature of the Zionist settler movement in Palestine, and going beyond the mere short term economic interests, this study has highlighted the historical specificity of this movement pointing out its historical parallels and variance as well.

Finally, this study does not claim to provide final answers to all complex issues it raises. In fact, as with most historical research, this one was not without some difficulties and limitations. Unreliability of government censuses compounded with the specific problem that all censuses on rural Palestine were conducted with the aim of perfecting taxation system, have placed some limitations on our treatment of Palestine rural classes. A similar data source problem was also evident during our research of the issue of unemployment. The latter problem as British officials admitted, lay in that "There exist no official machinery for the registration of unemployed workers or for the collection of statistics of unemployment" (Survey of Palestine, 1945-46, Ch. XVII, p. 733).

Before I conclude, I wish to point to two issues which, within the