

93. Esco, Vol. II, op.cit., p. 1127.
94. Jewish Frontier, op.cit., pp. 308-309.
95. According to Joel Beinen, MERIP Reports, No. 55, 1977: the Socialist Workers' Party (Mifleget Poalim Socialistit - MPS), which adhered to the Borochovist theory "proletarian Zionism", collapsed and its pro-Comintern remnants formed the Palestine Communist Party (PKP), whose first congress was held in September, 1922. In February, 1924, the PKP was formally recognized as a member of the Communist International and a decision for the "Arabization" of the PKP was made by the Comintern, formulated as follows:

"The future of the Party is in its territorialization. Until now, the Party was composed of immigrant Jews. In the future, it must become a Party of Arab workers, to which Jews can belong who have acclimated and rooted themselves in the Palestinian conditions, people who know Arabic."

Two months later, the Histadrut expelled the PKP's workers for "subversive activities." This forced the Party to turn more towards the Palestine Arabs. The Party tried to re-enter the Histadrut by establishing Ihud (Unity) Clubs in 1926 and in the elections of that year, the Party demonstrated increasing strength. In 1927, the first Palestine Arab was sent by the PKP to study in the Moscow University of the Toilers of the East. From October, 1929-1934, the PKP's work was implementing the Arabization decision of the Comintern. Many Arabs were sent to study in Moscow in order to train Arab cadres and leaders for the Party.

It was necessary for the PKP to concentrate its efforts on the Arab population, "as it was not able to fully realize the fruits of its efforts in the Jewish working class. Whenever Jewish immigrants were won away from Zionism, their reason for being in Palestine was eliminated -- all the more so if economic conditions were harsh, as in the late 1920s."

For further details, see also Z. Lockman, "The Left in Israel: Zionism vs. Socialism," MERIP Reports, No. 49, July, 1976.

96. Nathan, op.cit., p. 297.
97. According to Nathan, op.cit., pp. 326-327, most capital available in Palestine during the Mandate came from import, not from accumulation on a local scale. The domestic Palestinian economy made no net savings. Indeed, in most years, the Palestinian economy dissaved on a substantial scale; its net investment was less than its capital import.