

between 1931-33, the daily wage paid to an Arab agricultural laborer was 80-120 mils for an average of 10 hours a day, compared to 175-200 mils received by a Jewish laborer doing the same job for 8 hours only. (9)

In the Jewish private settlements, Arab workers were given the lowest paid jobs while the more skilled, better paying jobs were reserved for the Jewish workers. An examination of the wages of Jewish and Arab workers in 1929 reveals the following: Out of all Jewish workers employed in the private settlements, the majority or 61.7 per cent were paid 200-299 mils per day; 18.4 per cent received 150-199 mils a day; 15.4 per cent received 300-499 mils per day; 2.6 per cent received 450 mils and over, and only 2.2 per cent of the Jewish agricultural force received the daily wages of 0-149 mils. (10) In contrast, for the same year the highest daily wage paid for an Arab agricultural worker was 250-300 mils per day. This was paid to tractor mechanics, a job held by very few Arabs. (11)

Arab workers in almost all occupations were paid much less than Jewish workers. Wage differentials were a systematic phenomenon throughout the economy during British period. The following tables show the differences in wages received by Arab and Jewish laborers between 1931 and 1938.