

* Average daily working hours, for an Arab worker is 8 to 10, while for a Jewish worker fixed at 8 hour.

In all occupations with both Jewish and Arab labourers, the Arab wage was at least half of that received by the Jewish worker. In "unskilled" construction labour where the majority of Arab workers were concentrated, the average daily wage received by an Arab worker throughout 1931-38 was 156 mils, compared to 294 mils or over 188 per cent more received by the Jewish labourer. (Table 1) Considering the fact that the Arab labourer spent an average of 2 extra hours on the job, the rate of wage discrimination and consequently of the Arab labourer's exploitation was even higher.

A striking phenomenon in this table was the rate of discrimination in some low paying jobs such as cigarette packing. Due to the low wages paid in this industry Jewish male workers shunned this occupation. This industry, therefore, predominantly employed indigenous Arab male and female workers who out of sheer economic necessity were forced to consider any job offer. A 1936 report on the largest tobacco factory in Nazareth which had about 400 workers revealed that most workers were composed of "Arab children, women and elder men". (12) According to the Report, workers in this factory spent, in average, 13 hours per day, receiving an average of 50-70 mils a day. This is consistent with the average rates of wages tobacco women workers received between the years 1931-1933. Statistics for these three years reveal that the daily wage of an Arab woman in tobacco leaf sorting averaged 70 mils for 10 working hours per day, compared to 130 mils paid for a Jewish woman doing the same job and working for 8 hours a day. (13) Arab women workers were exploited