

for the same period were as follows: 270 mils to an Arab worker compared to 620 mils to the Jewish worker in 1942-43; 445 and 976 in 1943-44; and 530 compared to 1,058 mils in 1944-45 respectively. (36)

Wage differentials between Arab and Jewish workers was practiced in all departmental works. It was present in the Railway, Ports, the Department of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones as well as in all government funded municipal corporations. (37)

In an even more blatant form of racial discrimination, the state project establishing Arab schools in the Arab quarter of Jaffa was given to Jewish contractors and Jewish labourers only. For the workers of Jaffa, many of whom were either underemployed or unemployed, this practice was seen as a serious breach of their national and political rights. Despite the fierce resistance put up by the Arab workers, which resulted in the arrest of 28 Arab workers and the injuring of others, the state's response was to keep the contracts in Jewish hands but to allow 50 per cent of the labour force to be Arabs, although even these would not be paid as well as the Jewish labourers. (38)

Despite the fact that most government revenues were appropriated from the indigenous direct producers, this money was used primarily to enhance the European Jewish economy. Large sums of public money spent on opening roads between the Jewish settlements. In contrast, Arab villagers were used as what amounted to slave labour doing construction work on roads needed by government for military purposes. The road between Ramalla-Jaffa, built by Arab indenture labour was one example of this practice. (39) This is in addition to racial abuses, kicks and beatings suffered by Arab workers in the work place. (40)

Both the colonial state and the Zionist settler capitalist class exploited the indigenous Palestinian workers on racial grounds. They