

P.L. 75,000 and guaranteed a loan to the Tel-Aviv council to enable it to "establish its finances" see a confidential despatch from the Secretary of States for the Colonies, to the High Commissioner, dated March, 1933. in CO 733/229/10, File, 17226/33.

38) In relation to this incident, it was reported that when work at the cite began, hundreds of Arab workers waged protests for several days, during which they clashed with Jewish employers and workers. See, "Testimony of George Mansour", op cit. pp. 301-302.

39) Ibid.,

40) For more on the treatment of Arab workers, see "Forward", March, 1929, in Budeiri, The Development..., op.cit., p. 154.

41) See, Harry Viteles, "Community Farming in Palestine", in Year Book of Agricultural Co-Operation in the British Empire (P.S. King and Sons, London, 1936) p. 314.

42) CO 733/184/6, File, 19816, No. 14/C/436.

43) The Histadrut's heavy dependence on international capital, as Frenkel and Bichler pointed out, has always meant a certain degree of political dependence on these capitalists. Among the major capitalist investors in the Histadrut were the Rothschilds of Britain and France; the Bronfmans and the Blumefields of Canada and the Rottbergers of the U.S.A. In their study the authors showed that Edmon de Rothschild owns 50 per cent of the shares in the Solel Boneh and had always enjoyed the upper hand in appointing the directors of the Histadrut. see, Frenkel and Bichler atzulat ha-mamoun bi-yisrael [The origin of money in Israel] (Cadima, 1984) p. 160.

44) See Eisenstadt, "Israel" in Rose, A. (ed.) The Institutions of Advanced Societies (Minneapolis, 1958) pp. 404-406. In his 1985 The Transformation of Israeli Society, Eisenstadt reiterated the same