

925 were Arab and 300 Jewish European owned.⁶² However, an industry was loosely defined to include “all factories and workshops producing any article either by hand or power, with or without paid labour [sic], ready for sale.”⁶³ Moreover, and in spite of the growth in this sector, the low level of industrial development can be seen from the fact that the total capital invested in these industries amounted to merely £P 1,000,000.⁶⁴ The total number of workers employed must have been only a few thousand. For example, according to Husayni, there were 1,603 people employed in Arab manufacturing (of which 600 were in soap-making and 467 in weaving);⁶⁵ a third of the Jewish European establishments, comprised of about 95 percent of total Jewish investment (£P 400,000), employed 1,322 people.⁶⁶

The relatively larger industries, whether in terms of number, people employed, and capital invested, or output, were primarily those of soap manufacture, weaving and spinning, and wine manufacture. Other industries included “flour-milling, olive oil pressing, extraction of sesame and other oils, tanning and shoe-making, stone-cutting and brick and pipe making, pottery, metal works, ornamental articles, and miscellaneous industries including printing presses,

⁶²Ibid., 221; excluding home industries and the ones that folded before 1927.

⁶³Ibid., 221; Owen, *Middle East*, 341, footnote 118.

⁶⁴Owen, *Middle East*, 266.

⁶⁵Muhammad Yunis Al-Husayni, *Al-tatawwur Al-ijtima'i Wal Iqtisadi Ti Filastin Al-'arabiya (Social and Economic Development in Arab Palestine)* (Jaffa: Tamer, 1946), 126.

⁶⁶Owen, *Middle East*, 266.