

explanation of wage labor and surplus labor is dealt with extensively in Chapter 6 in the context of the process of the differentiation of the peasantry. In addition, Horowitz and Lissak do not include British economic policies in their work.

Finally, they also use data exclusively from 1936 to confirm their hypothesis of two separate economies.

The data for 1936 show that the input deriving from the sale of industrial goods and services to the Jewish economy from the Arab economy [was] only about 3 percent of the monetary value of [total] inputs in the Jewish sector. . . . As for the input of the Jewish sector to the Arab sector from the purchase of goods and services, this [was] . . . about 10 percent.<sup>35</sup>

They also mention that Arab workers in the Jewish economy represented 14.6 percent of its total employment but were considered insignificant. They conclude, “From the data above it is clear that the relations between the two economies were small and asymmetrical. Jewish capital flowed into the Arab sector to a greater extent than Arab capital flowed into the Jewish sector.”<sup>36</sup> Thus, Horowitz and Lissak, like Halevi and Klinov-Malul, not only confirm their hypothesis of two separate economies by using data from 1936 only, but they also speak of the benefits accruing to the Arab economy from the inflow of capital from the Jewish economy. Yet another example of the use of selective data was the work of Szerszewski who chose the brief period of the Arab Revolt of 1936-1939 and then

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<sup>35</sup>Ibid., 31.

<sup>36</sup>Ibid.