

multifaceted set of specific, yet consistent policies and practices. This was evidenced in three major ideological manifestations; "Jewish market"; "Jewish land" and "Jewish labour" (Chapters, IV, V, and VI) which were implemented through legal and illegal means by the ruling Zionist body.

The Zionist policies of "occupation of land and labour," in particular, received a special attention in this Thesis (Chapters V and VI respectively). Against one stream of scholarship produced or echoed largely by Israeli official writers and other sympathetic theorists which denies or plays down the correlation between the "Jewish" and the indigenous Palestinian economies, we have repositied other scholars' assertions (Rodinson, 1981; Owen, 1981; Turner, 1978; 1984; Asad, 1979; Zureik, 1979) that the reproduction and expansion of the European Jewish capitalist economy has, to a large extent, depended on the exploitation of the indigenous Palestinian labour power. European Jewish capitalist exploitation of indigenous Palestinian labour power was extensively discussed in Chapter VI. In this respect, we have identified some historical parallels between the Zionist racial (national) discriminatory policies of "Jewish labour and Jewish land" and other settler economies, such as South Africa and Rhodesia.

However, these policies had different long term strategic objectives. The Zionist settlement in Palestine was not concerned with maintaining the indigenous Palestinian labour power (as a source of cheap labour) so much as it was geared towards the establishment of a new exclusively Jewish economy.

The implementation of the long term political/ideological ends of