

during the Yishuv correlated with the generation of demand for Palestinian labor is the subject of the following section.

B. Arab-labor Policy

The threat presented by Palestinian surplus labor to the imperative of Jewish proletarianization during the Yishuv was considerably reduced during the nation-building phase. This threat was reduced precisely by transferring this growing contradiction across the boundaries of what was to become Israel. The mass of Palestinian labor surplus was stored in what, since then, became known as the Palestinian Refugee Camps; seemingly, for a later stage. Therefore, the methods used by the Zionist movement to prohibit the penetration of Palestinian labor into Jewish work places during the Yishuv became superfluous after the Palestinian exile.

The ideological slogans of the Yishuv became superfluous also because, with the establishment of the State, new and more effective means were available at the disposal of the Zionist movement, the repressing apparatuses of the State itself.

A military administration rule was imposed on the Palestinian national minority by the bourgeois democratic State of Israel. This is activating the Emergency Law in order to restrict their freedom of movement inside the country. Although these practices were motivated primarily by what they believed to be the security of the State, the Israeli authorities have, in effect, also controlled Arab labor mobility. A system of work permits was established to regulate the use of Arab labor in Jewish work places.

Another reason why the ideological slogans of the Yishuv (specifically, self-labor/Hebrew work) became superfluous and also inappropriate is the