

following: this period was that of mass immigration of Jewish refugees fleeing Nazism and of Oriental Jews partly expelled and partly mobilized by the Zionist movement, mainly for demographic requirement of national sovereignty. The point is that they were not ideologically mobilized by proletarian Zionism, as in the case in the majority of the pioneer settlers of the Yishuv. In this sense, the Yishuv methods for boycotting Arab labor became unnecessary under the considerable pressure to absorb Jewish immigrants.

Moreover, after Statehood the boycott of Arab labor was not functionally identical with the imperative of Jewish proletarianization before Statehood. Jewish class struggle was no longer an objective leading to the emergence of the Jewish State. The State was already there in need of a large army. Absorption of a wide Jewish base became, therefore, quite accurately indispensable for the security of the State.

The actual boycott of Arab labor -- the impediments of Palestinian proletarianization during nation-building were more the result of the concrete requirements of nation-building itself -- determined by the political, not the ideological, as in the Yishuv.

The military administration rule (martial law) was simply removed when upon the construction boom the economy needed Arab labor and had the capacity to employ it. Towards the end of the boom and the beginning of recession, Arab citizens were, like migratory labor, sent back "home" to the semi-subsistence village. In retrospect, the removal of military administration appears to be functionally similar to the removal of slavery in the United States' South -- providing "freedom" to become wage-labor. A full treatment of actual employment figures and dynamics during both this phase