

gains, yet with reservoirs of "free" Palestinian labor that, in 1948, was thought to be transferred once and for all.

Comparing this with the 1948 War -- which he characterizes by: "a two-fold miracle occurred: territorial victory and the flight of Arabs," Joseph Weitz writes: "In the Six-day War, there was one miracle: a tremendous territorial victory. But the general population of the liberated territories remained 'stuck' in their places, and this may destroy the very foundation of our State."¹¹⁷

In reviewing this phase, it is, therefore, irrelevant to concentrate on the other methods of land expropriation and, hence, the creation of Palestinian labor surplus. More relevant here is to focus on the following features:

- (a) The massive mobilization of the Palestinian labor reserves into Jewish work places, both from inside Israel and from the Gaza Strip and the West Bank.
- (b) On the controversy within the ruling class regarding the use of this labor force as expressed in Israeli mass media. We try to highlight the revival of the labor ideals and slogans of the Yishuv as a means of offsetting the demographic threat presented by this immense Palestinian presence in "Greater Israel", to what is still believed to be the essential Jewish demographic superiority.
- (c) On the clash between the outlived ideals of the past and the pressures exerted by new material conditions that characterize Israel in its post-1967 phase.

The debates inside the moshav, the kibbutz, and the Labor Party may con-