

men in trades demanded in Israel, such as locksmith, mechanic, carpenter, and building branches (construction, ironbending, plastering, and carpentry).¹²⁶

As far as where in the occupational hierarchy workers from occupied territories are absorbed, Haaretz, a Party-Independent newspaper in Israel, reports that they are, in fact, replacing Oriental Jewish labor in the very bottom of this hierarchy:

"...differences between the very rich and the very poor are increasing gravely. Jews of Asiatic and African origin are moving to better-paid jobs and to lighter work, while laborers from Nablus, Qalqilia, and Ramalla [all in the West Bank] are doing the heavier work that needs a great deal of physical effort. This has resulted in a racial division of labor, a Black laborer in building or a water have become synonymous with the word Arab." 127

Popular Israeli opinion expressed serious discontent with the use of Arab labor in general, and its use in "marginal" positions in particular. The penetration of Palestinian labor is perceived to be correlated with growing inequalities and defying the socialist Zionist traditions.

A prominent Israeli dissident, Yehoshova Arieli, writing in the August 31, 1972 New York Review of Books, pointed to the effects of occupation in producing political conformity, spurring new vested interests, deepening social and material inequality, and leaving "Zionist values jettisoned" by hiring Arabs to do the dirty work.¹²⁸

Similarly, in his work, "The Violent Era", the internationally-known Jacob L. Talmon stated: "...the transformation of the Jews into bosses, executives, or overseers of unskilled Arab laborers is a bitter irony of the moral and social bankruptcy of the Zionist effort." He expressed the belief that he was hardly chauvinistic enough to think that the Jewish people enjoy a greater immunity to the dangers of such a situation than