

tion. The class question and the national question, however, do overlap.

78. Great Britain and Palestine, 1915-1945, Information Paper No. 20, London and New York: Royal Institute of International Affairs, 1946, p. 36, as cited by Elia Zureik, The Arabs in Israel: A Study of Internal Colonialism, Unpublished Manuscript, 1977.
79. Esco Foundation for Palestine, op.cit., Vol. I, p. 560. (emphasis added)
80. Ibid., p. 561.
81. Nathan, op.cit., p. 287.
82. Ibid., p. 288.
83. Yaacov Roi, "The Zionist Attitude to the Arabs, 1908-1914," Middle Eastern Studies, IV, 2 (April, 1968), pp. 201, 202, 227, 233.
84. Nathan, op.cit., pp. 284-285.
85. Yassin, op.cit., p. 91.
86. Borochoy, Selected Writings, op.cit., p. 34.
87. Trabulsi, "The Palestine Problem," op.cit.
88. Esco Foundation for Palestine, op.cit., pp. 561-562. Although it is stated that in large-scale foreign industrial monopolies Arabs were granted access to employment in accordance with the terms of the government concessions, probably the very nature of the labor categories involved generate demand for Arab labor, as large-scale quarrying generates unskilled, physically tough manual labor categories, that organized Jewish labor is not willing to perform. This is different from the case in the current phase where Israel-based foreign subsidiaries invest mainly in high-technology military production that generates little demand for unskilled manual labor and for this, among other reasons, employ no Arab labor.
89. Esco, Vol. I, pp. 561-562.
90. Esco, Vol. II, pp. 1126-1127.
91. Jewish Frontier Anthology, 1934-1944, Jewish Frontier Association, Inc. New York, 1945, p. 304.
92. The most comprehensive discussion on bi-nationalism is in Peace in the Middle East? Reflections on Justice in Nationhood, Noam Chomsky, "Forward" by Irene Gendzier, Vintage Books, New York, 1974,