

120. Residential or spatial Arab-Jewish segregation is a most prominent feature in Israel. Arabs are not allowed, by indirect or unwritten law, to live in Jewish settlements, be they kibutz, moshav, mishavah, New Towns and even major urban centers, except for Haifa, Greater Jerusalem and Acre; Arab citizens of Israel are mainly rural population, inhabitants of the overcrowded villages of Galilee and the Triangle, whose number never increased since the establishment of the State; and with a small urban segment in Nazareth and the mixed cities mentioned above.

Arab labor in Jewish work places is, therefore, commuter labor; this applies both to Arab workers from occupied territories as well as citizens of Israel. A case that got much publicity in Israeli press is that of workers from the territories locked in an Israeli factory, which was exposed when five of them were found dead as a result of a fire explosion in the work place. This was smuggled labor, hidden in the work place to avoid both penalty as well as security risk caused by free movement of Arab labor in Jewish quarters. Arab labor, thus, can either commute daily to distant Jewish work places or be locked in these places.

121. On this function of the Bantustans in South Africa, see, for example: Richard Morrock, "The South African Bantustans," in Socialist Revolution, No. 3, October-December, 1976, pp. 107-116, and Bernard Magubane, "The Native Reserves," (Bantustans) and "The Role of the Migrant Labor System in the Political Economy of South Africa," in Migration and Development, H. Safa (ed), Mouton Publishers, The Hague, Paris, 1975, pp. 225-260.
122. Deborah Namir, Yediot Aharonot, October 6, 1972.
123. In addition to the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, Israel has been mobilizing Arab, but not Palestinian, labor from the Syrian Golan Heights, also captured in the 1967 War and recently, since her intervention in the Lebanese Civil War, is absorbing labor from South Lebanon also. However, this thesis focuses on Palestinian labor only.
124. "Administered areas" is the Israeli official term for "occupied territories". "The participation rate of men in the occupied territories is lower than that of the Arabs in Israel (65.5 percent, compared to 74.9 percent), which is even higher than Jewish participation, 67.7 percent in 1972. The difference between the latter stems essentially from the fact that Jewish men spend more time at school and must serve in the Defense forces." Arie Bergman, "Economic Growth in the Administered Areas, 1968-1973," Jerusalem, 1974, p. 31.
125. Bergman, Ibid., p. 33.
126. Maariv, June 14, 1970 (Uri Davis, p. 55).
127. Haaretz, June 5, 1973.
128. Quoted from M. Rodinson, Israel: A Colonial Settler State?, Monad Press, 1973, pp. 15.