

officials have complained that Israelis are competing with American arms producers." If Jewish immigration from advanced countries is impeded through such measures, Israel will face both a political and a serious economic crisis. Especially from now on, since the high technology (mainly military) production has become the leading economic sector, and much long-term investment in sophisticated scientific infrastructure is underway, and since most other economic branches have become closely integrated with and subordinated to this potentially stabilizing branch.

Our examination of this sector of the labor force underlies the importance of the sources of Jewish labor in Israel. The locations of reproduction of its labor power, as a settler-colonial social formation totally dependent on exogenous sources of labor, means that changes in Israel's employment structure and industrial production are not a function of local manpower development policy, and therefore, simultaneously presents specific advantages as well as specific high risks.

4. The "non-Jews" in the Israel labor force: It is consistent with the non-secular character of the Jewish State to classify its citizen labor force as "Jews" and "non-Jews".¹⁵ For if this dichotomy is superceded by a common "Israelism", then what significance to non-Israeli Jews will the Jewish State of Israel have?

The apologetic view usually points out the heterogeneity of the non-Jewish population in Israel as a rationale underlying the use of this dichotomy. "Non-Jews" as an aggregate category that includes all the minorities, when disaggregated, the category includes: Arabs, Druze, Bedouins, Circassians, Armenians, etc. Because we are concerned about the prospects for cross-ethnic/national proletarian alliance, it is important to give some