

by the 1967 War and persisting now for a decade; that is to say, considering the non-Palestinian workers employed in Israel as an integral part of the latter's employment structure, causing and resulting from class transformations that have bearing on the real balance of forces and potential for transforming these realities, hence comes the rationale for analyzing the penetration of the new labor element in the context of these new realities at large as a part of and not apart from this integral whole. Neither Israeli nor Palestinian official literature has posed the question in this way. No one has yet examined the joining/replacement effects of this penetration within the Israeli technical and social division of labor; which can be done only by reconstructing that whole within which real social forces do exist and operate. For this matter, it is not sufficient that our analysis be dynamic but also that it captures precisely those dynamics that are socially significant; that is, dynamics that make a difference in interpreting the world and in changing it.

Following this rationale, Table A reflects not only the Israeli-Jewish labor market segmented by ethnicity or source of labor; but also by its Palestinian-Arab extension. Unlike Table C, which highlights the internal segmentation of the Israeli labor market on ethnic lines, this table highlights labor-market segmentations also on national grounds: Israeli-Jews total (Column 4), including all their sources of labor (Columns 5, 6, 7) as being a nationally sovereign group, and Palestinian-Arabs' total (Column 1), though segmented by political status, as being a nationally subjugated group. Given that in the present conjuncture, the national question constitutes the main aspect of the principal contradic-