

settlement in Palestine: (1) the Yishuv phase, distinguished by the dominance of the ideological; (2) the nation-building phase, distinguished by the dominance of the political; and (3) the post-1967 phase, distinguished by the dominance of the economic.

We try to demonstrate that during all three phases Jewish settlement is positively correlated only with the creation of Palestinian labor surpluses, but that only in the current phase does Palestinian proletarianization, per se, become a correlative of Jewish colonial settlement (currently known as "Judiazation" schemes).

To sum up, unlike the previous chapter, which focuses on aspects of the historical material determinants and nature of Labor-Zionism in theory, the present chapter reviews aspects of the historical practices under the hegemony of Labor-Zionism.

II. Jewish Settlement and Palestinian Proletarianization During the Yishuv: 1882-1948

The Yishuv represents Israel's social formation in its embryonic stage. It is the first phase of colonization by pioneer Jewish settlers prior to the establishment of the Jewish State in Palestine. This is the period in which Jewish class formation began by means of institutional arrangements (the Jewish Agency, the Jewish National Fund and the Histadrut), often regarded as the formative elements of the State. It is in the practice of these institutions that proletarian Zionism seems to be embedded; and it is through these institutional arrangements that Jewish labor, capital and land were to be acquired and regulated for exclusive Jewish use and control, as prerequisite for the emergence of Jewish class society and political class struggle, and for the replacement of the indigenous Palestinian society.