

of Palestinian workers comes in direct contradiction with the bourgeois consciousness known as "proletarian Zionism", aiming at creating an alternative proletariat that is to falsely internalize proletarian Zionism as its own ideology.

As the "conquest of land" was mainly the task of the JNF, the "conquest of labor" was mainly the task of the Histadrut. Together, the JNF and the Histadrut constituted the two executive arms of the Jewish Agency which functioned as the embryonic superstructure of the Yishuv, responsible for Aliya mobilization the world over and its absorption in Palestine: meaning, in practice, "conquest of labor" and "conquest of land". The unity of these two tasks and their institutional mechanisms is articulated in the constitution of the Jewish Agency, as documented below by the Royal Institute of International Affairs:

"Two principles of Zionist colonization, both incorporated in the constitution of the Jewish Agency, are especially resented by the Arabs. These are: (i) the principle that Jewish property is inalienable; no Zionist settler may dispose of his lease to anyone but a Jew; (ii) the principle carefully safeguarded by the powerful Jewish Federation of Labour, that only Jewish labor may be employed in Zionist colonies. The net result is that, when the Jewish National Fund makes a purchase, the Arabs lose not only the land itself but also any chance of being employed on this land." 78

The fanatic commitment of the Histadrut to create an exclusive Jewish proletariat is articulated in its interpretation of the "conquest of labor": in terms of prohibiting Jewish employers from employing other than Jewish labor; but also in that the Histadrut "vigorously advocated the principle of Jewish labor only in Jewish-owned economic enterprise." 79 In practice, the latter means prohibiting Jewish labor from working in British or Arab owned enterprises. One of the implications of such practice may easily be the further control over Jewish labor by the Histadrut; as the Histadrut