

To elaborate this point, it helps to mention a few more examples of the practical positions of left-wing proletarian Zionism, as documented by Zachary Lockman. A resolution of the 1934 conference of Hakibbutz Ha'artzi stated that the struggle for "Jewish labor" should be conducted "on the basis of the principle of the priority of the Jewish worker for work in the Jewish sector -- on condition that it does not damage the rights of permanent Arab workers."¹⁰¹

It must be remembered, however, that the permanence of Arab workers in most employment positions was undermined by the very principle of the priority of Jewish workers advocated in the resolution. Also, only in agricultural plantations (specifically, Arab-owned) and concession industries were Arab workers likely to be permanently employed; these were labor categories that are unattractive to Jewish labor (as they were unskilled, manual and physically dangerous), where Arab labor had to be employed anyway.

This resolution was, therefore, immaterial in terms of offsetting the detrimental effects of the "only Hebrew labor" policy on the native Palestinian labor.

In 1937, Hakibbutz Ha'artzi set up an urban counterpart sharing the same ideology to attract city workers away from MAPAI and to constitute a Zionist alternative to the Communists. In 1946, the League merged with its parent Party to form the Hashomer Hatzair Workers' Party, the extreme left of the Zionist movement.¹⁰² It stressed the common interests of the Jewish and Arab working people, asserting that Zionism was, in fact, a liberating force for the latter:

"...the Socialist League recognizes the community of economic and social interests of the Jewish and Arab toilers in Palestine. It regards the Jewish immigration to Palestine as a factor stimulating the process of the liberation of the Arab toilers from the