

take stronger sanctions against agricultural enterprises which lease their land to be cultivated or their "crop on the trees" or "in the field" to be harvested by Arabs. In the Council there are representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Colonization Department of the Jewish Agency, the Israel Land Management and representatives of all the trends in the settlement movement. Minister of Agriculture Uzan pointed out the gravity of the situation and demanded that radical measures be taken to prevent deals of land leasing." 149

We note from the quotes presented above that the Zionist institutions of the Yishuv, represented in the Supreme Council on Settlement Law, and the formative elements of the State are still operative as another state within the State of Israel. These represent the "State" apparatus of the settlers in the period of pre-statehood. It is their role until today to maintain control over land and determine land use policies specifically in the rural sector. It is these institutions as well as their leaders and directors that are outraged most by the massive penetration of Arabs to Jewish agricultural production.

The prevalence of labor-Zionist ideology --the principle of Hebrew work -- in the Israeli agricultural rural sector has been interpreted in terms of the special attachment of Jews to land in Palestine due to their alienation from the land in "Diaspora". However, the same emphasis on controlling agricultural land by the settlers themselves persists also in South Africa. One therefore tends to interpret it more as a peculiar characteristic of colonial-settler regimes; control over rural land being strategically crucial for keeping the native population separated from their means of subsistence, in a state of dependency and, thus, kept under control.