

citizen nor immigrant status. Although this Palestinian segment and the citizen Palestinians in the Israel labor force constitute an historically organic unity, in the analysis of Israel's employment structure, we find it more revealing to distinguish them from the "non-Jewish" citizens, including Palestinians; and for the purpose of this study, we also distinguish them from other non-citizen Arab participants in the Israeli labor force;<sup>19</sup> thus referring to them in a separate category as "non-citizen Palestinian-Arabs".

It is important to remember that reproduction of labor power for the non-Jewish segments of the Israeli labor force does take place within the remnants of a Palestinian social formation -- within the semi-subsistence, extended-family unit of production or, using the dualists' terminology, in the "traditional" sector, forcefully integrated into the "modern" sector of "Greater Israel". This is so partly because Arab labor (citizen and non-citizen) in Jewish work places is essentially commuter, a subject discussed later in more detail.

To sum up the sources and composition of the Israeli labor force is mainly to see through these apparent segmentations and to try to think in terms of the locale of its reproduction cost and the relation of its various segments to the means of production and to ideological-political domination/subordination.

### III. Labor Force Participation

The Israeli statistics are based upon labor force surveys, which define as belonging to the labor force employed persons (both self-employed as well as employees, including those temporarily absent from work) and persons actively seeking work in the survey's determining period.<sup>20</sup> This