

9. Central Bureau of Statistics, Labor Force Survey 1974, Special Services No. , Jerusalem, 1976, p. 141.
10. Examples of the best known studies on the segmentation and non-neutrality of the U.S. labor market are:
 

Bennett Harrison, Education, Training, and the Urban Ghetto (Baltimore, John Hopkins, 1972).

Peter Doeringer and Michael Piore, Internal Labor Markets and Manpower Analysis (Lexington, Mass., D.C. Heath, 1971).

David Gordon, Theories of Poverty and Underemployment (Lexington, Mass., D.C. Heath, 1972).

Richard Edwards, David Gordon, and Michael Reich (eds), Labor Market Segmentation (Lexington, Mass., Lexington Books, 1976).

Glen Cain, "The Challenge of Dual and Radical Theories of the Labor Market to Orthodox Theory," American Economic Review, May, 1975.
11. Y. Ben-Porath, Op.cit., pp. 20, 22, 23.
12. In a statement made by Prime Minister Rabin during one of the Labor Party conferences condemning the failure of the Party to develop the manual-work morality during its twenty-eight-year hegemony; he pointed out the presence of French workers imported to do the manual work in the Histadrut-owned Koor industrial complex in Holon because they could not find Israeli [Jewish] labor to do that work [probably military-related metal products]. For a reference, see Jerusalem Post, November 18, 1976.
13. Reference is to Israel's systematic policy of maintaining open-bridges between the West and the East Banks of the Jordan River that serve a two-fold objective: politically, to facilitate the transfer of Palestinians from the West Bank into the other side of the river, hence, providing better conditions for the Judiazation of the West Bank, and alleviating the demographic threat. Economically, to facilitate the transfer of Israeli surpluses into the East Bank, hence, expanding its market frontiers. Israel's need for surplus-dumping frontiers was further intensified during the period of rapid economic growth following the 1967 War. According to the P.L.O. Department of Information and National Guidance,
 

"...The volume of Israeli exports to occupied territories increased very rapidly to reach in 1973 and 1974 the value of 803 million and 1,339.4 million Israeli pounds, respectively. While in 1968, it did not exceed 187.4 million and in 1971, no more than 383.9, the value of Israeli exports to the West Bank and the Gaza Strip more than