

Zionist settler movement from other settler movements, as in South Africa and Rhodesia.

With the extensive data initially prepared for Chapter Five we have expected to conclude our study at this point, on the assumption that the major issue, namely, colonial capitalism and rural class formation had been properly addressed. However, a further examination of the data suggested that the treatment of class relations which developed in the process must be attended to more carefully.

Chapter Six is devoted to examining the capital/labour relationship in its complex reality. The data provided in this chapter tend to provide an alternative approach to the "half class" theory advocated by various scholars (Wolpe, 1980; Burawoy, 1976; Zureik, 1979; Carmi and Posenfeld, 1985) who view the proletarian class, mainly, as an economic agent. However, as our empirical evidence shows, the role of this class has assumed an additional dimension as a social and political force capable of taking part in the history of change.

The Palestinian experience of colonial capitalism, reveals a specific set of relationships between the various sources involved in generating capital, i.e., the colonial government, the European Jewish capitalist settlers and, to a lesser extent, the indigenous Palestinians on the one hand, and the two major working classes, indigenous proletarians and European Jewish working class on the other. In variance to the classical Marxist formulation on class formation, our empirical data on such process in the Palestinian context suggest the rise of class structures differentiated and fragmented along ethnic and ideological lines.

Finally, adding the Chapter on labour relations, we hope, would be