

rather than in what occupations within what industries or sectors they are absorbed that is the crucial empirical question we seek to answer. This is especially correct in the absence of indirect economic exploitation through inter-industry linkages.

Second: is the penetration of Palestinians into the Israeli labor market associated with a horizontal mobility of Jewish labor across industries? If so, what are the directions of this mobility? Are Palestinian workers predominantly filling vacancies created by Jewish labor mobility or predominantly joining Jewish labor in the same industries? This question must be examined both in periods of economic boom as well as crisis. In what industries do Palestinians seem to concentrate? In mixed industries, where Arabs and Jews are employed, do Arabs and Jews tend to occupy different concrete and social forms of labor? Are there industries that are closed to Palestinian labor? For example, the arms industry is most likely (if for nothing more than security considerations) to prohibit the employment of Arab labor. How does that affect the size of shared proletarian class locations?

Third: it is important to identify the source and forms of capital that employ Arabs. It is not sufficient to examine to what labor category within mixed sectors and industries Arab labor belongs and in which industries it is concentrated and from which it is excluded. It is further important to examine the nature of the linkages prevalent among industries in which Arab labor is absorbed and those closed for Arabs and open for Jews alone. Do Jewish workers in closed sectors benefit directly from surplus-value created by Arab workers in other industries?