

latter, in turn, presents a guarantee against the transformation of Israel's class structure into a South Africa-like one: polarization into Western settler bourgeoisie and native proletariat. Put differently, security considerations reduce the possibility of the replacement of Israel's Jewish proletariat by Palestinian-Arab proletariat and increases the possibility for joint class locations among Arabs and Jews. Proletarian labor categories in the military industry are most likely performed by Oriental-Jews, increasing the similarity in the material conditions of Arab and Oriental-Jewish labor.

Finally, the essence of this chapter is the revealing of contradictions concerning Jewish labor sources, specifically contradictions inherent in the Aliyah versus investment incentives. The urge for selective Aliyah and how it intensifies class struggle among the Jewish labor force and, consequently, reinforces the commonality of class interest among Oriental-Jewish and Arab toiling masses. Ways of accommodating these contradictions are identified but only superficially treated in this chapter. They were presented to shed light on the possible transformation of the settler-colonial formation in Palestine; specifically in terms of deZionization (secularization), subject to the essential participation of the Jewish State in the internationalization of capital. More adequate treatment of these dynamics at the level of social formation is presented in Chapter VI, after the dynamics at the level of division of labor are illustrated in the following chapter and in the internal structure of the proletariat, illustrated in the next one.