

across the open bridges; however, the nature of the terms of trade to which it has been subjected, that is unequal to exchange, plus the loss of its local market once invaded by the more competitive Israeli commodity, and finally the imposition of value-added tax and control of banking by the military authorities, all these material conditions have hit their interests hard and, therefore, they are likely to ally themselves with the proletariat struggle. This issue, however, refers to the analysis of class position, which may or may not coincide with one's class location and interest. Further, it is more relevant to conjunctural unity and less to class alliance.

(b) It becomes obvious in this analysis that the penetration of non-citizen Palestinians into the Israeli economy and/or the penetration of Israeli investment capital into occupied territories do inevitably increase the number of Palestinians who share with the Israeli-Jewish proletariat a common class location and, therefore, interest.

Several questions pose themselves in this regard, the most important of which is whether the locations of non-citizen Palestinians in Israel's industrial structure of employment and class structure are transitory or permanent and irreversible ones. Of course, this depends most on the lasting or termination of military occupation, and in the latter case, on the nature of settlement implemented in regard to the Palestinian national question. Given the uncertainty involved in relation to the above, it may help to examine historical experience of citizen Palestinians in the industrial structure of employment, since they will certainly continue to be an integral part of Israel's labor