

tries to be filled in by Palestinians.

All the above is for the better in terms of promoting joint penetration of Palestinian-Arabs and Israeli-Jews into proletariat class locations.

Finally, with the ultimate and irreversible capitalist transformation of the economy in the post-1967 era, economic crisis can mean only intensifying the extraction of higher relative surplus value in order to prevent the declining rate of profit, one of the two fundamental structural tendencies of capitalist development. Owing to its political vulnerability, Palestinian labor in Israeli industry is more conducive to serve that purpose than Jewish labor. And this adds another reason, assuming an increasing dependency of Israel on the industrial Arab labor force.

In conclusion, all the above is, in effect, likely to promote joint penetration of Palestinian-Arabs and Israeli-Jews into proletariat class locations and, hence, improve the objective conditions for cross-national class alliance.

B. Vertically, most prominent is a constant decline in the agricultural employment of both populations, generally at a much higher rate among Jews than Arabs. In twenty years, Arab agricultural employment, contrary to its general trend, seems to have increased only during recession (Row B, Column 1), as observed also in the occupational structure of employment analyzed earlier. Neither the employment data by agricultural branch nor by the farming occupations, however, makes a distinction between decline in self-employment and wage-labor in agriculture. With the exception of non-citizen Palestinians, whose agricultural employment in Israel can only be proletariat in character.