

The average monthly salary per employee's post reached 963 IL. in 1974, when the country's average monthly wage was 1,542 IL. Included in this branch are cultural-recreational services, garage repair services for households, services in households and institutions. Except maybe for the first category, most likely performed by Jewish labor, it generates the most menial jobs, hence masking unemployment by means of subemployment. Despite the alienation from the means of production that forces people into these labor categories, and the fact that it is basically manual, non-supervisory labor that is performed in this context, and above all, the relation of ideological/political subordination involved in the employee's relation to the employer, still the penetration into these labor categories does not represent a proletarianization process; the reason being that of not producing surplus-value. And therefore, they are referred to as subproletariats. It is so because in the case of hiring a personal service employee, the employer does not make a profit directly through this employment; on the contrary, for the household employing a personal service some additional consumption is implied, hence the potential depletion of savings that could otherwise be profitably invested. The fact that employees in personal services are not directly engaged in the production of surplus value and given the isolation the concrete form of labor they perform imposes on them, makes them most vulnerable, deprived from the revolutionary potential the modern proletariat have, and even from the ability to organize merely for economic demands. In 1975, the number of personal service employees in Israel totaled 68,000. One can say this labor force is engaged mainly in an economic activity related to the reproduction of labor power on a daily basis, as is the essential function