

geoisie into the "New" petty bourgeoisie.

In the case of those members of the Jewish industrial labor force who have previously performed capitalist productive labor categories and formed a part of the working class, they are then definitely going through a deproletarianization process by entering public service and becoming a part of the "New" petty bourgeoisie.

Although industrial capital is essentially productive capital, capitalist industrial production generates also unproductive labor categories and therefore unproductive wage-earning laborers, such as the case in foremanship, a labor category that becomes necessary precisely to promote the productivity of productive labor, especially in the case of concentrated industries. Although they are employees of productive capital, these wage-earners perform unproductive labor and therefore do not form a part of the working class. They, also, belong to the "New" petty bourgeoisie. Therefore, in cases where Jews who are becoming public service employees have previously performed unproductive wage-earning labor categories in industry, their mobility within the technical division of labor is not accompanied by any transformation in their class-location. They were and have managed to remain a part of the "New" petty bourgeoisie. Such cases are more likely to apply to Jews of Western origins, including Sabras.

In sum, Jewish labor mobility from industry into services does not necessarily signify a deproletarianization trend; since not every member of the industrial labor force has been a proletariat. Definitely no deproletarianization is involved in the mobility of self-employed agricultural workers into service as the case among many Oriental-Jews and Palestinian Arabs, specifically women.