

of Palestinian wage-earners in Israel. The fact that the proletariat constitute a minority among Jewish wage-earners in Israel may point out the place of Israel as a partner in central capitalism or as a subimperialism and not as the typical dependent capitalist periphery. If we include the 60,000 non-citizen Palestinians employed during 1974 in Israeli productive, manual, non-supervisory labor categories, the size of Palestinian-Arab proletariat employees then more than doubles, reaching 110,098, or 75.2 percent, of all officially registered Palestinian-Arab wage-earners in Israel, totalling in that year 146,400.⁶² This segment of the labor force enlarges the size of the proletariat among all employees inside Israel from 36.3 percent to 44.3 percent.

In 1974, 30.6 percent of all proletarian wage-earners in Israel were Palestinian. Palestinians then constituted only 15 percent of the labor force. They were thus over-represented in the working class. Over-representation in proletarian locations applies not only when non-citizen Palestinians are included. To a lesser degree, it applies also to citizens who in that year constituted 9.6 percent of Israel's citizen labor force, yet 16.7 percent of its citizen proletarian employees.

The figures on Palestinian proletarian employees in Israel include only officially registered workers. They exclude labor smuggled in with no work permits from labor exchange offices and who, therefore, do not appear in official statistics. It is not clear, however, whether Palestinian workers smuggled by Israeli employers represents free wage-labor or non-wage slave-labor, in which case it is not proletarian.

Moreover, if we are to assess the contribution of non-citizen Palestinians to the size of the proletariat within the boundaries of "Greater