

II. Segmentations of the Working Class by Differential Locations in the Social Formation

In the previous chapter we tried to identify the class location of the Palestinian labor force currently employed in Israel. We did so by translating locations in the technical division of labor into locations in the social division of labor. We defined the boundaries of the working class using Poulantzas' criteria. Accordingly, only those who perform productive, manual, non-supervisory labor categories belonged to the working class. By these criteria only positions in the division of labor were considered. But as debated earlier, class locations are determined not only by locations in the division of labor, alone. They are determined also by relations of political/ideological domination/subordination inherent in positions in the social formation as a whole. This is what Poulantzas refers to as "structural determination of class location" (recall preceding arguments in Chapter I).

In the previous chapter, we argued that locations in the technical division of labor are determined by locations in the social division of labor. In the present analysis, we argue that locations in the social division of labor are, to a large extent, reproduced by positions in the social formation as a whole.

This so-called "structural criterion for determination of class location" is especially relevant in the case of settler colonialism, where a relation of settlers' domination and natives' subordination usually prevails and is generalized across class lines.

Our study is concerned only with cross-national/ethnic proletarian alliances (not with alliances on other class lines, say petty bourgeois or