

labor force rose from 4 percent to 7.2 percent. From 1952 to 1974, the number of those employed in industry in the kibbutz increased nearly five-fold. Pohoryles also states, "among the various settlement forms in Israel, the most rapid rate of industrial growth took place in the kibbutz."¹⁶

These figures are somehow to substantiate the relative effect of kibbutz industrialization on the proletarianization process. To sum up, several studies have examined intra-kibbutz and inter-kibbutz stratification, but none has examined the possibilities of class-transformation. This is proposing an important subject for future research that emerges from our present study. A future research must also focus on whether, in cases similar to kibbutz Magen, the entire kibbutz community is drifting as a unity into proletariat class-location or becoming, itself, internally segmented by class; a proletariat employed in external enterprises, and a self-employed petty bourgeois farmer or craftsman. Once a kibbutz community is proletarianized, or transformed into a collective modern employer or into a class society, the kibbutz, essentially, does no longer exist; even if the appearance may be conserved as a living museum, commemorating the early settlers' egalitarian-pioneerism in the route to advanced capitalism, a situation not unlike the living museum in the town of Plymouth, Sturbridge, etc. of Massachusetts, commemorating the primitive habitat of the early Pilgrims in their very road to technological America.

The regionalization of the kibbutz industrial production and the subcontracting to small subsidiaries situated in Arab villages and which are systematically maintained as incomplete plants, seem to represent the beginning of conglomeration of kibbutz capital.