

is conducive to a high rate of profit.

With the Likud political/economic program, local Israeli capital is given the "green light" to cross the "Green Line". One of the most recent studies that document the increasing investment in, and industrialization of, the occupied territories is a 1977 Carnegie Report by Brian Van Arkadie.¹⁸

This process is likely to increase the proletarianization of Palestinians by Israeli capital. This phenomenon has not only recently emerged, but only recently it became more of a rule than an exception. Since the earlier years of occupation, the West Bank has had industrial workers and agricultural cash-croppers in enterprises owned by members of the Israeli national bourgeoisie or jointly with Palestinian feudal landlords, who are thus merging into the bourgeoisie itself. The actual size of wage earners employed in a proletariat capacity in the West Bank and Gaza Strip is unknown. According to Jamil Hilal, in 1973 there were 59,700 wage workers working in the territories, compared to 70,800 in 1969.¹⁹ Although Hilal refers to these as proletariat simply because they are wage earners, it is still unclear to us how many of them are actually involved in productive, manual, non-supervisory labor, and therefore objectively belong to proletariat locations.

The size of Palestinian proletariat locally employed in the occupied territories and Arab villages in Israel is definitely expected to grow in response to the increasing penetration of Israeli investment capital into the traditional Palestinian community.

The localization of Palestinian proletarianization (through the mobility of Israeli-Jewish capital into the very site of self-reproduction of