

and Jewish labor develop a common class interest.

Historical evidence from this study suggests that undermining the imperative of exclusive Jewish proletarianization and, consequently, the proletarianization of Palestinians in Israel, were changes in the relations of production and the state of development and requirements of the productive forces at the disposal of Israel in the aftermath of the 1967 war.

To be more precise, the proletarianization of Palestinians in Israel resulted from the interaction between the forces and relations of production in this transitional phase: transition from the stage of competitive Jewish capitalism to that of concentration through direct integration of the Israeli social formation to the international division of labor, when the State of Israel was urged to intervene directly in the essential internationalization of capital.

The internationalization of capital involves the integration and subordination of pre-capitalist economic formations that until then were prevalent in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. The integration and subordination of these pre-capitalist formations as a marketplace and as a source of cheap labor power were indispensable for accumulation and reproduction of Israel's local productive capital and the capitalization of its petty capital.

These two forms of capital were forced to expand the site of their reproduction if they were to survive the competition inflicted by the massive inflow of foreign investment capital.

The 1967 War represents a turning point in the historical development of Israel. It was an expression of transformation of the relations of production and thus the beginning of a new historical phase.

The victory won by Israel in the Six-Day War resulted in mobilizing foreign monopolies to invest in Israel's high technology arms industry. This