

ciency and discipline of the labor force resulted in increasing the number of unskilled categories in the labor process.

Both consequences implied greater demand for unskilled labor in Israel.

If for nothing but political and security considerations, unskilled labor categories in arms and arms-related industries are likely to be performed by Oriental-Jews, not by Palestinian-Arabs. The latter, therefore, became increasingly in demand in non-military industries, primarily where consumer goods predominates.

For the first time in the history of Palestine, demand for both Arab and Jewish labor simultaneously became consistent with the requirement of reproduction of the dominant relations of production in the country and the development of its productive forces. This is another way of identifying a basic transformation of the social relations historically prevalent in the Israeli social formation and derived from its labor or proletarian Zionist tradition. This basic transformation was the result of the essential internationalization of capital by which the process of Palestinian proletarianization was unfettered.

The essential internationalization of capital is related to the essential unevenness of capitalist accumulation inherent in the fundamental tendency of the organic composition of capital to increase.

Consequently, the essential unevenness of capitalist development is represented in the urge of higher forms of capital to integrate less developed forms of production as a condition and site for the reproduction of dominant capital.

In "Greater Israel" the requirements for reproduction of the dominant capital, as well as the essentially Jewish relations of production, had to clash, transforming the initial conditions dictated by Labor-Zionism.