

social and historical force capable of changing its oppressive reality. Despite its rural base, the emerging proletariat has historically been involved in various resistance movements, including class struggles. This was true in the Russian Peasant Revolution of 1905 (Lenin, 1963), as well as, more recently, in South Africa and Palestine, as Chapter Six will demonstrate.

Finally, there is another vital objection to the simplistic economic approach of the articulationists, namely, their failure to take into account factors other than economic forces (e.g., political, strategic and ideological); these overlooked factors can be equally important in the development of capitalism under colonial settler forms of rule.

In specific historical junctures, non-economic forces might play an equally important role in shaping and developing capitalism and, consequently, effect the nature and character of the emerging relations of production. The partial dependence of native African labour power upon South African capitalism cannot be taken for granted. The increasing role of South African union movements and their pressing demands on capital, especially in the mine industry, has triggered some sections within the Afrikaner working class to advocate the total expulsion of native Black workers and their replacement with White workers. This phenomenon acquires considerable significance within the context of capitalist development under Zionist colonial settler rule, where similar practices have characterized capital/labour relations.

The suggestion that political forces had overwhelming effects on the process of change in Palestine warrants further investigation and will be dealt with in more details later in this chapter. Suffice it