

colonial experiences elsewhere in the world) is characterized by the urge not to exploit the native producers but rather replace them.

This commitment to an exclusive Jewish proletariat derives from Labor-Zionism, the hegemonic ideological foundation underlying Jewish colonial settlement in Palestine. Labor-Zionism, specifically socialist or proletarian Zionism as formulated by Ber Borochov, has identified the imperative of exclusive Jewish proletarianization by Jewish capital and hence, the emergence of Jewish class struggle for the actualization of Zionism -- the foundation of a Jewish nation State.<sup>4</sup>

The massive integration of Palestinian labor into Israeli employment may signify Palestinian proletarianization.\* Palestinian-Arabs penetrating into the Israeli labor market are most likely to occupy proletarian class locations, and therefore increase the number of Jews and Arabs jointly belonging to the working class and sharing a common class interest. If that is the case, Palestinian employment by Israeli-Jewish capital may provide an objective basis for a potential cross-national proletarian alliance among Israeli-Jews and Palestinian-Arabs.

A history of boycott and replacement of Arab labor by Jewish settlers in Palestine makes the current merger of Israeli-Jewish and Palestinian-Arab labor force a first historical opportunity for the potential

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\* Proletarianization refers here to the transformation of pre-capitalist producers into a class of modern wage-workers. This involves the separation of producers from the means of production and their integration into productive, manual, non-supervisory capitalist employment. Proletarianization refers also to the potential development of revolutionary consciousness and hence, the creation of contradictions in the dominant mode of accumulation in the struggle for a socialist alternative. This concept is discussed further in Chapter III,