

of joint struggle on class lines to supercede conflicting national aspirations. It is a first opportunity in the sense that joint class struggle among Jewish and Arab toilers in Palestine has been practically impossible owing to the simple fact that their class interests were utterly counterposed under the historical hegemony of proletarian Zionism. Only this phase in Palestinian-Israeli history seems to allow for a growing Arab-Jewish proletariat which has the potential for becoming the leading class (ruling class) in a socialist transformation of the relations of production currently prevalent in "Greater Israel".

In light of the historical commitment to exclusive Jewish proletarianization, the hiring of Palestinian-Arabs by Israeli-Jews confuses the Israeli public. It appears contradictory with the Labor-Zionist ideals they have internalized, and is also believed to seriously endanger the political security of the Jewish State they immigrated from the world over to create and support. The proletarianization of Palestinians in Israel is, therefore, paradoxical.

In this paradoxical context, the question is: What is it that has recently compelled the Israeli ruling class (against its Labor-Zionist ideology and what it historically believed to be a political security risk) to finally remove previously established obstacles and allow for the massive inflow of Palestinian labor into Jewish work places, even inside the kibbutz and the moshav, the strongholds of Labor-Zionism?

One way of treating this question is to simply point out the pool of cheap Palestinian labor made available to the Israeli ruling class in the aftermath of the 1967 war as an explanation for the integration of Palestinians into production organized by Israeli capital.