

If the Borochovist proletarian strategy was, indeed, proletarian in character, aimed at a socialist transformation of the relations of production in Palestine, it would have not involved, either in theory or in practice, the commitment for exclusive Jewish proletarianization and class struggle, mainly because a genuinely socialist development strategy is necessarily aimed at the abolishment, not the formation, of social classes.

The three historical phases point out the undevelopment and underdevelopment of the productive forces at the disposal of the indigenous population. The indigenous labor has been almost invariably dependent on foreign sources of wage employment. The non-ascendency of a Palestinian industrial bourgeoisie undoubtedly retarded the formation of the proletariat and intensified the vulnerability of Palestinians in the labor market.

The point of this chapter was to illustrate how, under the historical practices of Labor-Zionism, the class interests of native Arab and settler-Jewish laborers were necessarily counterposed, owing to the sectarian capitalist relations of production and the low degree of development of the productive forces at the disposal.

Attempts by Zionist left and Communists to organize Arab and Jewish producers and politicize them on the basis of commonality of class interests were, if not ignoring, at least obscuring contradictory class interest. This historical review which culminates in large-scale mobilization of Palestinian labor into Israeli economic enterprises suggests that the history of Palestinian non-proletarianization in the past and of their proletarianization in the present is the history of the rise and decline