

lar labor category to the means of production and to ideological and political domination/subordination.

For example, the portion of the labor force that belongs to the farming occupation and to the agricultural economic branch, as presented in the employment structure, may fall within the boundaries of different social classes, depending on the social form of labor, even when the concrete form of labor they perform is the same (say, tobacco-growing). The self-employed tobacco-growing farmer and the wage-earner tobacco-growing farmer, even though virtually performing identical tasks, are still performing different social forms of labor, according to each of which, the former belongs to the petit bourgeois class, and the latter, to the proletariat.

The objective of this chapter is, therefore, two-fold: first, to understand the employment dynamics, that is, the changing allocation of labor to match the emerging demand in society for various concrete forms of labor to be performed, using simple statistical tools to demonstrate these dynamics (i.e., average employment structure, rate of change, index of differentiation); and second, to translate concrete into social forms of labor, hence identifying the extent to which the various segments of the labor force fall within the boundaries of the working class. For this purpose, we use Poulantzas' criteria of objective determination of proletarian location in the production process, namely, productive, manual, non-supervisory labor. The crux of this chapter is to indicate the extent to which employment of Palestinians in Israel represents an increase in the number of Arabs and Jews who share proletarian class interest.

In the last instance, we are concerned about the prospects for class