

tion, this reconstruction as in Table A does allow for the capturing of socially significant dynamics which have some bearing on the determination of class location, as will be discussed later on. The ultimate purpose of this reconstruction is to find out whether underlying these segmentations by nationality and ethnicity is a potential for similarity in class location, hence commonality in class interest and thus better prospects for cross-national class alliance! It is clear that within these relations of political domination/subordination there is no room for alliance among the Palestinian and Israeli national bourgeoisie and petty bourgeoisie, since their interests are in direct conflict with each other in this particular conjuncture; this is true even on the basis of objective material conditions--specifically territorial and demographic. The development of the productive forces by the Israeli-Jewish bourgeoisie -- which can happen only through continuous "selective" Aliyah, i.e., the law of return, territorial expansion, and colonization of Palestinian land and the reinforcing of partnership with imperialism will, inevitably, be at the expense of the aspirations of Palestinian national bourgeoisie and petit bourgeoisie and in direct contradiction with the interests of all Palestinian social classes.

Hence, comes the assertion that the only aspirations that are essentially international, cross national boundaries and are likely not to conflict with each other directly are those of the proletariat. The class interests of the Israeli-Jewish proletariat and the Palestinian-Arab proletariat are likely to objectively coincide, despite the subjective conditions for conflict peculiar to this conjunction in which