

subsume labor power as the case in personal services. It rather intervenes indirectly, by way of the State, and subjects them to the extortion of surplus labor in order to achieve economies of revenue, thus to increase the surplus-value accumulated. The exploitation of public service employees is essentially a function of the unequal situation in the exchange between them and capital, having a dominant position on the market.

According to Poulantzas, service employees, as the rest of the new wage-earning groupings who are unproductive laborers, belong to a specific class, resulting from the process of class polarization. To this emerging class he refers as the "New" petty bourgeoisie--new in the sense that it is in no way destined to follow the petty bourgeoisie threatened with extinction, and that its development and expansion are conditioned precisely by the extended reproduction of capitalism itself, and the latter's transition into the stage of monopoly capitalism.<sup>45</sup>

Following Poulantzas, one concludes that the increased mobility of citizen Arabs and Jews in the service sector does not necessarily indicate an embourgeoisement trend. Further, the majority of Arab and Jewish employees, regardless of what service branch they enter (personal services, public and community, or financing and business), this is to say, regardless of the difference in their locations within the technical division of labor, are jointly entering into the same class-locations, becoming the "New" petty bourgeoisie. They are joining neither the bourgeoisie nor the proletariat classes.

Two comments are necessary here. First, the self-employed in the service sector of course do not belong to the new petty bourgeoisie. They rather form a part either of the bourgeoisie itself or the traditional