

Despite Jewish labor mobility off industry and the decline of Jewish employment in this branch, industry remains to be the economic branch with the highest potential both for proletarianization of Arabs as well as Jews, hence for increasing the number of those from both national groups who are joining the Israeli working class. The essential concentration of industrial capital (necessitated by the two fundamental tendencies of capitalist accumulation, namely the tendency of the falling rate of profit and that of the rising organic composition of capital) results in a constant decline in the size of the industrial bourgeoisie and enlargement in the mass of productive wage workers who form the modern proletariat. This is so despite the mental-supervisory unproductive labor categories that concentration does simultaneously generate. In fact, it is precisely the control of this enlarged mass of labor that forces productive capital to employ unproductive wage-earners to supervise productive labor, and on behalf of capital to maximize the latter's productivity, i.e., creation of surplus value for capital.

The unproductive supervisory labor force tends to be smaller than the supervised productive labor force. It is in this sense that the great majority of wage-earners in industry are productive laborers and therefore likely but not certainly belong to the working class, the proletariat. The fact that Palestinians constitute a relatively very small percent of Israel's industrial labor means that even though currently they seem to be replacing Jews, who are moving off industry, in effect an increasing number of Palestinian-Arabs are joining the larger portion of the Jewish industrial labor force remaining within the boundaries of the working class. This means that the cases of Arab-Jewish