

international contract for providing military helmets to one of the South American countries for the sum of 300,000 dollars. Ya'acov Selek, the director of Tama Factory, who has reported this, said that in Tama there is a special department which specializes in producing military helmets, which are regarded with a great deal of interest in Israel and outside." 56

Military-related metal products enterprises are booming in Israel today. Such establishments are being erected even in Jewish settlements recently transplanted in the West Bank.<sup>57</sup>

For summing the first part of our question, we may confidently conclude, regardless of mental laborers, that a large portion of the Jewish labor force employed by the arms industry belongs to proletariat class-locations; this is even true in high technology manufacturing industries.

The second part of the question that remains to be examined here is whether productive mental laborers in high technology industry belong to the working class. According to Poulantzas, it does not, even though it creates surplus value directly. His reason being that it is not by economic criteria alone that class locations are determined. "For Marxism," says Poulantzas, "the division between manual and mental labor in no way coincides with the division between productive and unproductive labor in the capitalist mode of production...."

In examining the structural class determination of the engineers and the technicians directly involved in material production (examples of productive mental laborers), Poulantzas asserts:

"...not only is this division between mental and manual labor not simply a technical division of labor, but it actually forms in every mode of production divided into classes, the concentrated expression of the relationship between political and ideological relations in their articulation to the relations of production; that is to say, as these exist and reproduce themselves, in