

cline in the construction industry. Arabs' labor is being now increasingly integrated into industry, the leading sector of the economy. Figures on post-1967 employment suggest more permanence, that Arab labor is no longer a transitory labor in Israel's economy. This is important for our inquiry regarding proletariat class formation and the potential for alliances. It is necessary to examine the extent to which these statistical indicators are, in fact, reflections of structural changes, a question that will be examined in a following chapter.

Third, as far as the class meaning of these employment dynamics, findings indicate:

(a) Not all recent penetration of Palestinians into the Israeli labor market is into productive, manual, non-supervisory labor categories. Proletarianization is, therefore, not the only pattern of class transformation among Palestinian-Arabs, specifically citizens. A large portion of the latter is joining the new petty bourgeoisie, and even a larger portion, despite radical changes in the concrete forms of labor they perform, maintain petty bourgeois class locations.

(b) Proletarianization in the post-1967 era is not restricted to Palestinian-Arabs. It also involves Israeli-Jews, probably owing to concentration of capital and capitalist transformation of petty industrial production.

(c) Proletarianization in both cases, of Palestinian-Arabs and Israeli-Jews, is a transformation from petty bourgeois class locations. Among Palestinian-Arabs, it is predominantly from peasantry; and among Jews, mainly from crafts shops.

(d) While proletarianization is the predominant pattern in the post-