

This thesis was an attempt to examine forces that have finally culminated in the integration of Palestinian-Arab labor into productive, manual and non-supervisory employment by Israeli-Jewish capital -- the formation of a Palestinian proletariat in Israel.

These forces were examined against ones that in the past have impeded the proletarianization of Palestinian labor.

Examining the above was motivated by the purpose of assessing material conditions impeding and promoting the possibility of cross-national proletarian alliances between Israeli-Jews and Palestinian-Arabs.

Using the most conservative criteria for defining the boundaries of the working class, it was found that by 1974 more than 75 percent of all officially registered Palestinian wage-earners employed by Israeli capital were, in fact, proletariat. They constituted 30.6 percent of the entire wage-earners in Israel. All together, 44 percent of all Israeli-Jewish and Palestinian-Arab wage-earners in Israel were engaged in productive, manual, non-supervisory labor categories and, therefore, jointly belonged to the proletariat class and shared a common class interest.

For the first time in the history of the Israeli social formation Jewish proletarianization and Palestinian-Arab proletarianization were no longer mutually-exclusive processes.

This was a first material prerequisite for the potential development of cross-national proletarian alliance. It therefore represents a turning point in the Israeli-Palestinian history. Only when the imperative of exclusive Jewish proletarianization in Palestine was undermined could Arab