

ers were brought over before the hot-house harvest season and the packing houses are full. My husband, therefore, built them a hut in the yard. When I protested, he sent me on a tour of the village. Well, it appears that every able man has become a contractor. Also, the number of hot-houses which are completely dependent on Arab labor have increased. The Arabs live in shacks just a few meters away from the renovated villas and the style has become the style of effendis....I do not think that this development can be combatted locally in a country flooded by Arab workers from the territories. No longer do I walk alone in the evening to the fields. It is simply unpleasant....The situation is particularly tragic for young, unskilled people who seek seasonal work. In our area, no Jew can get a job on a tractor, because this is no longer profitable for the employer. As far as I can see, Arab labor from the territories in Israel must be prohibited. If, after five years, the situation is so shocking, what will happen in another ten or more years?....The contractors, who today become rich, but with some feeling of guilt, will tomorrow become a pressure group which will not allow any changes in the situation." 122

Although the participation of Arab workers in the Israeli labor market started in the early sixties, applying then only to Israeli-Arab male labor and restricted to construction and menial services in the urban sector. It is the post-1967 period that seems to represent major breakthroughs in three respects, as follows:

First, a breakthrough in the mobilization of Palestinian-Arab labor, not only from within pre-1967 borders but also, and even more importantly, from territories occupied in the 1967 war, specifically the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.¹²³ In a study by the Bank of Israel, Arie Bergman indicates that soon after the 1967 war, workers from the "administered" areas started flowing into Israel in an ever-increasing stream, driven by the shortage of job opportunities in the areas, and the acute demand for labor in Israel, and the higher wage paid in Israel. This inflow of workers was most strongly felt in construction. By 1973, 50 percent of all of the areas' residents working in Israel were engaged in this branch. Their share in the total number of workers engaged in construction in Israel was 26 percent in 1973, compared to 3 percent in 1968. The sharing of the areas' residents in industry is also growing