

concentration.

To place it in a more historical context, we compare this penetration process in the two phases prior and after 1967; distinguishing in the second phase between the economic boom prior to, and the economic crisis following, the 1973 October War. Central to this analysis are also changes in the employment structure of Jewish population groups; changes that are concomitant with the increasing merger of Palestinian-Arabs and Israeli-Jews in the civilian labor force. The intention is to examine the patterns of Jewish-Arab labor mobility in horizontal and vertical directions within the employment structure or, for that matter, the labor market. The latter leads us directly into the assessment of actual and potential joining/replacement trends among the different segments of the labor force, regarding their locations in the technical division of labor. All this is an attempt to answer empirical questions posed in our introductory chapter which, in turn, feed into the major objective of this study, that is, formation of a Palestinian proletariat, and the potential for cross-national proletariat alliance concomitant with the intensified participation of Palestinians in the Israeli labor market during the last decade.

Again, employment information can provide only clues to the class location of the entering and/or the already active labor force. For example, finding that Palestinian workers are predominantly joining Jewish workers in a particular industrial labor category (a location in the technical division of labor) and predominantly replacing them in agricultural cash-cropping, may not translate directly and respectively into joining/replacement in the social division of labor. Later, we may find that Palestinian-Arabs, while replacing Jews who are moving off agriculture