

ians into Israel's industrial labor market. The percentage of the industrially employed averaged 18 percent in the period 1973-1975, compared with an average of 15 percent during the period in-between the two wars. The recent war seems to affect similarly the other population groups until 1974. In 1975, however, unlike non-citizen Palestinians, citizen Palestinians and Jews show a slight decline in the percentage of their labor force employed in industry. Although slight, the latter is yet significant, as the following analysis indicates:

That is, Jewish labor released during that year from industry is moving into community and public services, not production; this means that non-citizen Palestinian labor entering industry, certainly as a proletariat, are replacing Jewish labor not only in the economic branch but also in class location. Moreover, the industrial Jewish workers who are likely to be replaceable by unskilled Palestinians from the territories are probably Oriental-Jews. Based on this observation, one may suggest that the prospects for cross-national proletariat alliance in Israel are greater during periods of economic boom than periods of economic crisis. We have already seen that the joining of Arabs and Jews in productive economic branches increases during rapid economic growth. Despite an apparent replacement in the technical division of labor, also joining proletariat class locations tends to increase.

Citizen Palestinians shunning industry during that year seem, unlike Jews, to enter productive branches, and even more interestingly, move back into agriculture, apparently replacing non-citizen Palestinians who moved from agriculture into construction. As they are being pulled out