

industry). We notice a considerable increase (25 percent) in the number of establishments compared with only 5 percent in the size of the labor force. The average size of the establishment declined from 22 workers in 1963 to 18 workers in 1972/1973. The latter is most likely the result of productivity hence concentration of capital, not workers -- capital deepening.

(f) The clothing industry:

A different pattern of transformation seems to occur in clothing, another major traditional industry in Israel. Here, also, we notice expansion of 9 percent in the number of establishments; however, of 229 percent in the number of workers. The average size of the establishment increased from 9 to 27 workers. This is probably indicative more of a capitalist transformation of the petty commodity form than of concentration per se. Expansion in this industry after 1967 has probably been stimulated by the Israeli popularization of traditional Palestinian embroidery (as Tozeret-Ha'aretz) in the international market, and the abundance of skilled and cheap Palestinian female labor to produce it. Israeli-Jewish owned embroidery establishments (with workshop appearance and factory essence) are increasing transplanted in the Arab area inside and across the Green Line. This is converting a Palestinian craft into mass production. This transformation applies also to the traditional Israeli clothing craft. This may be a way for this traditional Jewish industry to survive the increasing competition of other industries and the resulting concentration.

The increase in the number of establishments in the clothing and diamond industries, the two traditional Jewish industries also in Diaspora, may be taken to signify something else: the possibility that after the Six-Day War, some Westernized Jewish petty bourgeoisie immigrated to Israel,