

true in regard to the agricultural labor force in both regions. The latter may seem strange, knowing that the majority of the Gaza population are landless refugees, already dispossessed in 1948, and remembering the unfavorable climatic and soil conditions for agriculture in Gaza. The disproportionate difference in representation by this economic branch can be interpreted partly in terms of higher productivity in Israeli agriculture, partly in that most agricultural production is done by Palestinian-Arabs, not Jews in Israel, and finally, in the possibility that the agricultural labor force in Gaza is engaged more in fishing than in farming, per se, except probably for cash-croppers on citrus plantations.

The lack of agricultural and industrial production base in Gaza seems to be balanced by disproportionate concentration of the labor force in services¹⁷ and commerce. It is thus understandable why the Palestinians in Gaza seem to be the most highly represented in these two economic branches, when compared to the three other populations.

Israeli Jews and Gaza Palestinians seem to be more highly represented than the Palestinians in Israel and the West Bank in all non-productive economic branches; also, both are represented less than the others in construction; but again, for very different reasons; in the case of Jews it is because they depend on the Arabs in Israel to construct their housing; in the case of Gaza Palestinians, it is mainly a reflection of economic stagnation and the little possibility for the construction industry to expand and flourish where refugee camps are the predominant forms of habitat; and where landlessness prevails.