

Three main groups seem to be affected most by the proletarianization process resulting from this forceful integration of these territories into the Israeli economy. These are first, the segments of the labor force previously subjected to marginalization by the Jordanian regime; this category includes the camp refugees, specifically those near urban centers, the occasionally-employed landless peasantry and subemployed service employees. These represent that segment of the Palestinians who have been already, prior to occupation, dispossessed from their means of subsistence due to Zionist practices in Palestine, and also to the concentration of the land-holding system for and/or as a result of the emergence of agricultural plantations. The latter is especially true in the Gaza Strip, where agriculture is more capital-intensive, which explains further the relatively smaller size of the agricultural labor force compared with that of the West Bank and the Palestinians in Israel.

Second, the small peasants, previously self-employed petit bourgeoisie, existing more heavily in the West Bank, where a less concentrated land tenure system used to prevail. The proletarianization of this group is most likely to be the function of three interrelated processes of Zionist penetration: (a) the penetration of Jewish settlers, meaning the intensification of land expropriation by Israelis, and landlessness of Palestinians; (b) the penetration of Israel agricultural investment capital (and "demonstration-station plantations" for the "modernization" of the territories' traditional agriculture), a prerequisite for which is land concentration, resulting, again, in the disposition of the small