

then 210,000, compared to only 205,000 in the following year. Similarly, in the same year the demand for this Palestinian labor in Israel seems to reach its peak, 68,000 (not including the illegally smuggled in) then declines from 1975 on.

The industrial structure of the employment of the Gaza Strip and the West Bank labor force tends to stabilize with the persisting of Israel's post-1973 economic crisis. This tendency towards stabilization in the structure of demand applies equally to those employed locally as well as in Israel (see Table F). The above is indicative of the increased dependency of these territories on Israel's economic business cycles. Also, it exposes the correlation between the deepening of the economic integration of these territories into Israel's and therefore, international market, and the speeding up of the proletarianization of their inhabitants.

C. Non-citizen Palestinians in Israel's Post-1973 Industrial Structure of Employment

Despite the tendency to stabilize the employment structure of the non-citizen Palestinians in Israel, Column 4 in Table F shows a slight decline in the relative size of the agricultural labor force balanced out by a slight increase in that of the construction industry. Two points are worth pointing out here: first, it is interesting that a decline in agricultural employment applies to all segments of Israel's labor force, including Palestinians from occupied territories, who in