

higher relative surplus value from the non-citizen labor force intensively employed in this branch in-between the two wars.

Indirectly, this decline in agricultural employment can be seen also as a result of the ultimate shift from agriculture into industry, as a leading export sector. Reference is to polished diamonds and high technology products as the export-producing branches for the international market. This shift is evident in the different nature of agreements signed, for example, with the European Common Market before and after the 1973 October War,<sup>23</sup> both leading inevitably into reducing the potential employment-multiplier effect in agriculture.

Furthermore, the increase in the non-citizen Palestinian construction labor force in 1975, concomitant with that decline in agricultural employment, must be interpreted merely as a redistributive adjustment. This is to say, the increment one notices in the relative size of construction non-citizen Palestinian labor force must not be explained in terms of a new demand in the economy for non-citizen Palestinian labor force; but rather in terms of mobility of an already mobilized labor force from agriculture into construction. This conclusion is based on two observations: first, of decline in the size of non-citizen Palestinian labor force employed in Israel in that same period. Despite that, the decline in the demand for labor from the territories in Israel is linked more likely to the potential decline of the construction than the agricultural branch. Second, of the correlation between Jewish immigra-