

Although most of the labor categories generated in this economic branch in Israel are mental supervisory and managerial ones (centralized control of this source is one of the fundamental Zionist policies) and performed by Jewish citizens, it is mainly the construction work in this branch that is likely to be performed by Arabs. Palestinian labor in this employment branch is therefore definitely proletariat. It is worth mentioning here the indirect effect of water-use policies on the proletarianization of citizen-Palestinians through limiting the productivity of agriculture, hence the discouragement of the self-employed farmers, then left with no alternative to the selling of their labor power to Jewish agricultural and other employers.

D. Not unlike the non-citizen Palestinians from Gaza Strip and the West Bank, citizen Palestinians were also to enter the Israeli modern sector through the construction industry. The relatively lower rate of growth in their employment in this compared with other branches such as transport and personal services (Row A) is only indicative of their much earlier presence in the construction branch. During the first construction boom and despite recession, which hit Arab workers harder, as demonstrated in Row D, Column 4, we still see in Row B (which includes both the periods of boom and recession) not only a higher rate of Arab than Jewish employment in this industry, but also replacement of Jews by Arabs in those labor categories. More importantly, despite the fact that in the early sixties construction was a leading branch in the economy, and despite the availability of no other labor sources, we see the most dramatic increase in the absorption of citizen Palestinians into this economic sector to occur precisely in the period in-between the 1967 and 1973 Wars. This is precisely when