

ment. It is also Israel's biggest private industrial conglomerate, operating in varied spheres; heavy and light industries and construction, aerospace and communications, vehicle assembly and textiles, with 10,000 employees. Similarly, Elta Electronics Industries produce, along with weaponry, medical electronics.³⁹ Also, Process Control Instrumentation (PCI), relatively new to Israel industry, is used both in military and civilian production. According to Aviation Week & Space Technology, "with the tremendous expansion of the chemical and food industries, PCI will expand proportionately. This is due to the need for automation to substitute for the lack of manpower and the need to export products to sophisticated markets."⁴⁰

A macro-example of the increasing integration of civilian and military production and personnel is reflected in transformation of the army, industry and the universities into the "three musketeers". Most of the metal products manufacturing, rubber, textiles, and even clothing, is integrated into the defense and feeds into military production directly or indirectly. Therefore, the question is no longer one of what is military and what is civilian, but rather how strategic each industry is for military production. This formulation reveals its significance when we examine joining/replacement trends by economic branch and when we compare the horizontal labor mobility and differential access of the various ethnic groups to the economic branches more or less politically, economically and scientifically strategic.

In high technology production, it is occupational status that matters most. How much access to information and to the acquisition of technical skill one has in these industries determines whether one is primarily part