

force tends to be concentrated, next to farming, in construction (23.1 percent) and manufacturing work.

Arabs and Jews are equally represented only in one occupation, increasingly undesirable to Jews, i.e., transport and communication. Arabs, however, seem to be most poorly represented in administrative, executive, managerial and clerical jobs (only 1.9 percent of the labor force compared with 17 percent of the Jewish labor force). Those who belong to this category are most likely to work only at the level of local municipal councils.

The under-representation of Arabs in these State-bureaucracy-related occupational categories is indeed consistent with their political status as a native national minority within a settler colonial regime. After all, this is a Jewish State and it is to be managed and administered by Jews.

This point may explain, in part, the heavier concentration of Jews in administrative/managerial than in scientific/technical occupations as our figures reflect, in spite of the exceptionally high level of professional training that distinguishes the Israeli-Jewish labor force compared with Israel's Arab labor force or with other developing countries. In fact, the Arab labor force demonstrates the contrary, being less poorly represented in scientific/professional than in administrative/managerial jobs. Of course, one must not forget that Arabs in professional occupations are mainly school teachers in their separate but not independent Arab schools.