

As indicated also by Ben Porath, "much of the Government and public services supplied to the Arab population emanate from central offices staffed by Jews and situated in Jewish districts.¹ Central offices for managing the Arab minority affairs are usually staffed by Sephardic/Oriental Jews. This dimension in the occupational structure of employment reflects a carefully calculated control policy; most effective of all is control through demoralization by means of educational curriculum, designed by members and ideologues of the Zionist ruling class and implemented by Arab teachers. This is not the place to examine the long-term effectiveness of this policy; it is only to point out a very important question for future research.

If we compare these features characterizing the average Jewish and Arab occupational structure of employment prior to 1967 with those prevalent in the average occupational structures five years after 1967, we first notice a persistence in the main features of both structures, in spite of the differences. For example, with a dramatic decline in the percentage of Arabs who are farmers (from 40.8 to 24.9), this category continues to be the largest in the Arab occupational structure. The decline in the proportion of the labor force in this occupational category applies to both Arabs and Jews alike.

In the case of Arabs, however, farming seems to be the only occupational category to release labor into other occupations, while in the case of Jews, not only farmers, but also traders, construction and mine workers are moving away into new occupational categories.

Further, in light of the figures presented in Table JJ regarding