

the post-1967 average occupational structure of employment, one can perhaps suggest the following pattern of labor mobility: the largest portion of Arab farmers released from their previous occupation are entering services, while the largest portion of Jews released from previous occupations to which they belonged in the pre-1967 period are now entering professional, technical and scientific positions.<sup>2</sup> Of course, put this way, this pattern assumes no change -- no new elements entering the labor force. Put differently, however, on the basis of a more realistic assumption, the same pattern of occupational mobility can be stated this way: new elements entering the Arab labor force in the post-1967 period are, instead of becoming farmers, responding to demand in all occupational categories, especially services, while new elements (most likely to be immigrants) entering the Jewish labor force, as well as those released from previous occupations, are responding mainly to demand in the professional/scientific labor market. This direction of mobility carries a special significance to our analysis and is only consistent with major transformations in the Israeli economy, specifically the shift into high technology production following the 1967 war. The latter has intensified the demand for scientists and sophisticated engineers, hence the prominent enlargement of this occupational category.

In sum, the direction of Jewish as well as Arab labor mobility is generally from occupations related to less strategic industries into occupations that are related to more strategic industries, while following the same general rule, Arabs, however, seem to follow the very route of Jewish labor mobility; they are moving from the least into the