

In light of this detail, it is worth mentioning, though in passing only, that as the military absorbs the "surplus" Jewish labor, similarly agriculture is the parallel sponge-like mechanism in the Arab sector. This, indeed, points out a form of flexibility provided by the "traditional sector", hence shedding light on one of the reasons why it is tolerated in modern economies. This is related to why the center needs a periphery into which to transfer the effects of its main contradictions, a point to be discussed further elsewhere in the context of uneven development and the extended reproduction of capitalism.

In sum, the comparison of average proportional distribution is a very static method, hence likely to obscure major dynamics of change that take place during each particular year which may otherwise reveal significant facts. It reflects trends in horizontal mobility across occupations rather than actual changes within each.

#### B. Rate of Change

The rate of change is a more dynamic indicator of transformation in the particular occupation within the structures of employment over time. It reflects some historical dimension of change that the average proportional occupational distribution does not. The rate of change does sharply reflect a wide range of instability (in both directions of growth and decline) of demand for each particular labor category; but may not inform us anything about horizontal/vertical mobility across occupations.

In this case, for example, the rate of change is not to describe occupational structures of employment for the Arab and the Jewish labor