

toundingly different: Europe-America immigrants are the most highly represented, followed by Palestinian-Arabs, then Oriental-Jews, and last and least, come the Sabras.

A meaningful interpretation of such a differential representation in this labor category depends greatly on the nature of the commodity marketed by each segment of the labor force. It makes much difference whether or not the differential representation of ethnic groups described above applies to the same market(s), or that it reflects the representation of each group in a different commodity(ies) market(s); say, for example, Europe-America immigrants in the financial market and the international high-technology commodity market, Sabras in the local and on export of luxury consumer goods market, Oriental-Jews and Palestinian-Arabs in the basic consumer goods market, specifically within the so-called "informal" market. Each type of these sales promotes realization for a different form of capital. For such information we need a detailed industry-by-occupation matrix, a lacking source of data that we will be discussing soon.

One important detail that we can draw from these figures in light of previously-presented information is the noticeable trend of Arab mobility into the salesman/trader/agent labor category already during the 1966 recession, a phenomenon hence concomitant with their first major layoff experience. We recall this trend to be accompanied also similarly with mobility into transport and communication work. One way of interpreting the two is in terms of a search for self-employment as a taxi and/or bus driver, as a small shop-keeper in the Arab villages. During that recession, many laid-off Arab construction workers rushed into their villages