

Elbit, a major software producing industry, was already "manned by 1,150 employees". Similarly, AEL Israel, Ltd., a military electronic industry with over 900 employees, and CLAL Industries, Ltd., Israel's biggest private industrial conglomerate in aerospace production, with 10,000 employees.⁴⁹ There is no evidence or counter-evidence regarding demand for Oriental-Jews in military industrial production. Arabs, however, are not likely to be employed in such industries, specifically in skilled labor categories that are directly related to arms production. The evidence on this is the import of non-Jewish skilled manual labor from France, Yugoslavia, and other European countries to replace Jews in metal products manufacturing.

Third, and final point, is the lack of detailed industrial structure of employment with cross-tabulation by occupation and population groups. Owing to this problem, one can tell very little here about the nature of class transformation involved in the mobility of Jewish industrial labor force into services. Based on a previous analysis, it is clear that this portion of the Jewish labor force that have shunned industry and moved mainly into public and community services are currently unproductive wage-earners forming a part of the "New" petty bourgeoisie. We do not know, however, what labor categories they have previously performed in industry.

Were they self-employed craftsmen in their workshops and upon concentration of industry their small enterprises were swallowed by factories? In such a case, becoming public service employees implies mobility not only across economic branches but also across labor categories and class-locations. From small-scale commodity productive labor into capitalist unproductive wage-earners; that is, a transformation from the petty bour-