

Israeli-Jewish subgroups, Sabras and Oriental-Jews seem to be over-represented by a factor of 0.12 in the former and 0.23 in the latter. Both are under-represented in agricultural and unskilled work. Western Jews seem to be under-represented in all productive labor categories, including skilled industrial work.

The other attribute of Table A is the reflecting of the 1973 October War's effect on the occupational structure of the various segments of the Israeli labor force. Economist Ibrahim Oweiss has correctly concluded that "the 1973 War was more costly to the Israeli economy than any previous war because it was extended over a longer period of time, while the net result did not involve any territorial expansion. On the contrary, Israel lost occupied Arab territories after the disengagement of troops on both the Egyptian and Syrian borders."¹⁵ In fact, 1973 represents the end of the post-1967 economic boom and the beginning of economic and political crisis, steered by the economic crisis of world capitalism in the seventies due to the increasing integration of Israel's economy, specifically military production into United States' monopoly capital since the 1967 War. This is to say, in other words, that the very penetration of U.S. capital that has steered the economy and contributed to its boom in the aftermath of the 1967 War, has also intensified the economic crisis and contributed to the persistence of inflationary processes in the aftermath of the 1973 War.

Notice how in wartime (1973) the demand for citizen-Palestinian-Arabs in the administrative/managerial and clerical labor categories, that usually were filled by Jews, increases then declines disproportion-