

of the military or the civilian labor force. Here comes the importance of the technical division of labor, hence the alienation from knowledge as a means of production. Although military production tends to require mainly highly skilled labor force, this, however, must not obscure the generation of the routine unskilled labor category which allows for no possibility of learning about military production and maintains that unskilled segment of the labor force "laymen", civilian labor compared with the technical military personnel.

An evidence on the persistence of unskilled labor categories within Israeli military production is found in "Agan", one of the three engineering works of the Koor Metals, Ltd. Agan's arch panels are made of heavy gauge galvanized steel products used often as military shelters, and are easily assembled with bolts and nuts by unskilled manpower.⁴¹ Another evidence, rather within the international division of labor, is found even in higher technology production. For example, U.S. mini-computers industry, in which the construction of memory boards from millions of wires requires immense labor input, is sent to Korea, where unskilled and semi-skilled labor is abundant and therefore more cheaply available.⁴² Although involved in military production (probably unknowingly), this is yet to be considered a civilian mass of labor.

Some vulnerability, however, is implicit in the integration of military and civilian production. It lies in the realm of labor unrest and political instability. Integration results in an inevitable concentration and centralization (essential for both guaranteeing secrecy as well as efficiency), and necessarily magnifies the risk involved in labor