

Asia-Africa immigrants are the most highly represented in services/sport/recreation occupations, and among craftsmen and production-process workers. Speaking of this as ethnic occupational "specialization", one can probably state in light of Table C that as Oriental-Jews seem specialized in services and crafts, and Arab citizens in farming and construction, Western Jews born-in-Israel or immigrants tend to specialize in the scientific/technical and administrative/managerial categories.

In 1972, occupational categories change. A new classification, different from that of 1961, emerges. This change does probably reflect transformations occurring in the economy at large. During that year, rapid growth steered by the aftermath of the Six-Day War reached its highest pace and shortage of Jewish labor became most acute. It was in that year that Israel, for the first time since its very inception, imports non-Jewish manpower from the West; this migratory labor was mobilized from Yugoslavia and France<sup>12</sup> to meet the new demand generated by the restructuring of the division of labor in the form of the 1972 occupational classification.

The new labor categories identified in Israel's post-1972 occupational structure of employment are more specific than previous ones, and more articulately capitalist. A comparison between the 1961 classification (as in Table C) and the 1972 classification (as in Table A) indicates a further differentiation of labor, that is, steepening of the division of labor. The latter is most evident in the distinction, for example, between skilled and unskilled productive labor categories. Also, in the isolation of the mass of clerical workers from administration and management, very