

concrete example from the Israeli reality. Take, for example, Elbit Companies, Ltd., a major supplier of computer-based military systems for the country's defense forces, which assumes full system responsibility from conception, through development, to final production. It is well known for the high percentage of engineers among its employees. Reference is to 250 engineers, programmers and system analysts who constitute 22 percent of its total employees.<sup>54</sup> Of course, this figure does not account for all mental labor categories but for the major portion of productive mental laborers. Certainly, there are also unproductive mental laborers involved in supervision, such as quality-control foremen and also in clerical work. Still, even in this most software-like producing company the majority of the employees are definitely directly engaged in hardware material production, not mental productive laborers in the software material production.

Another concrete evidence to reinforce the point (that proportionately, mental labor is not the predominant form of labor even in high technology industries) is the fact that a large portion of the 10,000 employees in Israel's CLAL aerospace industries are, in fact, vehicle assembly and textile semi-skilled and unskilled workers.<sup>55</sup>

We must remember that besides the predominance of high technology in Israeli military production, Israel is also an exporter of military goods, the production of which is even more likely to be manual-productive labor-intensive and low technology. An example of this is the military helmets industry. In an article titled, "Military Helmets from Mishman Ha'emek to South America," Al-Hamishmar reports:

"'Tama' industries of kibbutz Mishmar Ha'emek won an