

placing Jewish labor temporarily released into the army. An occupational ceiling is necessary for protecting the Jewish State from its Arab national minority precisely during her war engagements with the surrounding Arab world. This temporary penetration of Arabs into occupations that are during periods of political stability, restricted mainly to Jews, is an observation later on reinforced also by our index of differentiation. The dynamics of demand for citizen-Arab labor in Israel are not peculiar to that specific context. These dynamics are, indeed, not unlike those of demand for black labor in the United States. As Harold Baron documents:

"The history of the demand for black labor in the post-war period showed the continued importance of wartime labor scarcities. The new job categories gained during World War II essentially were transferred into the black sectors of the labor market....In reconversion and the brief 1948-1949 recession, blacks lost out disproportionately on the better jobs. However, the Korean War again created an intense labor shortage, making black workers once more in demand, at least until the fighting stopped.

The period of slow economic growth from 1955 to the early 1960s saw a deterioration in the relative position of blacks....The civil rights protests had generated little in the way of new demand. Only the coincidence of the rebellion of Watts, Newark, and Detroit with the escalation of the Vietnam War brought about a sharp growth in demand for black labor." 7

Baron further indicates that

"...in a tight labor market the undesirable jobs that whites leave are filled out of this labor reserve so that in time more job categories are added to the black sector of the labor market. If the various forms of disguised unemployment and subemployment are all taken into account, black unemployment rates can run as high as three or four times those of whites in specific labor markets in recession periods." 8