

FOOTNOTES

1. Youram Ben-Porath, The Arab Labor Force in Israel, 1964, p. 35.
2. Simple calculations show that the 15.9 percent of the Arab labor force released from farming have contributed to the enlargement of the service occupations by 4.4 percent, compared with enlargement by 4.1 percent in the traders/salesmen category, by 1.6 percent in both administrative and professional categories, and by 0.6 percent in transport and communication. Among Jews, the largest portion of the 5.3 percent of the labor force released from previous occupations seems to contribute to the enlargement of the professional/scientific/technical occupation by 2.9 percent, compared with 1.6 percent in the case of administrative/managerial, 0.3 percent in the craftsmen category and in the services, and 0.2 percent in transport and communication.
3. In the post-1967 average occupational distribution, the proportion of the Arab labor force who are salesmen, traders, is equal to that of Jews (8.3 percent); in transport and communication, the proportion of Arabs even exceeds that of Jews (5.8 percent, as compared with 5.2 percent). In the latter, Arabs are likely to be replacing Jews.
4. The ratio of Jewish professional/scientific to managerial/administrative is 1 : 1.3 before and 1 : 1.2 after 1967, and of Arabs, 2.3 : 1 before and 1.7 : 1 after 1967.
5. In this sense, although rural, the traditional Arab sector in Israel has a similar function to that of the urban black ghetto in the United States. As expressed by Harold Baron, "the dual labor market operates to create an urban-based industrial labor reserve that provides a ready supply of workers in a period of labor shortage and can be politically isolated in times of relatively high unemployment." Harold Baron, "The Demand for Black Labor: Historical Notes on the Political Economy of Racism," a Reprint from Radical America, Vol. 5, No. 2, March-April, 1971, p. 36.
6. Exceptional to this feature is the farmers/fishermen occupation, constantly declining at a higher rate in the Jewish than in the Arab structure of employment, regardless of economic crisis or boom.
7. Harold M. Baron, "The Demand for Black Labor: Historical Notes on the Political Economy of Racism," op.cit., p. 37.
8. Ibid., p. 36.