

working class in Israel. More importantly, the dependence of this alternative source of scientific labor force is also politically not viable, as far as Jewish demographic superiority is concerned. Continuous Jewish immigration is imperative for the sovereignty of the Jewish State, especially under the annexationist program of the Likud. Otherwise, Arabs can soon become an absolute majority and demand a majority rule in accordance with the laws of the essential bourgeois democracy of Israel.

Efforts have been underway to increase Jewish participation rates in the civilian labor force. This is particularly true in the case of Jewish female labor. In light of the troubling decline of Jewish male participation in the civilian labor force during the last decade (from 75.5 percent in 1965 to 64.3 percent in 1975), Minister of Labor, Moshe Bar'am, has stated in the Knesset in March, 1976: "Our women are today a great potential for our labor force and we are doing our utmost to involve them therein."<sup>51</sup> To facilitate the mobilization of Jewish female labor reserve, the Ministry of Labor had devoted immense efforts for child day care centers. Today, for example, accommodations for 27,000 are available, compared with only 12,000 five years ago.<sup>52</sup> This source is not only insufficient, but also may result in further decline in the Jewish birth rate, which is again detrimental to the national objective.

Another approach for increasing the rates of Jewish participation in the labor force, specifically technically trained labor, has been that of activating the Emergency Regulations to forcefully mobilize Israeli citizens residing abroad back into Israel. The increased integration of the civilian and military labor force in high technology production makes it easier to use these regulations in times of peace, not only in a military emergency.