

Israel does not generally establish new industries. Its role in development is to direct potential investors to areas it wants to industrialize and to provide them with credits, grants, and tax exemptions. Only recently there has been an effort to direct potential industrial investors to Arab villages and towns. Some small industrial projects generally employing 30-50 workers have been established in Arab villages and towns. Most are branches of Jewish enterprises interested in the potential of women workers, generally textile and clothing plants.¹⁴²

Not unlike advanced capitalism is the mushrooming service sector in Israel. As the case in the former, the expansion of this sector increases the demand for female labor. For some reasons, the service sector is distinguished by its attraction of female labor, as is evident in its wage differentials on sex lines. In Israel, for example, women earn 90 percent of a man's wage in tourism, as opposed to 55 percent in industry. Obviously, in this specifically sensitive branch in Israel, Jewish women are more reliable than Arab women for promoting "Aliyah" and contributions to, as well as the international image of, the State of Israel. For these reasons, let alone cultural and educational factors, Arab and Oriental Jewish women are more likely to be absorbed in menial positions of this branch and in other less strategic branches of the service sector.

Historically, the female labor reserve is mobilized mostly following wars or in periods of crisis. In Israel, according to Bergman, "unlike the steep and continuous rise in the Arab male participation rate between 1968 and 1973, the female participation rate took a somewhat different course, rising between 1968-1970" following the post-1967 war and resulting in a