

million in 1974. According to Aviation Week & Space Technology (June 14, 1976),

"...approximately 60 percent of the total sales value last year [1975] was from products developed and manufactured by I.M.I. [Israeli Military Industry]...partly as a result of spin-off from defense projects and partly from the ever-increasing need for high-value exports to bring in foreign exchange, Israel has developed a good infrastructure of science and technology-based industries whose input is growing in real terms at the rate of 20-40 percent a year."

These figures certify for industrial growth merely in the realm of high technology production, let alone diamond products and consumer goods manufacturing. In sum, these figures are to certify further that the decline in the size of the industrial labor force is more likely to be the result of higher productivity than a sign of stagnation in this economic branch.

Kochavi, the Director of Israel's Employment Service, blames the decline in industrial employment on the supply side, not the demand side of labor:

"As far as industry is concerned, the Employment Service has found it hard to find sufficient workers for this vital sector; and although we cannot compel a laborer to work where we want him to, the Government will have to find some means of economizing workers to move to areas where they are most needed...branches such as textiles... have filed demands for additional manpower, both in skilled and unskilled. There is a large demand for workers in the metal works sector, in agriculture and in food industries..."

Viewed from the supply side of labor, Jewish labor mobility from industry into services may be interpreted as a mobility from manual blue-collar jobs into mental white-collar jobs with higher average income. And it is in this sense more likely to be applicable to Oriental than to Western Jews, running after higher revenue in order to be able to compete in the