

production in general, and of reproduction in particular. This is true not only in regard to that labor employed on the site of its reproduction, but also, and more importantly, in regard to labor employed in Jewish work places outside the village. As we earlier noted, one of the factors most conducive to profitability in hiring Arab labor is the fact that the reproduction of the latter is exogenous to the "modern" sector, and its cost falls mainly on the "traditional" sector. It is female domestic labor, including agricultural production for direct consumption that constitutes this semi-subsistence "traditional" sector, in which a large portion of the cost of production and reproduction has been absorbed. A massive outflow of female labor from the village to employment in Jewish work places is likely to eliminate the village potential for absorbing the reproduction cost of commuter Arab workers in Jewish work places. The effect of this penetration of industrial capital into the village is thus two-fold: cheaper utilization of unutilized labor, as well as maintaining the possibility of women's contribution to the reduction of subsistence cost of commuter labor, hence making possible the extraction of higher rates of surplus value from the latter.

Of course, a further utilization of available female Arab labor reserves, most likely in unskilled labor categories, is not likely to replace skilled Jewish labor that can then be released for high technology production in which shortage in labor is most severe. But it does potentially contribute to improving conditions of skilled Jewish labor, as a way or coping with emigration, etc.

The most recent form for industrial utilization of Palestinian labor in rural localities is the "Regional Factories" (Mifalim Ezoryim) of the