

pattern of competition characteristic of all capitalist developing economies. What is specific to capitalism mediated by the colonial and Zionist policies was the phenomenon of boycotting the indigenous products.

The boycott of indigenous products by colonial settler movements was not unique to Palestine. This phenomenon has received the attention of various scholars working within the Rhodesian and South African context (Arrighi, 1973; Burawoy, 1976). What was different, though, in the case of Palestine was the goals sought by the Zionist colonial movement.

Zionism, as this and the following chapters will prove, was a nationally exclusivist ideology. The Zionist movement in Palestine sought to replace the whole of the Palestinian national economy by a foreign European Jewish economy. The means used in this process included the exclusion of the indigenous Palestinian labour power from the Jewish economy, the boycott of indigenous products, and the denial to indigenous cultivators of any form of access to, or use of their expropriated land.

As pointed out in the first chapter, a proper understanding of the nature of Zionist colonialism requires the delineation of the antagonistic relationship between the economic (i.e., capitalist or profit making) and the political (nation or state building) orientations of this movement. Boycotting indigenous Palestinian products as the following discussion shows is a clear example to the real tension and in fact contradictions embedded in the colonial drive of the Zionist movement. It demonstrates a visible case whereby short term economic gains (from buying local products) were forfeited for