

31. Otto Jeidels, The Relation of the German Big Banks to Industry, Leipzig, 1905, p. 181. Quoted by Lenin, ibid., p. 28.
32. Lenin, op. cit., p. 32.
33. Kemp, op. cit., p. 68.
34. Ibid., pp. 68-69.
35. Lenin, op. cit., p. 27.
36. Ibid., p. 41.
37. Ibid., p. 27. What Lenin describes in this quote does not sound different from the values advocated in Spiritual-Zionism, as most eloquently expressed in the writings of Chaim Byalik and Ahad Ha'am. This form preceded Labor-Zionism, mobilizing the first and second waves of Jewish immigration to Palestine between 1882 and 1905, consisting of small money capitalists and entrepreneurs who constitute, today, Israel's financial and industrial bourgeoisie, represented in the Likud Party.
38. Ibid., p. 31.
39. C. Argyris and D. Schon, Theory in Practice: Increasing Professional Effectiveness. Jossey-Bass Publishers, San Francisco, 1975. Theory-of-action refers to the theory espoused to guide one's practice, which may or may not be the same as the one actually practiced, to which Argyris and Schon refer as theory-in-use. Theory-of-action concept carries the connotation of a deliberate or pre-planned change.
40. Abram Leon, The Jewish Question: A Marxist Interpretation, Pathfinder Press, New York, 1970.
41. Nicos Poulantzas, Classes in Contemporary Capitalism, N.B, 1975, p. 161.
42. Ber Borochoy,
43. That is, instead of a broad base of productively farming and working masses, with fewer numbers of petty bourgeoisie and bourgeois on the top of the social "pyramid" as is the case in all other nations. Among Jews, the masses were, rather, predominantly unproductive urban petty bourgeoisie, concentrating specifically in the trade profession.
44. Ber Borochoy, Nationalism and Class Struggle: Essays in Zionism and Socialism (no date or publisher), distributed by Socialist Zionist Union, New York, p. 9.
45. Ibid., pp. 11, 12, 16.
46. Ibid., pp. 36-37.