

is from that of Aliyah (immigration) absorption, the "ingathering of the exiles" as part of the nation-building objective into that of furthering the internationalization of capital.

Although these two functions are essentially complementary, yet the fulfillment of one is likely also to generate contradictions that are detrimental to the fulfillment of the other. It is these simultaneously complementary and contradictory functional requirements that constitute the subject matter of this section.

It is important to make clear that since its inception and by virtue of its transplantation in the Middle East, Israel has served the political objectives of world capitalism and its expansion. It has maintained spheres of influence to prevent the transformation of the prevailing order and the imposition of a socialist alternative. It has postponed the ripening of the principal contradiction between the bourgeoisie and proletariat and the development of a revolutionary proletarian movement. As an instrumental target of massive discontent, it has been systematically used by ruling classes in the Arab countries to divert the attention of their exploited masses from class struggle.

Recently, the State of Israel promotes in a more direct manner the economic objectives of international monopoly capital, specifically in the sphere of realization. Israel is not like other developing countries in the periphery of world capitalism. It does not promote the internationalization of capital mainly by offering a market for capital goods, cheap labor power and primary products under terms of trade that guarantee unequal exchange, hence higher rates of return. Israel, in some respects like European advanced countries, belongs to the center of world capitalism because