

Because of the superior knowledge and training of the recent immigrants, and consequently, their higher wages, let alone the special privileges they are granted by the government and absorption agencies, the veteran population, who have paved the road for the latter and "made the desert bloom" are now losing out in competition with the newcomers for access to jobs and housing. Perhaps the most extreme expressions of resentment towards immigrants have been the physical harrassment of immigrant tenants in a building in Ramat Gan, where an atmosphere of terror was created by young Oriental Jews, and a letter sent by "Sabras in Need of Housing" to Georgian immigrants, which said: "We the Sabras were disappointed to learn that Jews like you exist in our State....You should know once and for all: you will not milk this State like a cow....New immigrants, the Ma'abarot,* will await you; please clean them and let us try out your apartments."⁷¹

Material incentives and privileges to attract technically trained manpower (which is increasingly in demand) are also increasingly required. Further encouragement of foreign investment in high technology industry promotes inequality and is a possible source of intensified conflict within the ruling class, as the Sabras and veteran settlers are forced out of their historically hegemonic position. The dual inflow of capital and of a trained scientific labor force directly linked with international monopolies promises more potential for the development of the productive forces. This potential lies in the expansion of high technology industry, the optimal strategy for economic development in the Israeli realities. This strategy, however, results ironically in increasing emigration of Israelis in general,

* Shanty housing in which the majority of previous immigrants, especially during periods of massive immigration, had to live during a transitional stage in their absorption in the country.