

transferring with them their small diamond/clothing business, where the likelihood to transform them into productive capital through state or public subsidies is greater. In that case, much of the original Israeli clothing industry controlled by early settlers can maintain its competitive position on the international market without conversion into large-scale mass production. As the products of this industry of the early pioneer settlers may still have symbolic value among Diaspora Jewry as a guarantee for profit realization.

The majority of the examples above (except for metal products) are industries that belong predominantly to the local private sector. This concentration process applies to all sources of capital.

(g) The regionalization of kibbutz industry:

According to Yediot Aharonot, April 13, 1977, "Regional Factories" of all the kibbutzim which are composed of ten groups with 165 subsidiary factories, and employing 5,000 workers, among whom only 1,000 are members of the kibbutzim, have recently emerged. This is one indicator of concentration of the kibbutz capital, probably in response to the penetration of foreign monopolies and their merger with the comprador and even public (mainly Histadrut) capital.

(h) High technology military industry:

In the sphere of high technology military production for export foreign capital or joint ventures of foreign and State or public capital are invested in large-scale production. In these industries a more complex form of transformation is occurring, centralization.

Centralization, known also as "combined production", can be defined as "the grouping in a single enterprise of different branches of industry,