

which either represent the consecutive stages in the working up of raw materials...or are auxiliary to one another."⁹ This can be best exemplified by the avionic industry containing also its auxiliary textile factories, as already documented in Chapter IV.

To sum, in this presentation we have identified seven patterns of transformation currently taking place in Israel's industry. These are:

(1) Capitalist transformation of petty commodity forms of production exemplified by the clothing industry.

(2) A dual process of capitalist transformation and concentration (metal products).

(3) Concentration of workers (textiles and food-processing industries).

(4) Concentration of capital, not workers -- capital deepening (diamond industry).

(5) Concentration of human capital of high technology know-how (the electronics industry). This is a new and most sophisticated form of concentration of production.

(6) A kind of conglomeration exemplified by the combination or regionalization of kibbutz industry and contracting work with dependent subsidiary-like plants located in Arab villages.

(7) Centralization or combined production in the sector dominated by foreign monopoly capital (avionics).

For linking the previous chapter with the present analysis, notice the high concentration of workers (not capital) in the textile and food processing industries. Workers in these industries are predominantly Oriental-Jews, Palestinian Arabs, and overwhelmingly females. It seems cheaper for the owners of these industries to add more workers than more machines