

B. The Non-agricultural Moshav: A High Technology Utopia

Modern industrialization of Israel's rural frontiers is not confined to the kibbutz. It is also penetrating the co-operative moshav. A previous chapter gives an account of the non-agricultural rural co-operatives, mainly based on high technology production and populated by recent Western immigrants with sophisticated training in science and engineering. Again, in the case of moshav industrial development, regional industrial development is a high priority, as especially recommended by Raanan Wietz, Israel's internationally-known regional-rural planner.

We have already discussed the penetration of Israeli investment capital into Arab villages in Israel and in occupied territories, since the persisting of the country's economic crisis. We emphasized how the latter is likely to speed up proletarianization among Arabs and the former among Jews. Concomitant to this rapid industrialization of the rural frontiers is the capitalist transformation of Jewish agriculture. The latter has special bearing on Palestinian proletarianization and carries a peculiar political significance in the context of Zionist settler-colonialism.

Chapter III provides a detailed descriptive account of the penetration of citizen and non-citizen Palestinians as cash-croppers, even into the co-operative and collective Jewish farms in the moshav and the kibbutz, the strongholds of Labor-Zionism, the articulate symbols of the "Return to the Soil", and restoration of the "Bond with the Land", the very basis of the territorial solution to the Jewish question.

It is only in these forms of settlement, where agricultural work is so politically/ideologically loaded, that capitalist transformation in the post-1967 period had such dramatic impact on the Israeli society. Capitalist agricultural production elsewhere in the country was neither new nor carried