

political/ideological significance.

"Non-agricultural co-operative villages could constitute such a challenge. They could be populated with communities that are homogeneous as regards their culture, way of living and even their occupations. They comprise a social challenge of the highest degree of employment in creating socially valuable cells of a new type of community organization. They can prove suited to educational and professional backgrounds of immigrants from advanced countries, whose training and educational background can find adequate outlet in forms of employment with which they are familiar and experienced from their countries of origin."¹⁷ If implemented, the proposal outlined here may result in the creation of communities based on a set of special values without precluding the utilization of modern technological and scientific advantages. The structure of these proposed settlements is based on three points:

First, they will be run according to the rules of a co-operative community.

Second, they will constitute closed communities, entry into which will be dependent upon acceptance by an elected committee of the settlement. Enlistment of prospective members from abroad ought to be carried out, as far as possible, in their countries of origin.

Third, the size of the settlement will be limited. The choice of enterprises must ensure, among other things, economies of scale in the present and future, and the level of education, professional training and personal inclinations of the candidate.

These non-agricultural co-operative villages are different from the kibbutz, moshav shitoufi and moshav ovdim -- the traditional strongholds of Labor-Zionism. Unlike the former, they are to be an integral part of