society be a sovereign subject of international law. We have already proven that the first condition is not capable of being fulfilled in a territory close to a cultured capitalist society. Also, the fulfillment of the second condition is not possible..." 98

It is very clear from the previous quote that Borochov's territorialism is, indeed, the creation of comptetive Jewish capitalism as disassociated from monopoly capital as possible, so that from this Jewish competitive capitalist base a Jewish State of a bourgeois character emerges, and it is only by virtue of the latter that it acquires international importance and recognition; that is, only as bourgeois and not proletarian can the Jewish State contribute to the internationalization of capital, both Jewish and Gentile. This is to reinforce the point that Borochovism expresses primarily the interests of the Jewish middle-bourgeoisie and that fraction of the petty bourgeoisie aspiring to become a national bourgeoisie, which, in turn, coincides with the interest of big Jewish and Gentile capital: imperialism. It represents only secondarily the interests of that fraction of the petty bourgeoisie aspiring to restore their petty bourgeois class-location and for immunization against proletarianization. The latter applies mainly to members of kibbutz and moshav movements. Borochovism does, by no means, represent the interest of the Jewish proletariat, but rather expresses the imperative of Jewish proletarianization if the interests of the becoming and existing Jewish bourgeoisie are to be, in the long run, well served. The proletarianization imperative represents the most prominent feature in Borochovism. It is reflected most clearly in the following phrase, written and underlined by Borochov himself: "...and we repeat and say: We are not afraid of foreign capitalization in the territory, and even not from foreign immigration per se, but only and solely from foreign proletarization."99

Jewish proletarianization is seen by Borochov as the condition for