and in spite of its location outside, and strategic to, central capitalism. Israel, therefore, by virtue of belonging in some ways to the developed center and in other ways to the developing periphery, provides unique incentives for foreign investment, even as it promotes the internationalization of capital in special ways.

For example, most of the incentives for investment in Israel are built on provisions that Israel can offer those foreign firms in the sphere of realization. Aviation Week & Space Technology, June 14, 1976: Special Israel Advertising Section presents a comprehensive articulation of all the factors that make Israel a market for high technology products, an excellent base of business opportunities for advanced technology and for international marketing by U.S. companies. This is an articulation of the potential the Jewish State has for furthering the internationalization of monopoly capital. It shows how the Jewish State, like secular nation-states, is virtually compelled to abide by the requirements of international capital.

For details on these incentive provisions, see attached copies from the original advertisement. What concerns us most here are two of these incentives: the "higher foreign tax credit through U.S. LDC [less developed country] tax status" and, in General Bar-lev's words, "a very sophisticated lower-paid labor market," the two being among the main factors that reduce the cost-of-doing-business in Israel by foreign, specifically United States companies, hence promoting higher rates of return on investment.

One can immediately notice the irony and contradiction implicit in