

ing a Nation-State in Palestine and all through the nation-building phase after 1948, political/patriotic immigration incentives became more prevalent. Historical events external to Zionism have also coincided with the immigration objective. For example, the rise of fascism in Nazi Germany and anti-semitism in the West become a powerful push for Jewish immigration to Palestine prior to and right after the establishment of the State. The segment of the labor force victimized by Nazism came as refugees, not as colonial settlers; they came to Palestine as "free" laborers and were, therefore, coersively proletarianized, unlike the majority of the settler proletariat.

With the exception of this group and some segments of the Asian-African immigrants, most Jewish immigration after Statehood seems to be positively correlated with wars, specifically those resulting in territorial expansion (unlike the exceptional case of the 1973 October War). Nation-building and national security (security of the State) became the most instrumental slogans in increasing both Jewish philanthropic capital and Jewish human resources for national infrastructural development, including the army. Wars and territorial expansion required immigration for maintaining sovereignty through demographic superiority, as Zvi Gitleman points out:

"After 1967, with the inclusion of large numbers of Arabs in the boundaries of the State, and with the realization that the birth rate of Israeli Arabs is much higher than that among Jews, the Government launched a campaign to attract additional immigration in order that the relative weight of the Jewish population be preserved, and that the total Jewish population grow, partially in order to enhance Israel's military security." 67

Included in the nation-building objective is, of course, the development of Israel's economic and urban infrastructure that generates job opportunities, in turn used as incentive for more Jewish immigration. The