

the international division of labor, an extension of metropolitan production increasingly concentrating on high technology military export products; hence lacking the petty bourgeoisie Labor-Zionist ideological element that cannot co-exist with modern technology, the economic base of the new co-operatives.

Given their simpler infrastructure, compared with the metropolitan and given the co-operative character of the daily reproduction of their labor power, subsistence cost, hence the cost of production, may decline, thus becoming a more profitable site for foreign investment. And while still representing an exciting experimental form of life, may attract the immigration of the very manpower in demand within military production; consequently, fulfilling both the economic and political objectives.

Weitz identifies three kinds of non-agricultural co-operative villages to be presently in existence: (1) Nevei Ilan group, consisting mainly of members of Yehuda Hatsair youth movement, active in the United States. The first members of this group arrived in Israel in 1969. The enterprises envisaged are to correspond to the qualifications of the members, most of whom have academic training in the natural sciences, social sciences and the fine arts. Thus, projects proposed included industrial plants, services, and consultancies. Already in operation is a plant for manufacture of electronic appliances, a computer service and consultation center and an agricultural branch. (2) The Aliyah 70 group, composed of immigrants from the Soviet Union, mainly from Kiev. They are academicians, for the main part engineers, who arrived in the country after 1970. The group consists of twenty members who have formed a limited liability company. Projected industries are electronic and optical industries and chemical laboratories. (3) Yahdav (Kfar Etzion C.) is a group composed of 25 young religious families from the United States. The heads of these families are in the process of completing M.A.s or doctor-