

and eventual ramifications are also analysed here. Of particular importance here is the direct and indirect social and economic impact of the Zionist policy of boycotting indigenous Arab labour. The political/ideological implications of the Zionist policy of the European (Jewish) dominant class is briefly dealt with here and discussed in greater lengths in Chapters Five and Six.

The development of capitalism in Palestine was mediated not only by British colonialism, but by a specific form of settler movement as well. The influx of European Jewish capital and human resources into Palestine had overwhelming impact on the country's transformation processes. As Chapter Five points out, capitalist production which was pre-dominant in almost all forms of agrarian organizations within the European Jewish economy was placing further strains on an already ruined rural economy. Emphasis in this respect is placed on the revolutionary impact of the agricultural production techniques in transforming the rural economy.

A major characteristic feature of capitalist development within the European Jewish economy has been the overwhelming import placed by the dominant Zionist ideology on the political/national implications of Jewish settlement in Palestine. The strategic objective of establishing a Jewish state was translated by the Zionist hegemonic group in Palestine into political actions which, in many instances, overshadowed and superseded all other consideration. This was manifested in the policies that were implemented for appropriating the land and expanding the "Kibbutz"-type settlements. A detailed examination of these policies becomes crucial for clarifying a major feature which characterizes, and, in a sense, differentiates the