

Notes

1. "Related decline" because olive oil and traditional soap manufacturing (in Nablus) are considered industrial commodities.
2. In this context "Palestinian" refers to workers from the occupied territories, "Israeli" refers to Jewish and Arab workers who are citizens of the State of Israel. See Appendix for Israeli pound and shekel exchange rates against the U.S. dollar.
3. Chapter 7 will deal with data relevant to the rural sector, which is subsumed in this sector in the total aggregates.
4. The Bank of Israel estimated the gross private savings for the year 1974 and 1975 in the West Bank to have been 543 and 446 million lirot respectively (in current prices), and in Gaza 264 and 277 million lirot. See Bregman, The Economy of the Administered Territories, Table II-4, p. 20.
5. One indicator of hoarding is the decline in the amount of deposits in banks (from 29 percent of GNP during Jordanian rule to 4 percent of GNP under Israeli rule), despite substantial increase in disposable income. Some of this wealth, however, was almost certainly deposited in Amman banks. Part of the increase in income was spent in consumer durables. It is questionable, moreover, whether we can consider the purchase of gold, for instance, by and for women as a form of hoarding.
6. The discussion here is centred around investment in the Arab sector and not around Jewish settlements inside the occupied territories. Substantial investment has been made in these colonies, but Arab employment in "colonial" industries has been negligible, although not in construction of these settlements.
7. So far, large-scale confiscation of land and water rights has affected most severely agricultural conditions in the Jordan Valley (see Chapter 10). But the massive land grabs begun under the Likud in 1980-1981 are likely to affect marginal farmers in the highlands as well.
8. A survey of the labour force conducted in the city of Ramallah in 1973 revealed that less than 10 percent of the workers paid dues to the union, or identified with it at all. See S. Tamari, "Notes on the Composition of the Labour Force in the West Bank" (in Arabic), al-Quds (Jerusalem), 4 December 1973. (See also Benvenisti, 1982: 6-7). It should be noted that Ramallah, together with Nablus and Bethlehem, are the centres of an active labour union organisation.
9. This process of political reorientation is discussed systematically by Sameer Abraham in "PLO at the Crossroads", MERIP Reports No. 80 (September, 1979):5-13. See also Awad (1981:12-13).