

6. S. Farhat-Nasir found, however, that 76% of the farmers in her survey do not believe that fertilization is essential for olive trees, op. cit., pp. 76-77.
7. Farhat-Nasir, op. cit., p. 47. The writer does not clarify, however, if her calculations are based on labour utilization in an average family farm, or on abstract units of labour based on the time needed by one farmer working in one dunum by himself. Moreover, in the calculation of per dunum productivity costs, she established her model estimates on the basis of wage labour costs, and neglects family labour as a variable (see, for example, Table 22, p. 59).
8. For a discussion of the relationship between illiteracy rates and agricultural labour in the area under review, see Rima Abdel-Nour, Illiteracy in the Rural West Bank; A Case Study of Five Villages (Birzeit University Publications, forthcoming, 1981).
9. The considerably lower income derived from the marketing of olives is due to the presence, in good years, of a large surplus of West Bank olives (which constitute 80% of local production, according to Nasir), and to competition from Spanish and Italian imports in the Arab market. The acidity content of olive oil increases with storage, thus preventing farmers from making full use of market demands during infertile years.
10. It should not be assumed, however, that migration is alienating the remaining family members from staying in their villages (as distinguished from their family farms). My observations lead me to believe, to the contrary, that remittances sent from migrant relatives have vitalized the living conditions in many villages, thus helping them to stay on the land, though not necessarily as farmers, when the temptation to leave may otherwise have become more pressing.
11. There was no land settlement in Ras el-Tin under the British Mandate, nor during Jordanian rule. Title deeds, therefore, are not registered in the Tapu, and villagers rely on land-tax receipts to establish their right of possession. In practice, however, there are few cases of disputes over individual plot boundaries. "Division of the lot" in this context remains a formal procedure within the extended household.
12. In Ras el-Tin, for example, an average peasant family used to eat meat once a month in the sixties; today, once or twice a week. An average worker used to buy a new pair of trousers every year; today each worker has between five and eight pairs. There has also been a substantial increase in the number of durable goods in peasant households (in 1979, 30% of all Ras el-Tin households had TV sets, run on small generators and on batteries). For comparative data on the growth of rural standards of living in the West Bank, see "Survey of Household Equipment in the Administered Territories, 1978," supplement to Quarterly Statistics of the Administered Territories, viii:4 (Hebrew), pp. 59-68.