

have established in my household survey below. There is no doubt, moreover, that the war of 1967 affected the village residents much more drastically than other neighbouring settlements precisely because of its heavy dependence on emigrant remittances. The population decline from 3,253 (1961 Jordanian Census) to 2,311 (1967 Israeli Census) -- a 29 percent loss in six years, is one of the most severe in the West Bank for a non-refugee settlement.

The pace of migration increased considerably since 1967 as evidenced by the decline of total households from 516 (IDF Census) to 305 households (1974 Survey).³ The main difference between the early (i.e., pre-1967) and later migration is the increased tendency on the part of whole families to move out of Natufa en masse, as opposed to individual migrations by male sons before that. This phenomenon is related to two factors: one is the opening up of Australia and the U.S. as new areas for potential immigration. Table 9:2 shows that as three or more emigrants leave the household, the likelihood of settling in the U.S. or Australia is higher than that for the Arab World or Jordan (39 percent vs. 28 percent and 26 percent) given the difficulty of keeping contact with the family at such a distance. Individual migrants tend, by contrast, to settle heavily in the Arab World (44 percent vs. 30 percent in the U.S./Australia and 25 percent in Jordan). The second factor is an outcome of the first: the longer the period of migration, and especially settlement in the U.S. or Australia, the more savings are accumulated by the migrant family, and consequently the likelihood of more upward mobility in the family. In the thirties and forties the major migration from Natufa was internal; to Ramleh, Lydda and the coastal area of Palestine where a majority of migrants worked in the citrus plantations. In the fifties and sixties, with the rise of educational background in the village, many single men migrated to the Gulf and found jobs as