

also related to the nature of Jordanian and Egyptian rule between 1948 and 1967 in those two regions.

The West Bank escaped the destruction of its landed-commercial elite, and underwent a pattern of limited structural mobility in its occupational and class composition. The Jordanian army and bureaucracy, the expansion of the educational system, and a high rate of outmigration (the latter supplementing a sizable portion of household incomes)--all combined, modified the direction of social change in a different way from that experienced by Palestinians who remained in Israel and from Gazans under Egyptian rule.

As we know from similar situations in the third world, unproductive surplus labour in rural districts is easily disguised due to the nature of the agrarian economy in non-capitalist agriculture. In the West Bank and Gaza the problem was compounded by the influx of masses of ex-peasant refugees, and 'resolved' in the Galilee by the proliferation of wage labour in villages of high employment in Jewish industries. The phenomenon of the peasant-worker status was enhanced by and the physical proximity of Jewish sources of wage-labour and employment, the seasonal character of agriculture, and the unstable character of employment in the construction and service sectors.

Mediation of Israeli Rule

On the surface the difference between the West Bank and the Galilee would seem to be the degree of integration within Jewish society, which obtains--among other things--from the civic engranchisement of the Israeli Arab population (tenuous as it is) into the state of Israel, and conversely, the colonial relationship between the state and the Palestinians of the West Bank and Gaza. This is admittedly a controversial position; for there are those who argue that the difference is one in the degree of colonial domination between the two communities, rather than one of qualitative dichotomy (cf.