

have been written on the impact of occupation on the West Bank's economic resources (water, land and labour), the vast majority of work has been of a journalistic style, intended largely to substantiate the authors' judgements on the nature of Israeli occupation. But there are several exceptions, such as the work of Van Arkadie, Vivian Bull, Tuma and Drabkin, and Wilson.

Van Arkadie's book¹ was written in 1975 on the basis of some weeks of fieldwork in the West Bank. As spelled out in its title, it is concerned mostly with evaluating positive and negative consequences of Israeli occupation on the economics of Israel and the territories in question, the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Van Arkadie makes the important distinction between short-term and long-term economic consequences. While he demonstrates that economic benefits of occupation to Israel outweigh costs encountered, he points out that the impact on the occupied territories themselves is far more mixed and intricate. In the short term the two territories (West Bank and Gaza) have achieved rather high rates of growth although he believes growth was much less spectacular than Israel's claim (see later section on post-war economics).

On the other hand, the long-term impact on the territories, as viewed by Van Arkadie, is much less encouraging. For example, he points in the last chapter of his book to the following conclusions: "Because local industry does not enjoy the benefits of protection from Israeli competition, or access to Israeli subsidies, the

1. Brain Van Arkadie, *Benefits and Burdens: A Report on the West Bank and Gaza Strip Economics Since 1967*, (Washington: Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 1977).

growth of some sectors of the territories' economies will be stunted."¹

"Purely economic interests of the two territories would be well-served by some major modifications in the prevailing network, and without such modifications and without reorientation of present trends, both territories' economies face a prospect of qualitative deterioration in some sectors."²

"Indeed the existing situation itself may be economically disadvantageous for the territories over the long-term for the reasons suggested in this study."³

Although Van Arkadie's critical evaluation of the occupation's economic consequences of the West Bank and Gaza Strip is expressed in various subtle ways all through his book, the reader is left with the impression that the writer would have had more to say had it not been for the constraints of "fairness" and "even-handedness" implicitly attached to his terms of reference by his American sponsor.* Furthermore, Van Arkadie could have produced a more illuminating study had he been able to reach primary sources of information.

Vivian Bull's book, "The West Bank - Is it Viable?"⁴ is a re-written version of a Ph.D. thesis which she submitted in 1974 to New York University Graduate School of Business Administration. Going further beyond the question of viability, the author gives a brief

1. *Ibid*, p 142.

2. *Ibid*, p 146.

3. *Ibid*, p 154.

4. Vivian Bull, (Lexington - Massachusetts; Lexington Books, 1975).

* Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.