

Chapter 1 : West Bank - Wikipedia

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Chapter 2 : West Bank | Business Banking | Iowa, Minnesota

East West Bank headquartered in N. Los Robles Avenue, 7th Floor, Pasadena, CA, has branches, ranked #85 in U.S. Also check 20+ years of financial info, client reviews, and more here.

See Article History Alternative Titles: The territory, excluding East Jerusalem, is also known within Israel by its biblical names, Judaea and Samaria. The approximately 2,5-square-mile 5,5-square-km area is the centre of contending Arab and Israeli aspirations in Palestine. Within its present boundaries, it represents the portion of the former mandate retained in by the Arab forces that entered Palestine after the departure of the British. The borders and status of the area were established by the Jordanian-Israeli armistice of April 3, 1949. Geographically, the West Bank is mostly composed of north-south-oriented limestone hills conventionally called the Samaritan Hills north of Jerusalem and the Judean Hills south of Jerusalem having an average height of 2,000 to 3,000 feet to metres. The West Bank does not lie entirely within the drainage system of the Jordan River, as elevated areas in the west give rise to the headwaters of streams flowing westward to the Mediterranean Sea. Annual rainfall of more than 27 inches mm occurs in the most highly elevated areas in the northwest and declines in the southwest and southeast, along the Dead Sea, to less than 4 inches mm. Widely variable land-use patterns are dictated by the availability of water. Relatively well-watered nonirrigated terrain in the hills especially those of Samaria is used for the grazing of sheep and the cultivation of cereals, olives, and fruits such as melons. Irrigated land in the hills and the Jordan River valley is intensively cultivated for assorted fruits and vegetables. The industrial development of the West Bank was never strong during the Jordanian period, and by the mid-1950s there were less than a dozen industrial establishments with more than 30 employees in the area. Israeli occupation resulted in constraints on West Bank industrial development; investment capital remained scarce both in the West Bank and Gaza, and only the transportation infrastructure saw much improvement after 1967. This improvement occurred mostly for military reasons, although it also benefited agriculture by facilitating the supply and servicing of markets. Several small universities on the West Bank founded or attaining university status in the 1970s enroll mostly Palestinian students. Many Palestinians were displaced after the 1948 and 1967 wars. About 1 million, Palestinians most of whom were originally from territory captured by Israel in 1948 left the impoverished West Bank for Transjordan later Jordan during the year after the war; and about 2 million, Palestinians fled the West Bank after it was captured by the Israelis in 1967. Between 1948 and 1967 an estimated 6 million, Palestinians were evicted from East Jerusalem and replaced by Jewish immigrants, and many others lost their residency rights under the 1950 government of Benjamin Netanyahu. History Upon the departure of the British occupying forces in May 1948 and the proclamation of the State of Israel, the armies of five Arab countries entered Palestine. In the ensuing conflict—the first of the Arab-Israeli wars—Israel expanded beyond the territory contemplated by the partition plan. The West Bank, as demarcated by the Jordanian-Israeli armistice of 1949, was broadly similar to but smaller than one of the zones designated as an Arab state by the United Nations UN partition plan for Palestine in 1947. According to that plan, Jerusalem was to have been an international zone. However, the city was instead divided into Israeli west and Jordanian east sectors. The Arab state whose creation was envisioned by the UN partition plan never came into being, and the West Bank was formally annexed by Jordan on April 24, 1950, although this annexation was recognized only by Great Britain and Pakistan. The relationship between the East and West banks was uneasy, both because of Palestinian suspicions of the Hashemite dynasty and because of the aspirations of Palestinians in the West Bank for a separate state. During the 1967 war, Israel occupied the West Bank and established a military administration throughout the area, except in East Jerusalem, which Israel incorporated into itself, extending Israeli citizenship, law, and civil administration to the area. During the first decade of Israeli occupation, there was comparatively little civil resistance to Israeli authorities and very little support among Arab residents of resistance activity. Land, businesses, and buildings were expropriated from the Arab inhabitants, many of whom were long absent, having fled the wars of 1948 and 1967. During the administration of Menachem Begin 1977–83, the number of Israeli settlements more than tripled, and the number of Israeli settlers increased more than fivefold. Israeli claims of a right to administer land in the West Bank not cultivated or privately owned a category that might amount to

between 30 and 70 percent of the West Bank, depending on the definitions adopted gave rise to suspicions that Israel intended ultimately to annex the area piecemeal. Israel regarded possession of the West Bank as vital to its security, and the growing number of Israeli settlements further stiffened Israeli unwillingness to relinquish control of the area. As a result of secret negotiations begun in April , Israel and the PLO reached agreement in September on a plan to gradually extend self-government to the Palestinians of the West Bank and Gaza Strip over a five-year period prior to a final settlement of the issue of Palestinian statehood. By the Palestinian Authority PA controlled less than one-fifth of the West Bank, while Israeli occupation in some areas, combined with PA local administration continued in the remainder. Israel and other members of the international community moved to aid the West Bank, offering shows of economic and diplomatic support for Abbas and Fatah while cutting aid to the Gaza Strip. Learn More in these related Britannica articles:

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East West Bank purchased the naming rights to the East West Ice Palace, an ice rink arena in Artesia, California. [24] East West Bancorp was the sponsor of the East West Bank Classic, a tennis tournament on the Women's Tennis Association Tour.

From through , the area now known as the West Bank was under Ottoman rule as part of the provinces of Syria. It and Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations were the basic documents upon which the British Mandate for Palestine was constructed. Faced with the determination of Emir Abdullah to unify Arab lands under the Hashemite banner, the British proclaimed Abdullah ruler of the three districts, known collectively as Transjordan. Confident that his plans for the unity of the Arab nation would eventually come to fruit, the emir established the first centralized governmental system in what is now modern Jordan on 11 April 1946. The West Bank area, was conquered by Jordan during the war with the new state of Israel. The resolution recommended partition of the British Mandate into a Jewish State, an Arab State, and an internationally administered enclave of Jerusalem ; [16] a broader region of the modern-day West Bank was assigned to the Arab State. The resolution designated the territory described as "the hill country of Samaria and Judea" including what is now also known as the "West Bank" as part of the proposed Arab state, but following the Arabâ€”Israeli War this area was captured by Transjordan renamed Jordan two years after independence in 1950. Jordan ruled over the West Bank from until 1967. Although the Arab League summit resolution at Rabat designated the Palestinian Liberation Organization PLO as the "sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people", Jordan did not officially relinquish its claim to the area until 1988, [23] when it severed all administrative and legal ties with the West Bank and eventually stripped West Bank Palestinians of Jordanian citizenship. The Israeli settlements were, on the other hand, administered subsequently as Judea and Samaria Area directly by Israel. Since the Oslo Accords , the Palestinian Authority officially controls a geographically non-contiguous territory comprising approx. 41% of the territory. Though nations refer to the West Bank, including East Jerusalem , as " Occupied Palestinian Territory ", [25] [26] the state of Israel is of the view that only territories captured in war from "an established and recognized sovereign" are considered occupied territories. Israeli controlled territory from 1948 to 1967, Egyptian and Jordanian controlled territory from 1967 to 1988, and the West Bank was part of the Ottoman Empire. Turkey, successor state to the Ottoman Empire, renounced its territorial claims in 1920, signing the Treaty of Lausanne , and the area now called the West Bank became an integral part of the British Mandate for Palestine. During the Mandate period Britain had no right of sovereignty, which was held by the people under the mandate. In 1948, Jordan occupied the West Bank and annexed it in 1950. UN Security Council Resolution 242 that followed called for withdrawal from territories occupied in the conflict in exchange for peace and mutual recognition. The territories situated between the Green Line and the former eastern boundary of Palestine under the Mandate were occupied by Israel in 1967 during the armed conflict between Israel and Jordan. Under customary international law, the Court observes, these were therefore occupied territories in which Israel had the status of occupying Power. Subsequent events in these territories have done nothing to alter this situation. The Court concludes that all these territories including East Jerusalem remain occupied territories and that Israel has continued to have the status of occupying Power. The general point of departure of all parties â€” which is also our point of departure â€” is that Israel holds the area in belligerent occupation *occupatio bellica*. The authority of the military commander flows from the provisions of public international law regarding belligerent occupation. These regulations reflect customary international law. President George Bush and Mahmoud Abbas in Ramallah , The future status of the West Bank, together with the Gaza Strip on the Mediterranean shore, has been the subject of negotiation between the Palestinians and Israelis, although the current Road Map for Peace , proposed by the " Quartet " comprising the United States, Russia, the European Union , and the United Nations, envisions an independent Palestinian state in these territories living side by side with Israel see also proposals for a Palestinian state. However, the "Road Map" states that in the first phase, Palestinians must end all attacks on Israel, whereas Israel must dismantle outposts. Since neither condition has been met since the Road Map was "accepted" by all sides, final negotiations have not yet begun

on major political differences. The Palestinian Authority believes that the West Bank ought to be a part of their sovereign nation, and that the presence of Israeli military control is a violation of their right to Palestinian Authority rule. The United States State Department also refers to the territories as occupied. Palestinian public opinion opposes Israeli military and settler presence on the West Bank as a violation of their right to statehood and sovereignty. Kurtzer , expressed U. Obama was the first US president to formally support the policy, but he stated that it had been one long held by the US in its Middle East negotiations. The total length of the land boundaries of the region are kilometres miles. In the east, the West Bank includes the Judean Desert and the shoreline of the Dead Sea “ both with dry and hot climate.

Chapter 4 : East West Bank S Azusa Ave City Of Industry, CA Banks - MapQuest

East West Bank. 2, likes · talking about this · were here. East West Bank is a full-service commercial bank headquartered in California.

Chapter 5 : East West Bank Branch Locator

Started in , East West Bank is an FDIC-insured bank based in Pasadena, CA. Regulatory filings show the bank having equity of \$ billion on \$ billion in assets, as of December 31,

Chapter 6 : East West Bank - Wikipedia

East West Bank (Canal Street, New York) Commercial Bank in New York, New York. Community See All. 1 person likes this. 1 person follows this. About See All.

Chapter 7 : East West Bank Interest Rates, Checking, Savings, CD Rates in Pasadena, CA Home Mortgage

East Bank is a town in Kanawha County, West Virginia, along the Kanawha River. The population was at the census. East Bank was incorporated in by special charter enacted by the West Virginia Legislature.

Chapter 8 : East Bank, WV - East Bank, West Virginia Map & Directions - MapQuest

The name West Bank is a translation of the Arabic term ad-Diffah I-Garbiyyah, given to the territory west of the Jordan River that fell, in , under occupation and administration by Jordan, which claimed subsequently to have annexed it in

Chapter 9 : Press Release | East West Bank

East West Bancorp, Inc. (NASDAQ: EWBC) is the holding company for East West Bank with total assets of \$ billion as of September 30, East West Bank commenced operations in as a federally chartered savings institution serving the immigrant Chinese-American community.