

which surrounded the concepts, particularly, with regard to the British translation of the Ottoman Laws.

5- Nidal Taha, Land expert and lawyer, West Bank. Abdel-Rahman al-Zubi, a Palestinian judge in one of Israel's provincial courts. In several interviews with these and other legal authorities on land, during the month of July, 1985, many documents were presented showing confiscation by the Israeli state of Mulk land which was labelled as Miri in the Tabu papers.

6- For more on production relations within the Palestinian Hamula, see my Family, Women and Social Change in the Middle East: The Palestinian Case (Canadian Scholars Press; Toronto, 1987).

7- Survey of Palestine, 1945-46, Vol.I, p. 246.

8- Family, Women and Social Change in the Middle East..., op.cit., pp.8-13.

9- For more on the role of the Hamulas, see Abu-Manneh, B. "The Hussaynis: The Rise of a Notable Family in the 18th Century Palestine" in Kushner, D. (ed.) Palestine in the Late Ottoman Period: Political Social and Economic Transformation (Yad Izhak Ben-Zvi, Jerusalem, 1986) pp. 97-120

10- Kimmerling provided the following account on the Musha'a:

The Musha'a system damages Arab Agriculture since it necessarily maintains the backwardness: a fallah who knows that the land he is cultivating will, in a year or two, be transferred to someone else, will not bother with land improvement, tree planting,....The Musha'a also sometimes limits the right of the tract's owners to sell or mortgage and thus forces them to continue living with feudalistic and exploitative credit system.

Kimmerling, B. Zionism and Territory: The Socio-Territorial Dimensions