

dissolution of the communal ('musha^c') forms of village cropping, as well as from the eviction of tenants and sharecroppers by Zionist land colonization.

3. Dislocation of the agrarian social fabric during the 1948 war through the massive expulsion of peasants (and landlords) from their land ('expulsion from means of production' - Rauf, 1973) creating a situation of pauperized urban dwellers and (potential) agricultural workers.
4. 'Halted proletarianization': the periodic expansion and recession of wage-work opportunities, without the loss of land among central highland farmers, created the conditions for the emergence of a new stratum of peasant-workers, becoming a permanent feature of Palestinian rural society. Elsewhere (e.g. in the Galilee) a 'residual peasantry' (Rosenfeld, 1970) in villages which have become virtually dormitory abodes for commuting workers persisted.

'De-peasantization' in the context of the above conditions refers to the progressive devolution of peasant existence occasioned by the combination of increasing non-viability of the peasant household (in production terms), expulsion from land, and work opportunities outside the village/camp - without the situation necessarily leading to proletarianization of the peasantry. In contrast to the 'multi-directional mobility' of peasant households (Shanin, 1972:109-121), which in the case of Russia failed to bring about forms of polarization and class conflict anticipated by Lenin and other Bolsheviks, we find here horizontal forms of mobility and vertical dislocation that resulted in homogenizing tendencies within the village community. In addition, we observe 'aggregate shifts' involving collective upward, and occasionally