

and they exercised complete freedom of action over the land including transacting sales among themselves.

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Such lands existed mainly in the Beisan and Jordan Valleys as well as in certain villages in the Gaza sub-district. The Government recognized Arab rights in these lands and was in the process of transferring full title to the Arab cultivators on payment of *badl misl*, that is, a price based on the unimproved capital value of the land, when the Mandate came to an end.

- (e) **Cultivable (Cereal) Land** — All such lands registered or recorded in the tax records in the name of 'The High Commissioner for the time being in trust for the Government of Palestine' remain in the column of 'Public' even though certain areas are known to have been occupied by Arab farmers under hereditary tenancy rights or other rights of cultivation. The reason for this is that it is not possible at this stage to distinguish land which was in actual possession of the Government from land which was occupied by the Arab cultivators. The question is discussed further under Section IV — State Domain.
- (f) **Fish Ponds** — The area listed under 'Fish Ponds' in the 'Village Statistics' is only 4,823 dunums. This area is wholly Jewish-owned. It has been included in Jewish holdings under the column of 'Plantations and Irrigable Land' in Table II.
- (g) **Uncultivable Land** — All land which appeared in the 'Village Statistics' under 'Public' has continued to appear so in Table III. The question is discussed further in Section IV — State Domain and Section V — Beersheba sub-district.

Finally, the land measure used in Palestine during the period of the Mandate was the 'dunum' which equals 1000 square metres; 1000 dunums equal one square kilometre; 4.05 dunums make one acre; and 2590 dunums equal one square mile.

Beirut, Lebanon  
April 1970

S. H.