

of Zionist Politics (U.of C. Press:1983) pp. 31-32.

11- In one of his manuscripts, Baer puts the size of Musha'a land at 70 per cent of the total size of Palestine's land. See Baer, G. " The Economic and Social Position of the Village Mukhtar", in Ben Dor (ed.) The Palestinians and the Middle East Conflict (Haifa University, 1976). Yet, in his earlier publication, he estimated the Musha'a land by 1923, at 56 per cent only. See Baer, G., Preface to the History of Agrarian Relations in the Middle East (in Hebrew) (Hakibbutz Ha-Meuhad, 1975).

12- "Simpson's Report", 1930, op.cit., p. 21

13- Survey of Palestine, 1945-46, p. 372.

14- The phenomenon of peasants fleeing the land under the crushing weight of tax-farming system was also documented by Lewis. In his "The Frontier of Settlement in Syria..", he observed:

[T]he pressure of the tax collector was..great. Every traveller describes the crushing weight of the tax-farming system. The peasantry were taxed to, and sometimes beyond, the limits. A draught, an attack of pest or disease,...-such calamities turned the scale. A family, a group of families, or a whole village, would abandon its lands and flee to another village (bigger) or city.

Taxation according to Lewis remained heavy and inequitable throughout the 19th century. It was made more burdensome with the emergence of usury in the late 19th century. see Lewis, N. "The Frontier of Settlement in Syria, 1800-1850" in Issawi, Ch. (ed.) The Economic History of the Middle East, 1800-1914 pp. 261-62.

15- It was estimated that between 1862-1885, orange production in the vicinity of Jaffa increased by 5 times. In 1887/88 Palestine exported to England about 110 thousand cases of oranges. In mid 1890s,