

were far from representing the actual number of all those who were affected by the transfer transaction. Since, according to him, these figures "included only the farmers who did present their claims to the government when the survey was made". And those who did claim, according to the District Commissioner, "...by no means included all those who had interests in land... The census figures are usually taken as being 20% below the truth, owing to the objections to a census which was connected with military service". (28)

On the whereabouts of the people who were expropriated the following was reported:

A large number emigrated to America....others are employed at the time being as stone cutters and lime burners in connection with the construction of new buildings but ...they have no other occupation to which they turn when these are completed...others are scattered all over...They cannot live there because nothing was left to live on. (29)

The eviction of the cultivators from the Marj lands was by no means peaceful. At least in two incidents, British police reports confirmed the shooting and killing of Arabs resisting eviction. (30)

#### Case Two: Fraud and the Village of Zeita

The process of land appropriation in Palestine was characterized by the use of illegal means such as blatant fraud and, more importantly, violence. Writing on this issue, Stein said:

Some of the means used by the Zionists in appropriating the land were bribing local government officials, local Arabs, consuls, consular agents, and by registering land in fictitious names (Stein,1984:32).

The case of land appropriation in the village of Zeita provides an insight into some of the means used in the expropriation of the