

serious limitations to a class analysis of rural Palestine, a close examination of Johnson-Crosbie's enquiry (Table 3) reveals some basic rural class characteristics. Thus, category 2 in this table resembles the previously defined class of Fallaheen Shih Muu'dameer. This class covers 47.4 per cent of the total population surveyed, or 11,156 families. The fallah in this group possesses a parcel of land too small to enable him to survive without resorting to wage employment. This class includes 1,103 families (category 2.c), who possess some means of production other than land.

The second largest group in this table was the Fallaheen Muu'dameen. This class comprises 29.4 percent of the total population surveyed, 6,940 families. These were the landless peasants whose survival totally depended on selling their labour power.

Of particular interest here is the group which consisted of 23.2 per cent of the total population surveyed, or about 5,477 families. The variable nature of this "middle class" or fallaheen Mullak is well demonstrated in the table.

To lump all sections of this category together is a mistake. An explanation as to why one group in this class, namely the 1,657 families who hold 120-240d. each (category 2.a), found it impossible to survive without selling their labour power, while the other 1,604 families (category 1.b) holding the same size of area were able to manage without wage labour is necessary. Neither in this table, nor anywhere else in the Enquiry, was information provided with regard to this phenomenon. This raises the questions of how much of this land was being cultivated and of what was being produced on the land which was under cultivation.

It is common knowledge that the production of cereal dominated most