

Table 11:5

Landlords in Zbeidat: 1980

<u>Name of Landlord</u>	<u>Total Area Owned in Zbeidat</u>	<u>Number of Share-croppers</u>	<u>Origin</u>	<u>Current Status</u>
Suleiman Saleh	284	20	Tubas	Absentee Landlord
Jamil Abdul Fattah and Brother	67	4	Beit Natif	Resident Landlord-Cultivator
Adel Mfadi	34	1	Tubas	Absentee Landlord
Hasan al-Fahd	19	1	Tammoun	Absentee Landlord
Abu Shammatt	15	1	Tammoun	Absentee Landlord
Badie Yunis	70	1	Nablus	Absentee Landlord

Source: Interviews with landlords, and the author's Zbeidat Household Survey (1980).

Aside from the resident landlord (Jamil Abdul Fattah) the term "absentee landlord" in Table 11:5 refers to commuting landlords of the variety discussed by Dajani (cf. Chapter 10). Without exception, all six landlords lost substantial amounts of their land to Israeli confiscation and fencing off by the military. The major landlord, Salih Suleiman, alone lost 5000 dunums and millions of dinars in irrigation networks and agricultural machinery. Both, he and Jamil Abdul Fattah owned two local markets (hisbehs); one located on the Zbeidat/Marj Na'je highway, the other (Suleiman's) near Makhrouq -- a village at the southern tip of Ghor el-Far'a which was destroyed by the Israeli army in June 1967 (Abu Hilal, 1980: inter.).

However, even after land confiscation and fencing the first four landlords still continue to own considerable land in the area, which they lease to farmers in Marj Na'je and the village of Jiftlek. Suleiman al-Salih,