

the fields from the Rosh-Pina Metula Road up to the Jordan area, which was formerly Lake Khula. The tents are made of unstitched sacks sewn together to form large sheets, pieces of material from blankets or bed covers, and long strips of coarse black material made of goat's wool and reed mats. In the tents live the tillers, most of them inhabitants of Zakhnin\* village -- halfway between Safed and Acne. In each tent lives an Arab family -- seven, ten and even up to twelve members. . .The Shakur family, one of these squatters from Zakhnin village, spends about three months a year in the field of a farmer from Ysud-HaMaalee. The farmer gives them land, water, and tobacco and sows watermelons, and the harvest is divided between Shakur and the farmer. (They play, indeed, the traditional role of share-croppers or tenant farmers.)

At the end of the tobacco and watermelon season, the tents are taken down and the people of Zakhnin take on other trades. The shakur family returns home, north of the Beit-Netaja Valley in central Galilee. There in the fertile valley, the family has fifteen dumams on which it grows vegetables. The children attend school, Atalla and the girls work in the field and earn their living well out of the good soil. . .In the fields of the Settlement about forty families from Zakhnin and a few families from other villages are scattered. Most of the land in Ysud-HaMaalee is tilled by Arabs, and even the work of thinning and picking in the plantations, which are mechanically cultivated by the farmers, is almost totally done by Arabs. . . .When a tractor passes outside, Atalla says: "Those are Jews." Arabs have no tractors here. They are the manual workers, backs bent holding tools. . .

Binjamin (the employer):. . .Today we water the soil automatically, and only the thinning and picking requires many hands. There are only Arabs for such work. Once we had Jewish workers from Hazur (probably inhabited by Oriental Jews). So many workers came from Hazur that not everyone got work.

David (the son):. . .Today people from Hazur do not want to work in agriculture.

Binjamin:. . .Unfortunately, today there are only Arab workers. In neighboring kibbutzim, too, everything is done by Arab labor.

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\*Zakhnin -- one of the Arab villages of Galilee that suffered most from land expropriation and was most active in, and later most injured by, the aftermath of the internationally publicized Land-Day General-Strike on March 30, 1976.