

nullifying the *musha'a* by decree), and the fact that practically all title settlements were in the coastal and inland plains<sup>75</sup> where previous and future European Jewish acquisitions predominated, played a critical role in facilitating these acquisitions.

### 3.3.2 Jewish European Land Acquisitions

With the onset of the Mandate period, two new features provided the impetus and framework for the subsequent Jewish European acquisition of land. Both represented a major break with the period preceding WWI. The first was organizational in nature, and the second institutional relating to British policies.

The impetus from the organizational feature, related to official Zionist policies, was derived from enhanced Zionist financial resources and the formulation of “a specific land strategy.”<sup>76</sup> The basic element of this new strategy was the reversal of past practices (pre-WWI) in the acquisition of land when acquisitions determined the pattern of settlement and its uses. Now, it is the settlement requirements such as soil fertility and water availability, but also availability for nonagricultural purposes,<sup>77</sup> but “above all, its place in the evolution of the up building and attainment of a Jewish majority”<sup>78</sup> that

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<sup>75</sup>Avraham Granott, *The Land System in Palestine* (London: Eyre and Spottiswoode, 1952), 107.

<sup>76</sup>Avraham Granott, *Agrarian Reform and the Record of Israel* (London: Eyre and Spottiswoode, 1956), as reproduced in Walid Khalidi, *From Haven to Conquest* (Beirut: Institute for Palestine Studies, 1971), 389.

<sup>77</sup>*Ibid.*, 391.

<sup>78</sup>*Ibid.*, 392.