

the Jewish State was the result of military gains. As Efarim Orni correctly puts it, the 1948 War "brought in its wake a revolutionary reversal in land ownership."¹⁰⁶

The major land policy task became then less one of actual acquisition of land and more one of establishment and transfer of legal ownership of acquired land to the Jewish State and Zionist organizations.¹⁰⁷

The system of land law of the State for acquiring legal ownership and, later on, for acquiring more land is comprehensively presented and carefully documented by Sabri Jiryis in The Arabs in Israel.¹⁰⁸ It is unnecessary to try to duplicate his efforts here. Instead, the reader is referred directly to this comprehensive study.

It is necessary, however, to emphasize that this system of land law by the newly-born State was not to replace but only to complement the land acquisition system of the pre-State Yishuv phase.

The Jewish National Fund continued to purchase land from the Palestinians who became Israeli citizens upon the annexation of West Galilee and the Small Triangle in 1949.

The Jewish National Fund (JNF), like all other Zionist institutions of the Yishuv, remained operative after Statehood and in some cases became more powerful than before when they became organs of the State. As put by Chomsky:

"Prior to 1948, the JNF was a private self-help organization of a national group. It is now an official agency of the State. Its exclusivist principles have simply been absorbed as one element of the official policy of Jewish dominance in a Jewish State." 109

The one-way transferability of land from Arab to Jewish use and control that prevailed in the Yishuv was further reinforced through constant interventions. These interventions made more intricate the institutional