

More specifically, Article 2 of the Mandate stated that “The Mandatory shall be responsible for placing the country under such political, administrative and economic conditions as will secure the establishment of the Jewish national home, as laid down in the preamble.” Article 4 recognized the Zionist Organization “as a public body for the purpose of advising and cooperating with the Administration of Palestine in such economic, social and other matters as may affect the establishment of the Jewish national home and the interests of the Jewish people in Palestine.”⁴ Article 6 was more explicit and stated that the Mandatory government “shall facilitate Jewish immigration under suitable conditions and shall encourage, in cooperation with the Jewish agency, . . . close settlement by Jews on the land, including State lands and waste lands not required for public services.”⁵ Furthermore, Article 11 stated, “The Administration may arrange with the Jewish agency . . . to construct or operate, upon fair and equitable terms, any public works, services and utilities, and to develop any of the natural resources of the country, insofar as these matters are not directly undertaken by the Administration.”⁶

Those provisions of the Mandate were generally adhered to by the government, although it had to take some measures to restrict settler immigration

⁴Ibid., 5.

⁵Ibid.

⁶Ibid., 6.