STATISTICAL ABSTRACT

OF

PALESTINE

1943

SEVENTH EDITION

COMPILED IN THE GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS

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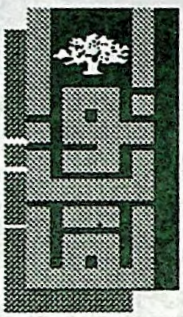
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PREFACE.

It has always been the aim of the Department of Statistics to gradually expand the Statistical Abstract of Palestine into a Year Book, in view of the great need for such a publication — both as a work of reference and for educational purposes. Statistical tables are very useful and informative; but in many cases, it requires a trained mind to grasp their full import. Even to the professional statistician or economist the full implications of a series of statistical tables cannot be made apparent unless the tabular material is accompanied by descriptive matter. Again the purposes served by a statistical publication are very much broadened, if the publication contains some account of the general background of social and economic conditions. The Year Book type of publication fills these needs admirably, since it serves as a handy work of reference to administrative officials, business men and educational authorities.

An attempt has been made for the first time to include in this issue of the Abstract chapters on "Area and Population", "Vital Statistics", "Migration and Naturalization", "Prices" and "Education" with the object that in the course of the next two or three years, the Abstract shall attain a form worthy of the title of Year Book. All these chapters have been grouped under Part One as distinct from Part Two which comprises a set of statistical tables on subjects not dealt with in Part One.

Part Two follows the same pattern as that of previous issues. The material in the tables has been brought up to date by the inclusion of statistics for the calendar year 1942. In some instances, where the publication of later returns has been discontinued, notably in respect of Civil Aviation, Shipping and certain trade commodities, the figures are given only up to the end of 1939.

Owing to unavoidable delays in preparation of material and in printing due directly to the pressure of extra war time duties imposed on this Department and on the Government Printing Office this issue is late in appearing. In order that readers should have at their disposal up to date statistics a new feature has been introduced the "Latest Statistical Summary" appearing on page iii—v. This summary read in conjunction with the main tables supplies the latest information available at the time of going to press. This feature will be continued in later issues.

The present edition of the Abstract has been edited by Mr. Faiz S. Khuri, B.B.A., M.A., Head of the Editorial Branch of the Department of Statistics, in addition to his other duties.

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Thanks are due to the business firms and other non-official bodies for collaboration in supplying the statistical returns from which many of the tables have been compiled and to officers of this Department and of other Government Departments for the compilation of the tables. Indebtedness to the Jewish Agency for permission to publish some interesting statistical tables compiled by its Statistical Department is gratefully acknowledged.

My special thanks are due to the Government Printer, who, despite an extremely heavy burden of extra duties imposed on him and his staff owing to the War, has been most helpful and cooperative in the printing of this volume.

While every care has been exercised in the preparation of the material there may still exist certain errors that have escaped notice. Suggestions for the correction of such errors and for the improvement of future issues either in matter or in method of presentation will be greatly welcomed.

G. E. WOOD
Government Statistician

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS,
JERUSALEM.
July, 1944.

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Bulletins Published by the Department of Statistics.

MONTHLY.

1. General Monthly Bulletin of Current Statistics (printed).

QUARTERLY.

1. Vital Statistics Bulletin.
2. Labour Disputes Bulletin.

HALF-YEARLY.

1. Wage Rates Bulletin.
2. Judicial Statistics Bulletin.

YEARLY.

1. Labour Disputes Bulletin.
2. Industrial Accidents Bulletin.
3. Real Wages Bulletin.
4. Reclassification of Palestinian Trade on the Basis of the International Minimum List of Commodities.
5. Vital Statistics Bulletin.
6. Judicial Statistics Bulletin.

Reports Published by the Department of Statistics.

1. Statistical Abstract of Palestine.
2. Palestine Blue Book.

SPECIAL BULLETINS.

1. Trade between Palestine and Syria, 1927-1937.
2. Seasonal fluctuations in the consumption of electric power.
3. The fertility of marriage in Palestine.
4. Trade between Palestine and Iraq, 1928-1938.
5. Revision of retail prices index.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

Including latest information available at the time of going to press.

Items	Unit	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
TOTAL POPULATION (31.12) :	—	1,501,698	1,544,530	1,585,500	1,620,005	1,676,571
Moslems	—	927,133	947,846	973,104	995,292	1,028,715
Jews	—	445,457	463,535	474,102	484,408	502,912
Christians	—	116,958	120,587	125,413	127,184	131,281
Others	—	12,150	12,562	12,881	13,121	13,663
VITAL STATISTICS :						
Births-Total	—	53,353	56,571	57,879	56,415	68,820
Moslems	—	39,383	41,423	44,009	41,560	49,621
Jews	—	9,888	10,817	9,714	10,884	14,317
Christians	—	3,590	3,701	3,589	3,514	4,225
Others	—	492	630	567	457	657
Deaths-Total	—	19,529	27,019	24,485	24,164	23,521
Moslems	—	14,744	21,612	19,133	18,271	18,029
Jews	—	3,251	3,730	3,710	4,119	3,808
Christians	—	1,322	1,452	1,370	1,534	1,508
Others	—	212	225	272	240	176
Infant deaths-Total	—	5,733	7,197	6,734	6,904	6,685
Moslems	—	4,785	6,095	5,797	5,890	5,611
Jews	—	534	639	540	631	632
Christians	—	361	396	312	374	348
Others	—	53	67	85	69	44
Marriages-Total	—	13,548	17,172	18,560	19,915	19,942
Moslems	—	7,942	10,808	11,484	12,949	13,895
Jews	—	5,127	5,890	6,482	6,356	5,244
Christians	—	407	402	492	538	679
Others	—	72	72	102	72	124
Divorces-Total	—	2,944	3,061	2,951	3,063	3,320
Moslems	—	826	1,128	1,353	1,561	1,990
Jews	—	2,115	1,932	1,597	1,493	1,321
Christians	—	3	1	1	2	3
Others	—	—	—	—	7	6
RATES :						
Births (per 1,000 of settled pop.)	—	37.98	38.72	38.58	36.67	43.48
Moslems	—	46.42	47.42	49.22	45.16	52.40
Jews	—	23.02	23.72	20.67	22.73	29.04
Christians	—	31.31	31.11	29.06	27.79	32.63
Others	—	40.92	50.75	44.54	35.06	48.98
Deaths (per 1,000 of settled pop.)	—	13.90	18.49	16.32	15.71	14.86
Moslems	—	17.38	24.74	21.40	19.85	19.04
Jews	—	7.57	8.18	7.89	8.60	7.72
Christians	—	11.53	12.21	11.09	12.13	11.65
Others	—	17.63	18.13	21.37	18.41	13.12
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births)	—	107.45	127.22	116.35	122.38	96.41
Moslems	—	121.50	147.14	131.72	140.28	113.08
Jews	—	54.00	59.07	55.59	57.98	44.14
Christians	—	100.56	107.00	86.93	106.43	82.37
Others	—	107.72	106.35	149.91	150.98	66.97
Marriages (per 1,000 mid-year, pop.)	—	9.64	11.75	12.37	12.94	12.60
Moslems	—	9.36	12.37	12.84	14.07	14.67
Jews	—	11.93	12.91	13.79	13.27	10.64
Christians	—	3.55	3.38	3.98	4.25	5.24
Others	—	5.99	5.80	8.01	5.52	9.24
Divorces (per 1,000 marriages)	—	217	178	159	154	166
Moslems	—	104	104	118	121	143
Jews	—	412	328	246	235	252
Christians	—	7	2	2	4	4
Others	—	—	—	—	97	48
MIGRATION :						
Total arrivals	—	132,296	121,564	120,259	150,201	178,819
Total departures	—	110,863	114,182	113,833	149,289	167,603
Excess of arrivals	—	21,433	7,382	6,426	912	11,216
Registered immigration	—	18,433	5,611	4,270	3,052	9,867
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION :						
Winter crops :—						66,022
Wheat	Tons	89,190	136,082	90,366	104,392	63,264
Barley	,,	86,230	102,541	68,845	114,518	3,448
Lentils	,,	2,649	5,184	3,085	4,022	7,619
Kersenneh	,,	5,500	11,011	5,726	7,850	1,605
Beans	,,	1,363	3,253	2,161	2,497	1,782
Chick peas	,,	1,601	2,007	1,432	1,395	

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Including latest information available at the time going to press—(Contd.).

Items	Unit	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—(*Concld.*).						
Summer crops:—						
Durrah	Tons	42,896	58,301	65,494	57,965	30,752
Sesame	,,	3,754	6,624	7,467	6,214	5,709
Olives	,,	35,232	45,767	13,472	62,708	75,341
Melons	,,	86,892	107,829	77,906	64,717	106,365
Grapes	,,	45,433	47,988	47,417	52,771	50,228
Figs	,,	26,048	25,220	26,827	22,828	21,210
Almonds	,,	4,006	4,190	2,628	23,129	2,409
Other fruits	,,	20,537	18,956	20,023	23,894	24,505
Vegetables	,,	129,373	198,273	189,794	194,226	244,446
Tobacco:—						
Area under cultivation	Dunums	15,137	20,822	20,512	25,189	27,587
Quantity produced	Kilos	523,000	985,477	589,488	1,418,674	1,288,834
Olive oil (October-March)	Tons	—	—	10,535	1,618	9,414
BUILDING ACTIVITY:	Sq. metres					
Jerusalem	,,	52,321	44,417	34,780	29,626	1,630
Jaffa	,,	13,074	19,162	11,237	9,251	2,724
Tel-Aviv	,,	84,889	42,045	4,128	7,223	5,218
Haifa	,,	73,355	46,050	15,469	15,851	15,108
Total	,,	223,639	151,674	65,614	61,951	24,680
FOREIGN TRADE:						
Imports (Merchandise)	LP.	14,632,822	11,035,454	12,038,280	19,504,103	*
Exports (Merchandise)	,,	5,117,769	2,114,584	1,361,895	3,061,828	*
Re-exports (Merchandise)	,,	348,682	176,195	647,811	569,858	*
Excess of imports (Merchandise)	,,	9,166,371	8,744,675	10,028,574	15,872,417	*
IMPORTS:						
Food, drink and tobacco	L.P.	3,755,794	3,477,760	4,629,532	7,067,835	*
Articles mainly unmanufactured	,,	1,480,914	1,818,739	1,594,858	3,481,577	*
Articles mainly or wholly manufactured	,,	9,362,443	5,723,726	5,618,805	8,626,225	*
Unclassified	,,	33,671	15,229	195,085	328,466	*
Bullion and Specie	,,	681,278	*	*	*	*
EXPORTS:						
Food, drink and Tobacco	L.P.	4,191,674	1,702,495	513,561	565,700	*
Articles mainly unmanufactured	,,	159,484	134,555	315,063	1,009,212	*
Articles mainly or wholly manufactured	,,	765,255	276,987	532,521	1,485,585	*
Unclassified	,,	1,356	547	750	1,331	*
Bullion and Specie	,,	230,393	*	*	*	*
PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES IMPORTED:						
Rice	L.P.	249,287	191,339	318,951	63,937	*
Wheat	,,	512,577	418,448	943,431	1,752,299	*
Wheat flour	,,	275,170	94,008	271,872	714,577	*
Cattle (oxen, cows & calves)	,,	182,495	212,461	334,967	393,644	*
Butter	,,	214,067	172,995	115,803	70,411	*
Eggs in shell	,,	121,756	104,933	133,944	30,018	*
Potatoes	,,	101,467	77,838	34,265	3,122	*
Coffee beans, raw	,,	73,317	121,911	251,677	157,222	*
Fish fresh or frozen	,,	80,326	105,395	129,695	125,615	*
Sugar	,,	332,694	613,541	509,413	471,443	*
Tea	,,	51,516	61,454	48,567	171,753	*
Cotton, raw	,,	48,211	67,436	98,974	91,264	*
Copra	,,	47,607	127,384	126,908	248,959	*
Groundnuts, decorticated	,,	233,846	272,042	135,460	404,435	*
Iron bars, rods, channels, girders and black sheets	,,	215,835	291,505	85,309	142,381	*
Industrial & manufacturing machinery	,,	462,811	135,221	93,901	99,415	*
Wood prepared for citrus cases	,,	576,111	141,317	—	5,920	*
Cotton yarn	,,	66,335	119,686	209,625	589,456	*
Cotton piece goods	,,	389,530	509,011	597,178	1,874,747	*
Woollen and worsted yarn	,,	50,206	36,521	93,107	108,273	*
Woollen tissues	,,	180,610	151,418	273,644	643,358	*
Sacks and bags empty	,,	61,520	110,873	114,739	106,594	*
Wearing apparel of all kinds	,,	460,993	156,433	80,140	185,490	*
Drugs and medicines	,,	93,646	80,085	108,892	158,829	*
Paper not specially prepared in sheets not less than 0.15 m2	,,	80,675	49,458	82,773	81,518	*
Motor cars, omnibuses, lorries & vans	,,	125,723	101,658	41,803	112,650	*
Motor chassis and tractors	,,	134,007	104,524	73,143	119,920	*
Parts of motor vehicles and tractors	,,	98,019	94,593	119,113	165,986	*
Rubber tyres & tubes for mechanically propelled vehicles	,,	122,859	133,606	198,686	183,780	*

(*) Withheld from publication

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

Including latest information available at the time of going to press—(Concld.).

Items	Unit	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES EXPORTED:						
Grapefruit in cases	LP.	361,868	144,146	2,845	606	*
Grapefruit in bulk	"	587	886	28	10,722	*
Lemons in cases	"	49,188	19,314	2	3	*
Oranges in cases	"	3,358,584	1,242,450	29,535	3,732	*
Oranges in bulk	"	25,929	28,138	3,495	43,438	*
Fruit juices	"	15,432	11,937	24,700	88,963	*
Chocolate	"	14,777	8,736	116,963	64,248	*
Flavouring essences	"	14,489	13,823	20,516	123,670	*
Olive oil, edible	"	90,791	47,258	90,568	3,044	*
Hides and skins, raw or dried	"	63,146	42,374	70,912	2,408	*
Polished diamonds	"	—	—	—	947,144	*
Woollen tissues	"	11	304	2,549	28,136	*
Apparel of all kinds	"	46,922	24,108	153,207	588,836	*
Drugs and medicines	"	544	5,898	24,383	71,450	*
Essential oils	"	10,066	14,120	56,271	54,511	*
Soap, other, of olive oil	"	25,426	27,841	38,599	23,367	*
Books	"	34,191	7,125	1,025	2,937	*
Artificial teeth	"	25,505	26,407	27,799	61,379	*
Toilet preparations	"	1,793	1,596	6,141	34,290	*
RAILWAYS:						
Passengers (excluding season tickets)	No.	616,009	674,721	1,035,925	1,692,389	*
Freight	Tons	912,458	973,508	1,486,373	2,207,954	*
Freight Ton-km. ('000)	"	119,407	166,308	220,085	337,687	*
SHIPPING:						
Total Foreign entered	No.	2,910	*	*	*	*
Total Foreign cleared	"	2,904	*	*	*	*
MOTOR VEHICLES:						
Registered	No.	15,955	15,748	14,769	*	*
Licensed	"	10,350	11,847	11,154	*	*
POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS:						
Letters	No.	24,258,622	14,049,703	13,902,042	16,452,337	*
Post cards	"	2,578,186	2,151,526	1,881,614	1,329,016	*
Printed matter and samples	"	8,206,423	6,220,022	5,635,914	5,618,312	*
Telegrams handled	"	462,128	680,761	817,594	1,023,566	*
TELEPHONES:						
Length of local lines	kms	95,513	104,723	110,144	112,607	*
Length of trunk lines	"	21,096	22,426	24,968	35,608	*
No. of instruments	No.	17,401	18,357	19,949	20,432	*
Local calls	"	35,675,625	35,167,527	32,877,321	33,759,419	*
Revenue	LP.	594,418	663,043	656,905	798,481	*
Expenditure	"	393,274	388,938	408,130	519,347	*
PUBLIC FINANCES:						
Revenue (Year ending March 31st)	LP.	5,937,280	6,868,227	8,478,382	8,325,552	8,851,877
Expenditure (Year ending March 31st)	"	5,804,854	6,004,738	7,450,355	7,463,601	10,253,283
CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION:						
Coins (End of December)	LP.	707,564	878,588	1,082,124	1,421,304	1,655,858
Notes (End of December)	"	7,818,071	9,737,047	12,284,511	22,630,795	34,322,966
BANKS:						
Demand deposits (End of December)	LP.	12,125,069	12,537,757	18,479,280	27,518,120	45,884,955
Time deposits (End of December)	"	2,927,817	2,356,834	2,172,442	2,220,805	3,790,415
CREDIT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES:						
Demand deposits (End of December)	LP.	640,232	492,481	684,551	1,377,246	3,209,607
Time deposits (End of December)	"	505,742	361,479	371,747	457,315	731,231
COMPANIES AND MORTGAGES:						
New local companies registered	No.	240	229	339	419	521
Net total new capital	LP.	1,534,657	734,088	1,773,526	2,515,906	5,198,224
Mortgages registered	"	2,045,610	1,759,092	1,327,606	1,964,302	3,322,941
Mortgages transferred	"	592,871	649,109	548,775	605,584	583,182
EDUCATION:						
No. of schools (School year ending July)		1,482	1,514	1,491	1,521	1,530
No. of teachers (School year ending July)		7,088	7,456	7,483	7,774	7,896
No. of pupils (School year ending July)		166,646	176,446	177,864	183,554	188,779
PRICES:						
(a) Wholesale price index (December)	—	115.6	144.4	211.2	282.7	318.0
(b) Retail Price index:—						
Arab markets	—	93.7	112.6	159.3	248.1	309.4
Jewish markets	—	99.5	113.4	146.5	218.5	262.3

(*) withheld from publication. (a) June 1936 = 100 (b) Year 1937 = 100

PART ONE.

CHAPTER 1. — AREA AND POPULATION.

Section 1. — Area

Section 2. — Population

SECTION 1. — AREA.

The total land area of Palestine is estimated at 26,305 square kilometres, or 10,157 square miles; in addition there is an inland water area of 704 square kilometres, or 272 square miles, comprising Lake Hula, Lake Tiberias (the Sea of Galilee) and the Dead Sea (half of which is taken as belonging to Palestine); so that the total area of the country is 27,009 square kilometres or 10,429 square miles. There is a certain lack of precision about these figures, owing to the uncertainty of the Eastern frontier with Trans-Jordan. This boundary is defined as the centre of the Wadi Araba, from a point west of 'Aqqaba to the Dead Sea, and thence along the Jordan and the Yarmuk rivers until the Syrian frontier is reached. A trigonometric survey of the Wadi Araba has not yet been attempted, so that the exact centre line of the valley has yet to be determined, and moreover, the course of the Jordan is subject to frequent changes.

Administrative and Geographical divisions.

For administrative purposes Palestine is divided into six districts. From south to north these districts are (i) Gaza-Beersheba District, with Gaza as its centre; (ii) Lydda District, with Jaffa-Tel Aviv as its centre; (iii) Jerusalem District; (iv) Samaria District, with Nablus as its centre; (v) Haifa District; and (vi) Galilee-Acre District, with Nazareth as its centre. There are sixteen sub-districts each of which takes its name from its central town.* The grouping of the sub-districts into districts has been changed from time to time but only small changes have been made in the sub-district boundaries.

The sub-districts are purely administrative divisions, and for the most part do not correspond with any geographical or ethnographical sections. Geographically, Palestine can be divided into seven distinct regions as follows: —

(a) The Maritime Plain, extending north from the Egyptian frontier, varying in width but generally narrowing towards the north, and terminating at Mount Carmel, just south of Haifa. The northern section of this plain is often called the Plain of Sharon.

(b) The Coastal Plain of Acre, extending from Carmel north to the promontory of Ras en-Naqura at the Syrian frontier.

(c) A broad plain running south-east from Haifa to the Jordan Valley, and dividing the hills of Palestine into two distinct groups. The western portion of this region is the triangular Plain of Esdraelon (Marj Ibn 'Amir), which communicates with the Coastal Plain of Acre through the narrow gap of the River Qishon. East of 'Affula the valley again narrows and falls towards the Jordan Valley at Beisan, this section being known as the Valley of Jezreel.

(d) The central range, south of Esdraelon, comprising the hills of Judaea and Samaria. This is the "backbone" of Palestine and extends from Hebron in the south past Jerusalem and Nablus and falls away to Esdraelon and Jezreel. The south-west flank of the central range, comprising the coastal slopes in the Hebron Sub-district, is known as the Shephelah. The south-east portion of the Judaean hills, falling away to the Dead Sea, is described as the Wilderness of Judaea. A long spur of the Samaria hills extends north-west to the sea at Haifa forming Mt. Carmel.

(e) The hills of Galilee, which comprise the whole of the north of Palestine with the exception of the narrow Plain of Acre and the Jordan Valley.

(f) The Jordan Valley, extending from the Syrian frontier in the north to the Dead Sea. The valley north of Lake Hula is wide, flat and marshy, and is often considered separately as the Hula Basin.

(g) The District of Beersheba, an immense triangle with its apex at the gulf of 'Aqqaba, which contains nearly half the land of Palestine. It is largely desert and is only sparsely populated.

SECTION 2. — POPULATION.

Census of Population.

Prior to the Great War (1914-1918) the present territory of Palestine was administered as a part of the Turkish Empire. From time to time the Turkish authorities made attempts to enumerate the population, but there was no attempt to table the material and publish it in the manner of a modern census. Between the years 1917 and 1922, the British administration compiled figures of

(*) Two sub-districts, namely, Bethlehem and Jericho ceased to exist as separate administrative units in 1941, being included within the Jerusalem sub-district.

population based on estimates of all villages and towns. The first census of Palestine was undertaken in October, 1922, and the published results give a complete picture of the territorial and religious groupings of the people. A second census was taken in November, 1931, in which more detailed information was sought. The report of this census contains a wealth of* descriptive material in addition to the very extensive tables.

Classification by "Religion" and by "Race".

The population is classified by religions into four main groups, Moslems, Jews, Christians and Others (chiefly Druzes but including also small communities of Bahaïs and Samaritans). The religious division is traditionally the most important one in Palestine. The religious communities have preserved their identity and have exercised a continuous jurisdiction over their members, even though the political institutions of the country have undergone great changes.

Side by side with the religious division of the population is a second broad division into the three groups; Arabs, Jews and Others. This division is a political one, and one which the course of events since the Great War has tended to emphasize. In this political division, the Jews are practically synonymous with the members of the Jewish religious community. The Arabs constitute the great bulk, though by no means all, of the Arabic-speaking inhabitants of Palestine.

Estimates of Population.

Estimates of population in the years since the census of 1931 have been prepared by adding the recorded natural increase and the recorded excess of arrivals over departures to the census figures. Since members of His Majesty's Forces are not recorded on arrival or on departure, and since statistics of births and deaths among the nomadic Beduin are only fragmentary, these two groups are excluded from the "Settled" population on which birth and death rates are based. In order to arrive at a figure of "total" population the number of Beduin enumerated in 1931 is added to the settled population; changes in the Beduin population being of unknown magnitude, no changes in this figure, 66,553, are made. His Majesty's Forces† are excluded from all estimates, both "settled" and "total". In the calculation of annual birth and death rates the mid-year settled population was used for all years up till and including 1931. For the years since 1931 a "mean" population has been introduced, a weighted average of the five populations spaced at quarterly intervals from the end of the preceding year to the end of the year in question. The effect of temporary seasonal migrations is thus minimized. No allowance is made for unrecorded illegal immigration since 1931, although it is known that such immigration has been considerable.

Including the Beduin tribes as enumerated at the 1931 Census, but not including members of His Majesty's Forces, the estimated total population of Palestine and the relative proportions in the total estimated population as at 31st December in each of the years 1931-1942, by religions, were as follows:—

Estimated Population of Palestine.

Numbers						Relative Proportions					
Year	Total	Moslems	Jews	Christians	Others	Year	Total	Moslems	Jews	Christians	Others
1931 (31.xii)	1,036,339	761,922	175,138	89,134	10,145	1931 (31.xii)	100	73.52	16.90	8.60	0.98
1932 (31.xii)	1,073,827	778,803	192,137	92,520	10,367	1932 (31.xii)	100	72.52	17.90	8.61	0.97
1933 (31.xii)	1,140,941	798,506	234,967	96,791	10,677	1933 (31.xii)	100	69.99	20.59	8.48	0.94
1934 (31.xii)	1,210,554	814,379	282,975	102,407	10,793	1934 (31.xii)	100	67.27	23.38	8.46	0.89
1935 (31.xii)	1,308,112	836,688	355,157	105,236	11,031	1935 (31.xii)	100	63.96	27.15	8.04	0.85
1936 (31.xii)	1,366,692	862,730	384,078	108,506	11,378	1936 (31.xii)	100	63.13	28.10	7.94	0.83
1937 (31.xii)	1,401,794	883,446	395,836	110,869	11,643	1937 (31.xii)	100	63.02	28.24	7.91	0.83
1938 (31.xii)	1,435,285	900,250	411,222	111,974	11,839	1938 (31.xii)	100	62.72	28.65	7.80	0.83
1939 (31.xii)	1,501,698	927,133	445,457	116,958	12,150	1939 (31.xii)	100	61.74	29.66	7.79	0.81
1940 (31.xii)	1,544,530	947,846	463,535	120,587	12,562	1940 (31.xii)	100	61.37	30.01	7.81	0.81
1941 (31.xii)	1,585,500	973,104	474,102	125,413	12,881	1941 (31.xii)	100	61.38	29.90	7.91	0.81
1942 (31.xii)	1,620,005	995,292	484,408	127,184	13,121	1942 (31.xii)	100	61.44	29.90	7.85	0.81

Growth of Population.

In 1920 the population of Palestine was officially estimated to be 673,000 persons, (521,000 Moslems, 67,000 Jews, 78,000 Christians and 7,000 Others.

The total population at the Census of 1922 was 752,048 persons (Moslems 589,177, Jews 83,790, Christians 71,464, Others 7,617); and at the Census of 1931 1,033,314 persons (Moslems 759,700,

(*) E. Mills, Census of Palestine, 1931 (Alexandria, 1933).

(†) These persons in 1922 numbered 1,713 Moslems; 1,560 Christians; 4 Jews and 1,857 Others; and in 1931 numbered 12 Moslems; 2,491 Christians and 4 Jews.

Jews 174,606, Christians 88,907, Others 10,101). The official estimate at December, 1942, was 1,620,005, the religious composition being as shown below (members of H.M. Forces are excluded):—

Religion	Census 1922	Census 1931	Estimate 31st Dec. 1942
ALL RELIGIONS	752,048	1,033,314	1,620,005
Moslems	589,177	759,700	995,292
Jews	83,790	174,606	484,408
Christians	71,464	88,907	127,184
Others	7,617	10,101	13,121

Over the whole twenty-year period since the 1922 Census the Moslem population has increased at a rate of about 2.6 per cent. per year. At this rate of increase a population would double itself in 26½ years. The Moslem population reached 995,292 in 1942, representing 61.4 per cent. of the total population.

The Jewish population at the census of 1922 numbered 83,790 or 11 per cent. of the total population at that date. The Jewish population rose rapidly to 149,540 at the middle of 1926, remained practically stationary until 1928, emigration nullifying the effect of natural increase, and then rose steadily to 174,606 at the census of 1931. The number of Jews thus increased to more than twice the 1922 figure in nine years, the gain being equivalent to a steady increase of 8.4 per cent. per year. In the four-year period 1933 to 1936 the Jewish population again doubled. Thereafter it continued to rise, but less rapidly and at the end of 1942 it had reached the figure of 484,408 or 29.9 per cent. of the total population. The average annual rate of increase over the eleven-year period since the 1931 census was approximately 10.8 per cent.

The Christian population has increased in the twenty-year period since 1922 at an average rate of nearly 3.0 per cent. per year. At this rate a population would double itself in 24 years. At the end of 1942 the Christian population, excluding members of H.M. Forces, but including British administrative officers and police, numbered 127,184, or 7.9 per cent. of the total population.

Of the total increase of 867,957 persons from the Census of 1922 to the end of 1942 it is estimated that 526,158 was due to natural increase, i.e., excess of births over deaths, and 341,799 to increase by migration, i.e., excess of recorded arrivals over recorded departures. The details for the different communities are shown below. The largest numerical increase, that of the Moslem community, is due almost entirely to natural increase. The almost equally large numerical increase in the Jewish community is due principally to migration, natural increase accounting for a little less than one-quarter of the total. Immigration was also important in the increase of the Christian community. The following table shows the increase in population from the Census of 1922 to the end of 1942, natural increase and increase by migration, for each community:—

Increase in Population.

	Total	Moslems	Jews	Christians	Others
Population, Census 1922 ...	752,048	589,177	83,790	71,464	7,617
Population, 31.12.1942 ...	1,620,005	995,292	484,408	127,184	13,121
TOTAL INCREASE	867,957	406,115	400,618	55,720	5,504
Natural increase	526,158	386,100	94,815	40,075	5,168
Increase by migration ...	341,799	20,015*	305,803*	15,645	336

Distribution and Density.

The average density of population over the whole of Palestine was 40.6 persons per square kilometre in 1931, and this density is estimated to have increased to about 61.6 persons per square kilometre in 1942. When comparing this figure with that of European Countries, one should not forget that Palestine, in common with its neighbours, has a large area of desert. The present Beersheba Sub-district which takes up nearly 48 per cent. of the total area of Palestine carries a population of only 4 persons per square kilometre. The remainder of the country had, in 1931, an average density of 72 persons per square kilometre, and this density is estimated to have increased to 114

(*) The figures of increase by migration include about ten thousand persons who were added to Palestine by an alteration of the boundary with Syria and Lebanon in 1923. Of these about 300 were Jews and the remainder Moslems.

persons per square kilometre in 1942. The following table shows the land area, population and density by Districts and Sub-districts, at the censuses of 1922 and 1931 and at the end of 1942:—

Land Area, Population and Density by Districts.

District and Sub-district	Area in Square Kilometres			Population			Number of Persons per Sq. Kilometre		
	1922*	1931*	1942†	1922	1931	1942	1922	1931	1942
PALESTINE	25,256	25,483	26,305.4	757,182	1,035,821	1,620,005	30.0	40.6	61.6
I. Gaza District	13,068	13,068	13,687.6	147,349	145,716	169,607	11.3	11.2	12.4
1. Gaza	1,196	1,196	1,110.6	73,885	94,634	117,673	61.8	79.1	106.0
2. Beersheba	11,872	11,872	12,577.0	73,464	51,082	51,934	6.2	4.3	4.1
II. Lydda District	1,149	1,149	1,261.5	114,389	216,081	454,688	99.6	188.1	360.4
3. Jaffa	335	335	334.8	65,314	145,502	339,227	195.0	434.3	1,013.2
4. Ramle	814	814	926.7	49,075	70,579	115,461	60.3	86.7	124.6
III. Jerusalem District	4,278	4,278	4,275.6	201,380	266,562	362,405	47.1	62.3	84.8
5. Hebron	2,120	2,120	2,064.7	53,571	67,631	85,247	25.3	31.9	41.3
6. Bethlehem	520	520	669.3	24,613	23,725	28,171	47.3	45.6	42.1
7. Jerusalem	420	420	515.9	91,272	132,661	196,614	217.3	315.9	381.1
8. Jericho	676	676	340.7	1,919	3,483	4,586	2.8	5.2	13.5
9. Ramallah	542	542	685.0	30,005	39,062	47,787	55.4	72.1	69.8
IV. Samaria District	3,169	3,169	3,271.5	125,201	156,445	222,734	39.5	49.4	68.1
10. Tulkarm	751	751	793.5	34,972	46,328	77,330	46.6	61.7	97.5
11. Nablus	1,618	1,618	1,638.7	56,695	68,706	88,958	35.0	42.5	54.3
12. Jenin	800	800	839.3	33,534	41,411	56,446	41.9	51.8	67.3
V. Haifa District	1,022	1,022	1,019.0	56,457	95,472	203,407	55.2	93.4	199.6
13. Haifa	1,022	1,022	1,019.0	56,457	95,472	203,407	55.2	93.4	199.6
VI. Galilee District	2,570	2,797	2,790.2	112,406	155,545	207,164	43.7	55.6	74.2
14. Nazareth	507	507	499.1	22,681	28,592	40,609	44.7	56.4	81.4
15. Beisan	446	395	360.9	10,679	15,123	20,308	23.9	38.3	56.3
16. Tiberias	451	453	439.0	20,721	26,975	36,284	45.9	59.5	82.7
17. Acre	673	730	809.3	35,535	45,142	60,890	52.8	61.8	75.2
18. Safad	493	712	681.9	22,790	39,713	49,713	46.2	55.8	72.9

(*) The sub-district areas in 1922 and 1931 are taken from the Census of Palestine, 1931. The changes in area between 1922 and 1931 are mainly due to the rectification of frontier with Syria and Trans-Jordan, increasing the total land area, the land area of the Galilee-Acre District, and the areas of the Acre, Safad and Tiberias Sub-districts; on the other hand, the area of the Beisan Sub-district was reduced as a consequence of a rectification of frontier with Trans-Jordan. The land areas in 1942 differ from those of 1931 chiefly owing to changes in Sub-district boundaries and to revisions following more accurate surveys, the latter especially in the Samaria Sub-districts and in Beersheba.

(†) Revised land area (Source: Commissioner of Lands and Surveys).

Rural and Urban Population.

The population of Palestine has always been predominantly rural. The population of the twenty-two municipalities and the town of Tel Aviv in 1922 numbered 264,000 or 34.9 per cent. of the total population. Nine years later the same towns counted a total of 387,000 inhabitants or 37.4 per cent. of the total population. An estimate of the population at the end of 1942 suggests that by that time the town population had further risen to 741,600 or 45.8 per cent. of the total (1,620,005). The great relative growth is largely due to Jewish immigration, of which roughly three quarters has found its way to the towns, and to the migratory movement of Arabs from the villages to the towns, particularly to the three large towns of Jerusalem, Jaffa and Haifa. Nevertheless, the rural proportion among the Jewish population has increased since 1922, from 18.1 per cent. to 23.8 per cent. (The apparent drop since 1931 in this proportion is due to the fact that certain small Jewish centres, previously classed as rural are now considered as urban). The following table shows

the growth of the urban and rural population and their proportion of the total population at the censuses of 1922 and 1931 and at 31st December, 1942, by religions.

Urban and Rural Population.

Religion	Persons *			Urban and rural proportions per cent.		
	Census 1922	Census 1931	Estimate 1942	Census 1922	Census 1931	Estimate 1942
	URBAN POPULATION †					
Moslems	139,074	188,075	270,783	23.5	24.8	27.2
Jews	68,622	128,467	369,867	81.9	73.6	76.2
Christians	55,043	69,250	99,678	75.4	75.8	78.4
Others	1,578	1,499	1,792	16.7	14.8	13.7
Total ...	264,317	387,291	741,570	34.9	37.4	45.8
	RURAL POPULATION					
Moslems	451,816	571,637	724,559	76.5	75.2	72.8
Jews	15,172	46,143	115,041	18.1	26.4	23.8
Christians	17,981	22,148	27,506	24.6	24.2	21.6
Others	7,896	8,602	11,329	83.3	85.2	86.3
Total ...	492,865	648,530	878,435	65.1	62.6	52.2
	URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION					
Moslems	590,890	759,712	995,292	100.0	100.0	100.0
Jews	83,794	174,614	484,408	100.0	100.0	100.0
Christians	73,024	91,398	127,184	100.0	100.0	100.0
Others	9,474	10,101	13,121	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total ...	757,182	1,035,821	1,620,005	100.0	100.0	100.0

(*) Includes members of H.M. Forces in the Census population of 1922 and 1931, but not in the 1942 estimate.

(†) 1942 urban areas include Petah Tiqva, Rishon le Zion, Rehovoth, Nathanya, Hadera and Afula, previously classed as rural.

Four Main Towns.

The estimated growth of the four principal towns is shown in the following table. At the census of 1922 Jerusalem was the largest town, followed by Jaffa, Haifa and Tel Aviv. In the twenty-year period from 1922 to 1942 Tel Aviv increased to 9.4 times its former size and Haifa to 4.7 times, Jerusalem to 2.3 times and Jaffa to 2.7 times. Jerusalem is estimated to retain its position as the largest town in 1942 by a narrow margin, although Tel Aviv, with contiguous Jaffa and numerous semi-urban adjacent settlements now forms by far the largest urban block is Palestine.

Population of the Four Principal Towns.

(Municipal Area except that the Jerusalem Area includes the Western suburbs of Beit-Hakerem, etc.)

Year	Jerusalem	Jaffa	Tel Aviv	Haifa	Total
1922 Census ...	62,578	32,524	15,185	24,634	134,921
1931 Census ...	90,503	51,866	46,101	50,403	238,873
1938 Estimate ...	128,700	76,900	127,900	103,200	436,700
1939 Estimate ...	133,500	80,300	135,300	108,300	457,400
1940 Estimate ...	136,900	82,800	138,300	111,500	469,500
1941 Estimate ...	141,100	85,300	140,700	114,400	481,500
1942 Estimate ...	143,800	86,900	143,200	116,400	490,300

CHAPTER 2. — VITAL STATISTICS.

Section 1. — Births and Deaths

Section 2. — Infectious Diseases

Section 3. — Marriages and Divorces

SECTION 1. — BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Registration of births and deaths was made compulsory in Palestine by the Public Health Ordinance of 1920. The Registers are kept at the District Offices of the Department of Health. Registration is effected on the receipt of a completed form of notification, supplies of these forms being distributed to all doctors and midwives and in rural areas to the mukhtars (heads) of the villages. In towns the notification of births is effected almost entirely by doctors and licensed midwives (dayas), and the notification of deaths by doctors. In villages information of the occurrence of births is given by the parent or registered daya (midwife) to the mukhtar who completes the form for transmission to the Health Office of the District. Similarly, on the occurrence of a death the mukhtar is informed by the relatives or person present at the time of death, and the particulars are recorded by him for notification to the Health Office. In order to secure accuracy of records in village areas mukhtars receive payment for each notification of a birth or death made by them. In rural areas it is not possible as yet to obtain certification by medical practitioners of the cause of death. As the records of births and deaths among Beduin tribes are only fragmentary, they have been excluded from all statistics.

2. The number of births which have been registered among the settled population and the equivalent annual rates per thousand of population are shown in the tables below. There has been a general decline in the birth rate since it reached a peak value in the 1926-30 period of 48.60 per 1,000. The decline has been noted in each of the three principal communities, but essential differences between the community rates have persisted. The Moslem rate is consistently the highest; the Jewish rate is consistently the lowest. The Christian rate is intermediate; it has held this intermediate position in every year since 1923.

3. The decline in the Jewish birth rate has been due in the main to the existence of an essentially different birth rate between the older Jewish population and the immigrant Jewish population. As immigration has continued, the relative importance of the immigrant population has increased, and their generally lower birth rate has tended to decrease the rate for all Jews. In the same way the increasing proportion of Jews in the total population has been a factor in depressing the general birth rate, quite apart from the effect of the decline within each community.

Births by Religion.

	All Religions	Moslems	Jews	Christians	Others
	NUMBER				
1922—1925 average	32,356	26,035	3,309	2,663	349
1926—1930 average	41,838	33,036	5 297	3,084	421
1931—1935 average	47,146	36,366	6,895	3,415	470
1936—1940 average	55,119	40,332	10,515	3,732	540
1940	56,571	41,423	10,817	3,701	630
1941	57,879	44,009	9,714	3,589	567
1942	56,415	41,560	10,884	3,514	457
	RATES				
1922—1925 average	46.36	50.20	33.89	36.29	42.85
1926—1930 average	48.60	53.52	34.33	38.48	45.90
1931—1935 average	44.67	50.34	30.19	35.85	44.90
1936—1940 average	40.60	48.86	25.83	33.33	45.84
1940	38.72	47.42	23.72	31.11	50.75
1941	38.58	49.22	20.67	29.06	44.54
1942	36.67	45.16	22.73	27.79	35.00

4. Despite the decline, all the rates are still high compared with those abroad. A list of the most recent rates in other countries,taken from the Statistical Yearbook of the League of Nations is given in the table below. The only rate to exceed that of Palestine Moslems is that of Formosa. The rate for Palestine as a whole is above that of any European country. Palestine Jews show a rate comparable with the more fertile European countries, though below Roumania, Italy, Poland and Greece.

Birth Rates of Various Countries (Per 1,000 of Population).

Country	Year	Birth-rate	Country	Year	Birth-rate
Formosa	1937	45.6	Poland	1938	24.5
Palestine, Moslems	1942	45.2	Greece	1939	23.5
Mexico	1940	43.5	Italy	1940	23.4
Egypt	1938	43.4	*Palestine, Jews*	1942	22.7
Unfederated Malay States	1940	41.4	New Zealand	1940	22.6
Straits Settlements	1940	41.4	Lithuania	1939	22.3
Venezuela	1940	37.2	Bulgaria	1940	22.2
Palestine	1942	36.7	Netherlands	1940	20.8
Ceylon	1940	35.8	Germany	1940	20.0
Cyprus	1940	34.6	Hungary	1940	19.9
Malta	1939	33.2	Ireland	1940	19.1
India	1939	33.0	Norway	1940	16.3
Chile	1940	33.4	Switzerland	1940	15.2
Albania	1939	27.9	United Kingdom	1940	15.0
Palestine, Christians	1942	27.8	Sweden	1940	15.0
Japan	1938	27.0	France	1939	14.6
Roumania	1940	26.5			

(Source: The Statistical Yearbook of the League of Nations 1940/41).

5. The number of deaths which have been registered among the settled population and the equivalent annual rates per thousand of population are shown in the tables below. Palestine in recent years has shown a falling death rate, from the figure of 24.34 per 1,000 for the five-year period 1926-1930. The fall in the death rate in Palestine has been chiefly due to the increasing proportion of the Jewish population, which has consistently shown a much lower death rate than that of other communities.

6. The Moslem death rate, however, has also shown a definite, decline. In the years 1923-1929 it ranged between 26.39 and 31.74 per 1,000, while in the years since 1934 it has never attained 25 per 1,000. There is evidence of a three-year cycle in the Moslem death rate. The years 1925, 1928, 1931, 1934, 1937 and 1940 showed, with only one exception, higher death rates than the years immediately preceding and following them. The series of these high values, 29.25, 31.74, 26.21, 26.70, 24.86, 24.74, indicates a small downward trend. The Jewish death rate has never exceeded 15 per 1,000 and since 1929 it has been below 10 per 1,000. So low a rate can only be maintained while the age structure is such that very young children and old people, the sections of the population in which the force of mortality is greatest, are relatively few. The lowering of the Jewish death rate in Palestine has been largely due to the immigration of large numbers of people in the early adult period of life when the risk of dying is low, and a considerable part of the lowering of the general death rate of Palestine has followed in consequence.

Deaths by Religion.

	All Religions	Moslems	Jews	Christians	Others
	NUMBER				
1922—1925 average	16,674	14,003	1,325	1,185	161
1926—1930 average	20,922	17,475	1,789	1,431	227
1931—1935 average	22,068	18,311	2,100	1,430	227
1936—1940 average	22,442	17,506	3,303	1,408	225
1940	27,019	21,612	3,730	1,452	225
1941	24,485	19,133	3,710	1,370	272
1942	24,164	18,271	4,119	1,534	240
	RATES				
1922—1925 average	23.82	26.93	13.70	16.14	19.60
1926—1930 average	24.34	28.34	11.63	17.88	24.84
1931—1935 average	20.97	25.36	9.28	15.00	21.53
1936—1940 average	16.48	21.13	8.08	12.56	19.10
1940	18.49	24.74	8.18	12.21	18.13
1941	16.32	21.40	7.89	11.09	21.37
1942	15.71	19.85	8.60	12.13	18.41

7. A list of the most recent death rates in other countries, taken from the Statistical Yearbook of the League of Nations, is given in the table below. The rates are those of the latest year available except that in some countries where the 1940 rate was affected by the war the 1939 rate has been taken for preference. Palestine Moslems show a higher death rate than European countries. Palestine as a whole shows a death rate comparable with the less favourable European countries. Palestine Jews show a low rate and are surpassed only by Hawaii. Comparison of these different rates is of interest, but it should be borne in mind that differences are due to difference in age structure as well as to differences in the risk of dying at any specific age.

Death Rates of Various Countries (per 1,000 of Population).

Country	Year	Death rate	Country	Year	Death rate	Country	Year	Death rate
Mauritius ...	1939	28.0	Federated Malay States ...	1940	18.6	*Palestine, Christians* ...	1942	12.1
Egypt	1938	26.4	Japan	1938	17.6	Switzerland	1940	12.1
Mexico ...	1940	23.3	Venezuela ...	1940	17.2	Sweden ...	1940	11.4
Burma ...	1939	22.9	Portugal ...	1942	15.9	Norway ...	1939	10.2
India	1939	21.8	*Palestine* ...	1942	15.7	New Zealand	1940	9.7
Chile	1940	21.6	France ...	1939	15.3	Australia ...	1940	9.7
Ceylon ...	1940	20.6	Yugoslavia	1939	15.0	Uruguay ...	1939	9.1
Malta	1939	20.0	Greece ...	1939	13.0	Netherlands	1939	8.6
Palestine, Moslems ...	1942	19.9	Germany ...	1939	12.3	*Palestine, Jews*	1942	8.6
Roumania	1940	19.2	United Kingdom	1939	12.2	Hawaii ...	1940	7.3

(Source: The Statistical Yearbook of the League of Nations 1940/41).

8. The principal explanation of the comparatively high level of the Moslem death rate is evident when the ages of the persons dying are considered. The table below shows deaths in certain age groups from 1935 to 1942. In 1942 more than half the Moslems deaths took place at an age below 5 years, while among Jews more than half the persons who died were aged 50 years or more. Losses in the first month of life are notable in both communities, but there is no great difference to be noted. In each of the subsequent three groups, however, the difference is most marked. In 1942, while Moslem births were 3.8 times as numerous as Jewish births, Moslem losses aged one month to one year were 12.7 times, aged between one and two years were 29.4 times, and aged between two years and five years were 24.5 times as numerous as the coresponding Jewish losses. Furthermore, it is to these age groups that in the years of high mortality, 1937 and 1940, the great excess of deaths can very largely be traced.

Deaths by Age Groups and Religion.

Age Group	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
	M O S L E M S							
Under 1 month	1,509	1,490	1,533	1,314	1,214	1,506	1,491	1,460
1 month to 1 year	4,403	4,167	5,686	3,669	3,571	4,589	4,306	4,370
1 year to 2 years	3,271	2,628	4,114	2,440	2,327	3,918	3,008	2,818
2 years to 5 years	2,360	1,634	2,895	2,246	1,664	4,536	3,228	2,826
5 years to 10 years	624	523	671	518	916	916	811	572
10 years to 20 years	589	533	547	538	527	666	666	685
20 years to 50 years	2,337	2,134	1,933	2,107	2,058	2,034	2,033	2,442
50 years and over	2,704	2,501	2,707	2,611	2,898	3,430	3,584	3,583
Unknown	26	14	5	18	20	17	6	15
Total	17,823	15,624	20,091	15,461	14,744	21,612	19,133	18,271
	J E W S							
Under 1 month	200	292	245	275	254	232	246	286
1 month to 1 year	433	466	344	343	280	407	294	345
1 year to 2 years	164	194	174	122	90	135	90	96
2 years to 5 years	119	111	77	114	91	141	87	95
5 years to 10 years	61	66	58	51	57	79	50	73
10 years to 20 years	97	92	114	88	98	129	125	146
20 years to 50 years	497	643	548	715	697	712	668	939
50 years and over	1,176	1,406	1,436	1,551	1,681	1,859	2,149	2,136
Unknown	1	1	7	3	3	36	1	3
Total	2,748	3,271	3,003	3,262	3,251	3,730	3,710	4,119
	C H R I S T I A N S							
Under 1 month	96	110	87	112	71	101	91	92
1 month to 1 year	368	330	382	285	290	295	221	282
1 year to 2 years	158	116	195	93	89	132	100	93
2 years to 5 years	83	53	83	79	62	100	63	73
5 years to 10 years	30	36	41	35	32	28	34	37
10 years to 20 years	52	38	43	50	47	51	54	43
20 years to 50 years	203	210	205	258	233	173	173	249
50 years and over	459	452	490	479	498	572	634	665
Unknown	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Total	1,449	1,345	1,527	1,392	1,322	1,452	1,370	1,534
	O T H E R R E L I G I O N S							
Under 1 month	20	21	22	19	11	17	22	23
1 month to 1 year	63	53	69	26	42	50	63	46
1 year to 2 years	39	38	50	32	30	24	37	38
2 years to 5 years	12	13	21	31	26	32	47	35
5 years to 10 years	2	8	11	8	4	12	10	6
10 years to 20 years	8	13	12	11	12	4	11	7
20 years to 50 years	46	36	37	38	40	36	27	31
50 years and over	38	43	38	27	47	40	52	51
Unknown	1	—	3	6	—	10	3	3
Total	229	225	263	198	212	225	272	240

9. The principal causes of death of residents of the towns in the three years 1940—1942 are shown in the following table. Diarrhoea and enteritis has taken first place in each of the three years. Of its 1,947 victims in 1942, 1,484, or 76 per cent., were below the age of two years. Pneumonia takes second place, followed by diseases of the heart as third, and the group, congenital debility and malformations, premature birth and diseases peculiar to the first year of life as fourth. Tel Aviv shows a different order from the towns as a whole. In Tel Aviv the principal cause of death in 1942 was diseases of the heart, followed by pneumonia. Third place was taken by cancer, and diarrhoea and enteritis took only eighth place. The causes of death are selected from the 44 items of the Abridged International List of the Causes of Death.

Causes of Death in Towns.

Principal causes of Death	1940 Total	1941 Total	1942				
			Total	J'lem	Jaffa	Tel Aviv	Haifa
1. Diarrhoea and enteritis	1,833	1,577	1,947	258	363	35	174
2. Pneumonia	1,820	1,399	1,612	240	328	146	179
3. Disease of the heart	698	720	866	241	138	199	75
4. Congenital debility, etc.	501	495	577	88	70	58	69
5. Senility	463	491	493	132	41	18	22
6. Nephritis	299	330	398	80	52	44	49
7. Intra-cranial lesions of vascular origin	345	373	385	154	54	66	28
8. Cancer	405	375	384	108	28	121	52
9. Typhoid and partyphoid ...	106	167	228	58	36	26	27
10. Accidental or violent deaths (suicide & homicide excepted)	469	270	221	36	29	33	34

10. It is not possible to give the causes of death of villagers since no medical practitioners are available in most of the village areas. Deaths from violence, however, can be ascertained and in the table below of deaths from violence statistics covering the whole country are presented. Total suicides in 1942 numbered 80, as compared with 65 in 1941 and 77 in 1940. 64 suicides were Jews and the principal means of suicides was by hanging or strangulation; 10 were Moslems and 6 Christians. Deaths by homicide numbered 133 in 1942, as compared with 1,065 in 1938, 929 in 1939, 183 in 1940 and 139 in 1941, the great reduction since 1939 reflecting the quieter political condition of the country. 83 deaths were of villagers and 50 of town-dwellers. 99 were Moslems, 24 Jews, 7 Christians and 3 others. Accidental deaths numbered 793, an increase above the figure of 621 in 1941. These deaths included 282 by car accidents, 97 from accidental burns, 73 by accidental drowning, 128 from accidental injury by fall, crushing, etc. and 33 from accidental injury by firearms.

Deaths from Violence.

Cause	Year	Total	Place of Residence			Religion			
			Towns	Villages	Not stated and Abroad	Moslems	Jews	Christians	Others
Suicide	1938	74	52	22	—	13	58	3	—
	1939	95	66	29	—	17	75	3	—
	1940	77	45	31	1	12	59	4	2
	1941	65	50	14	1	6	54	4	1
	1942	80	60	20	—	10	64	6	—
Homicide	1938	1,065	473	592	—	704	237	95	29
	1939	929	357	572	—	665	171	66	27
	1940	183	54	125	4	138	20	12	13
	1941	139	35	100	4	115	10	8	6
	1942	133	50	82	1	99	24	7	3
Accidental and other violent	1938	366	170	196	—	237	79	46	4
	1939	566	277	278	11	366	146	50	4
	1940	863*	469	375	19	553	256	44	10
	1941	621	270	339	12	413	158	44	6
	1942	793	352	421	20	550	171	61	11

(*) Including 217 victims of air raids.

11. Infant mortality rates, giving the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 births in the same year are shown in the table below. The infant mortality rate is generally accepted as giving a useful indication of the loss of life in infancy and comparisons of these rates will show the relative losses, among different communities, and at different times.

Infant Mortality Rates per 1,000 Live Births by Religion 1922—1942.

	All Religions	Moslems	Jews	Christians	Others
1922—1925 average	178.64	190.01	127.04	144.68	121.67
1926—1930 average	178.04	193.39	95.61	158.94	147.64
1931—1935 average	151.21	166.24	77.99	136.37	160.92
1936—1940 average	124.23	142.35	59.53	110.52	122.55
1940	127.09	147.39	56.31	114.83	100.31
1941	116.35	131.72	55.59	86.93	149.91
1942	122.38	140.28	57.98	106.43	150.98

12. The infant mortality rates for all communties have shown a downward trend in the past 20 years, but the most marked has been in the Jewish community. The Jewish rate was 126.03 per 1,000 live births in 1923; it remained above one hundred until 1928. In that year it fell below one hundred and has since further declined, being below 60 in the last five years. The Jewish community now experiences a rate comparable with that of the most advanced countries of Europe. The Christian infant mortality rate, occupying as always an intermediate position between the Moslem and Jewish rates, stood at 106.43 per 1,000 live births in 1942. Its lowest was 86.93 per 1,000 in 1941. The Moslem rate was over 200 per 1,000 on four occasions in the post-war period, the last being in 1929. Since that date it has risen to a peak at three-yearly intervals, the figures being 186.50 in 1931, 175.34 in 1934, 179.31 in 1937 and 147.14 in 1940. It was below 150 in 1935—for the first time—and has remained below 150 in every subsequent year except 1937 and 1940. In the case of Moslems, however, it should be remembered that deaths below one year do not give the complete picture of infant losses, since losses in the second, third and fourth years of life are also heavy.

13. A list of some of most recent infant mortality rates in other countries, taken from the Statistical Yearbook of the League of Nations, is given in the table below. The rates are those of the latest year available. It will be seen that the Moslem rate is a comparatively high one, although not so high as India or Burma, Egypt, Malta, Chile or even Roumania. The Jewish rate is a low one, and is surpassed in the list only by the rates of Denmark, Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, Australia and New Zealand.

Infant Mortality Rates in Various Countries.

(From the Statistical Yearbook of the League of Nations 1940/41).

Country	Year	Infant Mortality Rate	Country	Year	Infant Mortality Rate
Malta	1939	227	Lithuania	1939	122
Chile	1940	217	Spain	1940	109
Burma	1939	204	*Palestine, Christians*	1942	106
Egypt	1939	198	Italy	1940	104
Roumania	1940	189	Greece	1938	99
India	1938	167	France	1939	63
Ceylon	1940	149	United Kingdom	1940	59
Poland	1938	140	*Palestine, Jews*	1942	58
Palestine, Moslems	1942	140	Denmark	1940	50
Philippines	1938	139	Switzerland	1940	46
Bulgaria	1940	136	Sweden	1940	39
Hungary	1940	134	Australia	1940	39
Palestine	1922	122	New Zealand	1940	37
Venezuela	1942	122	Norway	1939	37

SECTION 2.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

14. The Public Health Ordinance makes provision for the compulsory notification by medical practitioners of all cases of certain diseases which come to their notice. The number of reported new cases and the number of deaths from twenty-eight infectious diseases are shown in the table below. These diseases cover the principal infectious diseases to be found in Palestine. Certain endemic diseases in which reporting of new cases, although compulsory, is not complete, have been omitted. These are malaria, syphilis and schistosomiasis each of which is endemic in one or more localities. Reporting of new cases of diseases of long duration such as tuberculosis and leprosy also tends to be defective and the ratio of deaths per 100 cases for these diseases is to be treated with caution. The most remarkable feature of the table is the high figure of deaths from measles and the periodicity of its epidemics. 1937 and 1940 were severe years and previously 1931 and 1934 showed similar severity.

Cases, Deaths and Corresponding Rates of Infectious Diseases.

Diseases	Reported New Cases				Deaths				Deaths per 100 cases			
	1939	1940	1941	1942	1939	1940	1941	1942	1939	1940	1941	1942
Acute Poliomyelitis	62	18	20	14	3	—	5	3	4.8	—	25.0	21.4
Anthrax	16	15	21	17	—	—	2	3	—	—	9.5	17.6
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	8	13	8	20	3	6	1	8	37.5	46.2	12.5	40.0
Chicken Pox	224	377	329	198	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	276	252	349	531	14	21	20	27	5.1	8.3	5.7	5.1
Dysentery	409	357	433	468	16	17	13	18	3.9	4.8	3.0	3.8
Encephalitis Leth.	2	—	3	1	2	—	2	1	100.0	—	66.7	100.0
Erysipelas	141	190	240	201	5	10	19	17	3.5	5.3	7.9	8.5
German Measles	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hydrophobia	8	7	4	5	8	7	4	5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Influenza	43	588	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	0.3	—	—
Measles	237	14,469	4,861	319	11	1,422	687	19	4.6	9.8	14.1	6.0
Mumps	130	421	402	377	—	1	—	—	—	0.2	—	—
Para-typhoid	175	159	163	188	2	4	3	3	1.1	2.5	1.8	1.6
Plague	—	—	10	14	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	64.3
Pneumonia	396	391	303	289	336	264	155	154	84.8	67.5	51.2	53.3
Puerperal Fever	31	43	(*)43	19	9	21	17	10	29.0	48.8	39.5	52.6
Relapsing Fever	36	42	30	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	196	413	236	112	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Small Pox	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	10.0
Typhoid	1,235	1,684	2,439	3,877	134	165	235	370	10.8	9.8	9.6	9.5
Typhus	271	252	324	280	2	6	3	3	0.7	2.4	0.9	1.1
Undulant Fever	29	20	5	10	2	—	—	—	6.9	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	304	534	1,002	307	1	2	7	7	0.3	0.4	0.7	2.3
Blackwater Fever	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leprosy	2	15	5	4	5	4	12	9	—	26.7	—	—
Tetanus	50	46	47	49	26	18	23	27	52.0	39.1	48.9	55.1
Tuberculosis	461	694	645	512	207	184	251	227	44.9	26.5	38.9	44.3

(*) New cases of measles: 1937, 7,594; 1938, 3,219. Deaths from measles: 1937, 669; 1938, 175. Deaths per 100 cases: 1937, 8.8; 1938, 5.4.

SECTION 3.—MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES.

15. The celebration of marriages in Palestine, together with the granting of divorces, is governed by the law of the religious community to which the parties belong. Every marriage celebrated and every divorce granted must be registered by the religous authority, and copies of all such registrations must be sent to the District Commissioner of the District. Marriage of British subjects is conducted under the Foreign Marriages Act, the District Commissioners being the Marriage Officers. In 1942, the number of marriages celebrated was 19,915; 12,949 by Moslems, 6,356 by Jews and 538 by Christians. The number of divorces granted was 3,063; 1,561 to Moslems, 1,493 to Jews and 2 to Christians. The following table gives the number of marriages and divorces registered in Palestine and the corresponding rates, by religions 1936—1942.

Marriages and Divorces and Corresponding Rates 1936—1942.

	All religions	Moslems	Jews	Christians	Others	All religions	Moslems	Jews	Christians	Others
	Number of Marriages					Number of Divorces				
1936	10,780	5,968	4,445	367	—	3,167	900	2,261	6	—
1937	13,461	8,072	4,805	504	80	3,891	1,105	2,781	1	4
1938	9,915	5,069	4,465	339	42	2,973	739	2,229	5	—
1939	13,548	7,942	5,127	407	72	2,944	826	2,115	3	—
1940	17,172	10,808	5,890	402	72	3,061	1,128	1,932	1	—
1941	18,560	11,484	6,482	492	102	2,951	1,353	1,597	1	—
1942	19,915	12,949	6,356	538	72	3,063	1,561	1,493	2	7
	Marriage Rates (per 1,000 of population)					Divorce Rates (per 1,000 of population)				
1936	8.47	7.09	12.00	3.42	—	2.49	1.15	6.08	0.06	—
1937	10.21	10.00	12.38	4.59	6.98	2.75	1.37	7.16	0.01	0.28
1938	7.34	6.13	11.10	3.05	3.56	2.20	0.89	5.54	0.05	—
1939	9.64	9.36	11.93	3.55	5.99	2.10	0.97	4.92	0.03	
1940	11.75	12.37	13.91	3.38	5.80	2.10	1.29	4.24	0.01	—
1941	12.37	12.84	13.79	3.98	8.01	1.97	1.51	3.40	0.01	—
1942	12.94	14.07	13.27	4.25	5.52	1.99	1.70	3.12	0.02	0.54
						Divorce Rates (per 1,000 marriages)				
1936	—	—	—	—	—	294	151	509	16	—
1937	—	—	—	—	—	289	137	579	2	50
1938	—	—	—	—	—	300	146	499	14	—
1939	—	—	—	—	—	217	104	412	7	—
1940	—	—	—	—	—	178	104	328	2	—
1941	—	—	—	—	—	159	118	246	2	—
1942	—	—	—	—	—	154	121	235	4	97

CHAPTER 3. — MIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION.

Section 1. — Immigration

Section 2. — Emigration

Section 3. — Naturalization.

SECTION 1. — IMMIGRATION.

The great extent of addition to the population by immigration has been the outstanding feature of the demography of Palestine under the British mandate. In the years immediately following the Great War, there was a considerable influx of returning emigrants who had left Palestine for Egypt, Syria, or Turkey during the disturbed war period; but by 1922 the main stream of immigration consisted of new residents, the overwhelming majority of whom were Jewish. The following table shows the volume of authorized immigration from September, 1920, to the end of 1942:—

Authorized Immigration.

Year	Recorded Immigration		
	Total	Jews	Non-Jews
1920	5,716	5,514	202
1921	9,339	9,149	190
1922	8,128	7,844	284
1923	7,991 *	7,421 *	570 *
1924	13,553	12,856	697
1925	34,641	33,801	840
1926	13,910	13,081	829
1927	3,595	2,713	882
1928	3,086	2,178	908
1929	6,566	5,249	1,317
1930	6,433	4,944	1,489
1931	5,533	4,075	1,458
1932	11,289	9,553	1,736
1933	31,977	30,327	1,650
1934	44,143	42,359	1,784
1935	61,147	61,854	2,293
1936	31,671	29,727	1,944
1937	12,475	10,536	1,939
1938	15,263	12,868	2,395
1939	18,433	16,405	2,028
1940	5,611	4,547	1,064
1941	4,270	3,647	623
1942	3,052	2,194	858

Since 1922 the criterion for the regulation of immigration into Palestine has been the economic capacity of the country at the time to absorb new arrivals. This principle was laid down in the Churchill Statement of Policy of that year, and was re-affirmed in the letter from the Prime Minister to Dr. Weizmann dated the 13th February, 1931. Under this policy Jewish immigration into Palestine was conducted until the end of July, 1937.

The Immigration Ordinance of 1925, 1933 and 1941 were intended to give effect to the above-mentioned principle and regulates immigration into Palestine. Under these Ordinances immigrants are admitted in the following categories:—

A. Persons of independent means, which term includes:—

(i) persons in bona fide possession and freely disposing of a capital of not less than £P. 1,000; and

(ii) members of liberal professions in possession of a capital of not less than £P. 500; provided that the Director, Department of Migration, is satisfied that the need exists in Palestine for additional members of such professions;

(iii) skilled craftsmen in possession of a capital of not less than £P 250; provided that the Director, Department of Migration, is satisfied that the economic capacity of Palestine is such as to allow such persons to be absorbed in the practice of their trade or craft;

(iv) persons with a secured income of not less than £P. 4 a month, exclusive of earned income;

(v) persons in bona fide possession and freely disposing of a capital of not less than £P. 500; provided that the Director, Department of Migration, is satisfied that the capital of such persons is sufficient to ensure them reasonable prospects of success in the pursuit which they intend to enter, that they are qualified and physically fit to follow their proposed pursuits, and that their settlement in Palestine will not lead to the creation of undue competition in the proposed pursuits.

B.—(i) Orphans whose maintenance in or by public institutions in Palestine is assured until such time as they are able to support themselves;

(ii) persons of religious occupations whose maintenance is assured;

(*) No data available of travellers registered as immigrants in 1923.

(iii) students whose admission to an educational institution in Palestine and whose maintenance is assured until such time as they are able to support themselves.

C. Persons who have a definite prospect of employment in Palestine.

D. Dependants of permanent residents or of immigrants belonging to categories A, B and C.

Provision is also made for the admission of "travellers". (A "traveller" is a foreigner who does not intend to remain in Palestine longer than three months or to take up employment there).

From the beginning of August, 1937, immigration was conducted according to the policy stated in a Command Paper presented to Parliament in July, 1937, part of which reads:—

"In the immediate future, while the form of a scheme of partition is being worked out, His Majesty's Government propose that, as an interim measure, steps should be taken to prohibit any land transactions which might prejudice such a scheme. Further, since the period of the current Labour Schedule expires at the end of July, and some provision must be made for the ensuing period, they propose that a total Jewish immigration in all Categories of 8,000 persons shall be permitted for the eight months' period from August, 1937, to March, 1938, provided that the economic absorptive capacity of the country is not exceeded".

The policy from April, 1938, was prescribed in a despatch No. 248 of the 10th March, 1938, addressed by the Secretary of State to the High Commissioner. The relevant extract from that despatch is:—

"With these considerations in mind, and with a view to diminishing to some extent the element of arbitrariness which is involved under present temporary arrangements while at the same time avoiding any considerable change in the total rate of immigration, in the immediate interim period, His Majesty's Government have decided that the following procedure shall be adopted for the six months April-September, 1938:—

"(a) Persons of independent means.

(Category A(i)—capital of £.1,000).

His Majesty's Government have decided that 2,000* shall be fixed as the maximum number of immigrants of this category. There will, however, be no objection to the admission, if you see fit, within the quota, of ten pensioners, (Category A(iv)) and twenty agricultural settlers with capital of not less than £.500 (Category A(v)), whose admission was recommended by your predecessor. Categories A(ii) (members of professions with capital of £. 500) and A(iii) (persons skilled in trades or crafts with capital of £. 250) will remain closed.

(b) Students. Category B(iii).

Students as defined in Category B(iii) that is to say, 'any student whose admission to an educational institution in Palestine and whose maintenance is assured until such time as he is able to support himself', will be admitted without numerical restrictions, subject to compliance with the conditions imposed in the Immigration Regulations. Categories B(i) (orphans) and B(ii) (persons of religious occupation) will remain closed.

(c) Labour immigrants. (Category C).

I understand that, according to estimates prepared by the Government of Palestine, Arab unemployment in seven selected towns amounted to 21,000, and Jewish unemployment (combining whole and part time unemployment) amounted to 12,000 on the 31st December, last. In the circumstances, it is obvious that at the present time the admission of additional immigrants of the labour class is not justifiable. His Majesty's Government have, however, approved of your fixing a quota of 1,000 for this category on the understanding that it will be left to you to decide, in the light of economic circumstances, whether any labour immigration shall be permitted during the six months period, and if so, when and to what extent.

(d) Dependants. (Category D).

"Near dependants, as defined in Section 2(1) of the Immigration Ordinance, that is to say, wives and children, both of new immigrants and of immigrants who have already entered the country legally, will be admitted without numerical restriction subject to proper inquiry and investigation. As regards other dependants (parents, etc.), a quota of 200 will be allowed in order to meet individual cases of exceptional hardship".

This policy was continued in October, 1938, with application until 31st March, 1939. Since the beginning of April, 1939, immigration is conducted in accordance with the Statement of Policy by His Majesty's Government published in the Official Communique No. 2/39. The relevant extract from that Communique is:—

(1) Jewish immigration during the next five years will be at a rate which, if economic absorptive capacity permits, will bring the Jewish population up to approximately one-third of the total population of the country. Taking into account the expected natural increase of the Arab and Jewish populations, and the number of illegal Jewish immigrants now in

(*) Subsequently 600 of these certificates were converted into certificates in Category D

the country, this would allow of the admission, as from the beginning of April this year, of some 75,000 immigrants over the next five years. These immigrants would, subject to the criterion of economic absorptive capacity, be admitted as follows:—

(a) For each of the next five years a quota of 10,000 Jewish immigrants will be allowed, on the understanding that shortage in any one year may be added to the quotas for subsequent years, within the five years' period, if economic absorptive capacity permits.

(b) In addition, as a contribution towards the solution of the Jewish refugee problem, 25,000 refugees will be admitted as soon as the High Commissioner is satisfied that adequate provision for their maintenance is ensured, special consideration being given to refugee children and dependants.

(2) The existing machinery for ascertaining economic absorptive capacity will be retained, and the High Commissioner will have the ultimate responsibility for deciding the limits of economic capacity. Before each periodic decision is taken, Jewish and Arab representatives will be consulted.

(3) After the period of five years no further Jewish immigration will be permitted unless the Arabs of Palestine are prepared to acquiesce in it.

(4) His Majesty's Government are determined to check illegal immigration, and further preventive measures are being adopted. The numbers of any Jewish illegal immigrants who, despite these measures, may succeed in coming into the country and cannot be deported will be deducted from the yearly quotas.

As stated above immigrants are admitted, under the Immigration Ordinance, into ten categories. In practice, only five categories of immigrants are now entering Palestine; i.e., A(i), B(ii), B(iii), C and D.

Immigrants with a capital of not less than £P. 1,000 are freely admitted into Palestine after satisfying the Passport Control Officers or His Majesty's Consuls in their relevant country of origin that they do possess this sum. The numbers of immigrants in this category (A(i)) entering Palestine in 1942 and previous years are as follows:—(x)

Capitalist Immigrants.

Year	Total	Jews	Others
Capital of at least LP. 500			
1926	587	553	34
1927	153	139	14
1928	194	173	21
1929	228	207	21
Capital of at least LP. 1,000			
1930	191	178	13
1931	269	233	36
1932	754	727	27
1933	3,267	3,250	17
1934	5,193	5,124	69
1935	6,398	6,309	89
1936	3,014	2,970	44
1937	1,300	1,275	25
1938	1,771	1,753	18
1939	2,623	2,606	17
1940	819	802	17
1941	322	314	8
1942	124	100	24

It is estimated that many of this class bring in far more than £P. 1,000. Their capital may often amount to £P. 2,500, whilst some are stated to have brought in as much as £P. 10,000 or £P. 20,000.

The admission of immigrants of the liberal professions, i.e. doctors, lawyers and engineers, with £P. 500 and upward has been restricted since 1936 owing to the over-crowding of these professions in Palestine. The numbers of immigrants in this category entering Palestine between 1930 (since this category was created) and 1936 was 20 persons, 14 Jews and 6 non-Jews.

The decline in the demand for labour from 1936 to 1939 have led to a considerable restriction of the numbers of skilled artisans with £P. 250 and upwards, admitted in category A(iii). The

(x) This category was created in 1926. There are no figures excluding dependants prior to 1926.

following table gives the numbers of skilled artisans from 1926 (at the time this category was created) to 1942:—

Skilled Artisan Immigrants.

Year	Total	Jews	Others	Year	Total	Jews	Others
1926	46	44	2	1935	303	301	2
1927	7	5	2	1936	173	170	3
1928	3	3	—	1937	12	12	—
1929	5	4	1	1938	1	1	—
1930	15	12	3	1939	—	—	—
1931	7	4	3	1940	—	—	—
1932	22	21	1	1941	—	—	—
1933	124	121	3	1942	—	—	—
1934	437	435	2				

The numbers of persons with a minimum income of £P. 4 a month, category A(iv), who entered Palestine in 1926-1942 are as follows:—

Year	Total	Jews	Others	Year	Total	Jews	Others
1926	50	41	9	1935	127	113	14
1927	52	44	8	1936	121	105	16
1928	67	59	8	1937	49	45	4
1929	101	83	18	1938	37	34	3
1930	41	35	6	1939	66	65	1
1931	60	41	19	1940	17	17	—
1932	117	97	20	1941	1	1	—
1933	90	72	18	1942	5	—	5
1934	135	106	29				

This category was created in 1926. Prior to 1930 it was prescribed as category A(iii) and the qualifying income was £P. 60 a year. These persons are mostly elderly people or persons retired on pensions.

The numbers of persons with a capital of not less than £P. 500, category A(v) who entered Palestine in the years 1932 (at the time this category was created) — 1940 were 155, of whom 138 were Jews and 17 non-Jews. None under this category entered Palestine in 1941 and 1942.

Category B might in some respects be described as eleemosynary. The Department of Migration usually demands the delivery of a financial bond enforceable in Palestine given by an institution in Palestine, which guarantees the public against persons admitted in this category, i.e. orphans, persons of religious occupation and students, becoming a public charge.

The number of orphans that came to institutions in Palestine from 1926 to 1939 totalled 192 of whom 73 were Jews and 119 non-Jews. Since 1933 however this category has been, for administrative purposes, largely merged in Category B(iii) — students.

The numbers of persons of religious occupations coming to Palestine under Category B(ii) in 1942 and in previous years are as follows:—

Persons of Religious Occupations.

Year	Total	Jews	Others	Year	Total	Jews	Others
1923	117	35	82	1933	254	70	184
1924	152	38	114	1934	532	207	325
1925	293	129	164	1935	1,056	743	313
1926	114	28	86	1936	501	234	267
1927	204	12	192	1937	295	39	256
1928	175	4	171	1938	227	2	225
1929	249	5	244	1939	201	65	136
1930	215	4	211	1940	82	26	56
1931	272	13	259	1941	39	21	18
1932	292	19	273	1942	51	9	42

This category was created in 1933. Prior to 1930, it was prescribed as Category A(v) and, prior to 1926, it was known as category F and included dependants.

The numbers of students coming to institutions in Palestine in 1942 and in previous years are as follows:—

Students coming to Institutions.

Year	Total	Jews	Others	Year	Total	Jews	Others
1926	149	105	44	1935	2,071	1,964	107
1927	166	45	121	1936	1,658	1,591	67
1928	145	53	92	1937	1,165	1,043	122
1929	145	71	74	1938	2,629	2,531	98
1930	165	64	101	1939	3,907	3,850	57
1931	165	66	99	1940	1,180	1,144	36
1932	335	169	166	1941	1,532	1,516	16
1933	503	391	112	1942	130	75	55
1934	2,095	1,893	142				

Persons coming with assured prospects of employment (other than purely temporary employment) in Palestine enter under the labour schedule which is determined by the Government of

Palestine every six months after considering the proposals of the Jewish Agency for the admission of Jewish Labour immigrants. Since October, 1934, the preliminary investigations by the Jewish Agency have been carried out in conjunction with an officer of the Department of Migration who reports independently to the head of the Department. The following table gives the numbers of persons entering Palestine with assured prospects of employment in 1942 and previous years:—

Persons coming to Employment.

Year	Total	Jews	Others	Year	Total	Jews	Others
1923	2,254	2,017	237	1933	11,468	11,165	303
1924	3,451	3,181	270	1934	11,276	10,882	394
1925	11,049	10,723	326	1935	14,972	14,653	319
1926	6,933	6,630	303	1936	7,202	6,981	221
1927	1,352	1,063	289	1937	2,039	1,869	170
1928	880	535	345	1938	2,765	2,573	192
1929	3,043	2,640	403	1939	1,543	1,444	99
1930	2,855	2,506	349	1940	489	396	93
1931	1,896	1,603	293	1941	556	536	20
1932	2,631	2,271	360	1942	1,092	1,040	52

Out of each labour schedule a small reserve of certificates for non-Jewish immigrants and for unforseen emergency needs is kept at the disposal of the Department of Migration. This Departmental reserve is of use in meeting specific applications for labour from employers. The remainder of the schedule is placed, subject to certain conditions, at the disposal of the Jewish Agency.

Category D includes dependants of permanent residents or of immigrants arriving. The numbers of such dependants entering Palestine since 1927 are as follows:—

Immigration of Dependants.

Year	Total	Jews	Others	Year	Total	Jews	Others
1927	1,619	1,383	236	1935	38,871	37,739	1,132
1928	1,467	1,220	247	1936	18,469	17,658	811
1929	2,468	2,150	318	1937	7,052	6,230	822
1930	2,429	2,129	300	1938	6,528	5,962	566
1931	2,233	1,851	382	1939	8,728	8,329	399
1932	5,263	4,753	510	1940	2,531	2,145	386
1933	15,131	14,740	391	1941	1,498	1,249	249
1934	24,237	23,676	561	1942	1,316	953	363

The changes in the relative proportion of dependant immigration to total Jewish immigration since 1927 can be seen from the following table:—

Year	Total number of Jewish immigrants	Total number of dependants admitted	Proportions of dependants arriving per 100 Jewish immigrants	Year	Total number of Jewish immigrants	Total number of dependants admitted	Proportions of dependants arriving per 100 Jewish immigrants
1927	2,713	1,383	50.9	1935	61,854	37,739	61.0
1928	2,178	1,220	56.0	1936	29,727	17,658	59.4
1929	5,249	2,150	40.9	1937	10,536	6,230	59.1
1930	4,944	2,129	43.0	1938	12,868	5,962	46.3
1931	4,075	1,851	45.4	1939	16,405	8,329	50.8
1932	9,553	4,753	49.7	1940	4,547	2,145	47.2
1933	30,327	14,740	48.6	1941	3,647	1,249	34.2
1934	42,359	23,676	55.8	1942	2,194	953	43.4

The above table shows that a formidable proportion, 61.0 per cent., of the peak immigration into Palestine in 1935 was dependant immigration.

There is a certain class of immigrants who are exempted from the provisions of the Immigration Ordinance; these persons are mostly British police, Palestine Government Officers and foreign consular officers. The following table gives the numbers of such immigrants as in 1942 and previous years:—

Immigration of Exempted Persons.

Year	Total	Jews	Moslems	Christians
1929*	205	3	—	202
1930	499	—	—	499
1931	327	4	—	323
1932	255	3	—	252
1933	611	—	185	426
1934	251	—	9	242
			Arabs	Others
1935	321	11	4	306
1936	515	10	5	500
1937	531	—	2	529
1938	1,297	5	6	1,286
1939	1,324	5	21	1,298
1940	479	9	22	448
1941	322	10	33	279
1942	331	14	14	303

(*) No figures are available prior to 1929.

The following table shows, in summary form, the numbers of persons registered as Immigrants, by categories, during the years 1940, 1941 and 1942:—

Registered Immigrants by Categories.

Categories	1940			1941			1942		
	Total	Jews	Others	Total	Jews	Others	Total	Jews	Others
A(i) Persons with £P.1,000 and upwards	819	802	17	322	314	8	124	100	24
Dependants on persons in A(i)	1,232	1,189	43	431	430	1	156	133	23
A(ii) Members of liberal professions with a capital of not less than £P. 500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dependants on persons in (ii)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
A(iii) Skilled artisans with not less than £P.250	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dependants on persons in A(iii)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
A(iv) Persons of minimum income of £P.4 p.m.	17	17	—	1	1	—	5	—	5
A(v) Persons with a capital of not less than £P. 500	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dependants on persons in A(v)	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B(i) Orphans coming to institutions ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—
B(ii) Persons of religious occupation	82	26	56	39	21	18	51	9	42
Dependants on persons in B(ii)	41	34	7	62	62	—	7	6	1
B(iii) Students whose maintenance is assured	1,186	1,144	42	1,532	1,516	16	130	75	55
C Persons coming to employment ...	489	396	93	556	536	20	1,092	1,040	52
Dependants on persons in C	525	472	53	457	439	18	709	684	25
D Dependants on residents of Palestine...	718	435	283	548	318	230	444	130	314
Persons exempted from the provisions of the Immigration Ordinance	479	9	470	322	10	312	331	14	317
Total	5,611	4,547	1,064	4,270	3,647	623	3,052	2,194	858

In addition to those persons who are admitted to Palestine as declared immigrants, there are numbers of persons who enter the country as travellers and who, desiring to take up permanent residence and being qualified under the immigration law to do so, are later registered as immigrants. An amendment in rule 2(1) under the Immigration Ordinance was made and published in Palestine Gazette No. 912 of the 24th August, 1939, whereby no traveller may after that date receive permission to remain permanently in Palestine. A number of travellers have been registered as immigrants after that date, their status deriving from the period prior to the amendment in rule 2(i) of the Immigration Ordinance. The numbers of travellers who are registered as immigrants in 1942 and previous years were:—

Travellers Registered as Immigrants.

Year	Travellers recorded as entering			Travellers registered as immigrants		
	Total	Jews	Others	Total	Jews	Others
1924*	—	—	—	1,232	1,005	227
1925	—	—	—	1,674	1,251	423
1926	52,301	—	—	1,060	611	449
1927	59,505	—	—	1,220	705	515
1928	63,319	—	—	1,866	1,287	579
1929	60,212	—	—	1,927	1,194	733
1930	58,832	—	—	1,306	695	611
1931	54,764	—	—	1,580	939	541
1932	63,253	—	—	4,559	3,730	829
1933	79,833	26,002	53,831	2,876	2,645	411
1934	91,823	26,400	65,423	4,868	4,115	753
1935	106,823	36,128	70,695	4,429	3,804	625
1936	56,665	14,574	42,091	2,284	1 817	467
1937	99,268	15,079	84,189	1,112	681	431
1938	83,021	10,919	72,102	1,848	1,427	421
1939	49,724	8,384	41,340	2,783	2,491	292
1940	76,550	3,604	72,946	130	23	107
1941	77,822	4,181	73,641	85	17	68
1942	93,368	6,270	87,098	62	16	46

(*) No figures by race are available prior to 1933 and no separate figures of travellers admitted are available prior to 1926.

Besides those travellers given permission to remain permanently in Palestine, there are many other travellers who overstay the period allowed them, disappearing into the country beyond the knowledge of the immigration authorities. This evasion of the immigration laws is illustrated by the following figures of travellers who remained illegally in Palestine in 1933-1942:—

Travellers Remaining Illegally in Palestine.

Year	Race	Number of travellers entering	Number of travellers remaining illegally	Number of illegal travellers per 100 travellers
1933 (from the 1st September)	Total	24,770	3,310	13.4
	Jews	6,827	2,321	34.0
	Others	17,943	989	5.5
1934	Total	91,823	5,929	6.5
	Jews	26,400	2,907	11.0
	Others	65,423	3,022	4.6
1935	Total	106,823	7,874	7.4
	Jews	36,128	4,618	12.8
	Others	70,695	3,256	4.6
1936	Total	56,665	1,156	2.0
	Jews	14,574	132	—
	Others	42,091	1,288	3.1
1937	Total	99,268	1,772	1.8
	Jews	15,079	93	0.6
	Others	84,189	1,679	2.0
1938	Total	83,021	2,503	3.0
	Jews	10,919	307	2.8
	Others	72,102	2,196	3.0
1939	Total	49,724	2,278	4.6
	Jews	8,384	1,134	13.5
	Others	41,340	1,144	2.
1940	Total	76,550	883	1.2
	Jews	3,604	198	5.5
	Others	72,946	685	0.9
1941	Total	77,822	216	0.3
	Jews	4,181	30	0.7
	Others	73,641	186	0.3
1942	Total	93,368	602	0.6
	Jews	6,270	170	2.7
	Others	87,098	432	0.5

In order to reduce the numbers of these illegal immigrants, certain classes of travellers were compelled to pay a deposit at the offices in which visas for Palestine were granted. If the traveller does not leave Palestine before the prescribed date, the deposit is forfeited. As a result of this and other measures, the number of persons who had outstayed their legal sojourn as tourists, had been reduced in recent years as is evident from the above table.

Provenance of Persons Registered as Immigrants.

Country	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Total	64,147	31,671	12,475	15,263	18,433	5,611	4,720	3,052
EUROPE:								
Austria	1,390	592	225	2,526	—	—	—	—
Belgium	407	224	75	50	68	120	1	8
Bulgaria	470	177	40	21	35	40	265	59
Czechoslovakia	1,561	652	294	424	2,322	493	12	53
Danzig	153	66	26	108	112	13	2	5
Denmark	12	22	5	5	16	2	—	—
Estonia	44	20	11	10	10	4	1	—
Finland	10	4	1	1	—	—	—	—
France	1,327	621	131	120	135	51	7	6
Germany	8,761	8,265	3,664	4,309	9,528	792	91	129
Great Britain	702	751	648	1,388	1,362	560	225	164
Greece	2,206	407	87	46	38	17	58	15
Hungary	387	170	51	72	287	107	557	30
Italy	278	319	150	243	607	175	—	5
Latvia	1,151	507	111	130	94	70	6	6
Lithuania	2,139	785	219	160	153	209	707	10
Netherlands	457	330	67	71	130	115	4	6
Norway	7	1	7	1	—	—	—	—
Poland	27,847	11,602	3,647	3,279	1,767	889	357	378
Portugal	34	9	—	—	—	1	1	1
Rumania	3,899	1,455	318	526	435	945	783	78
Russia	641	600	555	71	9	11	19	9
Spain	63	47	46	7	14	1	1	—
Sweden	23	5	5	6	5	5	76	—
Switzerland	187	167	38	43	131	48	8	7
Yougoslavia	341	128	31	49	92	61	376	3
Others	—	—	19	9	12	2	2	—
ASIA:								
Afghanistan	243	102	86	53	51	—	—	14
China	35	40	11	6	5	3	—	—
Hejaz	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	2
India	37	16	22	10	—	14	1	8
Iraq	810	232	162	84	47	46	92	584
Iran	557	334	28	39	8	8	9	20
Syria & Lebanon	940	505	575	419	358	301	151	425
Trans-Jordan	4	3	5	26	40	120	63	87
Turkey	1,445	317	47	39	20	41	135	296
Yemen & Aden	1,455	754	412	334	191	75	42	232
Others	11	12	6	2	11	—	—	4
AFRICA:								
Abyssinia	—	—	6	1	7	11	—	—
Egypt	755	501	383	254	162	190	190	353
Morroco	—	8	2	5	8	—	—	—
Sudan	3	24	1	3	6	3	2	1
Tripoli	111	52	19	11	3	—	1	10
Tunis	—	2	2	1	8	—	—	—
Union of South Africa ..	131	44	29	23	9	2	2	13
Others	86	12	3	—	2	8	8	11
AMERICA:								
Argentine	107	59	4	7	11	1	—	—
Brazil	107	23	19	11	1	1	—	—
Canada	145	30	8	8	8	6	1	1
U.S.A.	1,892	395	190	121	45	17	5	4
Mexico	58	13	6	3	3	—	—	—
Others	343	165	117	70	27	5	—	—
AUSTRALIA	70	20	4	8	—	—	3	—
OTHER PARTS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRS	179	—	104	38	25	17	5	—
UNDEFINED	126	73	13	12	12	11	1	15

The following table gives the occupations of settled population, Census of 1931, and stated occupations of immigrants, 1939-1942, together with percentage of immigrants, 1939-1942, to settled population of same occupations, 1931:—

Occupation of Immigrants.

Occupation	Settled population 1931 census	Immigration					Total immigrants per 100 settled population 1931
		1939	1940	1941	1942	Total 1939—42	
Agriculture	134,591	592	66	14	44	716	0.5
Mining, Quarrying	2,371	—	—	—	1	1	—
Manufacture and Construction:							
Textiles	1,838	12	9	2	7	30	1.6
Chemical Works	708	—	—	—	2	2	0.3
Wood works	4,544	24	2	14	36	76	1.7
Metal & mechanical ...	3,210	43	9	15	45	112	3.5
Building	12,064	45	3	6	37	91	0.8
Printing & stationery ...	1,086	33	9	8	19	69	6.4
Food products	5,276	26	4	2	20	52	1.0
Clothing & millinery ...	4,670	54	18	10	84	166	3.6
Leather works	3,883	9	3	3	3	18	0.5
Other trades	1,931	5	7	—	5	17	0.8
Transport & Communications	16,142	9	5	10	29	53	0.3
Domestic Service	14,528	55	21	6	25	107	0.7
Other Industries, Illdefined Occupations, General Labourers	13,016	389	99	264	332	1,084	8.3
Commerce, Manufacturers, Merchants, Dealers ...	32,359	1,462	498	248	167	2,375	9.3
Clerical and Commercial Service		264	151	82	143	640	
Public Officials, Police ...	9,628	1,194	356	253	111	1,914	19.9
Professional:							
Physicians, Surgeons, Dentists	847	195	59	20	29	303	35.8
Architects, Engineers ...	1,081	96	57	25	22	200	18.5
Education	4,187	98	29	21	37	185	4.4
Arts	510	6	1	11	16	34	6.7
Other liberal professions	2,290	306	124	37	30	497	21.7
Religious occupations ...	3,274	235	98	47	57	437	13.3
Total of Gainful Occupations	274,094	5,152	1,628	1,098	1,301	9,179	3.3
Students (over 16 years) ...	—	2,643	843	1,258	53	4,797	—
Persons of no Occupation Dependants	695,174	10,638	3,140	1,914	1,698	17,390	2.5
Total	969,268	18,433	5,611	4,270	3,052	31,366	3.2

SECTION 2. — EMIGRATION.

Before the Great War there was a considerable emigration from Palestine to Egypt and to North and South America. The emigration to America was predominantly that of Christian Arabs. During the great war there was a great exodus from Palestine to Egypt and Syria, the majority of which were Jews. The wartime emigrants had in the main returned by the time of the 1922 census.

In the post-war years Jewish emigration has been chiefly that of immigrants who have failed to find the country sufficiently attractive, or who have been recalled for any reason to their old homes. Non-Jewish emigration has been partly that of Europeans, who are being replaced in their work in Government, missionary and consular service or as commercial representatives. Arab emigration continued in the period before the World Depression, but fell to a very low level thereafter.

Statistics of emigration have been difficult to obtain with any high degree of precision because of the difficulty of exact definitions. All residents leaving Palestine are in a sense emigrants, but the usual connotation of the word implies a prolonged, and even permanent absence from the country. The present method of ascertaining emigration is to divide all residents leaving Palestine

into two groups, those who are leaving for a period exceeding one year (defined as "residents departing permanently") and those who are to return within one year. The following table gives the total number of residents departing permanently and temporarily from Palestine during 1926-1942:—

Residents Departing.

Year	Total			Residents departing permanently			Residents departing temporarily		
	Total	Jews	Non-Jews	Total	Jews	Non-Jews	Total	Jews	Non-Jews
1926	34,124	(a)	(a)	9,429	7,365	2,064	24,695	(a)	(a)
1927	36,226	(a)	(a)	5,978	5,071	1,907	30,248	(a)	a)
1928	35,470	(a)	(a)	3,122	2,168	954	32,348	(a)	(a)
1929	34,349	(a)	(a)	1,835	1,746	1,089	32,514	(a)	(a)
1930	35,130	(a)	(a)	3,003	1,679	1,324	32,127	(a)	(a)
1931	33,072	(a)	(a)	1,346	666	680	31,726	(a)	(a)
1932	30,898	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
1933	32,783	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
1934	46,644	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
1935	68,461	25,207	43,254	783	396	387	67,678	24,811	42,867
1936	70,663	24,611	46,052	1,178	773	405	69,485	23,838	45,647
1937	113,860	36,716	77,144	1,528	889	639	112,332	35,827	76,505
1938	113,074	28,429	84,645	1,811	1,095	716	111,263	27,334	83,929
1939	65,986	19,735	46,251	1,996	1,019	977	63,990	18,716	45,274
1940	39,283	6,913	32,320	1,185	693	492	38,048	6,220	31,828
1941	40,630	6,072	34,528	1,216	426	790	39,384	5,646	33,738
1942	57,645	12,601	45,044	476	130	346	57,169	12,471	44,698

The following table gives the countries of destination of residents departing permanently during 1940-1942:—

Countries of Destination.

Country of Destination	1940			1941			1942		
	Total	Jews	Non-Jews	Total	Jews	Non-Jews	Total	Jews	Non-Jews
Total	1,185	693	492	1,216	426	790	476	130	346
Europe:									
Austria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bulgaria	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czechoslovakia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Danzig	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Denmark	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Estonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
France	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Germany	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Britain	135	4	131	417	2	415	149	5	144
Greece	5	2	3	2	—	2	—	—	—
Hungary	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italy	18	2	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Latvia	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lithuania	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rumania	6	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spain	5	—	5	—	—	—	1	—	1
Sweden	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Switzerland	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S.S.R. (Russia)	12	12	—	7	7	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavia	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others	5	1	4	1	—	1	—	—	—
Asia:									
China	6	4	2	3	2	1	—	—	—
Cyprus	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	3
India	23	5	18	13	10	3	20	13	7
Iran	7	7	—	2	1	1	23	15	8
Iraq	13	2	11	17	12	5	5	1	4
Syria & Lebanon	79	8	71	64	12	52	59	17	42
Trans-Jordan	49	2	47	35	—	35	49	1	48
Turkey	11	10	1	6	1	5	7	—	7
Yemen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others	11	5	6	15	8	7	6	2	4
Africa:									
Abyssinia	2	—	2	2	—	2	14	—	14
Egypt	70	3	67	53	10	43	58	15	43
Morroco	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sudan	4	—	4	2	—	2	4	3	1
Tripoli	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Union of South Africa ...	10	8	2	246	72	174	18	4	14
Others	29	1	28	16	5	11	10	10	—

(a) Not known by race.

Country of Destination	1940			1941			1942		
	Total	Jews	Non-Jews	Total	Jews	Non-Jews	Total	Jews	Non-Jews
America:									
Argentine	15	14	1	4	4	—	—	—	—
Brazil	12	10	2	13	13	—	1	1	—
Canada	12	10	2	8	6	2	5	5	—
Chile	5	—	5	—	—	—	1	1	—
Colombia	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cuba	—	—	—	32	32	—	—	—	—
Honduras	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mexico	—	—	—	2	2	—	4	4	—
Peru	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S.A.	541	492	49	222	205	17	28	27	1
Others	19	16	3	1	1	—	5	5	—
Oceania:									
Australia	38	38	—	24	20	4	1	1	—
New Zealand	4	4	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
Not given	3	—	3	7	1	6	4	—	4

SECTION 3. — NATURALIZATION.

The Palestine Citizenship Orders 1925 to 1939 permit the naturalization of foreigners. The qualifications for naturalization are two years' residence in Palestine out of the three years immediately preceding the date of application, adequate knowledge of one of the three official languages, good character and the declared intention to reside in Palestine. In a very few cases naturalization is granted to persons under article 7(5) of the Palestine Citizenship Order, 1925, where two years' residence has not been within the three years immediately prior to the date of application. In special cases minors are granted naturalization under article 9(2) of the Order.

An order-in-council amending the Palestine Citizenship Order 1925-1931 was made in July, 1939, with the object of putting an end to the evasion of the immigration laws by foreign women, who marrying Palestinian citizens without genuine intention because Palestinian citizens had an absolute right to enter the country uncontrolled by the immigration laws. The fact that every legal immigrant may, as a rule, bring his wife into Palestine legally, in the category of dependant, and that a female traveller who marries a Palestinian while in Palestine thereby acquires Palestinian citizenship, seems to have led to a number of marriages, contracted solely for the purpose of admitting female immigrants, these marriages being dissolved subsequently in Palestine. This feature will serve to explain the very high divorce rate which prevailed among Jews in Palestine in the years 1933-1935.

The following table gives the numbers of applications submitted and naturalization certificates delivered during 1925-1942:—

Year	Applications submitted	Certificates delivered	Year	Applications submitted	Certificates delivered
1925/26	7,281	2,599	1935	6,007	5,994
1927	4,394	3,188	1936	5,444	4,941
1928	3,455	4,713	1937	12,194	9,925
1929	5,038	4,051	1938	9,040	9,124
1930	1,329	2,757	1939	11,501	10,401
1931	1,169	1,458	1940	8,118	8,727
1932	1,078	803	1941	5,511	5,691
1933	1,186	1,146	1942	4,768	4,979
1934	3,216	1,997			

Countries of previous nationality of persons naturalized during 1940-1942 are given in the following table:—

Countries of Previous Nationality.

Country of Previous Nationality	1940			1941			1942		
	Total	Jews	Non-Jews	Total	Jews	Non-Jews	Total	Jews	Non-Jews
Total	18,332	18,175	157	11,121	11,028	93	9,121	8,939	182
EUROPE:									
Austria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgium	10	10	—	11	11	—	12	12	—
Bulgaria	83	83	—	103	103	—	46	46	—
Czechoslovakia	324	324	—	333	332	1	607	607	—
Danzig	46	46	—	45	45	—	21	21	—
Estonia	10	10	—	11	11	—	29	29	—
France	36	33	3	18	16	2	19	18	1
Germany	3,792	3,785	7	5,021	5,014	7	2,556	2,554	2
Great Britain	31	30	1	2	1	1	16	16	—
Greece	139	123	16	122	121	1	231	218	13
Hungary	157	156	1	127	127	—	126	126	—
Italy	50	43	7	72	72	—	65	63	2
Latvia	238	238	—	192	192	—	146	146	—
Lithuania	302	302	—	261	261	—	241	241	—
Netherlands	26	26	—	95	95	—	51	50	1
Poland	10,272	10,272	—	2,700	2,700	—	2,736	2,736	—
Portugal	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
Rumania	900	898	2	564	564	—	546	546	—
Spain	63	62	1	45	45	—	72	72	—
Sweden	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Switzerland	3	3	—	—	—	—	2	1	1
U.S.S.R. (Russia)	366	365	1	152	152	—	142	142	—
Yugoslavia	27	27	—	35	35	—	40	40	—
Others	2	2	—	—	—	—	11	11	—
ASIA:									
Aden	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	—
Afghanistan	14	14	—	1	1	—	4	4	—
China	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
India	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Iran	20	20	—	32	31	1	33	28	5
Iraq	67	67	—	40	39	1	58	54	4
Japan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syria & Lebanon	87	22	65	69	24	45	82	12	70
Trans-Jordan	9	—	9	2	—	2	20	—	20
Turkey	95	76	19	50	45	5	59	47	12
Yemen	80	80	—	58	58	—	20	20	—
AFRICA:									
Algeria	72	72	—	19	16	3	20	16	4
Egypt	25	14	11	14	8	6	20	10	10
Morroco	18	18	—	17	17	—	28	28	—
Sudan	19	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tunis	1	1	—	—	—	—	5	1	4
AMERICA:									
Argentine	2	2	—	1	1	—	2	1	1
Brazil	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canada	4	4	—	2	2	—	2	2	—
Colombia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cuba	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S.A.	6	6	—	20	18	2	6	5	1
Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	—
Stateless or undefined ...	928	914	14	879	863	16	1,035	1,004	31

During 1942 and previous years, the following numbers of holders of naturalization certificates divested themselves of their own accord of their Palestinian citizenship under article 15 of the Palestinian Citizenship Order, 1925, on acquisition of a foreign nationality:—

Year	Total	Jews	Non-Jews
1925—1929	10	10	—
1930—1934	85	30	55
1935	10	6	4
1936	7	4	3
1937	1	1	—
1938	2	1	1
1939	5	3	2
1940	11	3	8
1941	13	1	12
1942	10	—	10

CHAPTER 4 — PRICES.

Section 1. — Wholesale Prices

Section 2. — Retail Prices

INTRODUCTION.

Statistics of wholesale and retail prices are collected by the Government Statistician at weekly intervals, index numbers being compiled from this data affording a measure of the direction and extent of price changes in Palestine. The methods of compilation and limits to the application of the statistics are indicated in the following sections:—

SECTION 1. — WHOLESALE PRICES.

Statistics of wholesale prices in the four main towns, from which monthly index numbers are compiled, are collected by the Government Statistician. Prices ruling on Thursday of each week are collected, from which monthly average prices are computed. This system was brought into operation in 1936 but a historical table (below) giving a continuous series of index numbers back to 1920 has been constructed from a pre-existing series of index numbers compiled for those years by the Department of Customs. The commodities included in the present index are 52 in number, subdivided into three groups; Grain and Meat (17 items), Other Foods and Fruit (21 items) and Fuel and Miscellaneous (14 items). Separate index numbers are compiled for each group as well as an all-groups index; but index numbers are not compiled for individual towns, nor is a distinction made—as in the case of retail prices—between the Arab and Jewish communities. The wholesale prices index is an unweighted geometric average of month to month price ratios chained to June, 1936, as base. While the index adequately covers foods marketed at wholesale it does not, as yet, give a sufficient representation to producers' materials and consumers' goods other than foods. The reconstruction of the index which was under consideration for some time had to be postponed until more favourable conditions prevail.

As a result of the war, Government proceeded with plans to control food and other essential commodities. One step in this direction was to fix maximum prices on a number of essential commodities. Free dealing in such commodities has been prohibited by law and published prices of these commodities are in all cases those fixed by Government from time to time. Furthermore, certain commodities such as wheat flour (local, Australian and American) and bread made of white flour and rye flour which became no longer obtainable in the market, have been substituted by new commodities such as standard flour, standard bread, margarine and vegetable oils; and the price list as published had been altered accordingly, though the number of commodities in each of the three groups remained almost unchanged.

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices.

(Initial Period: 1920=100).

Year	Index Number	Year	Index Number
1920	100.0	1932	30.6
1921	61.4	1933	30.1
1922	49.1	1934	30.0
1923	41.4	1935	30.1
1924	41.8	1936	31.2
1925	44.8	1937	33.5
1926	42.6	1938	31.5
1927	40.6	1939	31.3
1928	39.5	1940	38.8
1929	36.7	1941	53.0
1930	31.0	1942	77.3
1931	28.3		

Monthly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices.

(Chained on June 1936=100).

Months		Category I. Grain & Meat	Category II. Other Foods	Category III. Fuel and Miscellaneous	All Categories
1938:	January	110.9	103.7	107.2	107.3
	February	108.2	106.0	107.0	107.1
	March	102.2	104.5	106.0	104.3
	April	99.7	109.3	105.5	104.8
	May	97.5	108.9	104.6	103.5
	June	95.9	104.5	102.2	100.8
	July	98.9	100.2	100.2	99.8
	August	97.1	100.4	98.9	98.8
	September	97.6	101.5	99.2	99.4
	October	100.9	101.7	100.0	100.9
	November	101.0	102.6	99.9	101.2
	December	100.0	96.0	99.7	98.6
	Average	100.8	103.3	102.5	102.2
1939:	January	99.2	95.9	97.9	97.7
	February	97.3	96.0	97.4	96.9
	March	94.1	97.2	97.4	96.2
	April	92.9	101.1	97.2	97.0
	May	89.3	102.0	98.9	96.6
	June	86.7	97.7	99.0	94.3
	July	85.5	92.5	99.2	92.2
	August	88.3	91.6	98.7	92.8
	September	105.0	109.5	108.7	107.7
	October	106.3	114.8	121.6	114.1
	November	106.3	114.7	125.6	115.4
	December	108.9	111.8	126.5	115.6
	Average	96.7	102.1	105.6	101.4
1940:	January	110.9	111.9	127.1	116.6
	February	113.9	109.0	127.7	116.8
	March	113.9	109.5	128.5	117.3
	April	110.9	109.3	129.1	116.4
	May	111.7	108.9	131.4	117.2
	June	116.2	106.7	136.1	119.3
	July	118.4	106.0	137.9	120.3
	August	119.1	113.0	146.0	125.5
	September	129.0	119.9	146.3	131.5
	October	140.7	123.3	146.2	136.6
	November	150.5	131.9	147.7	143.4
	December	151.8	132.2	149.3	144.4
	Average	123.9	115.1	137.8	125.4
1941:	January	149.2	132.9	150.0	144.0
	February	150.8	143.3	150.3	148.3
	March	157.3	145.7	150.7	151.4
	April	162.8	146.9	151.2	153.7
	May	163.4	151.6	157.1	157.5
	June	180.7	152.2	165.4	165.8
	July	181.6	156.3	168.2	168.4
	August	187.0	166.6	172.2	175.1
	September	192.0	179.4	173.9	181.6
	October	223.5	209.0	176.5	202.1
	November	239.6	208.8	176.5	206.5
	December	252.5	210.0	178.3	211.2
	Average	186.7	166.9	164.2	172.1
1942:	January	264.6	216.9	178.3	216.9
	February	298.8	255.7	182.0	240.3
	March	312.5	287.4	182.0	253.5
	April	300.0	265.8	181.1	243.4
	May	286.5	237.6	180.2	230.5
	June	291.9	230.9	178.8	229.1
	July	303.3	244.1	178.8	236.2
	August	336.4	280.7	177.0	255.3
	September	343.1	310.7	177.0	266.0
	october	343.1	346.7	178.6	276.9
	November	343.1	363.0	179.8	281.3
	December	348.2	362.6	180.0	282.7
	Average	314.3	283.5	179.5	251.0

Annual Average Wholesale Prices of Principal Commodities.

Commodities	Unit	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
		£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.
Category I.— Grain and Meat											
Bread, mainly of local flour	100 kgs.	1.430	1.350	1.450	1.532	1.744	1.664	1.679	1.842	2.272	3.227d
Bread, mainly of foreign flour	" "	1.690	1.570	1.650	1.925	2.362	2.267	2.126	2.491	2.687	—
Bread, mainly of rye and foreign flour	" "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.351	—
Wheat, local	" "	1.050	0.960	0.890	0.944	1.016	1.051	0.993	1.124	1.222a	2.131
Flour, local extra	" "	—	—	—	—	1.433	1.381	1.306	1.490	1.810a	2.650e
Flour, Australian	" "	1.460*	1.430*	1.440*	1.639*	1.637	1.480	1.470	1.837	2.231c	—
Flour, American	" "	—	—	—	—	2.006	1.909	1.648	2.143	2.250c	—
Barley	" "	0.620	0.570	0.540	0.571	0.697	0.553	0.486	0.728	1.432	2.052
Millet (Durrah)	" "	0.690	0.590	0.490	0.681	0.725	0.595	0.575	0.768	1.334	2.911
Maize	" "	—	—	—	0.698	0.695	0.676	0.635	0.837	1.360	3.113
Kersenneh	" "	0.770	0.770	0.770	0.690	0.780	0.680	0.529	0.636	1.321	3.221
Barley fodder	" "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.350
Rice	" "	1.390	1.330	1.440	1.242	1.321	1.526	1.305	1.490	2.022c	3.231
Beef	" "	—	—	—	—	4.744	5.124	5.191	—	—	23.420
Beef Casher	" "	5.680	5.700	5.770	6.781	6.710	6.953	7.489	8.824	11.867	24.537
Mutton	" "	7.190	7.330	7.210	7.251	6.230	6.796	6.469	7.652	11.566	23.319
Mutton, Casher	" "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.500
Eggs, local	per 100	0.310	0.310	0.290	0.314	0.271	0.265	0.276	0.340	0.591	1.139
Eggs, Syrian	" "	—	—	—	—	0.248	0.249	0.260	0.330	0.386	—
Eggs, Tnuva, Grade 'A'	" "	—	—	—	—	0.471	0.438	0.454	0.486	0.743	1.414
Category II.— Other Food and Fruits											
Milk	litre	0.014	0.016	0.015	0.017	0.015.3	0.014.3	0.014.6	0.017	0.022	0.030.6
Butter, Tnuva	1 kilo	—	—	—	—	0.245	0.241	0.243	0.313	0.387	0.534
Butter, Baltic	"	0.126†	0.131†	0.125†	0.137†	0.147	0.152	0.163.3	—	—	—
Butter, Australian	"	—	—	—	—	0.153	0.170	0.176	0.202	0.229	0.248
Samné	"	—	—	—	—	0.132	0.110	0.113	0.151	0.280	0.515
Margarine	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.115
Cheese, soft	"	0.062	0.073	0.072	0.064	0.066	0.060	0.063.5	0.077	0.098	0.138.2
Cheese in brine	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.305
Potatoes	100 kgs.	0.710	0.840	0.820	0.831	0.703	0.688	0.896	1.076	2.863	4.202
Chick peas	" "	0.810	0.930	0.920	1.046	1.062	0.839	0.822	0.989	2.094	6.046
Beans white (large)	" "	—	—	—	—	2.140	2.131	2.438	—	—	—
Beans white (medium)	" "	—	—	—	—	1.756	1.721	1.135	4.091	5.447	5.281
Sesame seed	" "	1.920	1.580	1.810	2.007	2.063	—	—	—	—	—
Lentils, split	" "	0.890	1.240	1.340	1.521	1.527	1.386	—	1.564	2.225	5.892
Tomatoes	" "	1.130	1.140	1.300	1.206	1.284	1.220	1.112	0.887	1.348	3.115
Onions	" "	0.510	0.470	0.470	0.615	0.475	0.545	0.460	0.393	0.685	2.869
Coffee beans (Brazilian)	" "	7.760	6.650	5.870	5.141	5.638	3.707	4.278	6.982	10.515	14.750
Sugar, granulated	" "	1.870	1.810	1.580	1.239	1.327	1.361	1.941	2.637	3.055b	3.125
Sugar, tablets	" "	—	—	—	—	1.562	1.753	2.230	3.245	3.452b	3.475
Salt	" "	0.570	0.550	0.530	0.529	0.513	0.505	0.507	0.531	0.542	0.542
Grapes	" "	1.420	1.240	1.160	1.632	1.097	1.106	1.022	0.978	1.276	2 008
Watermelons	" "	0.690	0.400	0.430	—	0.305	—	0.408	0.324	0.504	0.825
Oranges	per 100	0.250	0.150	0.130	0.125	0.071	0.057	0.047	0.027	0.070	0.115
Grapefruit	" "	—	—	—	—	0.117	0.069	0.053	0.032	0.115	0.194
Category III.— Fuel and Miscellaneous											
Coal, Newcastle	Ton	3.830	3.990	3.060	2.459	2.781	2.883	3.317	6.677	8.958	8.542g
Fuel wood	"	1.900	1.560	2.180	2.173	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kerosene	"	10.090	9.270	0.140‖	0.142‖	0.161‖	0.155‖	0.160.7‖	0.209‖	0.223‖	0.180‖
Benzine	"	24.680	24.000	0.355‖	0.356‖	0.374‖	0.369‖	0.383‖	0.434‖	0.442‖	0.442‖
Alcohol (Denatured)	100 kgs.	5.520	5.580	6.150	6.327	6.157	6.120	6.682	8.667	9.825	13.858
Olive oil (Native)	" "	5.460	5.310	5.150	5.282	6.455	4.282	4.476	6.443	7.840b	12.138
Olive oil (Refined)	" "	—	—	—	—	9.092	8.050	8.218	8.500	8.500c	—
Vegetable oil	" "	—	—	—	—	4.186	2.818	2.936	5.094	7.141c	8.620
Cocosine	" "	—	—	—	—	4.250	3.822	3.525	4.500	6.522c	10.903
Cottonseed oil	Ton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.000
Soap laundry	100 kgs.	3.560	3.470	2.410	2.902	3.463§	3.325§	3.277§	3.967§	5.076	6.917
Soap Nabulsi	" "	—	—	—	—	5.787	4.251	4.483	5.643	9.215	13.939
Matches	per gross boxes	—	—	0.240	0.239	0.230	0.227	0.235	0.243	0.346	0.437
Gas oil	Ton	—	—	—	—	5.787	5.652	6.082	8.750	9.409	8.475
Diesel oil	"	—	—	—	—	5.292	5.429	5.780	8.250	8.920	8.075
Furnace fuel	"	—	—	—	—	3.776	4.167	4.595	6.392	6.864	6.375

(*) Average Australian and American. (†) Average Baltic, Australian and Native.

(§) "Shemen" soap. (‖) 4 Imperial gallons.

(a) Government Controlled price in force during the whole year.

(b) Government Controlled price for the greater part of the year.

(c) Average of Government Controlled price in force for part of the year and market price for the remaining period.

(d) "Standard" bread. (e) "Standard" flour.

(f) O her than Brazilian. (g) Other than Newcastle.

SECTION 2. — RETAIL PRICES.

Statistics of retail prices of important food commodities and of two other items entering into family expenditure, namely soap and kerosene, have been collected regularly since 1922 in the main towns of Palestine. Prior to 1942, the collection was carried out by the officers of the Municipal Corporations. The compilation and publishing of statistics of the prices was at first performed by the Department of Customs, Excise and Trade, but this function was taken over by the Office of Statistics immediately after its establishment in 1936. Prior to 1940, the collection was a monthly one, and the price ruling on the middle of each month was ascertained. In 1940, however, the collection of most of the items was made a weekly one, as it was found necessary to follow price movements more closely under war conditions. Subsequent prices shown in the statistics are the average of these weekly prices for the month in question. During 1942, the range of commodities the prices of which are collected was widened and the collection was entrusted to price collectors employed directly by the Office of Statistics.

The first index number of retail prices took January, 1922, as a starting point. It was based on prices of 19 commodities, the weights being proportional to the expenditures of families of lower-paid urban Government employees in the same month. It was continued up to July, 1940.

The second index number (or set of index numbers) of retail prices was constructed in 1940. The new index numbers went back to average prices of the year 1937 as their starting point and figures month by month from January, 1937, to December, 1942, are shown on pages 28 and 32.

The principal changes brought into effect were:—

(a) differentiation between the Arab and Jewish urban communities, a separate index being compiled for each community. (The previous index related to an average urban Palestinian family without distinction between communities).

(b) the compilation of separate indices for each community in each of the four main towns, Jerusalem, Jaffa, Tel Aviv and Haifa, as well as an average index for each community for Palestine as a whole. (Previously only one index was compiled for the whole of Palestine based on averages of prices in Jerusalem, Jaffa and Haifa; Tel Aviv, a small town in 1922, was not included).

(c) the revision of the list of commodities and the bringing up to date of the weighting of the various commodities included in the index numbers. For this purpose, in the lack of a family budget inquiry, the Office of Statistics had recourse to various official and non-official sources of information including direct inquiries from a number of housewives.

The revised series of index numbers related almost exclusively to food commodities, only two non-foods (kerosene and soap) being included. The index thus fell short of completely covering all items entering into the cost of living of the average family and could not be interpreted as measuring changes in the cost of living. It is obvious that rentals or clothing prices, for example, may move to a greater or less degree or even in a different direction from food prices. Nevertheless, despite this limitation to its application, the index number of food prices served a very useful purpose.

In February, 1942, funds were made available for the compilation of a comprehensive new index, to cover the cost both of the necessary preliminary inquiry and of the expanded machinery of price collection. In view of the need for a cost-of-living index as a guide to Government in dealing with the urgent question of cost-of-living allowances, every endeavour was made to complete the work of establishing the index in the shortest possible time. The new index was made available for the use of Government by mid-June although certain of its features were still provisional. No publication of the new index was made, however, as many of its features were regarded as being still in the experimental stage and until they should be finalized the publication of the index was deferred. In the mean time the compilation of the earlier series of index numbers was continued up to the end of the year 1942 and into the early part of 1943.

The new index numbers of cost of living, which take January, 1942, as starting point, comprise group index numbers for food, housing, fuel and light, clothing, and miscellaneous, and the food group index in these new series will be the successor to the series shown on pages 28 and 32.

Monthly Index Numbers of Retail Prices of Food.

(Base: Annual average, three towns combined, 1937=100.).

Months	ARAB MARKETS				JEWISH MARKETS			
	Three towns	Jerusalem	Jaffa	Haifa	Three towns	Jerusalem	Tel Aviv	Haifa
	1939							
January	95.3	98.7	91.7	95.6	100.8	97.3	102.2	103.0
February	91.5	94.8	90.4	89.4	97.6	94.2	99.1	99.6
March	90.0	94.7	87.6	87.6	94.7	89.5	94.3	100.2
April	88.0	94.4	82.4	87.3	94.8	89.6	95.5	99.4
May	85.4	87.4	81.5	87.2	94.3	90.2	95.8	96.9
June	84.9	87.3	82.5	84.9	95.0	91.2	96.0	97.8
July	85.3	88.1	82.6	85.1	94.0	90.9	94.5	96.5
August	85.8	89.4	82.4	85.5	96.8	91.5	102.6	96.3
September	96.6	97.8	95.5	96.6	105.7	99.9	111.8	105.5
October	106.7	112.2	101.4	106.4	104.4	102.0	104.6	106.7
November	106.2	111.0	102.2	105.3	107.7	105.5	107.4	110.3
December	109.1	115.3	102.6	109.4	108.1	104.2	108.3	111.9
Annual Average ...	93.7	97.6	90.2	93.4	99.5	95.5	101.0	102.0
	1940							
January	112.3	116.0	105.9	115.0	106.1	104.6	105.4	108.3
February	108.0	109.7	103.0	111.2	105.1	104.4	103.6	107.4
March	105.9	108.5	98.1	111.1	103.5	102.5	101.1	106.9
April	99.4	106.6	92.8	98.8	103.0	102.0	102.3	104.6
May	101.6	107.5	96.0	101.4	104.5	101.0	104.7	107.8
June	106.1	108.8	102.4	107.0	109.4	106.6	109.8	111.8
July	111.2	113.7	105.2	114.8	112.0	109.2	112.5	114.2
August	113.4	114.6	109.1	116.7	115.4	112.2	115.9	118.0
September	118.4	120.1	113.4	121.6	118.1	114.9	119.0	120.5
October	120.8	120.7	118.6	123.1	124.4	119.5	124.3	129.3
November	124.8	124.2	118.8	131.3	130.3	125.5	131.5	133.8
December	128.7	127.7	121.5	136.9	129.0	124.9	127.6	134.4
Annual Average ...	112.6	114.8	107.1	115.7	113.4	110.6	113.1	116.4
	1941							
January	132.2	131.4	126.1	139.2	128.0	124.3	127.5	132.3
February	132.8	131.4	123.2	143.9	125.8	122.6	124.6	130.2
March	134.4	136.0	130.4	136.9	128.2	127.8	124.7	132.0
April	135.5	137.1	131.9	137.4	131.5	130.8	129.3	134.5
May	137.1	140.5	134.7	136.2	132.8	131.4	133.5	133.5
June	146.4	148.8	144.5	146.0	140.1	140.0	142.9	137.5
July	148.8	151.4	145.6	149.5	144.0	142.2	144.1	145.7
August	155.0	156.3	154.4	154.3	145.2	143.0	144.4	148.2
September	166.2	166.0	163.8	168.8	150.8	147.9	151.0	153.4
October	194.6	198.5	197.0	188.2	166.7	163.9	169.4	166.8
November	205.9	212.7	199.5	205.6	175.5	173.4	178.0	175.1
December	222.8	223.7	217.5	227.2	189.7	188.0	188.9	192.3
Annual Average ...	159.3	161.2	155.7	161.1	146.5	144.6	146.5	148.5
	1942							
January	225.6	225.6	221.0	230.3	198.8	198.2	196.9	201.2
February	244.2	246.5	238.4	247.8	203.6	200.9	204.3	205.7
March	250.5	249.1	245.7	256.6	225.4	223.1	228.0	225.0
April	234.1	229.5	230.3	242.5	230.2	222.7	232.1	235.8
May	226.2	219.1	224.5	235.0	218.0	217.9	211.5	224.6
June	228.4	226.8	223.6	234.8	224.1	223.4	218.0	235.9
July	231.0	234.1	225.4	233.4	225.4	232.7	215.0	228.6
August	257.3	259.2	251.3	261.5	241.4	249.0	230.5	244.8
September	270.6	272.2	262.6	277.0	244.5	252.3	232.7	248.5
October	274.3	279.4	264.7	278.9	246.4	253.9	235.1	250.3
November	289.0	294.3	280.2	292.4	251.3	252.2	243.9	257.8
December	291.2	294.5	287.9	291.3	253.3	256.7	249.6	253.7
Annual Average ...	251.9	252.5	246.3	256.8	230.3	231.9	224.6	234.3

NOTE: From January, 1940, the index numbers are based on the monthly averages of weekly price qotations.

Retail Prices in Jerusalem, 1942.

Commodities	Unit	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
ARAB MARKETS													
*Bread	Rotl	80	80	80	80	80	78	78	115	115	101	101	101
Flour ×	,,	74†	74†	74†	74†	74†	74†	74†	98†	98†	98†	98†	98†
Sugar granulated ...	,,	100†	100†	100†	100†	100†	100†	100†	100†	100†	100†	100†	100†
*Sugar tablets ...	,,	110†	110†	110†	110†	110†	110†	110†	110†	110†	110†	110†	110†
Rice Rashidi ...	,,	81†	81†	81†	81†	103†	110†	110†	110†	110†	110†	110†	110†
Lentils white whole ...	,,	100	130	148	130	115	108	116	148	186	200	230	235
*Chickpeas extra ...	,,	145	165	180	178	158	150	158	206	255	279	303	303
*Salt cooking ...	,,	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Tea Ceylon loose No. 18	Oqia	117	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
Coffee Brazilian ground	,,	45	54	60	59	55	50	50	53	55	59	64	65
*Butter Australian ...	,,	60	60	60	60	60	62	62	64	67	67	67	70†
Cheese local white fresh	,,	50	50	45	45	50	54	60	65	72	79	80	84
Milk non-pasteurized ...	Rotl	96	110	110	110	110	118	120	120	132	140	147	149
Olive oil edible best ...	,,	545	588	600	540	500	500	570	593	600	600	600	600
*Sesame oil	,,	360	420	480	400	380	360	420	420	492	504	372†	372†
*Samné, best ...	,,	1160	1375	1440	1520	1600	1600	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Halawa white ...	,,	270	360	390	360	360	360	360	360	360	360	324	324
Soap Nabulsi ...	,,	450	468	470	450	442	392	400	411	416	463	475	294†
*Soap Jaffa ...	,,	240	265	278	265	255	225	245	240	241	263	269	273
Mutton with bones ...	Oqia	59	74	66	57	57	60	60	60	66	68	74	75†
*Fish Bouri, best ...	,,	70	70	70	83	94	98	109	105	118	111	105	104
*Fish Muscar, best ...	,,	70	70	70	88	94	98	109	105	117	110	105	104
*Hens alive	,,	56	66	70	80	85	89	89	100	98	96	96†	96†
Eggs local ...	10	125	100	125	125	100	125	127	156	143	148†	175†	175†
Potatoes	Rotl	145	180	255	188	110	85	83	155	180	144†	144†	146†
*Tomatoes	,,	70	100	120	132	65	57	38	49	59	128	204	214
Onions	,,	30	38	85	40	35	36	51	71	108	164	228	234
*Bananas local ...	,,	125	120	135	148	160	217	242	308	300	330	348	337
Kerosene in bulk ...	4 gal.	195	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190
JEWISH MARKETS													
Bread	Rotl	108	108	108	108	108	108	92	107	107	107	107	107
Flour ×	,,	74†	74†	74†	74†	74†	74†	74†	98†	98†	98†	98†	98†
Sugar granulated ...	,,	100†	100†	100†	100†	100†	100†	100†	100†	100†	100†	100†	100†
*Sugar tablets ...	,,	110†	110†	110†	110†	110†	110†	110†	110†	110†	110†	110†	110†
Rice, Glacé ...	,,	81†	81†	81†	81†	103†	110†	110†	110†	110†	110†	110†	110†
*Salt cooking ...	,,	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	21	23	25	25
Tea Ceylon loose No. 18	Oqia	117	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
*Coffee ground ...	,,	45	56	65	60	59	57	55	55	53	57	63	63
Butter Australian ...	,,	60	60	60	60	60	62	62	64	67	67	67	70
*Butter Tnuva ...	,,	125	130	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144
Cheese local white fresh	,,	36	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	50
Milk non-pasteurized Tnuva ...	Rotl	102	108	120	120	120	120	120	122	126	126	126	126
*Olive oil edible best ...	,,	673	673	737	737	737	737	737	737	737	737	737	774
Vegetable oil, superior	,,	274	274	274	274	274	274	274	274	274	285	288	300
*Soap (toilet) ...	,,	401	451	451	451	451	451	451	451	451	451	451	451
Soap (laundry) ...	,,	218	224	244	244	244	244	228	224	224	224	231	231
Beef without bones ...	Oqia	78	85	100	107	100	105	118	118	120	121	115	118
*Hens plucked ...	,,	90	95	105	125	143	156	160	171	148	143	142	151
Fish	,,	70	70	70	83	94	90	98	108	113	102	85	89
Eggs local ...	10	125	100	125	100	120	115	125	147	138	148†	175†	175†
Eggs Tnuva Grade 'A'	10	146	130	130	140	130	140	148	155	160	166†	175†	175†
Potatoes ...	Rotl	145	174	250	164	110	87	87	144	168	144†	144†	146†
*Tomatoes (best) ...	,,	70	113	144	148	73	67	45	57	81	145	212	225
*Onions (best) ...	,,	30	44	91	39	35	40	68	78	114	180	250	249
Bananas (best) ...	,,	113	100	123	148	180	248	281	330	299	353	360	350
Kerosene in bulk ...	4 gal.	195	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190

(*) Not included in the index numbers.

(†) Controlled price.

(×) Prior to April, 1942, prices are average of Australian and Canadian flour; thereafter Palestine "Standard" flour.

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Retail Prices in Jaffa and Tel Aviv, 1942.

Commodities	Unit	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
JAFFA													
*Bread	Rotl	82	83	85	85	85	80	90	120	120	120	120	120
Flour×	,,	74†	74†	74†	74†	74†	74†	74†	98†	98†	98†	98†	98†
Sugar granulated	,,	100†	100†	100†	100†	100†	100†	100†	100†	100†	100†	100†	100†
*Sugar tablets	,,	110†	110†	110†	110†	110†	110†	110†	110†	110†	110†	110†	110†
Rice Rashidi	,,	81†	81†	81†	81†	103†	110†	110†	110†	110†	110†	110†	110†
Lentils white whole	,,	92	130	140	124	100	92	102	139	179	196	220	219
*Chickpeas extra	,,	134	153	170	160	150	138	160	189	223	248	321	310
*Salt cooking	,,	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Tea Ceylon loose No. 18	Oqia	117	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
Coffee Brazilian ground	,,	35	45	50	50	45	45	45	49	50	51	60	60
*Butter Australian	,,	60	60	60	60	60	62	62	64	67	67	67	70†
Cheese local white fresh	,,	48	50	45	45	50	55	55	59	68	71	76	74
Milk non-pasteurized	Rotl	98	100	100	100	100	111	110	115	126	135	149	150
Olive oil edible best	,,	548	560	600	550	500	485	570	593	600	600	600	600
*Sesame oil	,,	360	433	480	406	360	384	420	432	504	540	372†	372†
*Samné, best	,,	1200	1300	1350	1500	1560	1560	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Halawa white	,,	268	330	360	332	336	360	360	360	360	360	420	384
Soap Nabulsi	,,	444	460	475	454	450	418	420	419	419	428	444	294†
*Soap Jaffa	,,	232	255	268	256	245	235	256	239	241	266	265	261
Mutton with bones	Oqia	60	74	70	65	70	63	60	60	60	60	64	75†
*Fish Bouri, best	,,	60	60	70	83	90	90	104	100	105	96	93	94
*Fish Muscar. best	,,	61	61	70	88	90	90	104	100	105	98	83	86
*Hens alive	,,	58	63	70	79	88	81	82	89	92	91	96†	96†
Eggs local	10	125	100	125	125	100	125	112	139	138	148†	175†	175†
Potatoes	Rotl	129	180	233	160	103	87	76	148	207	144†	144†	144†
*Tomatoes	,,	62	95	115	128	60	48	26	51	84	137	174	165
Onions	,,	27	38	85	39	32	31	60	71	113	153	223	224
*Bananas local	,,	120	114	120	130	150	213	260	246	293	324	343	308
Kerosene in bulk	4 gal.	190	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185
TEL-AVIV													
Bread	Rotl	97	103	109	109	110	110	92	113	112	112	112	112
Flour×	,,	74†	74†	74†	74†	74†	74†	74†	98†	98†	98†	98†	98†
Sugar granulated	,,	100†	100†	100†	100†	100†	100†	100†	100†	100†	100†	100†	100†
*Sugar tablets	,,	110†	110†	110†	110†	110†	110†	110†	110†	110†	110†	110†	110†
Rice, Glacé	,,	81†	81†	81†	81†	103†	110†	110†	110†	110†	110†	110†	110†
*Salt cooking	,,	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	23	23
Tea Ceylon loose No. 18	Oqia	117	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
Coffee ground	,,	50	60	67	60	60	53	55	55	53	55	63	63
*Butter Australian	,,	60	60	60	60	60	62	62	64	67	67	67	70
*Butter Tnuva	,,	125	130	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144
Cheese local white fresh	,,	35	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	50
Milk non-pasteurized Tnuva	Rotl	96	105	114	114	114	114	114	114	119	120	120	120
*Olive oil edible best	,,	673	673	737	737	737	737	737	737	737	737	737	774
Vegetable oil, superior	,,	274	274	274	274	274	274	274	274	274	285	288	300
*Soap (toilet)	,,	401	451	451	451	451	451	451	451	451	451	451	451
Soap (laundry)	,,	218	224	244	244	244	244	228	224	224	224	227	226
Beef without bones	Oqia	82	91	107	118	91	91	97	98	98	98	104	110
*Hens plucked	,,	102	107	125	143	145	154	146	160	148	145	145	152
Fish	,,	60	60	70	83	90	75	75	75	75	79	77	80
Eggs local	10	130	100	125	110	120	114	120	137	134	148†	175†	175†
Eggs Tnuva Grade 'A'	10	150	130	130	130	130	140	148	155	163	166†	175†	175†
Potatoes	Rotl	125	173	240	186	115	91	85	149	168	144†	144†	144†
*Tomatoes (best)	,,	84	145	153	190	85	64	49	75	104	182	246	261
*Onions (best)	,,	30	39	83	43	36	40	67	80	118	176	243	238
Bananas (best)	,,	120	120	120	136	172	273	321	340	309	347	357	332
Kerosene in bulk	4 gal.	190	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185

(*) Not included in the index numbers.

(†) Controlled price.

(×) Prior to April, 1942, prices are average of Australian and Canadian flour; thereafter Palestine "Standard" flour.

Retail Prices in Haifa, 1942.

Commodities	Unit	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
ARAB MARKETS													
*Bread	Rotl	90	90	91	91	91	84	84	107	107	107	107	107
Flour ×	,,	74†	74†	74†	74†	74†	74†	74†	98†	98†	98†	98†	98†
Sugar granulated ...	,,	100†	100†	100†	100†	100†	100†	100†	100†	100†	100†	100†	100†
*Sugar tablets ...	,,	110†	110†	110†	110†	110†	110†	110†	110†	110†	110†	110†	110†
Rice Rashidi ...	,,	81†	81†	81†	81†	103†	110†	110†	110†	110†	110†	110†	110†
Lentils white whole ...	,,	93	134	146	133	113	106	125	162	201	205	225	227
*Chickpeas extra ...	,,	128	150	169	162	142	147	164	189	225	255	284	278
*Salt cooking ...	,,	19	19	19	19	19	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
Tea Ceylon loose No. 18	Oqia	117	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
Coffee Brazilian ground	,,	39	46	55	54	51	45	45	48	54	53	53	57
*Butter Australian ...	,,	60	60	60	60	60	62	62	64	67	67	67	70†
Cheese local white fresh	,,	46	50	45	45	52	56	57	63	77	87	90	89
Milk non-pasteurized ...	Rotl	100	113	113	113	113	119	119	111	112	110	114	115
Olive oil edible best ...	,,	549	590	633	563	540	540	574	658	675	675	675	675
*Sesame oil	,,	279	326	416	360	326	312	338	—	—	—	372†	372†
*Samné, best ...	,,	1172	1350	1496	1688	1688	1767	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Halawa white ...	,,	264	298	324	299	300	312	336	336	336	384	444	444
Soap Nabulsi ...	,,	452	470	495	450	445	420	451	474	476	413	416	294†
*Soap Jaffa	,,	250	276	281	257	253	242	248	245	251	270	270	270
Mutton with bones ...	Oqia	68	79	75	72	73	68	62	62	68	68	74	75†
*Fish Bouri, best ...	,,	65	74	83	88	96	90	96	96	105	105	97	106
*Fish Muscar, best ...	,,	65	74	83	88	96	90	96	99	105	104	100	99
*Hens alive	,,	56	62	70	81	82	82	79	92	95	96	96†	96†
Eggs local ...	10	125	100	125	125	100	125	125	140	140	148†	175†	175†
Potatoes ...	Rotl	133	172	242	182	118	83	82	147	179	144†	144†	144†
*Tomatoes ...	,,	73	96	129	146	73	63	99	62	93	146	188	212
Onions ...	,,	29	38	82	39	32	34	48	80	125	173	219	215
*Bananas local ...	,,	115	113	135	146	158	259	270	302	341	368	402	338
Kerosene in bulk ...	4 gal.	185	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180
JEWISH MARKETS													
Bread	Rotl	113	115	124	124	124	123	98	118	118	118	118	114
Flour ×	,,	74†	74†	74†	74†	74†	74†	74†	98†	98†	98†	98†	98†
Sugar granulated ...	,,	100†	100†	100†	100†	100†	100†	100†	100†	100†	100†	100†	100†
*Sugar tablets ...	,,	110†	110†	110†	110†	110†	110†	110†	110†	110†	110†	110†	110†
Rice, Glacé ...	,,	81†	81†	81†	81†	103†	110†	110†	110†	110†	110†	110†	110†
*Salt cooking ...	,,	19	19	19	19	19	21	21	22	23	23	23	23
Tea Ceylon loose No. 18	Oqia	117	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
*Coffee ground ...	,,	51	57	68	68	62	66	62	60	62	67	70	70
Butter Australian ...	,,	60	60	60	60	60	62	62	64	67	67	67	70
*Butter Tnuva ...	,,	125	130	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144
Cheese local white fresh	,,	32	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	41
Milk non-pasteurized Tnuva ...	Rotl	96	102	108	114	114	114	114	114	119	120	120	120
*Olive oil edible best ...	,,	673	673	737	737	737	737	737	737	737	737	737	774
Vegetable oil, superior	,,	274	274	274	274	274	274	274	274	274	285	288	300
*Soap (toilet) ...	,,	401	451	451	451	451	451	451	451	451	451	451	451
Soap (laundry) ...	,,	218	224	244	244	244	244	228	224	224	224	288	236
Beef without bones ...	Oqia	78	82	90	113	104	109	105	107	107	107	113	106
*Hens plucked ...	,,	86	88	101	146	135	145	145	169	148	138	138	149
Fish	,,	68	74	83	88	96	94	90	95	100	95	95	100
Eggs local ...	10	125	100	125	100	120	110	119	137	133	148†	175†	175†
Eggs Tnuva Grade 'A'	10	140	130	130	140	130	140	148	155	161	166†	175†	175†
Potatoes ...	Rotl	129	174	240	162	110	86	88	143	163	141†	144†	144†
*Tomatoes (best) ...	,,	82	118	146	160	81	73	58	82	113	185	204	272
*Onions (best) ...	,,	27	41	87	42	35	40	61	78	117	172	218	224
Bananas (best) ...	,,	118	113	135	146	166	293	304	335	346	371	338	338
Kerosene in bulk ...	4 gal.	185	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180

(*) Not included in the index numbers.

(†) Controlled Price.

(×) Prior to April, 1942, prices are average of Australian and Canadian flour; thereafter Palestine "Standard" flour.

Monthly Index Numbers of Retail Prices of Food.

(January, 1922 = 100).

Month	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
January	100.0	85.8	76.8	87.8	82.5	82.6	76.6	73.9	67.0	56.1	58.3	56.4	52.5	54.5	54.1
February	—	83.5	75.7	90.4	82.6	83.7	75.0	73.7	63.9	54.9	57.4	52.7	54.5	54.7	53.3
March	—	79.7	74.8	86.2	81.4	82.3	69.2	70.4	60.9	52.9	55.5	53.7	52.9	52.9	53.5
April	—	78.2	76.8	85.1	79.0	78.3	72.6	67.9	58.8	51.7	55.1	52.6	53.1	53.0	52.9
May	—	77.5	76.2	80.9	78.9	74.8	71.2	68.4	58.6	52.9	53.8	51.0	52.0	52.7	54.2
June	—	74.1	74.2	80.2	76.4	73.0	69.9	62.3	57.7	53.1	54.2	51.8	52.4	52.9	54.4
July	84.2	72.6	75.0	81.5	80.0	74.1	70.1	64.0	57.2	52.0	52.7	53.5	53.4	53.3	59.1
August	86.7	72.5	80.4	82.5	87.2	75.3	69.6	62.9	57.9	51.1	53.4	52.0	53.8	52.9	59.2
September	84.9	71.3	82.0	81.1	85.1	74.3	70.8	67.1	60.4	51.9	53.8	53.3	55.6	53.1	60.5
October	85.0	72.8	84.5	84.6	85.8	76.3	70.4	68.0	58.9	54.5	55.7	54.3	54.3	53.6	57.7
November	88.5	74.2	87.7	82.5	82.4	74.7	73.7	67.1	58.4	57.0	58.2	54.6	55.7	53.5	57.8
December	88.9	75.9	88.7	83.6	83.5	75.1	73.4	69.1	58.0	58.3	54.7	56.2	55.0	53.8	57.5
Annual Average ...	88.3	76.5	79.4	83.9	82.1	77.0	71.9	67.5	59.8	53.9	55.2	53.5	53.8	53.4	56.4

Monthly Index Numbers of Retail Prices of Food.

(Year, 1937 = 100).

Month	Arab Markets						Jewish Markets					
	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
January	108.4	95.8	95.3	112.3	132.2	225.9	101.2	100.6	100.8	106.1	128.0	198.8
February	107.3	94.8	91.5	108.0	132.8	244.2	98.5	99.0	97.6	105.1	125.8	203.6
March	105.1	92.0	90.0	105.9	134.4	250.5	98.6	96.7	94.7	103.5	128.2	225.4
April	103.0	89.4	88.0	99.4	135.5	234.1	98.7	95.3	94.8	103.0	131.5	230.2
May	98.7	87.3	85.4	101.6	137.1	226.2	99.8	96.1	94.3	104.5	132.8	218.0
June	95.4	87.4	84.9	106.1	146.4	228.4	99.4	95.3	95.0	109.4	140.1	224,1
July	95.6	87.2	85.3	111.2	148.8	231.0	98.7	95.4	94.0	112.0	144.0	225.4
August	97.1	88.0	85.8	113.4	155.0	257.3	99.3	97.3	96.8	115.4	145.2	241.4
September	97.2	90.8	96.6	118.4	166.2	270.6	100.9	98.6	105.7	118.1	150.8	244.5
October	98.0	94.2	106.7	120.8	194.6	274.3	101.5	99.7	104.4	124.4	166.7	246.4
November	97.6	97.1	106.2	124.3	205.9	289.0	102.6	99.9	107.7	130.3	175.5	251.3
December	96.0	97.0	109.2	128.7	222.8	291.2	101.1	100.0	108.1	129.0	189.7	253.3
Annual Average ...	100.0	91.8	93.7	112.6	159.3	251.9	100.0	97.9	99.5	113.4	146.5	230.3

Average Retail Prices of Certain Essential Commodities.

(Four Principal Towns).

Commodity	Unit	1922	1924	1926	1928	1930	1932	1934	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Wheat	Rotl	40	46	47	42	26	36	32	30	33	34	—	—	—	—
Bread	,,	68	66	72	59	49	46	47	49	58	60	47	52	71	95
Flour	,,	69	63	69	59	46	47	44	44	47	44	43	47	67	84
Mutton	Oqia	35	27	33	28	24	21	22	19	18	18	18	24	34	67
Beef	,,	30	26	32	26	26	20	23	23	25	25	33	36	46	102
Fish	,,	44	37	39	30	28	23	23	24	26	26	24	27	39	91
Milk, local	,,	11	10	8	8	6	5	6	5	5	4	4	4	5	10
Butter, local	,,	62	62	65	62	48	39	38	36	41	45	47	52	57	63
Cheese, local	,,	28	24	28	24	18	19	21	18	21	18	17	23	31	61
Kerosene	Tin (4 gall.)	303	258	246	155	174	151	159	188	208	201	167	214	228	185
Charcoal	Rotl	44	36	33	29	26	21	21	34	28	28	—	—	—	—
Rice, Rashidi ...	,,	87	79	85	65	59	56	45	45	44	51	46	50	65	100
Olive oil	,,	223	216	213	241	122	138	170	177	221	165	170	222	346	583
Sugar	,,	83	118	86	78	62	59	55	41	42	44	62	81	96	100
Eggs	10	53	43	44	40	32	31	35	33	30	29	30	39	66	134
Soap	Rotl	181	168	169	170	110	114	133	142	162	134	139	174	283	431
Coffee	Oqia	27	30	34	29	23	20	20	17	15	12	20*	29*	36*	52*
Potatoes	Rotl	50	44	37	36	28	27	29	30	25	25	30	40	97	148
Onions	,,	34	28	26	25	16	22	16	23	18	21	17	16	26	92

(*) Coffee ground.

CHAPTER 5. — EDUCATION.

Section 1 — Introduction.
Section 2 — Arab Public System.
Section 3 — Hebrew Public System.
Section 4 — Non-Public Schools.
Section 5 — Technical Education.
Section 6 — Agricultural Education.
Section 7 — Examinations.
Section 8 — Higher Education.

SECTION 1.—INTRODUCTION.

Historical Outline.

At the date of the British Occupation in 1918 the public system of elementary and secondary education in Palestine was essentially that established by the Turkish law of 1869. The secondary and higher elementary schools in the provinces were subject to Vilayet control under Imperial officers and were comparatively efficient. The lower elementary schools in towns and villages were managed by special local committees and were often very inefficient. The general organisation of the schools system was modelled on the French.

Improvements in organisation and efficiency were effected after the Constitution of 1908, more particularly by the law of 1913 which was designed to strengthen the control of the Ministry and of the Imperial education officers over the lower elementary schools.

In theory Ottoman public education was gratuitous and compulsory; religious instruction was a part of the curriculum, and some provision was made by law for religions other than the Moslem. Turkish was the language of instruction in public schools down to the outbreak of war. Universal elementary education of Moslems never became a reality in any part of the Empire. Secondary schools (I'dadi) modelled upon the French College rather than upon the higher Lycée (Sultani), existed at Acre and Nablus, in the Beirut Vilayet, and at Jerusalem. Female education was almost entirely neglected.

Education of an elementary type was provided for Christian children by their own religious authorities or by missionary bodies of various denominations, while foreign Jewish bodies such as the Hilfsverein (German), the Alliance Israelite (French), and the Anglo-Jewish Association (English), conducted schools for Jewish children, employing as the chief medium of instruction the language of their country of origin. In some town schools, however, and in all Jewish colony schools, of which the majority were maintained by the Jewish Colonisation Association, Hebrew was the medium of instruction. In 1914 the Zionist Education Council (Va'ad Hahinnukh) was founded, and took over the control of 12 schools. This number had increased by 1918 to 40, and formed the nucleus of the present Hebrew public school system.

From 1918, when the British Occupation of Palestine began, to 1920, when the Civil Administration was set up, the quasi-military Government began the work of educational re-construction. Schools that had existed before were re-opened in the larger towns, training-colleges for men and women were instituted in Jerusalem, and Arabic was made the sole medium of instruction of Government schools. In 1919 the Military Administration voted £E.53,000 for the education budget, which was increased in the financial year 1920-1921, the first year of Civil Government, to £E.78,000.

In addition to the foreign missionary schools, many of which were closed during the war, and were later re-opened, a number of new Arab and Jewish schools have been opened since 1920 by various agencies other than that of Government.

Since 1920 a dual system of national education has gradually developed, formed on a linguistic and racial basis, Arab and Hebrew. Into one or other of these systems, all schools, except some of those maintained by foreign bodies, naturally fall. The Arab system includes all schools where Arabic is wholly or chiefly the medium of instruction, while the Hebrew system includes all schools where Hebrew is the language of instruction.

These two systems are further divided into Public and non-Public schools. The Public schools comprise Government schools on the Arab side and, on the Jewish side, the schools controlled by the Va'ad Leumi (General Council of the Jewish Community of Palestine). The non-Public schools are classified according to their religious denomination:— Moslem, Christian and Jewish.

The following table gives the number of schools and pupils in the school-years 1936/37 to 1941/42:—

Schools and Pupils.

School-year	Total all Schools	Arab Schools				Jewish Schools		
		Government	Other Schools			Va'ad Leumi	Other Schools	Total
			Moslem	Christian	Total			
	No. of Schools							
1936/37	1,319	382	175	181	738	373	208	581
1937/38	1,401	402	184	193	779	395	227	622
1938/39	1,482	395	181	192	768	406	308	714
1939/40	1,514	402	178	195	775	419	320	739
1940/41	1,491	403	191	186	780	413	298	711
1941/42	1,521	404	177	189	770	442	309	751

School-year	Total All Schools	Arab Schools				Jewish Schools		
		Government	Other Schools			Va'ad Leumi	Other Schools	Total
			Moslems	Christian	Total			
	No. of Pupils							
1936/37	145,420	42,713	12,537	22,897	78,147	47,288	19,985	67,273
1937/38	158,874	49,400	14,052	24,046	87,498	49,920	21,456	71,376
1938/39	166,646	50,020	14,172	23,997	88,189	53,334	25,123	78,457
1939/40	176,446	54,367	14,204	25,274	93,845	56,900	25,701	82,601
1940/41	177,864	54,645	15,505	24,659	94,809	59,163	23,892	83,055
1941/42	183,554	56,558	14,751	25,619	96,928	62,655	23,971	86,626

The Extent of School Attendance.

School attendance in Palestine is not compulsory and is by no means universal. The extent of education varies considerably among the various religious communities, as is shown by the following table:—

Extent of School Attendance.

(Including the Beduins).

Religion	Total school-age population (5—15 years) 1.7.41	Total school attendance (5—15 years) 1.7.41	% of children aged 5—15 attending school
Moslems	261,500	65,700	25%
Christians	26,500	23,530	89%
Jews	77,000	69,500	90%
Total	365,000	158,730	43%

Thus there is a higher percentage of schooling among the Jewish and Christian communities. Almost 100% of the children in the Jewish and Christian communities are believed to receive school education of some kind or other though the period may be short. Among Moslems the persentage of children attending school is only 25 per cent., as compared with 89 per cent. and 90 per cent. among Christians and Jews respectively. This low percentage is the result of several factors. First, in view of the organization of schools during the Turkish regime, the Moslems traditionally depend more upon Government help for the provision of educational facilities, and the Palestine Government has been unable, in spite of its efforts since the Occupation, to meet the public demand for schooling. Secondly, the average period of attendance at school is shorter than among the Jewish and Christian communities, being about 6 years in the towns and 4 to 5 years in the villages. Further, the demand for the education of girls in Moslem villages, though, increasing, has been relatively small, while at the same time there have been great difficulties to contend with in the supply of women teachers to villages. In all villages the inhabitants wish to secure schools for their boys first. The approximate percentages of Moslem children who receive schooling for some period or other, however insufficient, have been estimated to be roughly as follows:—

	Boys	*Girls*
In towns	85%	52%
In villages	60%	5%

The period of schooling averages about 6 years in Government town schools and 4 to 5 years in Government village schools. The average in Moslem non-Government schools is believed to be less.

Educational Administration.

The Government Department of Education, of which the Headquarters is at Jerusalem, is controlled by a Director, with a Deputy Director, both British. Associated with them at the Headquarters Office are two Assistant Directors, both Palestinian, a few specialist British officers, a Palestinian Inspectorate, and a central clerical and administrative staff. The Palestinian Inspectorate is divided into an Arab and a Jewish section for the general control and supervision of Arab and Jewish schools, respectively. Arab District Inspectors in Jerusalem, Jaffa, Nablus and Haifa, each with an office and local store of books and school materials, directly administer Government schools within their own Districts and supervise generally the work of non-Jewish schools.

The Jewish public schools are directly administered by the Jewish Education Department of the Va'ad Leumi under the advice and control of the principal administrative officers and Jewish inspectors of the Government Department of Education.

In addition to Government control, direct or indirect, of education in general, a Board of Higher Studies has been instituted. This body, consisting of about 40 official and non-official members, representative of all branches of secondary and higher education and of the various communities, was formed in 1923, with a view to promoting education of a University standard. It conducts three public examinations, Matriculation, Intermediate and Final, leading to the Palestine Diploma. The Matriculation examination, which forms the general secondary school-leaving examination of Palestine, is conducted in English, Arabic and Hebrew. A certificate, of higher or lower standard,

is awarded to successful candidates. The other two examinations are at present confined to candidates who have already passed an examination of Matriculation (higher) standard, and who have attended courses of instruction at a recognised institution.

The Education Ordinance, passed in 1933, requires every school and every teacher to be registered with the Department of Education. It recognises education as falling partly within the function of municipalities or other local authorities, and legalises the imposition of an education rate. Education Committees have been formed in a considerable number of centres, both Arab and Jewish.

Foreign and other private schools which receive no assistance from public funds are little affected by the Ordinance. They are subjected to sanitary regulations, but in educational matters are not liable to administrative interference. They are, however, required to submit returns, to register particulars of buildings and staff, and to permit informative inspection by Government officers.

Educational Finance.

Expenditure on administration, maintenance of Government schools and other educational matters, as well as the cost of salaries of Government teachers, is met from public funds. No fees are charged for lower elementary education in Government schools, but a small fee is charged in boarding schools, secondary classes and the two higher elementary classes. The following table gives the expenditure of Government on education during the financial year 1941/42:—

	£P.	£P.
(1) Administration and Inspectorate (Arab and Jewish)		
Overhead Charges:		
Salaries	21,412	
Other Charges	3,757	25,169
(2) Schools		
(i) Government:		
Salaries	195,017	
Books, furniture, equipment, rations, etc.	33,696	
Scholarships & maintenance allowances	2,105	
Transport & Travelling	1,857	
Expenditure by Public Works Department	12,426	245,101
(ii) Non-Government:		
Block grant to Va'ad Leumi	56,000	
Block grants to other Jewish schools	3,000	
Per capita grants to other schools:		
Arab	1,643	
Jewish	3,245	63,888
(3) Miscellaneous		
Grant to Board of Higher Studies	500	500
(4) Special Expenditure		
(i) Government schools:		
Grants to Local Authorities for school buildings	5,190	
Furniture and Equipment	2,539	
Expenditure by Public Works Department	1,350	
Expenditure by Accountant General on compensatory allowances	9,901	18,980
(ii) Non-Government Schools:		
Grant to Va'ad Leumi	19,021	
Grants to other Jewish Schools	1,200	
Grants to schools attended by Arabs	3,000	23,221
Total		376,859

Since the Occupation the Education Budget has been gradually increased from about LE.78,000 in 1920-1921 to over LP. 367,000 in 1941/42. The following table shows the growth of the Budget of the Department of Education as well as the proportion of the Education Budget to the whole Budget of the Palestine Government during the following years:—

Education Budget.

Financial Year	Total actual expenditure on		%	Financial Year	Total actual expenditure on		%
	All Heads	Education			All Heads	Education	
	£P.	£P.		£P	£P.	£P.	
1920/21	—	—	—	1931	2,374,866	146,988	6.19
1921/22	—	—	—	1932/33	2,516,394	159,520	6.34
1922/23	1,884,280	91,520	4.86	1933/34	2,704,856	179,635	6.64
1923/24	1,675,105	99,772	5.96	1934/35	3,230,010	201,498	6.24
1924/25	1,852,985	102,665	5.54	1935/36	4,236,202	221,087	5.22
1925/26	2,092,648	103,992	4.97	1936/37	6,073,502	243,243	4.00
1926/27	2,070,479	113,890	5.50	1937/38	7,297,688	300,742	4.12
1927 (1.4—31.12)	1,944,397	100,039	5.14	1938/39	5,692,672	286,065	5.03
1928	3,381,993	137,115	4.05	1939/40	6,004,738	285,272	4.75
1929	2,140,032	139,789	6.53	1940/41	7,450,355	302,079	4.05
1930	2,536,505	143,555	5.66	1941/42	7,463,602	371,336	4.98

Apart from the expenditure of Government shown in the previous page, large sums of money are spent by private bodies and foreign organizations on education in the country.

Grants-in-Aid.

Prior to 1922 no material help was given by Government to other than Government schools, but in that year a grant-in-aid was sanctioned, calculated on a per caput rate, payable to schools providing a minimum of general education and fulfilling other conditions.

In 1926, the Government, since its schools were conducted in Arabic and could not therefore be considered as affording educational facilities to the Jewish population, formulated the principal that a larger sum than that payable on a flat per caput rate should be assigned annually to the schools of the Palestine Zionist Executive, which are now controlled by the Va'ad Leumi. The sum payable was calculated on the proportion of Jews to Arabs in the census population; on that basis, the amount of the contribution to all Jewish schools was fixed provisionally at about twenty thousand pounds. As from April, 1933, the contribution was calculated on the proportion of the school age population (5-15), and educational expenditure incurred by other Government Departments was also taken into account. As a result, the grant was increased in 1933/34 to £P.25,254. Later, the grant was distinguished in two parts calculated separately on Government's recurrent and non-recurrent educational expenditure. In 1941/42 special grants were made to French and Italian schools, both Arab and Jewish, which had been deprived of their principal sources of revenue; and also to a number of Jewish or Orthodox schools which although semi-public in character were not included in the Hebrew Public System administered by the Va'ad Leumi.

The following table shows the growth of the Government grant-in-aid to the Va'ad Leumi since 1933/34:—

Government Grant-in-aid.

Financial Year	Recurrent Grant	Non-Recurrent Grant	Financial Year	Recurrent Grant	Non-Recurrent Grant
	£P.	£P.		£P.	£P.
1933/34	25,254	—	1938/39	46,600	6,625
1934/35	28,000	—	1939/40	46,600	—
1935/36	35,000	1,000	1940/41	46,600	64
1936/37	42,000	8,778	1941/42	56,000	19,021
1937/38	46,600	9,145			

SECTION 2. — ARAB PUBLIC SYSTEM.

The Arab public system comprises all the Government schools which are run by the Department of Education. The following table shows the growth and development of the Arab Public Educational system, 1919/20 to 1941/42:—

Growth of the Arab Public System.

School year	No. of Schools	No. of Teachers	No. of Pupils			Average No. of pupils per teacher	School year	No. of Schools	No. of Teachers	No. of Pupils			Average No. of pupils per teacher
			Boys	Girls	Total					Boys	Girls	Total	
1919/20	171	408	8,419	2,243	10,662	26.13	1931/32	305	783	19,658	5,179	24,837	31.72
1920/21	244	525	13,656	2,786	16,442	31.31	1932/33	299	827	21,202	5,489	26,691	32.27
1921/22	311	639	16,606	3,033	19,639	30.73	1933/34	320	933	23,925	6,917	30,842	33.05
1922/23	314	672	16,046	3,285	19,331	28.76	1934/35	350	1,055	27,737	8,268	36,005	34.12
1923/24	314	685	15,509	3,655	19,164	27.98	1935/36	384	1,148	33,053	9,712	42,765	37.25
1924/25	315	687	16,147	3,734	19,881	28.91	1936/37	382	1,176	33,203	9,510	42,713	36.32
1925/26	314	687	16,146	3,591	19,737	28.73	1937/38	402	1,299	38,245	11,155	49,400	38.00
1926/27	315	722	16,488	3,591	20,079	27.81	1938/39	395	1,312	39,702	10,318	50,020	38.12
1927/28	314	733	17,133	4,126	21,259	29.00	1939/40	402	1,340	42,219	12,148	54,367	40.57
1928/29	310	750	17,291	4,345	21,636	28.85	1940/41	403	1,364	42,661	11,984	54,645	40.00
1929/30	310	760	18,174	4,782	22,956	30.20	1941/42	404	1,456	44,244	12,314	56,558	38.84
1930/31	308	744	19,346	4,942	24,288	32.60							

Elementary Education.

Distinction should be made between urban and rural elementary education. Town elementary schools for Arab pupils have increased greatly both in size and number since 1920. Arabic is the language of instruction, but English is also taught. Boys and girls are taught in separate schools; but boys are admitted to the kindergarten classes in girls' schools. Manual training is an important feature in all boys' schools, while in girls' schools special attention is paid to plain needlework, embroidery and various branches of domestic science.

Urban elementary education comprises two stages, the lower Elementary Stage consisting of five classes numbered from one to five in ascending order, and the Higher Elementary Stage consisting of two classes numbered 6 and 7 continuously with the Lower Stage. At the end of the school year 1941/42 there were 69 urban elementary schools (both Stages) 39 for boys and 30 for girls, and 24,711 pupils in the elementary and kindergarten classes, (boys 14,760, girls 9,951).

In villages the syllabus is of an elementary but a fairly comprehensive nature, covering a period of four years; provision is made for higher classes in larger villages where a demand exists. In 1920 a system was inaugurated by which Arab villages having no educational facilities were invited

to cooperate with Government in providing elementary schools. Under this system the building and equipment are furnished by the inhabitants of the villages, often helped by building grants, and teachers are supplied by the Government. At the end of the school year 1941/42 there were 331 Government rural schools (304 for boys and 27 for girls) with 758 teachers (men 704; women 54) and 30,816 pupils (boys 28,581; girls 2,235). The majortiy of the rural schools are housed in modern buildings, furnished with large airy rooms, and situated in open surroundings at a short distance from the village. Many of these schools have attached to them small plots of land from 4 to 20 dunums where practical instruction in agriculture is given by specially trained teachers, under the supervision of experts.

Secondary Education.

Secondary education in Palestine is given through urban schools to both town and village dwellers, although the number of villagers receiving secondary education is comparatively small.

One year of the secondary course is given in two of the principal town girls' schools, and two years in ten town boys' schools and one town girls' school. The Government Arab College and the Government Rashidiya school, both situated in Jerusalem, provide a complete secondary course for boys (four years); the former is a boarding school, the latter a day school with a semi-official bostel. The Women's Training College also provides a complete secondary course for girls. In Jaffa where two years of the secondary course are given, two further years of commercial training are also given. At the end of the school year 1941/42 there were 939 pupils, 811 boys and 128 girls, in the colleges and secondary classes of elementary secondary-schools.

Training of Teachers.

There are at present four Government educational institutions in which teachers are trained for Government schools. These are: (a) the Government Arab College; (b) the Women's Training College; (c) the Rural Teachers' Training Centre; and (d) the Women's Rural Teachers' Training Centre.

(a) Government Arab College.

The college is housed in permanent buildings completed in 1935, on a fine site to the south of Jerusalem. The buildings are still incomplete. It is a boarding school open to selected boys from the elementary and secondary day schools in which facilities for complete secondary education are not yet afforded. The medium of instruction is Arabic. A fee of £P. 24 per annum is charged.

There are four secondary classes leading to Matriculation followed by two training classes (the 5th and 6th secondary), which are at present the highest. In these classes, Arabic and English literature are continued by all students to Intermediate level, and each student is assigned to post-matriculation work *either* in Mathematical Science or in literary subjects including Philosophy, Latin, Logic and the scientific study of language. The teacher-training course is practical rather than theorical. Admission to the training class is allowed only after matriculation. The number of pupils was 89 at the end of the school year 1941/42 (73 Moslems, 15 Christians and 1 of other faith).

(b) Women's Training College, Jerusalem.

The Women's Training College is still accommodated in unsuitable hirings. The five classes are of secondary standard. All subjects, except domestic science, handwork and the like are taught through the medium of Arabic. Most of the work of the fifth year is devoted to the theory and practice of teaching. The usual standard for entry is completion of the full elementary course.

Over 300 women have passed out of the College since it was opened and they form the majority of women teachers in town schools. At the end of the school year 1941/42, there were 57 students (42 Moslems, 14 Christians and 1 of other faith). Most of the students are boarders. The annual fee is £P.21.

Both in the Arab College and in the Women's Training College, as a reward of merit, a limited number of scholars are boarded and educated at government expense.

(c) Rural Teachers' Training Centre, Tulkarm.

A training Centre, attached to the Kadoorie Agricultural School, provides a one years's course of pedagogic training for young men intended to become teachers in rural centres. Students are admitted to the Centre after having completed the course of study at the Kadoorie Agricultural School.

(d) Women Rural Teachers' Training Centre.

The need for specially trained teachers for village girls' schools was met by the Rural Training Centre opened at Ramallah in 1935. The usual standard of entry is completion of the full elementary course. The training course covers a period of three years' study through the medium of Arabic, and prepares candidates for service in village schools. Particular attention is given to hygiene, home management and child-welfare and women's agricultural pursuits. Approximately twelve women students pass out of the Centre each year. At the end of the school year 1941/42 there were 25 students all of whom were Moslem.

(c) Other Sources of Training.

In addition to the above-mentioned Government Institutions, small teacher-training classes are conducted at the Jerusalem Girl's College (Anglican Mission) and Schmidts Girl's College, Jerusalem (Sisters of St. Charles Catholic Mission). The standard of admission is completion of the full secondary course according to Government requirements. Instruction in both these colleges is through the medium of English. In both institutions, examiners appointed by the Director of Education conduct the practical examination in teaching. Most of the graduates are employed by the Department of Education in town girls' schools.

With a view to the provision of higher or specialist teachers Government maintains scholars at the American University of Beirut, in technical schools in Egypt, and in Universities or other educational institutions in the United Kingdom.

SECTION 3. — HEBREW PUBLIC SYSTEM.

In accordance with a resolution passed by the Action Committee of the Zionist Organisation and the Administrative Council of the Jewish Agency in July, 1932, the administration of the Jewish Agency school system devolved, as from the beginning of the school year 1932/33 upon the Jewish Community of Palestine as organised under the Religious Communities Ordinance. Under the conditions governing this change a small Executive Education Committee was set up consisting of representatives of the Jewish Agency, the Va'ad Leumi (the General Council of the Jewish Community), the Municipality of Tel Aviv and the Settlements which have schools other than those of the Jewish Labour Federation. A representative of the Government Department of Education also attends the meetings of the Committee, and all important matters, such as the annual budget and teachers appointments, are submitted for the approval of Government. In addition to this Executive Committee, there is a Pedagogical Council (Va'ad Hahinnukh), composed mainly of representatives of party interests and of the Teachers' Association, which has important advisory powers. A representative of the Government Department of Education attends the meetings of this Council also. The direct administration is carried out by the Va'ad Leumi Department of Education, which includes a Director and an Inspectoral and clerical staff. The Department controlled at the end of the school year 1941/42 442 schools with 62,655 pupils, being roughly ¾ of all Jewish pupils or about 34 per cent. of all pupils receiving instruction in Palestine.

The Va'ad Leumi schools are classified into three groups: "General", "Mizrahi" and "Labour"; the "General" schools are in the majority, and include about 56 per cent. of the pupils. They all impart, in addition to Hebrew, instruction in general subjects. In the "Mizrahi" schools, more stress is laid on religious instruction and observance, while in those of the "Labour", Federation", which are chiefly to be found in the newer settlements, emphasis is laid on agriculture, and the tendency is towards self-government and individual work. The following table shows the growth of the Hebrew Public System since 1920/21:—

Growth of the Hebrew Public System.

School Year	No. of Schools	No. of Teachers	No. of Pupils			School Year	No. of Schools	No. of Teachers	No. of Pupils		
			Boys	Girls	Total				Boys	Girls	Total
1920/21	137	605	—	—	12,830	1931/32	256	1,033	10,915	11,571	22,486
1921/22	131	574	—	—	12,456	1932/33	265	1,192	11,662	12,528	24,190
1922/23	118	497	—	—	11,962	1933/34	291	1,217	13,503	14,720	28,223
1923/24	124	508	—	—	11,724	1934/35	317	1,482	16,539	17,532	34,071
1924/25	132	550	—	—	13,246	1935/36	354	1,704	19,902	21,245	41,147
1925/26	177	707	8,211	8,963	17,174	1936/37	373	2,070	22,686	24,602	47,288
1926/27	191	846	8,367	9,338	17,705	1937/38	395	2,206	23,952	25,968	49,920
1927/28	207	843	8,436	9,815	18,251	1938/39	406	2,374	25,725	27,609	53,334
1928/29	213	872	8,839	9,868	18,707	1939/40	419	2,517	27,697	29,203	56,900
1929/30	223	903	9,557	10,820	20,377	1940/41	413	2,649	29,140	30,023	59,163
1930/31	260	1,031	10,446	11,624	22,070	1941/42	442	2,827	30,690	31,965	62,655

Elementary Education.

Practically all Jewish children receive some elementary education, and the majority attend schools controlled by the Va'ad Leumi. In Jerusalem, however, it is estimated that about 1500 children of ages 6-12 constituting about 12% of these age groups, receive no education whatever. Schooling normally begins in the kindergarten. Kindergartens form a prominent feature of the system, and serve a useful purpose in enabling children whose home language is not Hebrew to spend their early years among other children who speak that language. The Kindergartens are maintained by local or private enterprise, but are mostly under the supervision of the Jewish Department of Education. In July, 1942, the number of pupils attending Kindergartens reached 7,745 children, 3,788 boys and 3,957 girls.

At the age of 6 to 7 children are admitted to the elementary school proper, where the course covers eight years. In some schools more particularly those frequented by children of the poorer classes there is a tendency for pupils to leave after the 4th year, i.e. about the age of 10 to 11. The syllabus of the settlement schools is not essentially different from that of the town schools, except that gardening takes a prominent place and in the smaller settlements no English is taught,

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EERZELI COLLEGE

All Kindergartens and most schools, especially those in the settlements, are co-educational. At the end of the school year 1941/42 there were 62,655 pupils (30,690 boys and 31,965 girls), 2,827 teachers (1,516 males and 1,311 females) and 442 schools, the majority of which are mixed for both sexes.

Secondary Education.

Within the system there are 11 complete secondary schools each comprising a four-year preparatory section and an eight-year gymnasium course, of which the last five years are termed secondary in accordance with official nomenclature. In addition there is a number of schools comprising secondary classes only. Most of these schools are co-educational and receive small grants from theVa'ad Leumi. There are altogether 3,177 pupils in the five secondary grades.

Besides these schools which are included in the Hebrew Public System there is a number of private secondary schools. Altogether there were 27 schools at the end of the school-year 1941/42, comprising 1,796 pupils in the five secondary grades.

Training of Teachers.

There are four day training colleges at which two are "General" and two "Mizrahi". The three of these, secondary school subjects are studied concurrently with educational science. The four training Colleges are as follows:—

1. The "General" Hebrew Teachers' College at Jerusalem is co-educational. Students are normally admitted after completing a full secondary school, and then receive a 2-year course mainly of professional training. An elementary practising school is attached.
2. The "General" Women's Training College at Tel Aviv admits pupils who have completed an elementary school. It provides a 5-year course for kindergarten and a 6-year course for elementary teachers. An elementary practising school and a kindergarten are attached.
3. The "Mizrahi" men's Training College at Jerusalem also admits pupils who have completed an elemeutary school. The course is of 5-years. More attention is paid to Hebrew and religious subjects.
4. The "Mizrahi" Women's Training College at Jerusalem is similarly organised. It has a small boarding section.

The number of students enrolled in these four colleges was 696 during the school year 1941/42.

There are also two semi-private Training Colleges for Kindergarten-mistresses with 93 students.

All the above Training Colleges submit their graduates to a Teachers' Diploma examination conducted by the Va'ad Leumi. In 1941/42, 161 graduates sat for the examination, of whom 64 passed satisfactorily.

For work in communal settlements a special training college was established in Tel Aviv in 1939. This college is not recognised by the Va'ad Leumi and its students do not sit for the Va'ad Leumi Teachers' Diploma examination. The number of students in training in 1941/42, including kindergarten-mistresses, was 89.

For the training of teachers in secondary schools, a Department of Pedagogy has been established at the Hebrew University. Students receive, along with their academic studies, a 2-year course in educational theory and practice including practical teaching experience at the Beit Hakerem Secondary School. There were 20 students in training in 1941/42.

The above-mentioned Training Colleges are not sufficient to meet the demand for trained teachers, and consequently a number of teachers are appointed every year who have been trained abroad, usually on the Continent. The Va'ad Leumi conducts a special examination for these teachers. 32 teachers sat for the examination in 1941/42, of whom 19 passed.

Finance.

The majority of the schools included in the Hebrew Public System are maintained not by the Va'ad Leumi but by Local Education Authorities such as the Municipality of Tel Aviv, Local Councils and Settlements Committees, which receive grants from the Va'ad Leumi. Tel Aviv in particular maintains a separate Department of Education for the administration of its schools and is allowed considerable autonomy by the Va'ad Leumi. The Va'ad Leumi, however, continues to maintain a number of elementary schools mainly in Jerusalem and Haifa, and is in the last resort responsible for the payment by Local Education Authorities of teachers' salaries in all other elementary schools included in the Public System. Kindergartens, secondary schools and vocational schools are maintained by local authorities or associations with little or no assistance from the Va'ad Leumi.

The following are the figures of actual revenue and expenditure by the Va'ad Leumi in the school year 1941/42 on account of services for which it is directly responsible.

Jewish Education Budget.

Revenue	£P.	Expenditure	£P.
Central sources:		Administration:	
Government	56,000	Salaries	8,381
Jewish Agency	39,778	Expenses	5,859
Va'ad Leumi	2,750	Maintained Schools:	
Local sources:		Salaries	55,909
Local authorities	7,165	Rents	3,833
School fees	18,337	Equipment	1,118
Compensatory allowances:		Grants to Assisted Schools:	44,550
Government	7,746	Compensatory allowances:	8,302
Local authorities and fees	1,396	Miscellaneous	2,378
Miscellaneous	2,443		
Total	135,615	Total	130,230

SECTION 4. — NON-PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Moslem Schools.

The number of non-Government Moslem schools is relatively small. The Supreme Moslem Council controls a few schools and orphanage. With the exception of the Rawdat Al-Maârif in Jerusalem and the Najah school of Nablus, all Moslem schools are of elementary type. The language of instruction throughout is Arabic, except in the higher classes of the two secondary schools, where English is used. A considerable number of kuttabs exist in which the Qurân. reading and writing are taught. The standard in these remains low. At the end of the school year 1941/42, 177 Moslem schools were maintained with an enrolment of 14,751 pupils of whom 2, 789 were girls.

Christian Schools.

Various foreign organisations and religious bodies maintain their interest in education, notably the Church Missionary Society, the Jerusalem and East Mission, the Church Missions to the Jews, the American Friends' Mission, the Scots Mission and various Roman Catholic bodies. The French, German and Italian Consuls-General used to control their respective national missionary schools, but, *ad interim* most of these are now managed and partly financed by the Government Department of Education.

Initiative in establishing and maintaining schools continues to be shown by various local Christian communities. The Latin, Orthodox, Syrian and Armenian Patriarchates, the Custode di Terra Santa, and the Archbishop of the Greek Catholic Church supervise schools of their respective denominations, while Orthodox Societies in Jerusalem, Jaffa and Haifa maintain schools for children of their own community.

Among the foreign Christian schools of standing are the Jerusalem Girls' College, St. George's School, Bishop Gobat School (all Anglican), the Terra Sancta College (Franciscan), the Greek Lycée, Schmidt's Girls' College (German R.C.), and the College des Fréres (French), all in Jerusalem, the American Friends' Mission Schools in Ramallah, the Tabeetha Mission School for Girls and the English High School in Jaffa, St. Luke's School and the English High School for Girls in Haifa. In all secondary schools under British or American control, the secondary section of the Terra Sancta College, the Fréres matriculation class, and Schmidt's Girls' College, the language of instruction is English. Various foreign languages are used as the medium of instruction in schools controlled by foreign bodies, while English and Arabic are also taught as subjects in nearly all.

The Jerusalem Girls' College, which is under the direct control of the Anglican Bishop, prepares candidates for examinations of the Oxford and Cambridge Board, London University, and the Board of Higher Studies. The Scots College (now St. Luke's) has an established reputation especially on the scientific side, while St. George's School and Bishop Gobat School, both with adequate accommodation for boarders, are attended mainly by Christians, but also by Moslems and Jews. Bishop Gobat School, founded in 1853, is the oldest Missionary school in the country. Educational work of value has also been carried out for many years by the American Friends' Society in Ramallah and the neighbouring villages. The Church Missions to Jews maintain two schools, one in Jerusalem and the other in Jaffa.

The following table gives comparative figures for five years. The figures are only approximately correct, as some groups of Catholic schools, not always the same groups, have for some years past failed to render statistical returns:—

Schools and Pupils.

School Year	No. of Schools					School Year	No. of Pupils				
	Catholic	Protestant	Orthodox	Others	Total		Catholic	Protestant	Orthodox	Others	Total
1937/38	116	41	27	9	193	1937/38	15,016	5,165	3,238	627	24,046
1938/39	117	38	27	10	192	1938/39	14,907	5,003	3,382	705	23,997
1939/40	119	34	28	14	195	1939/40	15,700	4,919	3,635	1,020	25,274
1940/41	108	31	30	17	186	1940/41	15,058	4,642	3,682	1,277	24,659
1941/42	116	31	31	11	189	1941/42	16,091	4,781	3,800	947	25,619

Jewish Schools.

In addition to the schools controlled by the Va'ad Leumi, there are a large number of other Jewish schools providing a general elementary or secondary course. Prominent among these are the Evelina de Rothschild School for Girls in Jerusalem, and the schools of the Alliance Israelite Universelle in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa, Tiberias and Safad, in which English and French respectively are used as the medium of instruction in addition to Hebrew. All these schools are in receipt of a grant from the Department.

About one quarter of the Jewish private schools are Talmud Toras giving religious instruction with a small amount of general education. The "Etz Hayim" and Agudat Israel Organisation maintain separate systems of Talmudei Tora, the former in Jerusalem only and the latter all over the country. The language of instruction in Etz Hayim is Yiddish, but in most of the Talmudei Tora of the Agudat Israel the langnage of instruction is Hebrew.

In 1941/42 the Talmudei Tora of the Aguda, and a number of other Talmudei Tora of semi-public character were recognized as eligible for grants, and improvements have been introduced in the staffing, equipment and syllabus.

The following table gives comparative figures for five years of the Jewish schools not included in the Hebrew Public System:—

School Year	Alliance Israelite Universelle	Anglo-Jewish Association*	Women's International Zionist Organization	Agudat-Israel Organization	Under Private Control	Total
	No. of Schools					
1937/38	9	1	9	19	189	227
1938/39	9	1	8	21	269	308
1939/40	9	1	8	22	280	320
1940/41	9	1	8	23	257	298
1941/42	9	1	8	27	264	309
	No. of Pupils					
1937/38	4,368	417	483	2,031	14,157	21,456
1938/39	4,465	409	575	2,257	17,417	25,123
1939/40	4,413	403	616	2,461	17,808	25,701
1940/41	4,114	408	533	2,692	16,145	23,892
1941/42	3,990	391	469	3,360	15,761	23,971

(*) Known as Evelina de Rothschild Girls' School.

SECTION 5. — TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

A supervisor of Technical Education was appointed in 1930, who in addition to his departmental duties, acts as adviser to Government in matters relating to arts and crafts.

In 1936 a Government Trade School for Arab students was opened in Haifa which accommodated at the end of the school-year 1941/42 58 students. The school is in temporary premises as its buildings have been occupied by the military. It provides training over a three years' course in a variety of trades.

Manual training is provided in all Government town schools and is included in the training course for teachers. The crafts taught vary in different schools but shortage of materials in war time presents a grave difficulty. Woodwork is normally taught in all, while carpentry, bookbinding weaving, leather work, wicker work, broom-making or the like may be found in some of the larger schools.

In the Hebrew system there are 4 Technical schools:— the Max Pine School and the Mizrahi Trade School in Tel Aviv, the Technical High School at Haifa, and the Ludwig Tietz School at Yagur near Haifa. Boys are normally admitted after completion of an 8-year elementary school and are given a 3-year course. The subjects of study include woodwork and metal work, with branches for motor-mechanics and electricians. The school at Haifa gives a 4-year course including secondary studies. Attached to it there is a Nautical School where the course also is of 4 years.

The New Bezalel School, Jerusalem, provides a 2-year course in arts and crafts. There are also 2 schools of domestic science maintained by Jewish women's organizations.

The total number of students in the above schools in 1941/42 was 886 of whom 761 were boys, 125 girls.

In addition to full-time instruction at the above schools, part time instruction is provided in the form of evening classes conducted by the Labour Federation for apprentices and juvenile employees generally. In 1941/42, these classes were attended by some 500 students.

Manual instruction is given in most of the Hebrew elementary schools. In 1942 and Inspector of Manual Training was appointed and the facilities for manual training are now being improved.

The Syrian Orphanage is the most important Christian institution in which technical instruction in various trades is given. Here there is a special section for blind children.

In the Moslem Orphanage in Jerusalem trades and handicrafts are taught, and articles are sold to the public for the benefit of the institution.

SECTION 6. — AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

A supervisor of school gardens, with three assistant inspectors, is in charge of agricultural instruction in Government rural schools. During 1941/42, 232 school gardens were maintained in these schools, 85 being under trained agricultural teachers. In all attention is given to horticulture and the cultivation of vegetables; while in some, poultry-breeding and bee-keeping are included in the agricultural curriculum.

The Kadoorie Agricultural School for Arabs, at Tulkarm, provides a two years course in the theory and practice of agriculture. The language of instruction is mainly Arabic, but English is also used. The number of students in 1941/42 was 38.

The Kadoorie Agricultural School for Jews on the slopes of Mount Tabor, maintained from the same funds, was opened in May, 1934. The course is approximately parallel to that provided at Tulkarm but is wholly in Hebrew. The number of students in 1941/42 was 50.

The largest agricultural school is that situated at Miqve Yisrael, near Tel Aviv, under the control of the Alliance Israelite. It offers, through the medium of Hebrew, a three-year course to boys in the theory and practice of agriculture.

An Agricultural secondary school was opened by the Jewish Farmers Federation at Pardess Hanna in 1934. The course is of 5 years combining instruction in agriculture with a general secondary education of approximately matriculation standard. The total number of students in these 2 Jewish agricultural schools in 1941/42 was 357 of whom 35 were girls.

There were also 9 agricultural schools and training farms for girls with 504 students.

The Jewish "Children Villages" at Meir Shefeya, intended primarily for orphans and immigrant children, combine general education with agricultural and domestic training.

An important development initiated in 1933 was the placing of immigrant youth, mainly from Central Europe, in collective settlements where they received a 2-year course of general education along with agricultural training. The large majority of these young people, although originally town-bred were successfully adapted to rural life. In 1941/42 there were 33 such groups with 776 students (471 boys, 305 girls).

Most of the Hebrew rural schools have gardens, but except in a few schools the work was hitherto almost confined to the cultivation of vegetables. In 1941/42 an Inspector of Agricultural Education was appointed. A course for the training of teachers of agriculture was initiated at Pardess Hanna; and the school gardens are being developed and improved.

SECTION 7. — EXAMINATIONS.

The Palestine Board of Higher Studies.

The Board of Higher Studies was formed in 1923 by the joint action of the Department of Education, the Schools of Archaeology, various foreign educational institutions and a number of Government officers and other individuals interested in academic education. It receives from Government an annual grant-in-aid which has risen from £P.100 in 1926 to £P.500 in 1942. Hitherto the Board has functioned entirely as an examining authority. Its work is mainly carried out by executive committees established for the different examinations.

The Matriculation examination has been held each year since 1924 inclusive. Any one of the three official languages is accepted as the medium of examination. Hitherto certificates have been awarded only on a matriculation standard corresponding to the "credit" standard required in similar English "Schools Examinations". A school certificate of lower standard is given to candidates who show a standard satisfactory knowledge of the secondary school subjects but do not qualify for higher studies.

Out of 409 candidates who sat for the Palestine Matriculation Examination in July, 1942, 155 or 38% obtained the matriculation Certificate and 150 or 36% qualified for the School Certi

ficate. The following table shows the results by languages in Government and non-Government schools:—

Language Examinations.

Medium of Examination	Total Number entered	Result of Examination		
		Palestine Matric. Certificate	School Certificate	Failure
English	161	43	70	48
Arabic	111	70	28	13
Hebrew	137	42	52	43
Total	409	155	150	104
From Government Schools ...	70	59	11	—
From Non-Government and Private Schools	300	90	139	71
Unattached Candidates	39	6	—	33

The Board of Higher Studies also holds Intermediate and Diploma examinations, corresponding roughly to the Intermediate and pass B.A. (or B.Sc.) examinations of English universities. The number of candidates for the Palestine Intermediate examination in 1941/42, all students of the Government Arab College, was 15 of whom 12 passed and 2 were awarded the Higher School Certificate.

The Va'ad Leumi Education-Department conducts a Secondary School Leaving Examination through the Medium of Hebrew. In July, 1942, 16 schools presented 504 candidates of whom 371 passed.

The London University examinations are also conducted locally by the Government Department of Education. In 1941/42 there were 257 candidates for the London Matriculation, of whom 128 passed, 16 candidates for the Intermediate, of whom 8 passed and 4 candidates for B.A. (or B.Sc.) all of whom passed.

Other British examinations conducted by the Government Department of Education include those of the Cambridge Examination Syndicate, the City and Guilds Institute, the Institute of Bookkeepers, the Corporation of Secretaries, and the Institution of Electrical Engineers. The total number of candidates for these examinations in 1941/42 was 16.

Language Examinations for Government Officers.

A Standing Language Board, of which the Director of Education is Chairman controls these examinations.

In March 1942 the Arabic examinations were taken by 44 British and 41 Jewish officials, while the Hebrew examinations were taken by 23 British and 41 Arab officials.

Lower Standard Arabic. 41 candidates passed both the colloquial and literary parts of this examination. In addition 31 candidates passed the colloquial part only.

Lower Standard Hebrew. 29 candidates passed both the colloquial and literary tests and 7 passed the colloquial only.

Higher Standard Arabic. 3 sat for this examination according to the new syllabus and all failed to pass it, while 3 out of 5 passed according to the old syllabus.

Higher Standard Hebrew. 8 sat for the examination 3 of whom passed.

SCETION 8. — HIGHER EDUCATION.

There is as yet no institution for higher education in Arabic. The facilities for University education most attractive to Palestinian Arabs are those provided by the American University of Beirut. A number of students also proceed to Egypt.

Hebrew University.

The University, opened by the Late Lord Balfour in 1925, is housed in several buildings on Mount Scopus, Jerusalem. It is administered by a Board of Governors and its executive committee in Palestine. It comprises at present three faculties; (a) the Faculty of Humanities, which provides instruction in Jewish and Palestine Studies, Islamic Culture and Oriental Languages, Philosophy, Classical and Romance Languages, Ancient, Medieval and Modern History, International Relations and Mathematics; (b) the Faculty of Natural Sciences, which provides instruction in Physics, Chemistry and Biochemistry, Botany, Zoology and Parasitology, Geology, Climatology and Meteorology, Bacteriology and Mathematics; and (c) pre-Faculty for Medicine for Research and Post-Graduate Studies. In the Faculties of Humanities and Science the course covers a period of four years.

Post-graduate study is pursued by research students who have the degree of M.A. or its equivalent, and who, after two years of study and the presentation of a thesis, may acquire the degree of Ph.D. The University possesses collections in Botany, Zoology, Geology and Archaeology. The Jewish National and University Library contains some 376,000 volumes, and valuable collections of incunabula and manuscripts.

In July, 1942, there were 132 members on the University staff, including 38 Professors and 29 Lecturers. The number of students was 657 of whom 255 were in the Faculty of Humanities and 266 in the Faculty of Science, with 38 research students. The following table shows the growth of the University during the last 6 years:—

Growth of Hebrew University.

Items	1936/37	1937/38	1938/39	1939/40	1940/41	1941/42
ACADEMIC STAFF.						
Professors	30	31	34	40	39	38
Lecturers	26	27	32	28	29	29
Assistants and instructors ...	17	17	15	15	15	16
Other scientific workers	39	43	50	48	43	56
Total	112	118	131	131	126	139
NUMBER OF STUDENTS.						
a) Faculty of Humanities ...						
Males	336	348	414	540	470	213
Females	161	114	129	164	189	142
Total	517	462	543	704	659	355
b) Faculty of Science						
Males	147	149	184	245	284	166
Females	67	74	93	92	110	100
Total	214	223	277	337	394	266
c) Research Students						
Males	39	41	40	52	55	24
Females	9	8	4	13	10	12
Total	48	49	44	65	65	36
d) Total Students						
Males	542	538	638	837	809	403
Females	237	196	226	269	309	254
Total	779	734	864	1,106	1,118	657
ANNUAL BUDGET.						
Ordinary expenditure	92,246	104,505	114,330	115,579	126,217	128,700
On building	15,024	4,715	9,014	18,990	65,682	2,150
Total Expenditure	107,270	109,220	123,344	134,569	191,899	130,850

The aggregate expenditure for the school year 1941/42 amounted to about £P.130,850.

Hebrew Technical Institute, Haifa.

The number of students fell to 244 (about a third of its pre-war strength) owing to enlistment in the Forces and other causes arising from the war.

Of 49 candidates who presented themselves for the Diploma Examination, conducted in cooperation with the Government Departments of Education and Public Works, 31 passed.

To the Institute are affiliated the Technical High School with 215 pupils and the National School with 76 pupils. During the three years of the war some 500 trained or partly trained engineers and mechanics were passed out of the three institutions mainly for work with the Forces or in industries contributing to the war effort.

PART TWO.

INTRODUCTION.

1. The comments contained in the following pages are designed to assist the reader in the interpretation of the principal statistical tables published in this Abstract. A short descriptive statement is given under each heading together with, where appropriate, definitions of terms and other explanatory notes necessary towards a proper understanding of the import of the statistical material included in the body of the Abstract. Only brief comment on each subject is possible within the compass of these notes; and the statistical tables themselves are of necessity published in summary form only. For greater statistical detail in respect of any particular class of material the reader is referred to the more specialized publications of the Department of Statistics, to Departmental Reports, the Blue Book and other cognate sources. A list of publications of the Department of Statistics is given on the back cover.

2. Methods of compilation of statistics compiled in the Department of Statistics are given in certain of the stencilled statistical bulletins regularly issued by that Department. Since it has not yet been possible to publish under one cover an adequate description of methods and caveats necessary towards the proper interpretation of these statistics the following references are cited as implementing the necessarily brief notes on methodology contained in the following pages:—

Vital Statistics Bulletin Nos. 1/1936 (1931-1935), 1/1939.
Trade Bulletin Nos. 1/1937, 1/1939.
Banking Statistics Bulletin Nos. 1/1937, 2/1937, 6/1937, 8/1937, 3/1938, 14/1938, 1/1939.
Security Prices Bulletin, No. 1/1937.
Wholesale Prices Bulletin, No. 1/1936, 2/1936.
Retail Prices, Special Bulletin, September, 1940.
Employment and Pay-Rolls Bulletin, Nos. 1/1938 and 1938 Annual Bulletin.
Wage Rates Statistics Bulletin, Nos. 1, 4 and 7.
Labour Disputes Bulletin, Nos. 1 and 9.
Real Wages Bulletin, Nos. 1 and 2.
Industrial Accidents Bulletin, No. 1.
Judicial Statistics Bulletin, Nos. 1/1937 and 1/1939.

Bulletins on special subjects:—

Annual Bulletin: Reclassification of Palestinian Trade on the basis of the International Minimum List of Commodities.
Special Bulletin, No. 1. Trade between Palestine and Syria, 1927-1937.
Special Bulletin, No. 2. Seasonal fluctuations in the consumption of electric-power.
Special Bulletin, No. 3. The fertility of marriage in Palestine.

SITUATION AND BOUNDARIES.

3. Palestine lies on the western edge of the continent of Asia, at the eastern extremity of the Mediterranean Sea, between latitude 29°30' and 33°15' N. and longtitude 34°40' and 35°40' E. It is bounded by the Lebanon of the French Mandatory territory of Syria on the north. This boundary was determined by the Franko—British Convention of December 23, 1920 (Cmd. 1195), and an Agreement of Delimitation between H.M. Government and the French Government was published as Cmd. 1910 of 1923. According to the Agreement the frontier at Samakh, belonging to Palestine, permits of the joint use of the railway station by both countries. The territory on the east is bounded by Transjordan (this boundary was defined by an Order of the High Commissioner on September 1, 1933) and on the south by the Egyptian province of Sinai.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

4. The principal river is the Jordan. It rises near Banyas at a height of about 914 metres (3,000 ft.) above sea level, and enters Lake Hula (Waters of Merom) 70 metres (229 ft.) above sea level. Between Lake Hula and Lake Tiberias (Sea of Galilee) the river drops 279 metres (915 ft.) in a distance of 18 km. (11 miles) and becomes a turbulent stream. Lake Tiberias is 209 metres (696 ft.) below sea level and is liable to sudden storms. Between Lake Tiberias and the Dead Sea the Jordan falls 180 metres (591 ft.). The largest lake is the Dead Sea (only half

of which is in Palestine), the area being 1,050 sq. km. (405 square miles), and is 392 metres (1,286 ft.) below sea level. It is 82 km. (51 miles) long and 17 km. (10½ miles) in breadth. Its maximum depth is 399 metres (1,310 ft.). It receives the waters of the Jordan as well as of 6 other rivers and has no outlet, the surplus being carried off by evaporation. The water contains an extraordinarily high concentration of mineral substances. The other principal rivers of Palestine are the Yarmuq, Auja and Qishon. The highest mountain peak is Jebel Jarmaq, 1,208 metres (3,963 ft.) above sea level, situated in the Safad sub-district.

CLIMATE.

5. Palestine, situated between Mediterranean and desert, has a transitory climate between the Mediterranean and the desert type, similar to that of lower Egypt but modified by the hills and valleys of the country.

The summer is hot but made comfortable in most parts of the country by daily refreshing westerly winds from the Mediterranean. The transitory seasons are characterized by occasional dry and very hot weather, often combined with easterly winds, which is very trying. The winter is the rainy season lasting from October till April approximately. Between December and February is the time of maximal rainfall. The rainfall is combined with the passage of westerly depressions with the effect that rainy days with cold and wet weather interchange with bright warm days. The annual rainfall ranges widely throughout the country and in the different years, the long years' average for Jerusalem being 600 mms.

6. Palestine can be divided into four climatic regions —

(i) *The Coastal Plain.* Warm and moist in summer, mild in winter and tempered by westerly winds from the Mediterranean. Relatively small daily and annual range of temperature. Plenty rainfall.

(ii) *The Hills.* Cooler and dryer in summer, cold in winter, especially owing to the penetrating cold winds, larger daily and annual range of temperature. Plentiful rainfall.

(iii) *The Jordan Valley.* Hot and dry, without tempering west winds, in summer. Moderate in temperature and humidity in winter. Large daily and annual range of temperature. Scarce rainfall.

(iv) *The Negev.* The desert to the South from Beersheba to Aqaba. Hot and dry in summer, cold and dry in winter. Large daily and annual range of temperature. Poor rainfall.

GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION.

7. Palestine, which formed part of the Turkish Empire, was conquered during the World War by British troops under General the late Fieldmarshal Lord Allenby. Jerusalem, which surrendered on December, 9, 1917, had been in Moslem hands since 637 A.D. with a short interval after conquest by the Crusaders. The country remained under British Military Administration until July, 1920, when a new constitution was promulgated a Civil Administration was set up, headed by a High Commissioner, who is appointed by H.M. the King in the United Kingdom, and is also Commander-in-Chief.

High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief.—Sir Harold Alfred MacMichael, G.C.M.G., D.S.O. (assumed office March, 1938).

Chief Secretary,—J. V. W. Shaw, C.M.G., (appointed 24th December, 1943).

8. The country is administered by Great Britain under a Mandate, which was confirmed by the Council of the League of Nations on July 24, 1922, and came officially into force on September 29, 1923. This embodies the Balfour Declaration of November 2. 1917, to the effect that "His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of that object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country." This Declaration was endorsed on August 10, 1920, by the principal Allied Powers in the Treaty of Sevres. The latest statement of policy is contained in the White Paper issued in 1939 (Com. 6019).

9. Under the Religious Communities Ordinance 1926, Regulations were issued by Government for the organization of the Jewish community and its recognition as such by Government. It enjoys autonomy for its internal affairs, cultural and communal, and may levy taxes, though this is restricted. The principal Jewish religious authority is the Rabbinical Council vested with jurisdiction in matters of personal status. The lay organs are an Elected Assembly, to consider the budget presented by Council and impose rates and fees on the community. The General Council (Va'ad Leumi) administers the affairs of the community according to the resolutions of the Assembly and represents the Jewish community in its relations with Government. It maintains a Hebrew Education system and controls certain Jewish health services. There are also local committees set up where not less than 30 Jews live.

The Jewish Agency for Palestine, consisting of Zionists and non-Zionists, is recognized by the British and Palestine Governments as an agency for the upbuilding of the Jewish National Home. It supervises Jewish immigration.

10. Moslem religious affairs are controlled by the Moslem Supreme Council, which is also responsible for the Moslem Waqfs (religious endowments) and Sharia Courts.

11. In 1942 there were 24 municipalities. Election to Municipal Councils is regulated by the Municipal Corporations Ordinance 1934. The Municipal Corporations are responsible for the carrying out of the general requirements and may do so independently since local autonomy is encouraged, and much has been done by them in town planning, construction and maintenance of streets, drainage, etc. They are also responsible for their own finances, the annual budget being subject to approval by the District Commissioners. In rural areas local affairs are administered by local councils. Taxes cannot be levied and loans raised without the approval of the High Commissioner. Bye-laws are issued with the approval of the District Commissioner. Grants-in-aid are set aside by Government as contributions towards the cost of executing major schemes.

12. The official languages of the country are English, Arabic and Hebrew. It is of interest to note that 60 languages were recorded as being the habitual language in use in the Census of 1931.

AGRICULTURE.

13. Agriculture is still the most important industry in Palestine, although, as indicated elsewhere, there has been considerable development of urban industries in recent years. Furthermore subsistence farming is still the rule over a considerable portion of the country; in spite of the inroads of commercial farming — mainly citrus growing — in the past decade. Some indication of the relative importance of agriculture is afforded by the statistics of geographical distribution of the settled population. The mean settled population of Palestine in 1942 was 1,538,000, of which total 736,000 or 48 per cent. lived in towns and 802,000 or 52 per cent. in villages. The only rural industry of any importance is agriculture, the village population being supported almost entirely by agricultural pursuits. Again quite a material proportion of town dwellers find agricultural employment — particularly in citrus groves — during part of the year to an extent which would considerably outweigh the fact that the inhabitants of villages bordering on the larger towns often earn a supplementary income by urban work — notably in the building industry. Finally account must be had of the fact that much urban work in Palestine is ancillary to farm produetion. For example such urban industries as the transport of citrus fruits and the manufacture and repair of agricultural implements are directly dependent on local agriculture.

14. At the Census of 18th November, 1931, the latest date at which comprehensive statistics of the industrial distribution of the population are availble, 53.3 per cent. of the total settled population was directly supported by agriculture. At that time 41 per cent. of the population resided in towns and 59 per cent. in villages. Comparison with the 1942 statistics of town/village distribution (48 per cent. towns; 52 per cent. villages) suggests the existence of some measure of urban drift of population since 1931. It must not be assumed, however, that the importance of agriculture relative to that of other industries has declined in like ratio. On the contrary it

might be found that the direct or indirect means of support of a considerable proportion of the increase in town population is to be found in work created by the greatly increased agricultural production — particularly of citrus fruits — since 1931.

15. The character of agricultural production in this country is largely patterned by the peculiar climatic conditions; the entire absence of rainfall during six to seven months of the year, and inadequate water conservation resources, limiting the scope of production. For the most part crops are raised without irrigation, except in the citrus growing areas; but recently there has been a marked increase in the raising of fruits, vegetables and fodder on irrigated land. There are generally two crops harvested each year — cereal and leguminous crops in May and June and a summer crop in August and September. The cereals principally raised in Palestine are wheat, barley and durrah; the country also produces sesame, citrus fruits, melons, olives, grapes, bananas, figs and various other fruits and vegetables. In the north of Palestine tobacco is cultivated. Oranges, grapefruit, lemons and a few other varieties of citrus are grown in the coastal plain and in the Jordan valley and are the main articles of the Palestine exports. Since 1939 considerable progress has been made in vegetable growing.

16. Sheep and goat breeding is widely spread in all the districts of Palestine while the dairy industry and poultry breeding have developed considerably in recent years, especially in the Jewish agricultural settlements. The working animals of Palestine are donkeys, mules, camels and horses.

Agricultural Statistics (Tables 5-7).

17. The data contained in these tables are estimates of the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, production being estimated, village by village, by the District Officers of the Department of Agriculture. The figures should be regarded as only approximate; exact enumeration of the yield of each crop after harvesting is not practicable. Statistics of yield include produce consumed on the farm as well as that marked for consumption off the farm.The areas shown denote areas of crops in metric dunums. In many instances more than one crop is grown on the same land during each season.

The physical and social conditions of farming in Palestine such as the variety of climatic zones and crops, the multitude of very small farms, the absence of accounts and the somewhat patriarchal ways of farming and trading in certain regions, make the measurement of crops a most difficult task. The figures quoted in Tables 5, 6 and 7 should, therefore, be regarded as rough estimates.

The second part of Table 5 contains index numbers of the volume of crops, except citrus fruits, tobacco and fodder for the dairy industry, based on the actual data published in Tables 5 and 7. The principle of the construction of these index numbers is that of the Aggregate Index; the average crops as estimated during the period 1926 to 1930 are used as a base for comparison, and the average prices recorded during the years 1935 to 1939 (no previous records of prices of most crops are available) are used as weights.

18. In ordinary circumstances the only available measure of the yield of citrus is provided by the statistics of the export of citrus fruits. Citrus fruits are exported in cases and in bulk. Cases of various sizes are in use. The average net weight of a packed case of citrus fruits was estimated at 33½ kilos in respect of the years 1936 to 1938. In the 1938/39 and 1939/40 seasons larger sizes of cases were prevailing, and the average net weight of a packed case was roughly estimated at 37-38 kilos for oranges, 34-35 kilos for grapefruits and 35-36 kilos for lemons. In the 1940/41 season exports of citrus fruits were insignificant.

Production of Tobacco (Table 8).

19. The areas under tobacco plantations and the crops are registered with the Department of Customs, Excise and Trade each year in accordance with provisions of the Tobacco Ordinance. Since production of this commodity is controlled the statistics can be regarded as more exact than those for other crops.

Animal Husbandry (Tables 20-23).

20. The latest enumeration of the livestock of Palestine was made in 1937, the enumeration being based on the reports of mukhtars (the official village head-men).

FORESTRY.

21. Palestine is practically denuded of natural high forests, though about 140,000 dunums, mainly in the Galilean Hills are covered with scrub forest of some commercial value but of little utility as a natural means of water conservation or as a barrier against soil erosion. Afforestation work in this country is greatly hampered by the existence of grazing rights in a considerable proportion of the few remaining forest areas; but an attempt has been made by Government to conserve existing forests and areas suitable for afforestation, though of little value for other purposes, by the declaration of Forest Reserves on which revival operations and afforestation are carried out. The total area of such reserves and the additions in each of the last two years are shown in Table 24.

22. Private afforestation in Palestine has mainly taken the form of plantings of pine and eucalyptus, some 25,000 dunums having been planted by private agency up to 31st March, 1943. Statistics of which plantings are shown in Table 25.

23. It should be noted that available local supplies of wood—mainly for firewood supplies—are implemented to a considerable extent (though quite inadequately) by prunings from olive trees, dead wood from old olive trees and "cut-outs" from citrus plantations. The area under olive trees and citrus (582,952 dunums and 299,500 dunums respectively) exceeds very considerably the area under purely forest trees.

24. Imports of wood and wood products are of considerable consequence, amounting to £P.1,135,638 in 1939, 7.8 per cent. of the total value of imports in that year. Wood for citrus cases is an outstanding item in this group, imports of this item totalling 129,376 cubic metres in 1939, valued at £P.567,111.

FISHERIES.

25. Palestine is possessed of adequate fishing resources both sea and lacustrine. In actual practice the full development of these resources has not been possible; the catch of fish—though considerable—accounting for but 25 per cent. of all fish consumed as food and 50 per cent. of consumption of fresh fish. The sea fisheries are spread among a number of fishing centres on the Mediterranean coast, transport difficulties preventing the exploitation of the considerable but undeveloped resources of the Gulf of Aqaba on the Red Sea. The sources of fresh water fish supplies are the Lake of Tiberias and the Huleh lake, while a recent development is the breeding—as yet on a small scale—of fish in fresh water ponds. The output of the sea fisheries (in which before the war a number of foreign trawlers were engaged in addition to Palestinian boats) exceeds considerably that of the lakes.

26. Statistics of landings of fish are shown in Tables 26 and 27. The output is recorded by the Fisheries service of the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, the values quoted representing prices paid to the producers.

MINERALS.

27. The mineral resources of Palestine capable at present of commercial exploitation are very restricted. As far as is known metallic minerals do not exist, nor does coal. The country, has, however, unique mineral resources in the Dead Sea—a highly concentrated solution of the chlorides of sodium, potassium and magnesium, also containing some bromine. Gypsum, limestone and clay for cement are also exploited while building stone of good quality abounds in the hill districts. Salt in a practically pure state is available in practically unlimited quantities at Jebel Usdom near the Dead Sea, where it is hewn in blocks; while at Athlit, salt is extracted from sea water basins by evaporation, the bulk of supplies being taken from this source. Sulphur is mined in Southern Palestine. Statistics of exports of Dead Sea chemical products (bromine and potash) are shown in Table 35, production of salt in Table 133 and production of cement in Table 135.

INDUSTRY.

28. While, as indicated earlier, Palestine is—and must be for many years to come—essentially an agricultural country there has been a very substantial industrial development during the past fifteen years. Imports of capital equipment for industrial enterprises have contributed very largely to the greatly increased flow of imports; and with the establishment of these industrial plants local production of manufactured products for home consumption has become increasingly important. In addition a

not inconsiderable export trade in manufactured commodities has developed both in processed local raw materials—e.g. Dead Sea chemical products, essential oils, and in manufactures from imported raw materials, e.g. wearing apparel, vegetable oils, polished rice, artificial teeth. Very small scale industries and handicrafts still predominate, though many of the traditional handicraft industries have been subjected to an increasing pressure of competition from cheap imported goods and also, to some extent, from the products of the relatively newly established local factories. Changes in habits of consumption have also adversely affected the market for many handicraft products; though, on the other hand, the substantial tourist trade* stimulated production and export of some classes of local handicraft products—notably articles of piety. The character of industrial production in each of the more important divisions and the statistics of recent development are referred to, briefly, in the following paragraphs.

Manufacturing.

29. Both handicraft and factory industries produce, in general, goods for local consumption such as foods, beverages, tobacco and cigarettes, clothing, furniture, building materials, newspapers and magazines, tools, stationery. The chief articles of industrial export are Dead Sea chemicals, cement, alcoholic beverages, — all made from local material; souvenirs and vegetable oils, partly from local material; and wearing apparel, chocolate, artificial teeth — made from imported materials.

30. The first official census of manufacturing industries was taken in 1928 and covered 3,505 industrial undertakings in which 17,955 persons were employed, including owners, technical and clerical personnel and contract labour. A further census was taken during 1940 but, the results are not yet available for publication. As regards Jewish industry and handicrafts, censuses have been taken by the Jewish Agency for Palestine and resulted in the following summary figures:—

	No. of establishments	Persons employed	Value of annual output
			£P.
1930	2,475	10,968	2,510,000
1933	3,388	19,595	5,352,000
1937	5,606	30,040	9,109,000

31. The only statistics of manufacture collected and compiled by Government since the industrial census of 1928 relate to manufacture of commodities subject to excise duties and to production of cement. Following are observations on the figures which are given Tables 131-133.

(a) The production figures quoted in respect of tobacco, tobacco products, salt and matches are derived from excise returns and correspond to annual deliveries and not to actual output.

(b) Statistics of production, as well as deliveries of intoxicating liquors are available. The figures, (quoted in Table 132) of alcoholic content of spirits (arak, cognac and other spirits) do not necessarily show a balance between production, consumption and export. Arak may be re-distilled from other spirits; cognac may be used in fortifying wine, while surplus production of potable spirits may be converted into methylated spirits for industrial use.

Building Activity.

32. Apart from agriculture, building and the manufacture of building materials constitute the most important industrial group in Palestine. Building activity was particularly high in the years 1933—35 owing to the arrival of large numbers of new settlers and a consequently chronic shortage of housing accommodation. Building activity decreased towards the end of 1935 and the disturbed political conditions since that year have resulted in a fall in building to a level only a fraction of the 1933—35 totals (vide page 91). Stone quarrying and dressing and the manufacture of cement are the most important of the industries directly connected with building.

Statistics of building activity in municipal areas are published in Tables 28 and 29. These figures are based on permits issued by the municipal authorities; so that the figures for any period do not necessarily indicate exactly building activity in that period, since permits may be taken out some time prior to the actual commencement of work. The figures of square metres of floor area of new building authorised in the

(*) At present reduced to relatively minor proportions owing to political conditions—here and abroad.

four towns published in Table 54 afford a good indication of fluctuations in the quantum of building production in those towns, subject, particularly in respect of short period comparisons, to the qualification indicated above.

Electric Power.

33. The development of electric power production in Palestine in the past decade has been remarkable. The chief producers of electricity are the Palestine Electric Corporation Ltd. and the Jerusalem Electric and Public Service Corporation Ltd. The former owns steam generating stations at Haifa and Tel Aviv and a waterpower station at Naharayim on the Jordan. The latter owns a generating station in Jerusalem. In 1942 the combined sales of both corporations exceeded 133 million kilowatt-hours. More than half of the power sold was used for industrial purposes and irrigation; many of the local factories and workshops are electrified, and there is extensive rural electrification in the Jewish settlements and in the orange groves of the plains.

Statistics of the sales of electric current by the Palestine Electric Corporation and the Jerusalem Electric and Public Service Corporation are published in Table 134.

FOREIGN TRADE.

(NOTE—Owing to the abnormal features of trade during 1940-1942, these years are excluded from the following analysis of the trade of Palestine).

34. During the period of British Administration the foreign trade of Palestine has shown a remarkable increase. The value of exports has increased from £P.1,412,520 in 1923 to £P.5,117,769 in 1939; while imports increased from £P.4,948,907 to £P.14,632,822 in the same period. The relatively high importance of foreign trade in the economy of this country is illustrated by the following table showing, in Palestinian pounds, foreign trade per head of population in Palestine and in neighbouring countries during 1938:—

Foreign Commodity trade per head
Year 1938

Country	Imports	Exports	Total foreign trade
	£P.	£P.	£P.
Palestine	8.0	3.4	11.4
Egypt	2.3	1.8	4.1
Iraq	2.6	0.9	3.5
Syria	2.3	0.9	3.2

The "adverse" balance shown in the case of Egypt is not typical; in most years that country has a credit visible trade balance. Iraq, Syria and Palestine have had in recent years consistently "adverse" visible trade balances; but, as indicated by the table, the foreign trade of Palestine per head is very much larger than in these other countries—as is the excess of imports.

35. Analysis of the commodity trade statistics of Palestine over a period of years indicates the existence of a persistent import surplus. During the quinquennium 1923-27 the value of exports was 25 per cent. of that of imports while the average ratio in 1935-39 was 32 per cent. The maintenance of a visible trade situation of such unbalance over a long period of years is an indication of the existence of a considerable inflow of credits on account of invisible items, the most important contributing sources being: (1) Imports of capital (2) Tourist expenditures, donations to religious organisations, etc. The gap between exports and imports lessened considerably between 1935 and 1938; but the ratio of exports to imports fell in 1939 due to decreased exports of citrus fruits — a consequence of shipping difficulties owing to the War. Following are quotations of percentage ratios of exports to imports:— 1935, 25; 1936, 30; 1937, 39; 1938, 48 and 1939, 35. The reasons for the advance in the ratio of exports to imports are: (1) the growth in exports consequent on the rapid development of the citrus industry and the increased exports of certain manufactured commodities and (2) the decline of import trade from the 1935 peak level—due partly to lowered immigration and partly to the disturbed condition of the country.

36. While the persistence of a markedly adverse visible trade balance is probably the most striking feature of the foreign commodity trade of Palestine, the distribution of that trade also shows special characteristics of considerable social and economic

significance. The dominance of citrus fruits in the export trade is particularly striking, exports of citrus fruits accounting for 77 per cent. of the total value of exports in the quinquennium 1935-39, and 66 per cent in the twelve months ended in May, 1940. Dead Sea chemicals—Potash and Bromine—have become, after citrus, the next important item of export. Soap, once second in importance, has declined with the virtual closing of the Egyptian market. There are no other very large items but noteworthy are—artificial teeth, vegetable oils, polished rice, cotton yarn and threads. The dependence of Palestine's export trade on the citrus industry is of great moment; income from exports, and the well-being of a large section of the community, are closely dependent on prices received for citrus fruits in overseas markets. The restriction of markets for any considerable quantity of citrus exports** and the sensitivity of prices on these markets to increasing supplies of citrus fruits has resulted in a situation in which artificial restriction of the growth of the industry has become necessary. Even without further planting the crop available for export will increase as young plantations become more mature and Palestine is faced with the problem of marketing an ever increasing crop.

37. While the export trade of Palestine is of very limited range, imports are widespread. Imports of food-stuffs are still of considerable importance—particularly in years of poor cereal harvests. While agricultural production for local consumption has increased very materially in recent years both in quantity and variety of commodities (vide page 70) production of the considerable range of such commodities that can be successfully raised in Palestine is not yet sufficient for the growing needs of an increasing population. Consequently imports of food have tended to account for a relatively constant proportion of a vastly increased import trade; the percentage of imports of food to total imports in the quinquennia 1923-27 and 1935-39 being 27 and 25 respectively.

38. Imports of "articles mainly manufactured"—which omnibus heading, incidentally, disguises the inclusion of a wide range of capital equipment—have increased from an annual average value of £P.3,358,992 in the quinquennium 1923-27 to £P.8,754,469 in the quinquennium 1935-39. While a precise classification of imports according to the purpose for which they are intended is not yet available, a rough indication of the extent to which capital equipment and raw materials for industry contribute to the import trade of Palestine is afforded by the following necessarily incomplete enumeration of commodities of this nature included in the import trade of the year 1939:—

Imports of certain industrial materials — 1939.

	£P.
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	1,481,000
Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	1,105,000†
Non-ferrous metals and manufactures	170,000†
Miscellaneous tools and implements	90,000
Electric cable and wire	49,000
Machinery	916,000
Prepared wood for citrus cases and other industrial purposes	652,000
Yarns and tissues	902,000
Leather	136,000
Chemicals, drugs and fertilizers	354,000
Paper and paper manufactures	276,000†
Sacks and bags	62,000
Personal effects (say)	150,000†
Total	6,343,000

The total of the above items (£P.6,343,000) represents 59 per cent. of the combined value of imports of raw materials and manufacured commodities in 1939 and 43 per cent. of the total value of imports in that year. In addition, account should be taken of the fact that a considerable proportion of imports of motor vehicles, motor spirits and lubricating oils may be regarded as the "raw material" requirements of the road transport industry. The value of imports of these items in 1939 was

(**) Four countries took 91.0 per cent. of citrus exports in 1939-40 — United Kingdom 67.9 per cent; Holland 12.2 per cent; Belgium 6.6 per cent. and Sweden 4.2 per cent.

(†) Excluding the value (arbitrarily estimated) of consumers' goods coming under these headings.

£P.795,000. The figures quoted in this paragraph afford evidence of the high importance of capital equipment and producer's materials in the import trade of this country.

39. A close relationship is normally observed between changes in the ratio of imports and in the flow of immigration. In fact imports of manufactured goods which, as indicated above, include a large quantity of capital equipment, were in almost straight line relationship with the number of immigrant arrivals.* Imports of the personal effects of immigrants—which item includes the tools of trade, furniture, etc. of intending settlers—are high compared with the figures for most countries. The value of imports of this item in 1939 was £P.749,335, 5 per cent. of the total value of imports. It should be noted that imports of personal effects, though quite properly included in the trade accounts, do not represent a charge on Palestinian funds; while, again, such part of other imports of capital goods as represents the equipment of newly arrived immigrants (e.g. the machinery equipment of immigrant manufacturers) cannot be regarded as a charge on exports. The latter fact is of particular consequence in the case of immigrants from countries where restrictions on the purchase of foreign exchange are operative.

Explanatory Notes on the Statistical Tables.

40. Statistics of foreign trade, in summary form, are included on pages 94-102 (Tables 31-41). More detailed statistics are published in the Blue Book and in the annual publication "Statistics of Foreign Trade".

Consideration of the following limiting factors and definitions of terms is necessary towards a proper understanding of the significance of the figures:—

(i) Trade with Trans-Jordan was not included in the Palestine trade statistics prior to July, 1941. Therefore, the trade statistics of Palestine do not include the figures for Trans-Jordan prior to 1941 while in 1941 they included only the figures for he trade with Trans-Jordan for the second half of that year. The statistics of 1942 include figures for the trade with Trans-Jordan. Imports from Trans-Jordan during 1942 totalled £P.673,911 while exports and re-exports to Trans-Jordan totalled £P.197,970 and £P.143,424 respectively. Imports from Trans-Jordan are confined to a few commodities, the import of cereals being the major item—particularly in seasons of poor harvest. This fact is of considerable importance in the interpretation of recorded statistics of import of these commodities prior to 1942. For example the import statistics show that imports of wheat in 1940 totalled 44.308 metric tons; but, in addition, there was an import from Trans-Jordan of 51,748 tons.†.

(ii) Imports of Military stores and equipment and N.A.A.F.I. stores (commodities for consumption by His Majesty's Forces) are now excluded from the totals of imports quoted in statistical publications**, the exclusion dating from the beginning of 1938. These commodities are included in the figures compiled for previous years — prior to 1937 as miscellaneous and unclassified items, and, in 1937, in the itemised accounts. Prior to 1936 the amount involved was not large but imports of this class in 1936 were valued at £P.579.095; and in 1939, at £P.2,521,036 — a total of some consequence as compared with the total value of all other imports (£P.14,632,822).

(iii) Personal effects are included in the recorded totals of imports as is customary in countries where immigration is significant. The values given for this item must, from its nature, be regarded as approximations only.

(iv) Exports are valued at the values declared by exporters at the time of export: the basis of valuation is "free on board" at port of loading. The value of imports represents the value which an importer would give for the goods delivered to him at the port of import free of freight charges, insurance and all other costs to the port of import — but not customs duties. Valuation of citrus fruits presents a difficulty in that there is a time lag of at least 14 days between the shipment of the goods and their sale overseas. Consequently in a period of rapid price change the exporters' estimate at the time of export is subject to an appreciable margin of error. The matter assumes importance — particularly in short period comparisons

(*) In this connection imports of building materials are of considerable consequence.

(**) The figures are, however, still compiled but shown separately.

(†) Secured from Trans-Jordan statistics.

— in view of the high importance of citrus fruits in the export trade of this country*. Valuation of exports of citrus fruit in bulk must be regarded as approximate only. Most of this fruit is of second grade quality (large sizes) exported to Syria in many instances for what it will fetch. Bulk exports are, however, relatively unimportant.

(v) The statistics of exports are compiled from the Customs manifests. Owing to the fact that some time must inevitably elapse between the actual movement of goods and completion of the documents, statistics of exports and statistics of loading will not relate to exactly corresponding periods of time. Consequently short period statistics of shipments and of exports differ — in some instances quite materially.

(vi) In the interpretation of annual statistics of trade consideration must be given to the fact that the calendar year—the most convenient time unit for international comparisons—does not correspond with the export season. For example exports in the calendar year 1939 include the peak months of the 1938/39 citrus export season and the early months of the 1939/40 season, while the early exports of the 1938/39 season come within the calendar year 1938. Exports of the new season's crop are normally heavy in the first three months of the year, with the result that quite a different picture may be presented by export statistics on a calendar year basis from that shown by exports for single complete seasons. (Table 36 gives citrus exports for years ending in May.)

(vii) Statistics of trade with individual countries (Tables 37-39 pages 101-102) are subject to certain reservations. Imports are recorded by country of origin which is easily ascertainable from the documents, but the final destination of exports is not always known at the time of export**. This is a universal difficulty; estimates of the balance of trade between any two countries invariably disagree according to the accounts of each country concerned to a greater extent than is accounted for by differences in the basis of valuation. A point of particular significance in the interpretation of Palestine statistics of trade by countries is the relatively high proportion of personal effects in the imports from certain countries. For example, imports of personal effects from Germany in 1939 totalled £P.525,751, 33 per cent. of the total value of imports from that country. This item is in a somewhat different category from normal commercial trading.

(viii) Statistics of import trade by countries for years before 1934 are classified according to countries of consignment; while the figures for 1934 and subsequent years are on the basis of country of origin (vide Tables 37-39).

(ix) Statistics of trade in living animals not for food (value in 1939 £P.33,671) are subject to considerable reservations. In the first place valuation is difficult; while, again, it is not easy to establish the country of origin. For example many camels arrive in Palestine from Trans-Jordan (not recorded in the statistics) and subsequently move to Egypt. Since 1938 an endeavour has been made to classify such animals as re-exports.

(x) There is a transit trade of some consequence through Palestine to and from Iraq by the trans-desert motor route. This trade was not recorded prior to 1935 but has since been included in Palestinian transit statistics (value in 1936, £P.192,418).

(xi) Exports of Bromine recorded in the export statistics represent quantities drawn each month from the company's stocks. These stocks are located not in Palestine but at Port Said. Transit from the Dead Sea to stock is not compiled.

(xii) Trade statistics for 1940-1942 exclude petroleum products, Dead Sea chemicals and certain other commodities. Moreover, imports and exports of bullion and specie are withheld from publication.

(xiii) Miscellaneous inclusions and omissions—

(a) Ships stores and bunker coal and oil are not included in the statistics of trade.

(b) Bullion and specie is shown separately and not included in the general totals. Specie is shown at its face value.

(c) Fish arriving from the sea fishing grounds in Palestinian boats is not included.

(*) This difficulty is not peculiar to Palestine but is encountered in the countries exporting products of the soil for auction overseas.

(**) For example oranges may be consigned to the United Kingdom and subsequently sold there to a continental purchaser.

(d) Crude oil loaded at Haifa from the I.P.C. pipe line from Iraq is not included in the statistics of transit trade, but is recorded and published separately. The oil is valued at an arbitrary price in the statistics (800 mils per ton).

(e) Imports of Government stores are included in the itemised accounts of trade for 1937-1941.

(f) Imports by all institutions entitled to exemption from import duties were compiled only under the consignee headlings prior to 1937. In that year they were itemised as far as possible and included in the general totals shown for each appropriate item. After 1937, Military and N.A.A.F.I. stores were excluded; but imports by other institutions entitled to exemption continue to be included in the itemised statistics.

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION.

Ports.

41. The ports of Palestine open for customs purposes are Haifa, Jaffa (including Tel Aviv), Acre and Gaza. The only modern harbour is the one at Haifa, providing a depth of 30 ft. alongside the main quay. Jaffa port contains a small craft harbour at Jaffa and a lighter harbour at Tel Aviv. At Jaffa and Tel Aviv vessels anchor at open roadstead, and cargo is discharged into lighters which in turn discharge at quays inside the small craft harbour or the lighter harbour. Large vessels rarely call at Acre and Gaza.

The construction of the Haifa harbour was completed in 1933; loading and discharge of goods at Tel Aviv lighter harbour commenced in 1936.

Coastal trade and internal water transport are insignificant in Palestine.

Statistics of Shipping.

42. The shipping statistics of Palestine (Table 42) are derived from the records of vessels entered at and cleared from the ports of Palestine, kept by the Port Managers. In the part relating to the aggregate weight of cargo discharged and loaded these records are supplemented by the records kept at the Customs Stations.

The tonnage of cargo and the registered tonnage of ships are given to the nearest ton in all cases. The tonnage of vessels denotes the registered net tonnage, according to the regulations adopted in the countries of registration. The tonnage of cargo handled at ports is shown in metric tons of weight.

As from 1938 the figures relating to Sailing vessels include small motor boats.

Railways.

43. The railway system of Palestine in civil operation comprises three main sections:—

(a) The standard gauge Palestine Railway, running from Haifa to Rafah on the Egyptian border and with branches from Lydda to Jerusalem and Jaffa. A short branch to Petah Tiqva is partly owned by that colony. The total length of this system is 333 kilometres.

(b) The Sinai Railway (Kantara—Rafah line) crossing the Sinai province of Egypt, owned by His Majesty's Government and worked by the Government of Palestine connects Palestine with the Egyptian railway system at Kantara on the Suez Canal. Its length is 203 kilometres.

(c) The narrow gauge Hejaz Railway, including Haifa—Acre and Haifa—Samakh sections in Palestine and the Nassib—Amman—Ma'an section in Trans-Jordan, the last section being used by the Trans-Jordan Government though operated by the Palestine Government. The length of the line in operation in Palestine is 111 kilometres, and in Trans-Jordan 366 kilometres.

The total length of the railways in civil operation on the territory of Palestine is, therefore, 333 kilometres of standard gauge and 111 kilometres of narrow guage (105 cm.).

Railway Statistics (Tables 44-50).

44. All figures except those shown in Table 50 relate to the financial years ending 31st March. Table 44 shows capital investment in the Palestine Railways and the lines operated by the Administration of the Palestine Railways. The figures in italics denote the amounts invested by the Palestine Railways in other Operated

Lines. Table 47 to 50 contain an analysis of the traffic and the financial results of the Palestine Railways and Operated Lines for a number of years.

Road Transportation.

45. The length of all weather roads in Palestine at the end of 1941 was 2,558 kilometres. In addition there were 1,534 kilometres of dry-weather roads. The recent years have witnessed a rapid development of motor transport. Regular communication is established between the cities of Palestine, serving both passengers and goods traffic.

There are no Tramways in Palestine. Inter-urban communication is effected by omnibuses and by fleets of motor cars licensed as public vehicles.

Motor Vehicles Statistics (Table 51).

46. The registration of motor vehicles is effected by the Traffic Offices which are a part of the Department of Police and Prisons. All motor vehicles brought to Palestine for use on roads have necessarily first to be registered and thereafter licensed annually. The lists of motor vehicles registered are periodically revised. The difference between the figures for "Registered" and "Licensed" represents the number of motor vehicles in the country still registered but not actually in use, some of which are no longer fit for use.

Commercial Road Transport Statistics (Table 53).

47. The figures presented in Table 53 are directly supplied by six large road transportation agencies, all the six agencies being Jewish co-operative societies. The lines operated by these societies connect localities where the Jewish population is concentrated.

Statistics of Road Accidents (Tables 54 and 55).

The statistics of roads accidents are compiled by the Police authorities on the basis of the records kept by the Traffic Police. No records are available for 1938.

Civil Aviation (Table 43).

48. Air services in Palestine make use of three aerodromes at Lydda, Haifa and Tel Aviv and two seaplane stations—at Haifa* and Tiberias—customs and migration facilities for travellers abroad being provided at all stations except Tel Aviv. There is also a landing ground for local flights at Ashdot-Yaakov in the Jordan Valley. Local services provide communication with Cyprus, Syria, Egypt and Iraq, and there are through services to England, India, the Far East and Australia.

Statistics of civil aviation are now being compiled from the log books kept at each landing station. Full information is available only since January, 1939.

Posts, Telegraphs, Telephones, Wireless.

49. Postal despatches are exchanged regularly between all principal cities of Palestine. At the close of 1942 there were 58 Post Offices and 22 Postal Agencies. The length of the telegraph and telephone lines was 112,607 kilometres in local systems and 35,608 kilometres in trunk lines. The number of telephone instruments in use was 20,432. A broadcasting station, operated by the Government, was established in 1936, and daily programmes are chiefly transmitted in English, Arabic and Hebrew. The number of wireless receiving licences in force at the end of 1942 was 53,361.

Statistics of the operations of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs are given in Tables 56-58.

LABOUR STATISTICS.

Wage Rates (Tables 59-64).

50. The information on wage rates in agricultural employment is supplied by the Agricultural Officers of the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, by Farmers' Organisations and by labour unions. The index numbers of daily wage rates paid to Arab labour are based on employers' reports, those relating to Jewish labour are based on the union scale of wage rates supplied twice a year by the General Federation of Jewish Labour in Palestine. The index number for each industrial group is weighted by the number of earners who were engaged in the corresponding industry in November, 1931, when the last Census was taken, Jewish weights being determined in each case by the number of Jewish earners and Arab weights by the

(1) Emergency Seaplane Station.

number of non-Jewish earners in the industries. Since 1937 revised Jewish weights are used-based on the Census of Jewish Industry carried out in that year by the Jewish Agency for Palestine; these weights were again revised in October, 1942, when estimated figures of gainful occupied Jewish population were used. No weights are generally used for each occupational group within industrial groups.

Table 62 and 63 contain hours of work, hourly rates of wages and gross earnings of Arab and Jewish workers enumerated at the Wage Census, 1942. (More detailed information regarding the 1942 wage census was published in the General Monthly Bulletin of Current Statistics No. 11 of 1942).

Labour Disputes (*Table* 69-75).

51. Information on labour disputes in the years before 1938 was supplied by officers of the District Administration. Since January, 1938, reports on labour disputes, their causes, terms of settlement, workers involved, time lost, etc., were obtained directly by the Office of Statistics from the employers affected and from employers' and workers' organizations. Only disputes caused by demands of an economic nature are included. Tables 69 to 75 contain information on strikes and lockouts, i.e., cases of disputes where temporary stoppage of work has been wilfully effected by employers or by the workers employed at the establishments under dispute. No distinetion is made between strikes or lockouts. Cases where work has been stopped for less than one day are not regarded as strikes or lockouts, nor are cases of sabotage without stoppage of work included in these tables.

52. Other definitions and rules adopted in the collection and compilation of the official statistics of labour disputes in Palestine were explained in detail in the Labour Disputes Bulletins issued by the Office of Statistics.

Statistics of Industrial Accidents (*Tables* 76-88).

52. The statistics of industrial accidents in Palestine are extracted from the annual returns of injuries and compensation supplied by employers of labour in specified industries in accordance with Section 10 of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance. Due to certain changes in the interpretation of the Workmen's Compensation Rules in force and in the administrative procedure, the number of cases reported in 1939 showed an appreciable increase as compared with previous years. A further increase in the number of reports is expected in the future. There is a year's delay in the compilation of the statistics of industrial accidents as under the existing rules the employers are allowed a period of eleven months after the close of the year under report, to submit their annual returns.

For fuller particulars of industrial accidents in Palestine, methods of collection and compilation, legislative measures, etc., the reader is referred to the Industrial Accidents Statistics Bulletins issued in 1940 and 1941.

Employment (*Tables* 65-68).

54. Statistics of employment in Palestine have been collected by the Office of Statistics since the beginning of 1938. No data are available for periods prior to January, 1938. Returns are collected each month from 368 employers of labour containing three items (1) Number of employees (2) Man-days worked during the month (3)Amount of Pay-roll. The following observations are necessary as a guide to the proper use of these statistics as a measure of changes in the employment situation:—

(a) The figures as yet cover only a part of the employing establishments in the country—notable omissions being the building industry, road transport trading and financial institutions.

(b) Owing to the limited scope of the statistics, Government Departments are over-represented in the sample — though this difficulty is in part met by the separation of salaried employees and daily wage earners in the statistical compilations. The figures given relating to daily wage earners in 330 manufacturing establishments form the series most significantly indicative of current economic trends.

(c) Statistics of number of employees represent the total number given employment during the month—irrespective of the length of time worked. The statistics of average number employed per working day thus form the more accurate indication of trends in employment.

(d) While changes in the amount of pay-roll are significant and interesting, it must be remembered in the interpretation of these statistics that pay-roll re- presents a combination of several variables and does not necessarily fluctuate in exact relationship to changes in employment. In particular it has been observed that in some industries a fall in pay-roll is, on occasion, less than a fall in employment; due to the retention by some manufacturers of a skilled and relatively more highly paid cadre of skilled employees, and the dismissal of less skilled workers.

(e) The monthly index numbers of employment are adjusted for variation in the number of working days in each month; and thus relate as nearly as practicable to equal intervals of possible working time.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

55. Government revenue fluctuated in the first ten years of the civil administration between £P.1,675,000 and £P.2,500,000 per year. In the four years 1932/33 to 1935/36 annual revenue increased rapidly, reaching £P.5,770,457 in 1935/36; with the disturbed conditions of the succeeding years. revenue fell to £P.4,897,456 in 1937/38. During the war period Government revenue increased rapidly; it rose from £P.6,868,226 in the fiscal year 1939/40 to £P.8,478,382 in 1940/41 and to £P.8,304,897 in 1941/42. Appreciation or depreciation of investments have been taken into account. The increase in revenue during the years prior to 1935/36 was accompanied by a substantial change in the relative importance of the main sources of revenue; receipts from customs duties tending to form a much greater proportion of total revenue than was the case formerly (27.4 per cent. in 1921/22, 47.7 per cent. in 1935/36). This is not surprising in view of the rapid development of the country in the fifteen years prior to 1935/36. In the year 1938/39, however, the share of customs revenue to total revenue fell to 32.1 per cent., to 29.4 per cent. in 1939/40 and to 24.2 per cent. in 1940/41, while it rose to 28.4 per cent. in 1941/42. This fall and rise in the proportion of Customs revenue as compared to total revenue is mainly due in the first instance to the increase in grants-in-aid received from H.M. Government, and, in the second instance to the drop under the same heading of about a million pounds. It will be observed, however, that revenue derived from customs duties accounted for 43.6 per cent. of revenue derived from local sources in 1939/40, 39.5 per cent. in 1940/41 and 37.9 per cent. in 1941/42. The later having still decreased in contrast to the relative rise when compared with total revenue.

56. Revenue from taxes on agriculture has tended to become relatively less important since the last War. Such taxes (the tithe, animal tax and rural house and land taxes) formed the main source of revenue under the Turkish regime and in the early years of the post-war civil administration. Revenue collected from tithes and animal tax in 1922/23 totalled £P.249,399, 13.8 per cent. of total revenue, and, in 1939/40, only £P.33,828—0.5 per cent. of total revenue. The fall in the yields from these taxes has been due partly to a succession of bad harvests and partly to considerable modification of the system of land taxation. The tithe was reduced from 12½ per cent. of the gross yield of farm produce to 10 per cent. (in 1925), replaced by a commuted tithe (in 1928); and finally the tithe and house and land taxes were abolished in 1935 being replaced by the Rural Property tax. The latter tax, introduced on completion of a topographical survey of rural areas, varies according to the class of land; the rural areas being classified into 16 categories according to quality of land, citrus land paying the highest tax per dunum while the rate is progressively reduced on poorer classes of land, no tax being paid on uncultivable land. In 1939/40 the rate on citrus land was reduced from 400 mils per dunum to 150 mils per dunum; in Acre sub-district the rate remained at 40 mils per dunum. In 1940/41 the tax on land planted with citrus was abolished. Revenue collected as Rural Property tax amounted to £P.187,534 in 1939/40, to 165,986 and to 144,961.

57. Government expenditure kept pace with revenue during 1920 to 1932; but in the boom period of the succeeding years lagged behind the rapidly rising revenue returns, with the result that by the end of 1935/36 a surplus of £P.6,627,810 had accumulated. In the disturbed conditions of the subsequent years total expenditure

increased owing to heavy expenditure on security measures while at the same time revenue declined sharply, reducing the surplus balance to £P.2,533.265 on 31st March, 1939. In 1940/41 revenue exceeded expenditure by £P.1,028,027 and in 1941/42 by £P.841,295, owing to considerable grants from H.M. Government in the United Kingdom. The accumulated surplus balance at 31st March, 1942, including appreciation or depreciation of investments amounted to £P.5,266,075.

The Statistical Tables (*Tables* 89-92).

58. Statistics of revenue in each year since 1920 are published in Tables 89-90 and statistics of expenditure in Tables 89 and 91. The fiscal year, originally adopted for the Treasury's annual statements and accounts, covered a period from 1st April to 31st March; the first full fiscal year began on the 1st April, 1921, and terminated on the 31st March, 1922. In 1927, the fiscal year was made to coincide with the calendar year, but in 1932 the original fiscal year (1st April to 31st March) was reinstituted. To facilitate comparisons, figures of total revenue and expenditure for the whole period from 1920 to 1941/42 published in Table 89 have been recast on basis of a uniform fiscal year (from 1st April to 31st March).

59. The analysis of revenue published in Table 90 is grouped into 13 main headings; the most important of these being Customs; Licences, Taxes, etc.; Fees of Courts and Office, etc.; and Posts and Telegraphs. It should be noted that until 1929 the gross revenue and gross expenditure of Railways appeared in the appropriate headings of revenue and expenditure; but, as from 1929, only the net excess of railway receipts appears under revenue, or, alternatively, the net railway deficit appears as an item of expenditure.

60. Two of the important classes into which revenue is devided in the summary table 90, Licences, Taxes, etc. and Fees of Office, etc., include a variety of items all of which do not move in concert. The heading "Licences, Taxes, etc. has risen in relative importance mainly as a result of the introduction of Income Tax from 15.8 per cent. in 1940/41 to 21.4 per cent. in 1941/42. The following further analysis of revenue in 1941/42 under this heading is informative:—

Licences, Taxes, etc. 1941/42.

	LP.	% of total for this group
1) Licence fees of all kinds	97,342	5.5
2) Animal Tax	20,404	1.1
3) House and Land Tax	2,606	0.1
4) Tithe	6,961	0.4
5) Rural Property Tax	144,961	8.2
6) Urban Property Tax	466,437	26.3
7) Income tax	196,675	11.1
8) Stamp Duties	95,064	5.3
9) Excise on matches	34,142	1.9
10) Excise on salt	19,156	1.1
11) Excise on tobacco	423,127	23.8
12) Excise on intoxicating liquors	148,667	8.4
13) Fines and forfeitures	120,036	6.8
TOTAL	1,775,578	100.0

61. The heading Fees of Court, etc., shows an increase in relative importance in recent years (8 per cent. of total revenue in 1922/23; 9.4 per cent. in 1940/41, and 9.7 per cent. in 1941/42. The following table shows, in respect of 1941/42 the

relative importance of each of the several items coming under this heading:—

Fees of Court, etc., Receipts for Specific Services and Reimbursements, 1941/42

	£P.	%
Fees—		
Fees of Court	129,071	16.0
Land Registration fees	239,496	29.7
Passport fees	13,311	1.6
Registration of companies, fees, etc.	15,681	1.9
Fruit inspection fees	35	0.1
Porterage charges (Haifa Harbour)	71,015	8.8
Custodian of Enemy Property	16,828	2.1
Other fees	89,473	11.1
Receipts—		
Warehouse rent	41,879	5.2
Palestine Archaeological Museum Endowment Fund	9,921	1.2
Sale of water to Jerusalem Municipality	70,736	8.8
Other receipts	77,626	9.6
Reimbursements— Total	31,814	3.9
TOTAL	806,886	100.0

CURRENCY.

62. Under the Turkish Regime many European currencies circulated in Palestine side by side with Turkish money. In commercial and trade circles, however, preference was given to French currency, particularly the gold Napoleon piece of 20 francs. During the World War, devalued paper Turkish currency drove metal coins out of circulation, causing great hardship to the population. After the occupation of Palestine by the British forces, Egyptian currency, then in use by the troops, was proclaimed legal tender and this currency remained in use in the early years after the War. A Palestine Currency Board was set up in 1924 and a new Palestinian currency was first put into circulation on 1st November, 1927. In this volume monetary values relating to periods prior to that date have been converted from Egyptian pounds to Palestinian pounds. Early in 1928 the new Palestine currency was made the sole legal tender.

63. The Palestine pound, at parity with the pound sterling, is divided into 1.000 mils, and is issued as a paper note. Other paper notes are of the following denominations:— 500 mils, £P.5, £P.10, £P.50 and £P.100. There is also a provision for a gold coin of £P.1 but it has not been put into circulation. In addition to the paper notes, the currency comprises silver coins of 50 and 100 mils each, nickel coins of 5, 10 and 20 mils each and bronze coins of 1 and 2 mils each. As a war measure bronze coins of 20, 10 and 5 mils were introduced.

64. The Palestine currency is issued and controlled by a Currency Board in London, represented in Palestine by the Currency Officer; the Board's agents are Messrs. Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.). According to the Currency Ordinance the Palestine Currency Board is obliged to exchange on demand sterling for Palestine Currency and vice versa. It may, however, invest its sterling funds in British Government Securities (or in such other securities which may be approved by the Secretary of State). Net profits from the currency fund remaining after allowance has been made for reserves are paid annually to the Palestine Government as a contribution to the general revenue. In the years of its existence the Board has contributed to the Palestine Government a total of £P.1,160,000 of which £P.120,000 was contributed from the board's income in 1941/42.

The amount of currency in circulation at the 31st March, 1942, totalled £P.14,216,635, an increase of 28.7 per cent. over that of March, 1941. The currency Reserve Fund amounted to £P.14,442,455. Total assets including investments, deposits and silver coins exceeded the total face value of the currency in circulation by £P.700,139 or 4.9 per cent. Statistics of the value of currency in circulation are shown in Tables 95 and 96.

BANKING.

Banking Statistics (*Tables* 97-101).

65. Commercial banking facilities are provided in Palestine by three main groups of financial institutions, namely, foreign banks (branches of large foreign banks), local banks and credit co-operative societies. In principle credit co-operative societies differ from the ordinary commercial banks, but in their main activity of accepting money deposits and granting credit they perform for their members the same service as commercial banks. The existence on the one hand of foreign banks of long standing and on the other hand of highly developed credit co-operative societies, provided small opportunity for the establishment of local banks in the first post war decade. In the "boom" years of 1933 to 1935, however, a large number of small banks came into existence. At the end of March, 1936, there were, besides the six foreign banks and some 100 credit co-operative societies, no fewer than 70 local banks. Many of the local banks were small institutions, with limited capital and reserves. The average capital and reserves of these 70 local banks was only £P.21,277 in March, 1936.

66. Banking legislation aiming at strengthening the capital position of the existing local banks and limiting the number of new small institutions came into effect in October, 1937. According to the Banking (Amendment and Further Provisions) Ordinance, 1937, no company can be registered to carry on banking business in Palestine unless its subscribed capital is not less than fifty thousand pounds, of which not less than twenty five thousand pounds is paid up. Existing local banks whose subscribed and paid up capital was less than the required amount were given a period of nine months, i.e. up to July, 1938, to raise their subscribed capital to a sum not less than twenty-five thousand pounds and their paid up capital to a sum not less than ten thousand pounds, and a period of two years, i.e. up to October, 1939, to raise their capital up to the minima* prescribed for new banks. As a result of the requirements regarding bank capital many smaller banks, unable to fulfill the provisions of the Ordinance, had to cease to carry on banking operations as defined by the Banking Ordinance. At the end of December, 1942, the number of local banks so operating had fallen to 22. (Certain credit co-operative societies** which had been converted into companies are also included in this figure).

67. Published banking statistics are extracted from monthly and half-yearly statements submitted by individual banks to the Treasurer under the Banking Ordinance, 1941. Mortgage banks are also required to furnish monthly returns but their statistics are not published since only two mortgage banks come under the Ordinance and publication of totals for two concerns is contrary to the practice of the Office of Statistics. Credit co-operative societies are not required by Ordinance to submit monthly statements of their assets and liabilities but nearly all have agreed to do so on a voluntay basis at the request of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. The number of regularly reporting credit societies at the end of December, 1942, was 85, 33 urban and 52 rural.

JUSTICE.

Judicial and Prisons Statistics (*Tables* 111-120).

68. The courts in Palestine are either civil or religious courts. The former have jurisdiction over all matters save those of personal status and Waqfs or charitable endowments, subject to the provisions mentioned below.

69. There is a Magistrate's Court in each sub-district, and in the larger towns such as Jerusalem, Jaffa, Haifa, Tel Aviv and Nablus, two or more such courts.

(*) By the same Ordinance the minimum paid up capital of foreign banks was fixed at £.100.000 or the equivalent thereof; while all banks are required to pay Government an annual fee of £P.100.

(**) One in August, 1938, one in January, 1939, one in February, 1939, and one in November, 1940.

70. There are five District Courts, each composed of a British President or Relieving President and two Palestinian Judges sitting at Jerusalem, Jaffa, Haifa, Tel Aviv and Nablus respectively. They go on circuit within the area of their jurisdiction. A District Court has jurisdiction in first instance over all crimes except those punishable with death, and civil cases outside the jurisdiction of a magistrate in and for that district; it also hears appeals, subject to certain restrictions, from the decisions of magistrates both in civil and in criminal cases. Crimes punishable with death are tried by the Court of Criminal Assize, which consists of the Chief Justice or British Judge of the Supreme Court sitting with the President or Relieving President and a Palestinian Judge of the District Court. The accused may elect to be tried by a British Judge of the Supreme Court sitting alone.

71. The Supreme Court of Palestine is composed of the Chief Justice and three other British Judges and four Palestinian Judges.

72. The Court of Appeal is composed of two Judges, but the Chief Justice may by warrant under his hand constitute a court of either three or five Judges, while the High Court may not sit with less than two Judges. In each capacity a British Judge presides.

73. Benches of honorary magistrates have been established in certain towns to try contraventions for which the maximum penalty does not exceed £P.5 fine or 15 days imprisonment or both penalties.

74. Special arrangements exist in the Beersheba sub-district, where minor cases are disposed of according to tribal custom by the Court of Sheikhs. An appeal lies from this court to the Tribal Court of Appeal, which is constituted of the District Officer of Beersheba as President and two sheikhs, chosen by the District Officer, who have not sat in the Tribal Court as members.

75. All matters of personal status effecting Moslems are within the jurisdiction of the Sharia Courts. A Sharia Court consists of a Qadi, and appeals from his decision lie to the Moslem Court of Appeal, which is composed of a President and two members.

76. Jewish Religious Courts have exclusive jurisdiction in certain matters of personal status of Palestinian Jews, and jurisdiction by consent with regard to other nationals except in matters of dissolution of marriage. An appeal from the decision of the Jewish Religious Courts lies to the Rabbinical Council.

77. The different Christian communities (such as the Orthodox and the Latin), have similar jurisdiction to that of the Jewish Courts. They also have jurisdiction to hear and determine appeals lawfully brought under the law of any country other than Palestine, whether the parties to the appeal are Palestinian citizens or foreigners.

78. The Juvenile Offenders Ordinance came into operation in 1938. In 1942, 2216 cases of young offenders were dealt with by the courts; of whom 1759 were Moslems, 341 were Jews, and 116 were Christians. In 1942, 189 boys were sent to the Government Reformatory School and 431 placed on probation for periods ranging from 1 to 3 years.

79. Questions as to whether a case is one of personal status within the exclusive jurisdiction of a Religious Court shall be referred to a Special Tribunal composed of two British Judges of the Supreme Court and the President of the highest court of the religious community concerned in Palestine.

80. The Ottoman Code was superseded by the new Criminal Code, based on English law, which came into force on January 1, 1937.

The police establishment at December, 31st 1942, was:—

Police Force:	Officers,	98;	Inspectors,	252;	Other ranks,	4991;	Total 5341
Prison Service:	Officers,	4;	Inspectors,	16;	Other ranks,	455;	Total 475
				268		5446	5816
Total		102					

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The metric system is followed by the Government, and its use regulated by Ordinance, but the local weights and measures are still commonly employed. Some of those generally used, with their equivalents in Metric and Britsh weights and measures, are as follows:—

(a) Length and Surface.

1 dra' or pic (cloth measure)	= 67.75 cm.	= 26.67 in.
1 dra' or pic (building and land measure)	= 75.80 cm.	= 29.84 in.
1 dunum* (Turkish)=1600 sq. pics	= 919.3 sq.m.	= .22717 acres

(b) Weight.

i. *used in all Palestine.*

1 dram (dirhem)	= 3.205 grm.	= 44.459 grains
1 okka = 400 dirhems	= 1.282 kgm.	= 2.827 lbs.

ii. *used in Southern Palestine.*

1 oqia = 75 dirhems	= 0.240 kgm.	= 0.530 lbs.
1 rotl = 12 oqias	= 2.884 kgm.	= 6.359 lbs.
1 kantar = 100 rotls	= 288.400 kgm.	= 635.900 lbs.

iii. *used in Northern Palestine.*

1 oqia = $66\frac{2}{3}$ dirhems	= 0.214 kgm.	= 0.471 lbs.
1 rotl = 12 oqias	= 2.564 kgm.	= 5.653 lbs.
1 kantar = 100 rotls	= 256.400 kgm.	= 565.300 lbs.

(*) The metric dunum used by Government is equivalent to 1,000 sq. metres or one-tenth of a hectare.

GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES.

Position:—Palestine lies between Latitude (North) 29° 30′ and 33° 15′ and between Longitude (East of Greenwich) 34° 15′ and 35° 40′.

Land and Water Area:—

DISTRICT	TOTAL AREA		LAND AREA		WATER AREA	
	Sq. Km.	Sq. Miles	Sq. Km.	Sq. Miles	Sq. Km.	Sq. Miles
Gaza-Beersheba	13,813	5,333	13,688	5,285	125	48
Lydda	1,205	465	1,205	465	—	—
Jerusalem	4,732	1,828	4,332	1,673	400	155
Samaria	3,271	1,263	3,271	1,263	—	—
Haifa	1,019	393	1,919	393	—	—
Galilee-Acre	2,969	1,147	2,790	1,078	179	69
Total	27,009	10,429	26,305	10,157	704	272

Mountains (*Height above mean sea level*):—

Jebel Jermaq	1,208 m. (3,963 ft.)	Mount Ebal	940 m. (3,084 ft.)
Jebel Heider	1,047 m. (3,435 ft.)	Mount Gerizim	881 m. (2,890 ft.)
Tel 'Asur	1,016 m. (3,333 ft.)	Mount of Olives (Jebel et Tur)	826 m. (2,710 ft.)
Jebel 'Adathir	1,006 m. (3,301 ft.)	Mount Tabor	562 m. (1,844 ft.)

Lakes:—

	APPROXIMATE AREA.		APPROXIMATE LEVEL.
	Sq. Km.	Sq. Miles	
Lake Hula (Waters of Meiron)	14	5	70 m. (230 ft.) above m.s.l.
Lake of Tiberias (Sea of Galilee)	165	64	209 m. (686 ft.) below m.s.l.
Dead Sea (only half in Palestine)	1,050	405	392 m. (1286 ft.) below m.s.l.

Rivers:—Jordan, length from source to the Dead Sea 252 km. (157 miles)—consisting of 14 km. (9 miles) north of lake Hula, 5 km. (3 miles) through lake Hula, 18 km. (11 miles) from lake Hula to lake Tiberias, 21 km. (13 miles) through lake Tiberias, and 194 km. (121 miles) from lake Tiberias to the Dead Sea.

Yarmuk, length 40 km. (25 miles) of which only 17 km. (10 miles) in Palestine.

Nahal Qishon (Nahr el Muqatta), 13 km. (8 miles).

Nahar el 'Auja (Mei hay Yarqon), 26 km. (16 miles).

Harbours:—Haifa, Jaffa—Tel Aviv, Gaza and Acre.

I. CLIMATE AND METEOROLOGY.

Table 1 — Mean Annual Temperature (centigrade), Relative Humidity (%) and Vapour Pressure (mm.), 1932-1942.

	Acre	Haifa	Tel Aviv	Jerusalem	Beit Jimal	Gaza	Beersheba	Jericho	Beisan	Jenin
LATITUDE: NORTH	32° 56′	32° 48′	32° 04′	31° 47′	31° 43′	31° 31′	31° 14′	31° 51′	32° 30′	32° 27′
LONGITUDE: EAST OF GREENWICH	35° 05′	34° 59′	34° 46′	35° 13′	34° 59′	34° 26′	34° 47′	35° 27′	35° 30′	35° 18′
HEIGHT: METRES	18.7	297.4	32	787	350	44	275	—260	—118	160
MEAN TEMPERATURE		(*)								
1932	—	20.8	19.4	17.7	20.6	—	20.1	24.0	21.8	—
1933	—	20.7	19.4	—	20.0	19.4	—	23.3	21.6	20.8
1934	19.2	21.8	20.1	—	20.2	—	—	24.0	22.6	—
1935	—	21.8	20.0	18.2	20.7	—	—	24.3	22.4	—
1936	20.1	21.6	21.2	18.0	21.0	20.9	—	24.4	22.7	21.6
1937	20.4	21.8	21.2	18.2	20.8	(21.4)	—	24.3	22.2	—
1938	19.4	20.8	20.4	(16.8)	19.5	—	—	—	—	20.8
1939	20.6	21.2	20.9	17.8	20.6	—	—	—	—	21.4
1940	20.2	—	20.4	17.3	20.4	20.0	(19.6)	23.8	21.4	20.8
1941	20.3	—	20.6	17.8	21.0	20.5	19.8	24.2	22.0	21.2
1942	19.9	19.0	20.4	17.0	—	19.4	19.2	23.8	21.9	—
MEAN MAXIMUM										
1932	24.6	25.6	24.0	23.7	26.7	—	29.0	30.9	30.3	—
1933	24.7	25.8	23.8	—	25.7	25.1	—	30.2	29.6	27.7
1934	25.1	26.8	24.4	—	25.8	—	27.7	30.7	30.2	—
1935	25.8	26.5	26.1	23.9	26.1	—	28.7	31.2	30.1	—
1936	25.9	26.0	26.3	23.3	26.1	27.1	28.8	31.3	30.4	28.5
1937	25.8	26.4	26.3	23.3	26.2	(27.8)	28.6	31.4	29.8	—
1938	24.9	25.0	25.2	(21.8)	24.8	—	—	—	—	(27.4)
1939	26.2	25.6	25.8	22.7	26.1	26.3	—	—	—	28.2
1940	25.0	—	25.4	22.3	25.8	25.6	(27.4)	30.5	28.2	27.0
1941	25.3	—	25.8	23.1	26.6	26.0	27.6	31.0	29.1	27.4
1942	24.8	22.4	25.5	22.4	—	24.6	26.1	30.5	28.8	—
MEAN MINIMUM										
1932	—	15.9	14.9	11.7	14.5	14.0	11.2	17.0	14.0	—
1933	—	15.6	15.1	11.0	14.4	13.6	—	16.4	13.6	13.9
1934	13.3	16.7	15.8	11.5	14.7	13.9	—	17.2	14.9	14.8
1935	—	17.1	15.9	12.6	15.3	14.3	—	17.4	14.8	15.0
1936	14.3	17.2	16.0	12.7	15.8	14.7	—	17.4	15.0	14.7
1937	15.0	17.3	16.2	13.0	15.3	14.9	—	17.2	14.7	—
1938	13.8	16.6	15.5	(11.9)	14.2	14.1	—	—	—	14.3
1939	14.9	16.9	16.0	12.9	15.1	—	—	—	—	14.7
1930	15.5	—	15.5	12.3	15.1	14.5	11.8	17.1	14.5	14.6
1941	15.3	—	15.3	12.4	15.5	15.0	12.0	17.3	15.0	15.0
1942	15.0	15.5	15.3	11.7	14.9	14.2	12.2	17.1	15.1	—
MEAN RELATIVE HUMIDITY										
1932	68	—	68	—	59	—	—	42	—	—
1933	60	—	71	—	62	—	—	46	—	—
1934	—	—	77	—	62	—	—	50	—	—
1935	—	—	75	—	62	—	—	49	—	—
1936	—	—	73	—	58	—	—	47	—	—
1937	—	—	75	63	62	—	—	53	—	—
1938	—	59	77	(66)	62	—	—	—	—	56
1939	69	62	69	69	61	—	—	—	—	55
1940	63	—	68	67	59	67	—	54	59	—
1941	63	—	68	61	57	64	60	59	56	54
1942	67	69	68	64	58	—	—	46	57	—
MEAN VAPOUR PRESSURE										
1932	—	—	11.5	—	10.8	—	—	9.4	—	—
1933	—	—	11.9	—	10.8	—	—	9.8	—	—
1934	—	—	13.6	—	10.8	—	—	11.2	—	—
1935	—	-	14.0	—	11.4	—	—	11.2	—	—
1936	—	—	13.7	—	10.8	—	—	10.8	—	—
1937	—	—	14.2	10.0	11.4	—	—	12.0	—	—
1938	—	10.8	13.8	(9.5)	10.5	—	—	—	—	—
1939	12.6	11.7	12.8	10.6	11.1	—	—	—	—	10.5
1940	11.1	—	12.2	10.0	10.6	11 8	—	11.9	11.2	—
1941	11.2	—	12.4	9.3	10.6	11.5	10.4	13.4	11.0	10.2
1942	11.7	11.3	12.2	9.3	—	—	—	10.1	11.2	—

1932-1941 : Haifa District Office. 1942 : Haifa Mt. Carmel.

NOTE: Mean temperature, mean relative humidity and mean vapour pressure for 1932-1941 have been recomputed according to the following formulae.

Mean Temperature : $\frac{\text{Max} + \text{Min}}{2}$ instead of $\frac{\text{Min} + 8 + 14 + 20}{4}$

and Mean Relative humidity $\frac{8 + 14 + 20}{3}$ instead of $\frac{8 + 20}{2}$

Mean Vapour Pressure

Table 2—Monthly Mean Temperatures in Degrees Centigrade During 1942.

	Acre	Haifa	Tel Aviv	Jeru salem	Beit Jimal	Gaza	Beer-sheba	Jericho	Beisan	Jenin
MEAN TEMPERATURE										
January	12.6	10.8	12.5	7.3	11.4	(12.1)	9.6	13.7	12.4	(11.0)
February	14.3	13.3	14.7	10.5	(14.5)	13.9	12.6	16.3	15.1	13.9
March	15.8	14.7	16.8	12.0	15.5	16.3	15.0	18.5	16.8	15.5
April	17.5	17.3	18.9	17.3	19.4	17.7	18.9	23.1	20.7	—
May	21.5	21.5	22.3	20.8	(23.2)	20.6	22.5	27.3	25.6	23.5
June	24.9	24.5	25.5	24.3	25.5	24.0	25.3	31.5	29.4	27.9
July	25.8	24.5	26.5	23.3	26.0	24.7	25.7	31.0	29.0	27.7
August	26.0	24.7	26.9	22.8	(25.4)	24.9	25.2	31.0	28.8	27.6
September	(24.1)	23.4	24.9	21.2	24.2	23.1	23.1	28.6	26.9	25.7
October	(23.0)	21.8	22.5	19.4	22.4	22.4	21.5	26.4	23.9	—
November	18.8	17.9	18.6	15.1	18.2	18.5	17.6	21.6	19.7	18.3
December	14.4	13.2	14.7	10.4	—	14.5	12.8	16.7	14.6	13.1
Year	19.9	19.0	20.4	17.0	—	19.4	19.2	23.8	21.9	—
MEAN MAXIMUM										
January	16.8	13.8	16.9	11.4	15.0	(16.9)	15.2	18.6	17.6	15.9
February	19.1	16.8	19.8	15.3	18.5	19.3	19.1	22.3	21.3	19.1
March	20.9	18.7	21.6	17.1	20.6	21.4	21.1	24.3	22.7	21.1
April	23.4	21.6	24.4	23.5	26.0	23.7	27.4	31.0	29.3	—
May	27.0	25.7	27.8	27.3	(29.4)	26.8	30.8	35.4	33.6	32.0
June	28.9	28.4	31.0	30.6	31.5	29.0	33.2	39.5	37.4	35.6
July	30.2	27.5	32.2	29.1	31.8	29.7	33.3	38.6	36.2	34.6
August	30.3	27.6	32.1	29.1	(31.1)	29.6	32.6	37.9	35.9	33.9
September	29.1	26.3	30.2	27.0	29.7	28.2	30.7	35.7	34.2	31.9
October	27.6	25.0	27.3	24.3	27.0	27.6	28.1	32.7	30.8	—
November	23.7	21.0	23.0	19.8	22.3	23.2	23.3	27.3	25.4	23.0
December	19.6	16.6	19.4	14.7	—	19.9	19.1	22.4	20.9	18.0
Year	24.8	22.4	25.5	22.4	—	24.6	26.1	30.5	28.8	—
MEAN MINIMUM										
January	8.4	7.7	8.0	3.2	7.9	(7.3)	4.0	8.8	7.2	6.8
February	9.4	9.8	9.6	5.8	(10.5)	8.5	6.2	10.2	8.9	8.7
March	10.7	10.7	12.0	6.9	10.4	11.1	9.0	12.6	10.8	10.0
April	11.6	13.0	13.4	11.2	12.8	11.7	10.4	15.1	12.2	—
May	16.0	17.2	16.8	14.4	17.0	14.4	14.2	19.1	17.6	16.0
June	20.0	20.6	20.0	18.0	19.5	19.0	17.5	23.4	21.5	20.2
July	21.5	21.5	20.8	17.5	20.3	19.7	18.2	23.4	21.8	20.5
August	21.6	21.8	21.5	16.6	19.8	20.1	17.9	24.0	21.8	21.2
September	(19.2)	20.4	19.6	15.4	18.7	18.0	15.6	21.5	19.6	19.5
October	(18.4)	18.5	17.8	14.5	17.8	17.2	14.9	20.0	17.0	—
November	13.9	14.8	14.1	10.4	14.1	13.9	11.8	16.0	14.0	13.6
December	9.1	9.9	9.9	6.1	10.4	9.1	6.6	11.0	8.4	8.4
Year	15.0	15.5	15.3	11.7	14.9	14.2	12.2	17.1	15.1	—

Table 3 — Comparative Statement of Rainfall for the Rainfall Years (June to May), 1926/27—1941/42.

Stations	1926/27	1927/28	1928/29	1929/30	1930/31	1931/32	1932/33	1933/34	1934/35	1935/36	1936/37	1937/38	1938/39	1939/40	1940/41	1941/42	Average of Annual Rainfall Reduced to 1901-1940
A. Lake Hula Area																	
Aiyelet hash Shahar	691.5	414.5	700.0	582.0	527.0	253.8	233.8	331.0	509.2	(283.0)	476.3	584.4	479.0	529.4	—	338.9	506.5
B. Haifa-Acre Plain																	
Acre	608.3	514.7	786.7	677.6	570.0	426.9	347.3	477.0	784.0	469.4	466.0	837.2	511.2	599.4	523.4	328.2	611.4
C. Hills of Galilee																	
Metulla	986.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	663.7	986.0	644.0	723.7	1,007.6	793.3	(823.4)	879.9	903.7	912.4
Nazareth Forest Nurs.	725.3	480.1	946.5	619.7	635.6	454.7	345.1	543.0	764.5	434.0	716.2	656.0	(638.5)	521.6	(532)	516.0	628.3
D. Carmel Range																	
Haifa District Offices	678.3	514.4	779.1	680.0	789.5	494.8	397.3	589.9	548.7	461.0	629.2	807.2	600.9	481.2	523.7	332.6	635.4
Zikhron Ya'aqov	671.0	470.0	912.5	699.6	633.2	382.1	351.5	649.0	651.6	406.5	651.5	730.6	661.2	489.3	511.3	346.1	603.6
E. Plain of Esdraelon																	
Merhavya	630.8	349.3	—	539.5	449.5	(282.8)	259.5	427.2	509.7	315.0	522.8	551.8	475.5	369.8	389.1	(361)	500.9
F. 'Ein Harod and Beisan Plain																	
Beisan	332.3	149.5	373.2	318.0	319.0	156.5	230.8	211.5	378.5	236.0	361.0	356.0	—	302.9	351.4	259.2	304.9
G. Jordan Valley																	
Tiberias	486.9	272.9	794.4	367.5	446.0	244.0	179.5	351.0	696.0	283.0	460.0	592.0	489.5	385.5	484.3	296.2	451.8
Tel Or	—	—	570.9	363.3	365.0	249.4	223.1	270.8	428.1	251.1	500.8	496.3	541.2	332.3	391.2	339.6	405.6
Jericho	113.8	85.6	108.9	142.0	124.0	61.5	68.0	93.0	154.0	96.5	160.0	196.5	205.5	192.6	123.7	161.0	152.2
Dead Sea North	—	—	78.5	66.3	88.3	26.5	66.5	31.7	62.9	75.9	101.8	95.6	139.3	142.0	46.5	97.0	88.0
H Coastal Plain																	
Pardes Hanna	—	—	—	714.0	595.0	390.7	400.0	535.5	654.9	449.6	577.0	694.7	614.5	612.5	527.5	(318)	620.6
Qalmaniya	—	—	—	644.0	466.5	315.0	282.5	373.5	620.0	480.0	645.0	709.0	640.0	532.8	(564)	(350)	503.5
Tel-Aviv City	586.9	417.9	727.7	671.9	404.7	315.7	308.3	405.5	718.0	488.7	603.5	765.2	880.3	578.3	525.9	451.4	549.6
Wilhelma	484.0	442.4	802.5	639.8	354.1	314.7	332.6	395.9	601.4	390.9	546.2	791.8	819.9	(373.1)	(525.3)	480.5	531.7
Ben Shemen	440.7	494.3	727.7	444.2	331.4	268.8	315.5	361.4	454.3	371.9	611.6	574.5	756.0	471.5	522.1	499.6	494.7
Nes Tsiyona	488.3	—	684.8	615.9	320.8	269.9	295.4	428.3	525.8	407.2	612.4	670.1	689.5	390.0	533.8	463.5	471.4
Beer Tuvya	369.3	351.5	—	—	—	—	215.7	369.2	462.0	368.4	451.3	(733)	687.1	343.8	429.6	511.2	468.2
Gaza	349.8	280.0	350.2	497.1	247.0	282.2	238.1	397.1	348.1	273.7	400.1	588.9	520.4	365.6	355.6	449.2	372.7
I. Samarian-Judean Hills																	
Jenin	598.2	429.0	788.9	602.3	653.2	329.2	330.4	377.6	548.0	303.3	486.3	527.8	508.9	468.8	406.3	458.9	492.0
Tulkarm	643.2	416.0	908.0	547.0	534.2	223.2	359.6	396.3	687.0	403.4	646.6	615.2	—	—	511.8	(486)	564.6
Nablus	875.3	543.9	1,024.4	701.0	585.9	379.1	339.0	469.3	721.0	352.5	741.0	658.8	—	586.5	(652)	759.0	631.7
Qiryat 'Anavim	540.7	505.8	700.1	646.2	557.3	377.4	402.9	497.9	656.9	458.7	794.7	876.9	853.1	686.1	717.5	932.2	677.5
Jerusalem Am. Col.	546.8	418.8	592.6	477.7	462.7	339.8	319.7	418.7	539.8	392.8	748.2	748.9	703.6	497.5	508.1	666.2	583.0
Beit Jimal	446.0	358.3	459.7	519.6	405.1	303.4	339.2	361.0	464.4	427.1	511.6	582.5	672.3	475.6	484.4	682.7	524.1
Hebron	409.0	429.9	514.5	440.0	395.0	350.0	311.6	428.8	418.0	385.4	516.0	524.7	509.5	498.8	450.0	681.7	501.9
J. Negev																	
Beersheba	181.1	170.4	129.8	221.3	163.0	301.2	165.7	336.3	243.5	130.5	269.5	286.1	166.0	242.0	180.8	261.9	219.9

Table 4 — Average Monthly Rainfall (in mm) at Selected Stations, reduced to the Period 1901-1942.

Stations	June to October	November	June to November	December	June to December	January	June to January	February	June to February	March	June to March	April	June to April	May	Year June to May
A. Lake Hula Area															
Aiyelet hash Shahar	10.1	61.2	71.3	105.0	176.3	141.1	317.4	104.1	421.5	49.7	471.2	27.0	498.2	8.3	506.5
B. Haifa-Acre Plain															
Acre	34.3	86.9	121.2	141.4	262.6	154.1	416.7	118.1	534.8	44.3	579.1	24.4	603.5	7.9	611.4
C. Hills of Galilee															
Metulla	36.9	84.5	121.4	168.1	289.5	235.0	524.5	201.6	726.1	108.4	834.5	60.6	895.1	17.3	912.4
Nazareth—Forest Nurs.	18.4	67.1	85.5	141.8	227.3	165.4	392.7	136.2	528.9	63.4	592.3	29.2	621.5	6.8	628.3
D. Carmel Range															
Haifa—District Offices	26.3	98.9	125.2	164.5	289.7	167.4	457.1	113.3	570.4	37.0	607.4	22.6	630.0	5.4	635.4
Zikhron Ya'aqov	22.5	89.1	111.6	160.4	272.0	161.6	433.6	109.5	543.1	36.4	579.5	21.5	601.0	2.6	603.6
E. Plain of Esdraelon															
Merhavya	16.5	57.2	73.7	107.5	181.2	147.2	328.4	99.8	428.2	45.3	473.5	23.3	496.8	4.1	500.9
F. 'Ein Harod—Beisan Plain															
Beisan	19.4	29.9	49.3	61.2	110.5	92.5	203.0	54.9	257.9	28.5	286.4	13.9	300.3	4.6	304.9
G. Jordan Valley															
Tiberias	20.0	52.1	72.1	98.0	170.1	111.0	281.1	92.8	373.9	44.7	418.6	20.8	439.4	12.4	451.8
Tel Or	24.6	41.8	66.4	68.2	134.6	113.4	248.0	85.8	333.8	48.7	382.5	17.7	400.2	5.4	405.6
Jericho	4.7	17.6	22.3	32.5	54.8	41.3	96.1	26.3	122.4	15.0	137.4	9.7	147.1	5.1	152.2
Dead Sea North	6.3	10.0	16.3	20.6	36.9	22.0	58.9	13.4	72.3	8.8	81.1	6.1	87.2	0.8	88.0
H. Coastal Plain															
Pardes Hanna	20.6	97.1	117.7	152.8	270.5	171.8	442.3	113.2	555.5	44.9	600.4	14.4	614.8	5.8	620.6
Qalmaniya	18.0	72.4	90.4	107.0	197.4	146.2	343.6	102.7	446.3	44.6	490.9	10.2	501.1	2.4	503.5
Tel-Aviv City	26.2	85.3	111.5	137.8	249.3	150.0	399.3	92.5	491.8	41.3	533.1	14.6	547.6	2.0	549.6
Wilhelma	21.1	79.4	100.5	116.6	217.1	148.2	365.3	97.1	462.4	50.0	512.4	17.1	529.5	2.2	531.7
Ben Shemen	22.3	57.4	79.7	113.4	193.1	139.2	332.3	100.2	432.5	46.2	478.7	15.8	494.5	0.2	494.7
Nes Tsiyona	23.1	62.9	86.0	103.1	189.1	150.4	339.5	81.6	421.1	39.3	460.4	9.4	469.8	1.6	471.4
Beer Tuvya	15.1	66.2	81.3	118.4	199.7	120.4	320.1	89.0	409.1	44.6	453.7	12.6	466.3	1.9	468.2
Gaza	20.1	50.6	70.7	75.7	146.4	101.5	247.9	65.8	313.7	42.3	356.0	15.8	371.8	0.9	372.7
I. Samarian and Judean Hills															
Jenin	16.8	52.8	69.6	95.2	164.8	138.9	303.7	105.2	408.9	48.7	457.6	28.9	486.5	5.5	492.0
Tulkarm	18.6	67.9	86.5	127.7	214.2	165.0	379.2	115.5	494.7	42.4	537.1	22.7	559.8	4.8	564.6
Nablus	17.1	57.4	74.5	139.3	213.8	174.7	388.5	140.2	528.7	60.9	589.6	37.8	627.4	4.3	631.7
Qiryat 'Anavim	19.6	74.4	94.0	133.9	227.9	188.3	416.2	144.9	561.1	80.2	641.3	35.2	676.5	1.0	677.5
Jerusalem Am. Col.	10.4	60.2	70.6	112.5	183.1	149.4	332.5	143.1	475.6	69.4	545.0	34.0	579.0	4.0	583.0
Beit Jimal	15.4	73.3	88.7	103.4	192.1	133.2	325.3	111.3	436.6	60.1	496.7	25.4	522.1	2.0	524.1
Hebron	10.9	52.1	63.0	89.0	152.0	132.7	284.7	115.8	400.5	72.0	472.5	28.8	501.3	0.6	501.9
J. Negev															
Beersheba	7.0	28.2	35.2	49.6	84.8	54.4	139.2	39.7	178.9	29.0	207.9	11.6	219.5	0.4	219.9

Table 5 — Estimated Production of Crops for the Years 1927—1942.

(In metric tons)

NOTE: — This table is based on tithe returns for the years 1925 to 1928 and on estimates of the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for the years 1929 to 1942.

CROP	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
WINTER CROPS																
Wheat	99,406	65,288	87,873	87,339	79,650	51,073	44,447	82,855	104,353	76,059	127,420	44,435	89,190	136,082	90,366	104,392
Barley	44,524	46,697	46,240	60,071	41,200	24,300	33,926	68,714	68,905	55,169	75,417	66,736	86,230	102,541	68,845	114,518
Lentils	3,155	1,397	3,840	3,800	3,758	1,606	1,547	2,251	2,698	2,379	3,830	3,278	2,649	5,184	3,085	4,022
Kersenneh	6,414	4,108	7,751	7,612	8,030	2,077	1,892	3,922	8,849	7,378	6,004	5,374	5,500	11,011	5,726	7,850
Beans	1,859	1,022	3,977	3,384	3,670	768	655	808	1,489	961	1,529	1,325	1,363	3,253	2,161	2,497
Chick-peas	948	466	1,181	1,288	1,064	1,411	3,373	125	225	871	2,037	2,153	1,601	2,007	1,432	1,395
SUMMER CROPS																
Dura	37,441	32,732	31,439	37,058	16,862	15,452	8,860	42,423	46,135	22,122	61,023	63,253	42,896	58,301	65,494	57,965
Sesame	5,831	1,978	4,169	2,365	2,024	449	214	2,633	6,914	1,847	9,317	6,441	3,754	6,624	7,467	6,214
Olives	20,551	2,635	15,500	2,993	33,906	6,559	3,599	6,647	45,092	15,755	47,247	38,572	35,232	45,767	13,472	62,708
Melons	37,926	15,576	16,298	14,840	22,059	32,125	20,434	40,510	68,799	81,335	102,859	114,805	86,892	107,829	77,906	64,717
Grapes	7,190	4,117	5,345	5,936	17,196	25,995	18,504	29,764	28,818	49,359	45,673	46,784	45,433	47,988	47,417	52,771
Figs	8,302	7,060	7,481	7,544	6,727	9,895	4,585	7,580	10,945	16,421	18,107	22,753	26,048	25,220	26,827	22,828
Almonds	411	298	342	359	488	810	442	1,490	4,099	3,910	4,184	1,650	4,006	4,190	2,628	3,129
Fruits other ...	4,138	6,187	7,163	7,520	2,271	5,241	3,909	4,640	5,231	19,709	11,964	24,009	20,537	18,956	20,023	23,894
Vegetables	19,148	13,305	15,913	12,865	15,068	24,371	21,305	36,465	67,847	70,321	120,395	109,088	129,373	198,273	189,794	194,226

Index Numbers of Volume of Crops* (not including Tobacco, Citrus Fruits and Fodder).

(Base: Average annual crop during the years 1926 to 1936=100).

I. Cereals, Legumes and Oil Crops	47	45	93	115	79	140	85	106	154	115†	133
II. Vegetables	158	138	237	440	456	791	713	846	1,306	1,254†	1.290
III. Fruits other than citrus (including olives, melons and watermelons)	125	79	138	310	326	387	397	384	430	303†	463
General index number of crops	66	55	107	163	136	210	166	185	250	196†	238

(*) Weighted by standard prices. (†) Revised figures.

Table 6 — Estimated Production of Crops by Sub-districts, for the Year 1942.

(In metric tons).

District and Sub-District	Winter Crops						Summer Crops								
	Wheat	Barley	Lentils	Kersenneh	Beans	Chick-peas	Dura	Sesame	Olives	Melons	Grapes	Figs	Almonds	Other Fruits	*Vegetables
Galilee & Acre District															
Nazareth — Villages	5,800	2,206	270	777	219	14	732	1,128	703	630	360	796	89	902	3,576
Nazareth — Settlements	1,678	2,273	9	—	50	85	38	—	28	21	698	—	—	872	1,677
Acre	2,991	1,857	125	230	58	—	—	272	6,802	771	438	1,918	27	755	8,589
Safad	3,874	1,986	280	294	273	86	1,798	127	1,343	1,542	393	2,026	43	327	7,720
Beisan — Villages	2,898	1,798	91	58	54	4	571	136	160	2	65	79	10	190.4	3,502
Beisan — Settlements	1,491	2,139	8	—	17	8	41	—	94	—	505	1	—	74.5	3,377
Tiberias — Villages	3,484	1,159	122	473	156	44	500	21	1,475	127	169	145	—	62	1,456
Tiberias — Settlements	1,640	882	17	—	77	189	152	—	267	13	422	—	—	2,543.2	3,923
Total	23,796	14,300	922	1,832	904	430	3,892	1,684	10,872	3,106	3,050	4,965	169	5,726.1	33,820
Haifa District															
Haifa — Villages	5,016	5,483	234	490	122	569	3,675	377	3,201	4,630	1,358	616	16	282	9,974
Haifa — Settlements	2,507	2,472	—	2	109	31	49	—	390	1,337	4,906	8	16	1,174	11,022
Total	7,523	7,955	234	492	225	600	3,724	377	3,591	5,967	6,264	624	32	1,456	20,996
Samaria District															
Jenin	8,699	3,157	221	603	81	75	3,865	1,725	10,767	2,415	654	842	2,015	1,862	4,982
Tulkarm	6,750	7,600	166	495	171	69	7,719	243	7,560	15,174	2,080	1,800	48	3,544	25,733
Nablus	5,614	5,450	700	1,520	780	150	1,800	100	15,000	—	2,000	1,800	600	645	4,260
Total	21,063	16,207	1,087	2,618	1,032	294	13,384	2,068	33,327	17,589	4,734	4,442	2,663	6,051	34,975
Jerusalem District															
Jerusalem	3,270	1,206	144	306	51	30	1,300	8	1,974	—	5,400	952	—	2,367	6,594
Hebron	7,500	7,200	600	1,600	36	20	5,100	2	1,300	490	11,700	600	2.5	185	9,742
Ramallah	2,880	1,250	120	200	70	14	420	5	6,700	—	6,000	5,250	115	390	5,211
Total	13,650	9,656	864	2,106	157	64	6,820	15	9,974	490	23,100	6,802	117.5	2,942	21,547
Lydda District															
Jewish Settlements	1,046	1,081	—	—	15	—	419	—	71	2,870	4,590	21	61	2,049	18,653
Jaffa-Ramle	14,954	5,959	275	532	104	—	12,177	1,650	4,692	17,291	4,113	4,442	20	2,919	38,431
Total	16,000	7,040	275	532	119	—	12,596	1,650	4,763	20,161	8,703	4,463	81	4,968	57,084
Gaza District															
Gaza	12,360	9,360	600	270	60	7	11,484	420	181	14,344	6,800	1,520	60	2,725	25,347
Beersheba	10,000	50,000	40	—	—	—	6,125	—	—	3,060	120	12	6	26	457
Total	22,360	59,360	640	270	60	7	17,609	420	181	17,404	6,920	1,532	66	2,751	25,804
Grand Total	104,392	114,518	4,022	7,850	2,497	1,395	57,965	6,214	62,708	64,717	52,771	22,828	3,128.5	23,894.1	194,226

Table 7 — Area,† Production and Value of Principal Crops, 1941 and 1942.

(Estimates compiled from the Village Note Books).

Crop	1941 Area Dunums	1941 Yield Metric Tons	1941 Value £P.	1942 Area Dunums	1942 Yield Metric Tons	1942 Value £P.
I.—Cereals, Legumes and Oil Crops						
Oats	5,750	450	7,798	5,362	530	19,010
Wheat	2,226,628	90,366	1,736,699	2,008,646	104,392	2,420,193
Barley	2,026,151	68,845	910,257	1,889,287	114,518	1,832,011
Lentils	130,603	3,085	36,695	96,045	4,022	166,247
Kersenneh	202,669	5,726	66,899	170,093	7,850	208,754
Maize (seed)	88,188	8,841	124,849	57,284	2,734	55,800
Beans	69,870	2,161	26,433	45,588	2,497	95,088
Chick-peas	31,058	1,432	22,879	25,831	1,395	67,291
Dura	957,354	65,494	830,994	1,060,233	57,965	1,106,293
Sesame	222,267	7,467	242,189	194,205	6,214	267,725
Other grains	41,294	1,899	28,503	36,847	2,769	104,172
Total	6,001,832	255,766	4,034,195	5,589,421	304,886	6,342,584
II.—Tobacco	13,377	589.5	60,065	25,189	1,419	301,301
III.—Vegetables						
Cabbages	7,091	11,025	84,793	6,622	10,681	131,954
Cauliflowers	8,673	10,808	116,880	8,683	10,604	210,217
Tomatoes	63,142	51,489	669,596	67,660	55,089	991,766
Cucumbers	24,551	21,173	239,065	23,301	20,382	347,392
Potatoes	17,552	20,736	399,729	19,657	22,790	916,603
Onions and garlic	29,912	18,322	110,513	27,881	18,514	392,944
Eggplants	8,454	12,068	114,111	6,794	9,449	122,884
Other vegetables	55,443	44,173	460,846	56,827	46,717	750,543
Total	214,818	189,794	2,195,533	217,425	194,226	3,864,303
IV.—Fruits other than Citrus						
Olives	600,444	13,472	436,333	594,408	62,708	2,853,421
Melons and watermelons	117,282	77,906	332,260	84,875	64,717	366,194
Grapes	171,462	47,417	500,020	172,651	52,771	1,015,957
Almonds	38,493	2,628	137,465	36,674	3,129	431,646
Figs	103,372	26,827	357,525	105,348	22,828	534,833
Apples	14,921	2,431	61,249	15,401	3,285	158,410
Pomegranates	2,878	958	11,629	2,915.5	1,018	21,427
Apricots	22,240	5,615	67,747	21,419	6,926	169,022
Pears	2,150	325	9,911	2,267	399	21,053
Peaches	1,572	174	3,655	1,626	192	8,207
Plums	3,918	1 036	22,746	4,032	1,304	57,505
Bananas	5,743	7,310	143,193	6,443	7,576	388,482
Dates	2,590	1,452	24,976	2,599	2,382	58,397
Quinces	441	77	1,429	437	102	4,380
Sundry fruits	2,209	645	23,265	2,695	710	32,118
Total	1,089,715	188,273	2,133,403	1,053,790.5	230,047	6,121,052
V.—Citrus Fruits		1941/42			1942/43	
Exports		Cases	£P.		Cases	£P.
Oranges	242,500	173,631	124,455	240,000	383,894	249,871
Grapefruit	37 500	3,577	1,967	19,000	7,300	4,284
Lemons	5,000	30	16	7,500	—	—
Others	14,500	—	—	10,000	—	—
Total export in cases		177,238	126,438		391,194	254,105
Exports in bulk equivalent to		356,312	106,894		678,275	136,006
Total	*299,500	533,550	233,332	†276,500	††1,069,469	390,111

(*) Of which area around 17,000 dunums either uprooted or abandoned by the end of 1941.
(†) This area includes 4,500 dunums abandoned at the end of 1942.
††) Not including local consumption of citrus fruits in Palestine and Trans-Jordan.

Table 8 — Statement of Areas under Tobacco Cultivation and Crops Produced, 1926—1942.

Year of crop *	Turkish tobacco		Arabic tobacco		Tombac		Heisheh tobacco †		Total	
	Area planted	Crop	Area planted	Crop	Area planted	Crop	Area planted	Crop	Area planted	Crop
	Dunums	Kilos	Dunums	Kilos	Dunums	Kilos	Dunums	Kilos	Dunums	Kilos
1926	7,339	470,324	1,164	47,897	174	25,669	319	8,229	8,996	552,119
1927	6,922	370,580	2,192	109,662	734	52,152	457	14,348	10,305	546,742
1928	7,119	299,836	654	34,620	141	7,382	—	—	7,914	341,837
1929	18,737	1,069,442	1,765	113,753	308	10,749	—	—	20,810	1,193,944
1930	22,314	908,209	1,075	46,215	127	3,531	—	—	23,516	957,955
1931	13,073	485,463	379	18,178	32	588	—	—	13,484	504,229
1932	11,621	544,287	569	21,331	179	5,771	—	—	12,369	571,389
1933	9,066	399,594	265	3,029	448	17,906	—	—	9,779	420,529
1934	17,610	897,103	1,433	61,241	905	52,859	—	—	19,948	1,011,203
1935	21,461	774,513	660	34,410	185	5,804	—	—	22,306	814,727
1936	29,560	1,205,235	390	27,381	161	4,178	—	—	30,111	1,236,794
1937	54,322	2,428,764	582	57,824	506	17,615	—	—	55,410	2,504,203
1938	27,828	1,154,000	394	18,000	290	8,000	—	—	28,512	1,180,000
1939	14,552	504,000	402	9,000	183	10,000	—	—	15,137	523,000
1940	20,142	942,839	446	30,979	234	11,659	—	—	20,822	985,477
1941	19,757	554,892	405	16,148	350	18,448	—	—	20,512	589,488
1942	24,345	1,386,057	342	5,916	502	26,701	—	—	25,189	1,418,674

(*) The "year of Crop" is the year in which the tobacco is planted. Thus the crop of 1935 represents tobacco planted in 1935 and registered in 1936.

(†) The cultivation of heisheh is permitted in the Beersheba district only and is uncontrolled. Crops of heisheh are therefore not registered.

No records of plantation were taken for the year 1925 as plantation for that year had commenced before the promulgation of the Tobacco Ordinance in May 1925. The total crop, including tobacco, tombac and heisheh for 1925, was 678,179 kilos

Table 9 — Area in Dunums under Citrus Plantations and Age of Trees, 1922—42.

(NOTE:— Citrus trees are considered to become fruit-bearing in the fourth year)

(Subject to revision)

Year of Planting	Age in years																				Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
1922	29,000	Planted before or during 1922																				29,000
1923	500	29,000																				29,500
1924	500	500	29,000																			30,000
1925	500	500	500	29,000																		30,500
1926	8,000	500	500	500	29,000																	38,500
1927	17,500	8,000	500	500	500	29,000																56,000
1928	11,000	17,500	8,000	500	500	500	29,000															67,000
1929	20,000	11,000	17,500	8,000	500	500	500	29,000														87,000
1930	19,500	20,000	11,000	17,500	8,000	500	500	500	29,000													106,500
1931	15,000	19,500	20,000	11,000	17,500	8,000	500	500	500	29,000												121,500
1932	35,000	15,000	19,500	20,000	11,000	17,500	8,000	500	500	500	29,000											156,500
1933	43,500	35,000	15,000	19,500	20,000	11,000	17,500	8,000	500	500	500	29,000										200,000
1934	50,000	43,500	35,000	15,000	19,500	20,000	11,000	17,500	8,000	500	500	500	29,000									250,000
1935	28,000	50,000	43,500	35,000	15,000	19,500	20,000	11,000	17,500	8,000	500	500	500	29,000								278,000
1936	20,000	28,000	50,000	43,500	35,000	15,000	19,500	20,000	11,000	17,500	8,000	500	500	500	29,000							298,000
1937	1,500	20,000	28,000	50,000	43,500	35,000	15,000	19,500	20,000	11,000	17,500	8,000	500	500	500	29,000						299,500
1938	—	1,500	20,000	28,000	50,000	43,500	35,000	15,000	19,500	20,000	11,000	17,500	8,000	500	500	500	29,000					299,500
1939	—	—	1,500	20,000	28,000	50,000	43,500	35,000	15,000	19,500	20,000	11,000	17,500	8,000	500	500	500	29,000				299,500
1940	—	—	—	1,500	20,000	28,000	50,000	43,500	35,000	15,000	19,500	20,000	11,000	17,500	8,000	500	500	500	29,000			299,500
1941	—	—	—	—	1,500	20,000	28,000	50,000	43,500	35,000	15,000	19,500	20,000	11,000	17,500	8,000	500	500	500	29,000		299,500
1942	—	—	—	—	—	1,500	20,000	28,000	50,000	43,500	35,000	15,000	19,500	20,000	11,000	17,500	8,000	500	500	500	29,000*	299,500

(*) Of this area some 23,000 dunums had been uprooted by the end of 1942.

Table 10 — Occupations of Earners According to Type of Settlement, Settling Institution, Agricultural Zone, Type of Farming, Etc., 1941/42.

(Source: Department of Statistics of the Jewish Agency for Palestine).

	Total earners		Thereof in Agriculture															
			Total		Orange Grove Owners	Owners of mixed farms	Hired workers	Members of family helping in the farm work		Industry and Handicrafts	Building and Public Works	Transport	Finance and Investments	Commerce	Liberal and Religious Professions	Clerical (incl. special constabulary and recruits)	Service	Various
	No.	%	No.	% of Total (4) : (2)				House wives	Youth									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
(a) Total Earners	63,454	—	27,114	42.73	932	5,418	6,224	3,777	2,414	9,995	3,163	2,037	1,058	3,619	3,351	6,421	1,894	4,082
%	—	—	42.73	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.75	4.99	3.21	1.67	5.70	5.28	10.12	2.98	7.57
Total Earners in Individual Settlements	47,785	100.00	18,765	39.27	932	5,418	6,224	3,777	2,414	8,326	2,653	1,548	1,058	3,573	3,040	4,980	1,741	2,101
%	100.00	—	39.27	—	1.95	11.34	13.02	7.90	5.06	17.42	5.56	3.24	2.21	7.48	6.37	10.42	3.64	4.39
Total Earners in the Communal Settlements	15,669	—	8,349	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,669	510	489	—	46	311	1,441	153	2,701
%	100.00	—	53.28	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.65	3.26	3.12	—	0.29	1.98	9.20	0.98	17.24
(b) Earners in Individual Settlements by type of Settlement:																		
Villages	28,322	59.27	8,290	29.3	805	1,717	4,525	903	340	5,477	2,003	1,186	751	2,648	2,026	3,341	1,156	1,494
Workers' small holders Settlements	8,403	17.58	6,576	78.3	24	2,657	683	2,512	1,060	314	171	106	18	95	288	695	70	70
Other smallholders Settlements	4,805	10.06	2,758	57.4	89	971	767	697	234	454	214	112	50	244	208	400	216	149
Semi-urban Settlements	5,118	10.71	258	5.0	12	70	146	23	7	2,045	261	191	238	585	437	499	217	387
Schools & Training Farms ...	1,137	2.38	883	77.7	2	3	103	2	773	96	4	3	1	1	81	45	82	1
(c) Earners in individual Settlements by Settling Institutions:—																		
National Institutions	7,800	16.32	5,944	76.2	44	2,419	627	1,829	1,025	391	196	103	21	108	276	595	80	86
P.J.C.A. (Pal. Jewish Col. Association)	3,257	6.82	1,938	59.5	54	899	318	452	215	232	92	79	30	164	142	461	68	51
Other Settling Cos.	1,979	4.13	1,502	76.1	3	603	186	560	150	84	53	33	5	32	58	174	13	19
Private	34,755	72.73	9,381	27.0	831	1,497	5,093	936	1,024	7,619	2,312	1,333	1,002	3,269	2,564	3,750	1,580	1,945
(d) Thereof on the land of the Jewish National Fund	12,126	25.37	8,666	71.5	69	2,598	1,705	2,370	1,564	748	388	175	34	209	421	914	350	221

Table 10 — Occupations of Earners According to Type of Settlement, Settling Institution, Agricultural Zone, Type of Farming, Etc., 1941/42.—(Concld.).

	Total earners		Thereof in Agriculture							Industry and Handicrafts	Building and Public Works	Transport	Finance and Investments	Commerce	Liberal and Religious Professions	Clerical (incl. special constabulary and recruits)	Service	Various
			Total		Orange Grove Owners	Owners of mixed farms	Hired workers	Members of family helping in the farm work										
	No.	%	No.	% of Total (4): (2)				House wives	Youth									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
(e) Earners in Individual Settlements by Agricultural Zones:—																		
Shephala (Coastal Plain) ...	24,740	51.77	6,468	26.2	536	1,060	3,132	758	982	5,785	1,579	923	713	2,194	1,840	2,542	1,170	1,526
Southern Sharon	9,601	20.09	4,406	45.9	284	1,173	1,664	998	287	1,457	545	324	218	713	517	926	252	243
Emek Hefer	1,724	3.60	1,374	79.7	4	584	115	508	163	68	41	14	9	32	61	97	8	20
Northern Sharon & Shomron...	5,029	10.52	2,082	41.4	105	624	822	306	225	570	294	156	82	387	323	715	161	259
Haifa-Acre Plain and Plain of Esdraelon	4,245	8.89	2,691	63.4	2	1,095	314	655	625	361	156	95	34	191	210	343	121	43
Jesreel Valley, Beisan Plain and Jordan Valley	755	1.58	563	74.6	—	252	84	176	51	28	6	9	—	10	26	105	4	4
Lower & Upper Galilee	1,401	2.94	1,046	74.7	—	561	81	340	64	32	23	18	2	33	24	194	15	4
Hills of Judea	290	0.61	135	46.5	1	69	12	36	17	25	9	9	—	13	29	58	10	2
(f) Earners in Individual Settlements by type of Farming:-																		
Citrus Groves	1,944	4.07	1,051	54.1	793	14	184	43	17	144	92	56	74	141	100	205	41	40
Mixed Farming	11,350	23.75	10,022	88.0	10	5,191	386	3,442	993	245	87	85	21	99	106	577	66	42
Newly Established Farms ...	985	2.06	627	63.6	3	149	154	271	50	75	68	30	3	19	27	113	17	6
Workers' Auxiliary Farms ...	6,339	13.27	2,086	32.9	8	21	2,026	10	21	1,283	772	400	21	116	246	870	326	219
Owners of Plots, idle land, etc.	5,054	10.57	367	7.3	51	19	292	4	1	1,231	233	202	640	1,040	405	344	201	391
Residents not owing landed property	22,113	46.28	4,612	20.9	67	24	3,182	7	1,332	5,348	1,401	775	299	2,158	2,156	2,871	1,090	1,403
(g) Size of Area belonging to Farmers, Owners of Plots, etc.:-																		
Less than 9.9 dunums ...	10,726	22.45	3,565	33.2	113	659	2,275	409	109	1,936	925	505	444	910	514	1,062	464	401
10-19.9 dunums ...	4,160	8.70	3,107	74.7	218	1,142	348	1,118	281	169	115	94	42	105	92	350	46	40
20-49.9 dunums ...	3,352	7.01	2,661	79.4	356	1,133	152	846	174	108	62	52	39	88	78	198	30	36
50- ...	4,745	9.93	4,261	89.8	161	2,274	32	1,277	517	59	32	22	14	37	47	237	22	14
Residents in rented bldgs. ...	24,802	51.91	5,171	20.9	84	210	3,417	127	1,333	6,054	1,519	875	519	2,493	2,309	3,133	1,179	1,610

Table 11 — Summary According to Sub-districts and Agricultural Zone, 1941/42.

(Source: Department of Statistics of the Jewish Agency for Palestine).

	Population			No. of individual farms distributed by type of farming and size								No. of communal farms & workers' agric. groups	No. of workers' auxiliary farms	Total area of settlements in metric dunums	Area occupied or cultivated by farmers	Distribution of cultivated area in metric dunums					Livestock	
		No. of earners			Type of farming			Size in metric dunums									Fruit plantations		Crops			
	Total	Total	Thereof engaged in agriculture	Total	Citrus groves	Mixed intensive farms	Other	0—9.9	10—19.9	20—49.9	50+					Total	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Cattle No.	Poultry No.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
(f) Sub Districts:—																						
Acre	1,825	1,079	441	66	1	65	—	28	26	11	2	6	68	14,986	15,651	4,501	480	408	2,910	703	219	8,725
Beisan	5,118	2,737	1,598	101	—	101	—	—	—	—	101	17	15	80,761	89,481	81,080	35	3,376	68,375	9,294	1,943	35,440
Nazareth	6,027	3,151	2,073	376	8	364	4	22	16	12	326	12	175	118,869	100,146	93,363	2,157	1,998	86,544	2,664	2,781	39,426
Safad	2,793	1,586	802	146	—	146	—	—	1	1	144	9	22	69,137	64,552	47,398	1,096	956	41,785	3,561	870	12,041
Tiberias	5,705	3,107	1,923	235	16	212	7	8	27	35	165	22	29	118,773	99,376	76,387	1,684	4,676	61,729	8,248	1,895	34,822
Haifa	21,721	10,699	5,335	1,537	502	930	105	153	358	402	624	49	671	234,172	183,884	151,601	11,555	23,984	103,732	12,330	4,345	76,393
Tulkarm	11,794	6,079	3,397	1,917	811	921	185	103	910	742	102	13	470	80,563	65,118	57,112	176	27,875	21,543	7,518	1,814	95,279
Jaffa	52,442	22,460	6,507	2,645	1,564	904	177	741	949	720	235	20	1,712	94,804	80,615	67,782	315	43,235	16,671	7,561	3,273	139,490
Ramle	23,892	11,013	4,096	1,442	873	513	56	222	461	441	318	19	1,381	93,193	82,398	69,530	3,151	36,281	24,772	5,326	1,897	48,448
Gaza	1,526	818	572	271	82	174	15	2	33	171	65	1	89	16,510	14,770	13,758	—	4,305	6,129	3,324	732	13,167
Jerusalem	1,438	775	370	57	—	54	3	11	21	11	14	4	37	12,050	6,666	2,548	614	8	1,828	98	701	10,787
(g) Agricultural Zones:-																						
Shephala	62,180	27,179	7,664	2,752	1,643	946	163	532	897	853	470	26	2,271	152,851	127,345	108,213	3,290	59,269	34,403	11,251	4,525	91,003
Southern Sharon ...	23,206	10,862	5,186	2,631	1,398	1,020	213	511	1,109	768	243	21	1,342	109,072	87,524	75,960	352	45,375	22,725	7,508	2,077	153,987
Emek Hefer	4,268	2,329	1,772	892	289	546	57	85	347	453	7	6	39	23,147	28,032	24,009	—	7,052	11,987	4,970	1,114	51,414
Northern Sharon ...	11,970	5,377	2,298	927	493	380	54	103	305	318	201	18	596	96,738	60,481	50,186	827	20,271	24,583	4,555	1,351	32,097
Shomron	2,984	1,518	810	200	4	193	3	2	17	28	153	10	25	56,354	44,202	31,741	9,962	935	20,141	703	786	11,062
Haifa-Acre plain ...	5,481	3,122	1,494	183	1	178	4	31	42	21	89	19	94	32,937	43,126	37,469	87	1,666	30,475	5,291	1,240	24,038
Plain of Esdraelon	8,536	4,582	3,019	639	18	578	43	67	85	58	479	17	199	151,103	129,376	119,149	2,569	3,488	107,971	5,121	3,737	55,159
Jesreel valley ...	3,268	1,701	1,068	61	—	61	—	—	—	—	61	7	15	51,852	59,269	55,945	35	2,478	46,835	6,597	1,497	22,408
Beisan plain	1,723	943	489	40	—	40	—	—	—	—	40	9	—	28,671	29,739	24,675	—	885	21,177	2,613	439	12,368
Jordan valley	4,369	2,352	1,320	96	16	80	—	7	20	26	43	14	11	43,797	40,416	27,048	260	4,447	14,579	7,762	1,265	27,331
Lower Galilee	1,665	962	731	169	—	162	7	1	7	9	152	9	18	89,609	70,679	59,478	1,741	257	56,909	571	806	9,145
Upper Galilee	3,188	1,802	943	146	—	146	—	—	1	1	144	12	22	80,637	75,852	48,589	1,576	971	42,455	3,587	932	13,239
Hills of Judea	1,438	775	370	57	—	54	3	11	21	11	14	4	27	12,050	6,666	2,548	614	8	1,828	98	701	10,787

Table 11 — Summary According to Sub-districts and Agricultural Zones, 1941/42.—(Concld.)

	Population			No. of individual farms distributed by type of farming and size								No. of communal farms & workers' agric. groups	No. of workers' auxiliary farms	Total area of settlements in metric dunums	Area occupied or cultivated by farmers	Distribution of cultivated area in metric dunums					Livestock	
		No. of earners			Type of farming			Size in metric dunums									Fruit plantations		Crops			
	Total	Total	Thereof engaged in agriculture	Total	Citrus groves	Mixed intensive farms	Other	0—9.9	10—19.9	20—49.9	50+					Total	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Cattle No.	Poultry No.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	15	17	18	19	20	22	22	23
(h) Agricultural Zones in percentages:—																						
Shephala	46.32	42.84	28.28	31.30	42.60	21.58	29.53	39.41	32.03	33.51	22.42	15.12	48.64	16.46	15.87	16.27	15.47	40.29	7.89	18.56	22.11	17.70
Southern Sharon	17.28	17.12	19.12	29.92	36.25	23.27	38.59	37.85	39.60	30.17	11.59	12.21	28.74	11.74	10.90	11.42	1.66	30.85	5.21	12.38	10.15	29.95
Emek Hefer	3.18	3.67	6.35	10.15	7.49	12.45	10.33	6.30	12.39	17.79	0.34	3.49	0.83	2.49	3.49	3.61	—	4.79	2.75	8.20	5.44	10.00
Northern Sharon	8.91	8.47	8.48	10.54	12.78	8.67	9.78	7.63	10.89	12.49	9.59	10.47	12.77	10.41	7.53	7.55	3.89	13.78	5.63	7.51	6.60	6.24
Shomron	2.22	2.39	2.99	2.27	0.10	4.40	0.54	0.15	0.60	1.10	7.30	5.81	0.54	6.07	5.51	4.77	46.85	0.64	4.62	1.16	3.84	2.15
Haifa-Acre plain	4.08	4.92	5.51	2.08	0.03	4.06	0.72	2.30	1.50	0.82	4.25	11.05	2.01	3.55	5.37	5.64	0.17	1.18	6.99	8.73	6.06	4.68
Plain of Esdraelon ...	6.36	7.14	11.13	7.27	0.34	13.19	8.70	4.96	1.25	2.28	22.85	9.88	4.26	16.27	16.12	17.92	12.08	2.37	24.76	8.45	18.26	10.73
Jesreel valley	2.43	2.68	3.94	0.69	—	1.39	—	—	—	—	2.91	4.07	0.32	5.58	7.38	8.41	0.17	1.68	10.74	10.88	7.31	4.36
Beisan plain	1.28	1.49	1.80	0.46	—	0.91	—	—	—	—	1.91	5.23	—	3.09	3.70	3.71	—	0.60	4.86	4.31	2.14	2.41
Jordan valley	3.26	3.71	4.87	1.09	0.41	1.83	—	0.52	0.71	1.02	2.05	8.14	0.24	4.71	5.04	4.07	1.22	3.02	3.34	12.80	6.18	5.32
Lower Galilee	1.24	1.51	2.69	1.92	—	3.69	1.27	0.07	0.25	0.35	7.25	5.23	0.39	9.65	8.81	8.94	8.19	0.18	13.05	0.94	3.94	1.78
Upper Galilee	2.37	2.84	3.48	1.66	—	3.33	—	—	0.03	0.04	6.87	6.98	0.47	8.68	9.45	7.31	7.41	0.66	9.74	5.92	4.55	2.58
Hills of Judea	1.07	1.22	1.36	0.65	—	1.23	0.54	0.81	0.75	0.43	0.67	2.32	0.79	1.30	0.83	0.88	2.89	0.01	0.42	0.16	3.42	2.10

Table 12 — Summary According to Type of Settlement and Settling Institution, 1941/42.

(Source: Department of Statistics of the Jewish Agency for Palestine).

	Population			No. of individual farms distributed by type of farming and size								No. of communal farms	No. of workers, auxiliary farms	Total of settlements in metric dunums	Area occupied or cultivated by farmers	Distribution of cultivated area in metric dunums					Livestock	
		No. of earners			Type of farming			Size in metric dunums									Fruit plantations		Crops				
	Total	Total	Thereof engaged in agriculture	Total	Citrus groves	Mixed intensive farms	Other	0 -9.9	10—19.9	20—49.9	50+					Total	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Cattle No.	Poultry No.
1	2	3	4	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
a) Total	134,276	63,454	27,114	8,793	3,857	4,384	552	1,350	2,801	2,546	2,096	172	4,669	928,818	802,657	665,010	21,263	147,102	436,018	60,627	20,470	514,018
b) Type of Settlements	68,301	28,322	8,290	4,509	2,875	1,536	98	753	1,151	1,413	1,192	7	3,598	454,613	292,221	234,106	14,736	92,792	118,663	7,915	5,167	107,367
Villages	27,967	15,669	8,349	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	136	—	237,433	281,691	228,792	3,720	12,214	182,131	30,727	6,685	141,868
Communal settlements	24,805	13,208	9,334	3,704	464	2,786	454	475	1,464	954	811	25	1,055	203,686	202,679	177,723	2,307	21,112	133,479	20,825	7,508	258,688
Smallholder settlements	11,718	5,118	258	61	3	58	—	55	2	2	2	—	16	6,047	409	319	—	82	6	231	790	1,630
Semi-urban settlements	1,485	1,137	883	11	7	4	—	—	1	2	8	4	—	8,885	7,503	5,916	500	2,748	1,739	929	320	4,465
Schools, training farms	—	—	—	508	508	—	—	67	183	175	83	—	—	18,154	18,154	18,154	—	18,154	—	—	—	—
c) Type of settlements in percentages																						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Villages	50.9	44.6	30.6	51.3	74.5	35.0	17.7	55.8	41.1	55.5	56.9	4.1	77.1	48.9	36.4	35.2	69.3	63.1	27.2	13.1	25.2	20.9
Communal settlements	20.8	24.7	30.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	79.1	—	25.6	35.1	34.4	17.5	8.3	41.8	50.7	32.7	27.6
Smallholder settlements	18.5	20.8	34.4	42.1	12.0	63.6	82.3	35.2	52.2	37.5	38.7	14.5	22.6	21.9	25.2	26.7	10.8	14.3	30.6	34.3	36.7	50.3
Semi-urban settlements	8.7	8.1	0.9	0.7	0.1	1.3	—	4.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	—	0.4	3.8	0.3
Schools, training farms	1.1	1.8	3.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.4	2.3	—	1.0	0.9	0.9	2.4	1.9	0.4	1.5	1.6	0.9
	—	—	—	5.8	13.2	—	—	4.9	6.5	6.8	3.9	—	—	1.9	2.3	2.7	—	12.3	—	—	—	—
d) Settling institutions																						
National institutions ...	40,074	22,363	13,779	2,384	272	1,819	293	115	856	706	707	147	489	396,693	406,511	347,362	4,658	23,716	278,211	40,777	11,469	254,458
P.J.C.A. (Pal. Jewish Colonies Association)	8,619	4,176	2,326	874	182	675	17	43	92	202	537	10	125	236,090	175,196	137,433	12,192	10,123	109,941	5,177	2,716	37,794
Other settling compan.	3,778	2,075	1,585	628	20	507	101	105	324	139	60	2	160	15,923	16,260	16,844	—	3,507	7,642	5,695	1,355	63,515
Private	81,805	34,480	9,424	4,907	3,383	1,383	141	1,087	1,529	1,499	792	13	3,895	280,112	204,690	163,371	4,413	109,756	40,224	8,978	4,930	158,251
Thereof on the land of the Jewish Nat. Fund	48,067	27,735	15,963	3,204	496	2,281	427	324	1,325	816	739	138	1,408	357,150	399,660	344,079	4,273	28,804	266,146	44,856	12,276	299,627

Table 13 — Classification of Farms According

(Source: Department of Statistics of the Jewish

Zone	Total area in metric dunums		Thereof area operated by farmers	No. of farms			Distribution of individual				
	Total	%		Communal	Individual		-4.9 dunums	5-9.9	10-14.9	15-19.9	20-24.9
					No.	%					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TOTAL	948,500	100.0	776,980	135	8,026	100.0	390	836	1,290	1,229	785
%	—	—	—	—	100.0	—	4.8	10.4	16.1	15.3	9.8
Shephala (Gaza—Petah Tiqva)	156,800	16.5	123,428	20	2,660	33.1	185	345	540	328	252
Southern Sharon (Hadar—Nathanya)	98,500	10.4	70,498	18	2,156	26.9	163	278	504	447	244
Emek Hefer (Ein Haoved—Hibath Zion)	28,700	3.0	26,470	4	790	9.8	6	44	54	230	181
Northern Sharon (Hedera—Binyamina)	100,400	10.6	57,259	16	829	10.3	14	72	113	160	68
Shomron (Givath Ada—Haifa)	62,500	6.6	44,202	8	200	2.5	—	2	10	7	14
Haifa—Acre Plain	43,.00	4.6	43,126	15	183	2.3	5	26	21	21	3
Plain of Esdraelon	148,600	15.7	129,376	12	639	8.0	8	59	11	24	8
Jesreel Valley	59,600	6.3	59,269	6	61	0.8	—	—	—	—	—
Beisan Plain	29,700	3.1	29,739	8	40	0.5	—	—	—	—	—
Jordan Valley	42,200	4.5	40,416	12	96	1.2	1	6	11	9	5
Lower Galilee	85,000	9.0	70,679	2	169	2.1	—	1	6	1	7
Upper Galilee	84,000	8.8	75,852	10	146	1.8	—	—	1	—	—
Hills of Judea	8,700	0.9	6,666	4	57	0.7	8	3	19	2	3

Table 14 — Area under Fruit

(Source: Department of Statistics of the Jewish

Zone	No. of farms		Total area			Citrus				Bananas
	Individual	Communal	Total	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Total	Oranges	Grapefruit	Other	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
TOTAL	6,458	84	142,302	21,263	121,039	105,055	79,567	12,686	12,802	2,809
Undistributed	—	—	30,000	—	30,000	30,000	—	—	—	—
Shephala (Gaza—Petah Tiqva)	2,212	9	58,534	3,290	55,244	53,393	41,857	6,482	5,054	42
Southern Sharon (Hadar—Nathanya)	1,696	5	28,626	352	28,274	26,607	20,804	2,607	3,196	219
Emek Hefer (Ein Haoved—Hibath Zion)	686	4	5,485	—	5,485	4,488	2,982	142	1,364	111
Northern Sharon (Hedera—Binyamina)	718	3	17,848	827	17,021	16,154	13,123	1,540	1,491	5
Shomron (Givath Ada—Haifa)	192	4	10,877	9,962	915	870	590	100	180	14
Haifa—Acre Plain	152	9	1,661	37	1,624	259	25	92	142	23
Plain of Esdraelon	488	12	6,039	2,569	3,470	514	32	409	73	—
Jesreel Valley	60	6	2,512	35	2,477	915	5	181	729	—
Beisan Plain	—	8	885	—	885	97	2	69	26	134
Jordan Valley	58	11	4,707	260	4,447	1,386	126	811	449	2,261
Lower Galilee	75	—	1,995	1,741	254	181	17	116	48	—
Upper Galilee	91	10	2,511	1,576	935	191	4	137	50	—
Hills of Judea	30	3	622	614	8	—	—	—	—	—
Undistributed	—	—	30,000	—	30,000	30,000	—	—	—	—

to Size and Agricultural Branches, 1941/42.

Agency for Palestine).

farms according to size (in dunums)						No. of individual farms reporting existence of agricultural branches								
25-29.9	30-49	50-99	100-149	150-199	200+	Planta-tions	Field crops	Green forage	Vegeta-bles	Cattle	Poultry	Sheep	Bee-hives	Unspe-cified
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
650	866	814	493	258	415	6,458	3,476	2,074	3,090	2,840	3,893	921	121	55
8.1	10.8	10.1	6.2	3.2	5.2	80.5	43.3	25.9	38.5	35.4	48.5	11.5	1.5	0.7
175	381	298	69	47	40	2,212	660	400	588	621	791	254	23	16
106	253	105	35	9	12	1,696	767	421	818	514	1,077	352	30	23
258	11	4	1	1	—	686	496	411	473	321	489	108	26	1
86	132	80	60	10	34	718	289	199	288	258	335	111	13	7
4	10	24	54	33	42	192	142	16	27	111	127	18	—	—
3	15	75	9	4	1	152	115	125	121	115	145	14	6	1
6	44	82	227	103	67	488	537	257	415	440	496	21	6	5
—	—	43	18	—	—	60	61	61	60	60	60	—	—	—
—	—	37	3	—	—	—	40	38	36	37	24	—	—	—
10	11	10	7	3	23	58	64	44	68	52	51	16	—	—
—	2	28	2	7	115	75	160	75	112	149	148	5	4	1
—	1	24	3	36	81	91	129	27	82	122	105	22	13	—
2	6	4	5	5	—	30	16	—	2	40	45	—	—	1

Plantations, 1941/42 (in metric dunums).

Agency for Palestine).

Deciduous fruit							Grapes		Almonds	Olives	Sub-tropical		Various		Miscellaneous
Total	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Apples	Pears	Plums	Other	Unirrigated	Irrigated			Bearing fruit	Non bearing fruit	Unirrigated	Irrigated	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
8,078	2,126	5,952	3,661	823	1,497	2,157	13,379	5,020	945	5,229	114	44	297	1,184	148
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
647	—	647	257	53	119	218	2,171	726	587	567	37	3	2	323	36
668	—	668	349	87	129	103	274	553	2	39	1	3	53	167	40
414	—	414	195	52	81	86	—	405	1	5	1	4	—	26	30
503	—	503	197	34	133	139	355	290	340	120	2	—	7	66	6
265	249	16	51	9	40	165	8,697	—	1	1,014	—	—	1	15	—
739	34	705	452	79	54	154	52	493	2	18	—	2	—	68	5
3,057	958	2,099	1,503	415	680	459	1,233	611	7	490	—	—	23	81	23
271	—	271	57	17	2	195	—	972	—	206	—	—	—	146	2
57	—	57	2	31	10	14	—	242	—	144	—	28	—	182	1
87	—	87	1	1	—	85	—	495	—	374	50	—	—	54	—
49	—	49	29	12	8	—	47	24	—	1,673	—	—	20	—	1
1,106	670	436	566	33	179	328	906	209	2	500	23	4	118	48	4
215	215	—	2	—	2	211	244	—	3	79	—	—	73	8	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 15 — Area Under Crops, Forage and

(Source: Department of Statistics of the Jewish

Zone	No. of farms		Total area			Field				
						Total			Cereals	
	Individual	Communal	Total	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Total	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
TOTAL	3,476	129	496,251	435,828	60,423	378,952	375,847	3,105	203,818	384
Shephala (Gaza—Petah Tiqva)	660	18	45,603	34,391	11,212	31,171	30,191	980	15,519	87
Southern Sharon (Hadar—Nathanya)	767	17	30,099	22,659	7,440	21,892	21,397	495	6,938	10
Emek Hefer (Ein Haoved—Hibath Zion)	496	4	16,954	11,987	4,967	11,361	11,221	140	5,971	—
Northern Sharon (Hedera—Binyamina)	289	15	29,020	24,533	4,487	23,080	22,921	159	10,925	—
Shomron (Givath Ada—Haifa)	142	8	20,749	20,046	703	17,735	17,732	3	10,536	—
Haifa—Acre Plain	115	15	35,751	30,475	5,276	28,551	28,505	46	13,136	—
Plain of Esdraelon	537	12	113,088	107,971	5,117	96,647	96,558	89	47,601	—
Jesreel Valley	61	6	53,431	46,835	6,596	33,278	33,274	4	23,325	—
Beisan Plain	40	8	23,790	21,177	2,613	17,013	16,966	47	11,416	2
Jordan Valley	64	11	22,337	14,579	7,758	12,311	12,096	215	9,362	165
Lower Galilee	160	2	57,479	56,909	570	45,780	45,780	—	27,567	—
Upper Galilee	129	10	46,041	42,455	3,586	38,746	37,819	927	20,767	120
Hills of Judea	16	3	1,909	1,811	98	1,387	1,387	—	756	—

Table 16 — Live-Stock According to Sub-districts

(Source: Department of Statistics of the Jewish

	Thorough-bred cattle										Arab breed cattle		
	No. of farms		Total										
	Individual	Communal	No.	%	Cows	Heifers	Calves under 1 year	Calves over 1 year	Bulls	Bullocks	Cows, heifers, calves	Slaughter cattle	Sheep
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	14	14
TOTAL	3,757	128	25,371	100.0	14,893	3,553	4,463	1,894	358	210	1,929	1,075	19,120
SUB-DISTRICTS													
Gaza	173	3	945	3.7	546	133	185	66	9	6	4	—	268
Jaffa	829	11	4,695	18.5	3,393	458	583	147	81	33	260	180	170
Ramle	443	11	2,493	9.8	1,542	367	400	118	37	29	206	124	1,559
Tulkarm	747	9	2,470	9.7	1,354	380	491	200	31	14	180	52	537
Aere	21	6	188	0.8	111	17	44	13	3	—	40	3	2
Haifa	770	32	4,969	19.6	2,610	756	1,070	438	54	41	839	369	5,045
Nazareth	324	9	3,218	12.7	1,725	510	624	302	39	18	21	33	2,564
Beisan	93	16	2,123	8.4	1,203	338	350	185	30	17	158	165	3,795
Tiberias	187	17	2,139	8.4	1,114	343	399	233	30	20	160	55	3,109
Safad	94	10	879	3.5	436	128	169	114	18	14	60	85	2,066
Jerusalem	76	4	1,252	4.9	859	123	148	78	26	18	1	9	5
MARKETING CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES													
Hamashbir Hamerkazi	2,221	126	17,666	69.7	9,827	2,611	3,277	1,606	230	115	859	551	17,859
Jewish Farmers Co.	635	—	3,117	12.3	1,994	455	484	95	41	48	869	323	697
Aspaka Ltd.	424	1	2,470	9.7	1,798	197	339	74	47	15	39	21	17
Shuk Haklai	251	1	970	3.8	579	142	162	59	16	12	51	33	9
Unorganised	226	—	1,148	4.5	695	148	201	60	24	20	111	147	538

Vegetables, 1941/42 (in metric dunums).

Agency for Palestine).

CROPS													
Tuberoots		Legumes		Oil crops		Hay & forage		Green forage		Vegetables			Fallow land
Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Thereof potatoes	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
82,760	984	21,240	590	3,799	506	64,230	641	11,164	32,159	1,564	25,159	9,292	47,263
5,798	63	936	203	296	159	7,642	468	1,153	5,717	157	4,515	1,283	2,890
3,278	208	512	100	58	83	10,611	94	158	2,399	310	4,546	1,735	794
800	36	453	44	66	42	3,931	18	216	2,944	6	1,883	764	544
5,724	37	278	—	800	66	5,694	56	594	1,561	188	2,767	1,601	830
3,656	—	1,000	3	43	—	2,497	—	256	318	117	382	88	1,941
9,808	1	749	33	148	9	4,664	3	346	3,202	1	2,028	589	1,623
30,117	36	2,023	40	1,624	12	15,193	1	5,613	2,840	425	2,188	915	5,375
2,371	—	1,567	3	119	1	5,892	—	1,146	5,083	12	1,509	520	12,403
2,366	44	831	—	133	—	2,221	1	37	1,641	1	925	372	4,173
321	40	1,173	9	789	1	451	—	3	4,751	—	2,792	745	2,480
9,982	—	6,137	—	159	—	1,935	—	1,121	277	199	293	153	9,809
8,128	519	5,361	155	64	133	3,499	—	136	1,364	109	1,305	526	4,391
411	—	220	—	—	—	—	—	385	72	39	26	1	—

and Marketing Co-operative Societies as at September, 1942.

Agency for Palestine).

Goats			Working animals			Chickens							Geese and ducks	Turkeys	Bee-hives
						No. of farms		Laying hens							
Thoroughbred	Local breed	Kids	Horses	Mules	Donkeys and camels	Individual	Communal	No.	%	Young chickens	Pullets	Cocks			
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
5,851	4,923	1,681	2,152	2,534	2,322	7,472	132	653,961	100.0	175,253	59,207	15,545	50,832	23,427	14,769
75	63	32	100	67	26	222	3	19,331	3.0	1,279	309	274	668	990	244
2,365	769	460	372	150	666	2,689	9	193,948	29.7	48,817	30,362	3,505	11,382	7,029	2,934
680	458	205	109	205	327	1,151	12	66,558	10.2	19,947	6,639	1,314	9,890	1,256	1,786
662	217	214	200	162	694	1,269	11	143,300	21.9	18,022	9,409	1,655	12,913	7,557	2,505
61	456	—	19	45	41	58	5	11,355	1.7	2,225	1,805	222	103	144	368
1,409	1,321	520	572	751	417	1,247	32	99,715	15.2	26,164	7,436	2,927	11,216	3,045	3,542
45	384	36	368	321	69	364	10	48,423	7.4	16,832	1,607	1,971	1,471	723	368
218	399	—	193	210	26	78	17	29,529	4.5	15,854	—	1,293	1,485	1,470	1,234
188	411	—	82	388	44	219	19	24,900	3.8	11,734	1,100	1,738	1,250	1,039	433
127	435	206	110	215	71	90	10	6,957	1.1	10,082	293	357	418	166	1,095
21	11	8	27	20	31	85	4	9,915	1.5	4,297	247	289	36	8	320
3,747	3,348	1,048	1,418	1,966	1,224	3,993	130	400,880	61.3	102,998	16,903	10,159	33,557	14,127	11,494
1,007	847	363	279	341	531	1,652	—	47,442	7.3	27,911	8,706	1,532	5,823	2,639	925
573	201	110	161	80	248	878	1	138,251	21.1	41,875	13,814	2,900	5,920	3,145	822
408	129	44	100	16	200	590	1	57,602	8.8	15,574	17,520	524	4,618	2,575	610
116	398	116	194	131	119	359	—	9,786	1.5	6,895	2,264	390	914	941	918

Table 17 — Development of Jewish Agricultural Settlements in Certain Years from 1882—1942.

(Source: Department of Statistics of the Jewish Agency for Palestine).

	1882		1890		1900		1914		1922		1927		1931		1936		1942	
	Settlements No.	Population	Settlements No.	Population	Settlements No.	Population	Settlements No.	Population	Settlements No.	Population	Settlements No.	Population	Settlements No.	Population	Settlements No.	Population	Settlements No.	Population
Total Jewish Population ...	—	24,000	—	47,000	—	50,000	—	85,000	—	83,790	—	150,000	—	174,610	—	404,000	269	517,000
Towns*	—	23,520	—	44,040	—	44,790	—	73,010	6	68,622	6	119,671	6	134,083	6	305,442	6	340,000
Urban Settlements	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	11		22	45,486
Rural*	6	480	14	2,960	22	5,210	44	11,990	72	15,168	102	30,329	116	40,527	179	98,558	241	113,014
Enlisted in Military Forces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,500
DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL SETTLEMENTS:																		
Coastal Plain (South of Tel Aviv)	3	180	7	1,219	7	1,676	13	3,070	13	4,665	14	6,456	20	8,306	27	20,853	46	45,030
Coastal Plain (North of Tel Aviv to Petah Tiqva) ...	1	100	1	506	1	833	2	3,500	5	3,633	10	8,515	11	10,863	18	28,288		
Coastal Plain (Southern Sharon: Hadar — Nathanya)	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	120	3	114	8	1,858	13	5,406	31	20,279	38	19,235
Coastal Plain (Emek Hefer: Avihail — Hibbath Zion)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	30	16	2,278	19	4,268
Coastal Plain (Northern Sharon: Hadera — Binyamina)	—	—	—	—	1	132	2	350	4	955	5	2,004	7	3,471	12	8,176	13	11,442
Shomron (Zikhron Yaakov block)	1	100	3	570	3	1,115	4	1,230	6	1,560	6	1,974	5	2,070	5	1,710	13	3,081
Haifa — Acre Plain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	582	2	532	7	2,301	12	4,781
Plain of Esdraelon (Haifa — Merhavya)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	100	6	619	21	3,581	21	3,610	24	6,195	24	8,710
Valley of Jesreel (Ein Harod Compound)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	652	6	1,520	6	1,632	7	2,682	10	3,364
Beisan Valley	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	120	11	1,904
Jordan Valley	—	—	—	—	1	86	6	310	9	522	10	836	10	1,566	10	2,156	15	4,369
Lower Galilee ... ...)	—	—	—	—	1	25	6	910	8	1,050	6	1,221	6	1,151	6	979	12	1,750
Upper Galilee	1	100	3	665	6	1,240	6	1,310	8	1,091	8	1,216	8	1,185	6	1,432	19	3,642
Hills of Judea	—	—	—	—	2	103	2	190	4	307	5	566	6	705	9	1,114	9	1,438
Negev	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(*) Includes about 1% of Jews residing in Arab farms and villages.

Table 18 — Production and Sale of Milk and Eggs Produced on Jewish Farms in Palestine During 1938—1943.

(Source: Economic Research Institute of the Jewish Agency for Palestine).

	MILK						EGGS					
	Average number of milch cows	Total production of milk in litres	Total sale of milk in litres	Percentage distribution of production: Sale	Retained for breeding	Retained for domestic consumption	Average number of laying hens	Total production of eggs in numbers	Total sale of eggs in numbers	Percentage distribution of production: Sale	Retained for hatching	Retained for domestic consumption
Yearly totals 1938 ...	8,400	32,605,000	25,997,000	79.7	3.2	17.1	336,400	48,337,000	35,187,000	72.8	3.3	23.9
1939 ...	8,810	35,061,000	27,430,000	78.2	3.6	18.2	405,500	58,816,000	42,393,000	72.1	3.1	24.8
1940 ...	9,250	37,008,000	28,636,000	77.4	4.4	18.2	452,100	63,055,000	45,021,000	71.4	3.0	25.6
1941 ...	10,070	41,364,000	32,743,000	79.2	4.7	16.1	425,700	58,792,000	42,157,000	71.7	3.1	25.2
1942 ...	12,650	49,429,000	38,977,000	78.9	4.5	16.6	495,000	59,991,000	42,286,000	70.4	3.2	26.4
First half ... 1943 ...	15,350	29,091,000	22,425,000	77.1	5.3	17.6	510,200	36,086,000	21,623,000	59.9	5.6	34.5
Monthly totals												
1942: July	13,050	4,804,000	3,407,000	79.2	4.1	16.7	502,600	4,804,000	3,359,000	69.9	—	30.1
August	13,290	4,159,000	3,259,000	78.4	4.2	17.4	539,900	4,506,000	3,046,000	67.6	—	32.4
September	13,310	3,973,000	3,088,000	77.7	4.1	18.2	523,900	3,669,000	2,386,000	65.0	—	35.0
October	13,440	4,024,000	3,113,000	77.4	4.4	18.2	520,900	3,321,000	1,943,000	58.5	4.4	37.1
November	13,420	3,984,000	3,066,000	77.0	4.8	18.2	517,000	4,455,000	2,859,000	64.2	7.4	28.4
December	13,920	4,270,000	3,285,000	76.9	4.9	18.2	538,300	5,342,000	3,486,000	65.3	9.4	25.3
1943: January	14,740	4,533,000	3,490,000	77.0	5.3	17.7	528,700	6,234,000	3,782,000	60.7	7.9	31.4
February	14,890	4,487,000	3,464,000	77.2	5.6	17.2	514,000	6,205,000	3,816,000	61.5	8.1	30.4
March	15,100	4,960,000	3,869,000	78.0	5.4	16.6	500,100	6,527,000	3,934,000	60.3	7.8	31.9
April	15,310	5,076,000	3,939,000	77.6	5.3	17.1	493,800	5,703,000	3,043,000	53.4	6.2	40.4
May	15,880	5,110,000	3,945,000	77.2	4.9	17.9	504,500	5,887,000	3,651,000	62.0	1.9	36.1
June	16,150	4,924,000	3,745,000	76.0	5.4	18.6	520,200	5,530,000	3,396,000	61.4	1.0	37.6

Table 19 — Production and Sale of Milk and Eggs by Districts, 1941.

DISTRICT	PRODUCTION AND SALE OF MILK						PRODUCTION AND SALE OF EGGS					
	Average number of milch cows	Total production of milk in litres	Total sale of milk in litres	Percen. distribution of production: Sale	Retained for breeding	Retained for domestic consump.	Average number of laying hens	Total production of eggs in numbers	Total sale of eggs in numbers	Percen. distribution of production: Sale	Retained for hatching	Retained for domestic consump.
Haifa—Acre Bay and Plain of Esdraelon	2,940	12,058,309	8,864,941	73.5	6.2	20.3	95,109	13,360,950	8,053,855	60.3	4.1	35.6
Judea (South and North of Tel Aviv) ...	1,851	7,595,554	6,136,458	80.8	3.2	16.0	64,253	9,066,628	6,619,000	73.0	3.4	23.6
Sharon (Parts of Jaffa & Tulkarm Sub-districts	951	3,858,809	3,125,253	81.0	3.7	15.3	140,342	18,651,481	15,537,447	83.3	2.8	13.9
Galilee and Jordan Valley	1,314	4,735,630	3,183,501	76.2	6.2	26.6	25,572	4,955,145	2,385,678	48.1	3.1	48.8
Shomron and Emek Hefer (Parts of Haifa & Tulkarm Sub-districts)	1,040	3,957,686	3,051,710	77.1	4.6	18.3	62,614	8,751,100	6,716,999	76.8	2.0	21.2
Judea (Jerusalem District)	351	1,734,648	1,539,335	88.7	5.1	6.2	6,566	1,011,846	673,791	66.6	3.0	30.4
TOTAL VILLAGE DISTRICTS	8,447	33,940,636	25,901,198	76.3	5.3	18.4	404,456	55,797,150	39,986,770	71.7	3.1	25.2
Towns and surroundings	1,620	7,423,753	6,841,778	92.2	1.9	5.9	21,228	2,995,105	2,170,333	72.5	3.1	24.4
TOTAL	10,067	41,364,389	32,742,976	79.2	4.7	16.1	425,684	58,792,255	42,157,103	71.7	3.1	25.2

III. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

Table 20 — Enumeration of Livestock, 1920—1930, 1932, 1934 and 1937.

Year	Horses	Mules	Donkeys	Camels	Cattle	Buffaloes	Sheep	Goats	Total	Poultry
1920				8,899		615	262,558	271,733	543,805	
1921				12,753		1,007	231,622	418,882	664,264	
1922				19,225		1,217	261,974	483,357	765,773	
1923				16,344		1,188	270,593	496,160	784,285	
1924				23,398		1,238	296,906	514,552	836,094	
1925				25,572		4,477	289,772	536,995	856,816	
1926				27,319		4,161	290,854	571,289	893,623	
1927				22,683		596	240,442	382,307	646,028	
1928				27,861		600	226,661	367,730	622,852	
1929				39,532		418	243,160	372,896	656,006	
1930	13,825	5,304	76,858	25,341	146,397	5,247	252,773	440,132	965,877	1,161,576
1932	14,100	5,599	74,177	32,317	159,599	7,402	247,669	380,608	921,471	1,172,047
1934	16,355	7,481	75,784	32,033	130,804	4,540	188,267	380,511	835,775	1,510,518
1935	No Enumeration									
1936										
1937	20,053	8,989	92,205	28,085	169,145	6,064	209,422	361,424	895,387	2,660,092
1938	No Enumeration									
1939										
1940										
1941										
1942										

Table 21 — Enumeration of Livestock by Sub-districts. 1937.

(Based on Returns rendered by Mukhtars in July, 1937).

Sub-District	Horses	Mules	Donkeys	Camels	Cattle	Buffaloes	Sheep	Goats	Total (Excluding Poultry)	Poultry
Palestine	20,053	8,989	92,205	28,085	169,145	6,064	209,422	361,424	895,387	2,660,092
Jerusalem-Bethlehem-Jericho	425	1,131	4,099	568	5,808	78	7,841	22,020	41,970	107,155
Ramallah	147	725	2,688	101	2,777	74	3,552	14,362	24,426	78,822
Hebron	249	283	6,287	2,706	12,125	127	29,929	62,159	113,865	155,311
Jaffa-Ramle	2,264	3,155	8,107	2,515	19,056	203	12,480	15,928	63,708	570,193
Gaza	707	621	10,266	4,153	11,874	5	13,716	3,654	44,996	277,891
Beersheba	2,484	7	18,902	11,476	6,048	—	42,435	22,048	103,400	131,022
Haifa	2,907	707	6,572	1,782	18,320	113	12,365	36,799	79,565	245,828
Nablus	994	328	6,765	674	13,408	7	16,452	43,159	81,787	156,708
Tulkarm	1,930	358	4,826	1,122	8,354	56	9,011	8,368	34,025	258,511
Jenin	1,505	169	5,302	697	13,956	1	9,101	22,945	53,676	148,575
Nazareth	1,078	343	3,587	271	9,161	—	9,527	14,881	38,848	151,708
Acre	1,186	191	6,235	1,099	12,002	3	3,963	43,385	68,064	127,106
Safad	1,869	389	4,546	615	19,181	5,375	15,672	28,895	76,542	105,841
Tiberias	917	371	2,356	164	8,125	5	7,778	9,847	29,563	78,950
Beisan	1,391	211	1,667	142	8,950	17	15,600	12,974	40,952	66,471
Palestine 1930	13,825	5,304	76,858	25,341	146,397	5,247	252,773	440,132	965,877	1,161,576
Palestine 1932	14,100	5,599	74,177	32,317	159,599	7,402	247,669	380,608	921,471	1,172,047
Palestine 1934	16,355	7,481	75,784	32,033	130,804	4,540	188,267	380,511	835,775	1,510,518

Table 22 — Summary by Kind of Animals, 1934 and 1937.

Kind of Animal	1934		1937		Kind of Animal	1934		1937	
	Number	Total	Number	Total		Number	Total	Number	Total
Horses, Mules, Donkeys & Camels		131,653		149,332	Cattle & Buffaloes		135,344		175,209
					Cattle		130,804		169,145
					Bulls castrated	29,416		29,756	
Horses		16,355		20,059	Bulls uncastrated	7,172		7,044	
					Cows and heifers	63,886		97,375	
Colts	756		1,220		Calves, under 1 year:				
Fillies	1,047		1,544		male	12,948		17,205	
Stallions	5,185		5,587		female	17,382		17,765	
Mares	8,489		10,282						
Geldings	878		1,420		Buffaloes		4,540		6,064
					Male	1,175		1,286	
					Female	2,422		2,172	
					Calves, under 1 year:				
					male	396		1,072	
Mules		7,481		8,989	female	547		1,534	
Foals under 1 year	286		380		Sheep and Goats		568,778		570,846
Mules	7,195		8,609						
					Sheep		188,267		209,422
					Male castrated	561		2,220	
					Male uncastrated	9,022		17,557	
					Female	147,652		158,061	
Donkeys		75,784		92,205	Lambs under 1 year	31,032		31,584	
					Goats		380,511		361,424
Foals, under 1 year:									
male	4,721		6,969		Male castrated	3,760		6,132	
female	8,000		10,840		Male uncastrated	13,710		17,906	
Stallions	25,078		29,164		Female	304,513		283,278	
Mares	36,946		43,530		Kids under 1 year	58,528		54,108	
Geldings	1,039		1,693						
					Poultry		1,510,518		2,660,092
					Fowls (cocks, hens and chickens)	1,372,718		2,455,949	
Camels		32,033		28,085					
					Ducks	6,240		12,155	
Foals	1,895		22,369		Geese	3,377		6,034	
Male	24,998		3,951		Turkeys	4,928		6,382	
Female	5,140		1,765		Pigeons	123,255		179,572	

Table 23 — Animals Slaughtered in Local Authorities' Areas, 1933—1942.

Year	Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Camels	Pigs	Total
1933	51,837	157,206	89,278	962	904	300,187
1934	56,166	197,756	101,827	921	689	357,359
1935	51,507	212,674	94,596	882	678	360,337
1936	44,306	136,218	48,159	322	878	229,883
1937	53,590	219,929	100,338	461	862	375,180
1938	55,044	184,425	67,251	424	612	307,756
1939	65,497	196,410	89,780	1,262	757	353,706
1940	76,553	241,356	125,402	1,717	1,042	446,070
1941	102,436	256,659	110,687	3,731	2,117	475,630
1942	65,036	141,505	54,664	11,167	3,518	257,890

IV. FORESTRY.

Table 24 — Forest Reserves Gazetted During the Period 1925—26 to 1942—43.

District and Sub-District	Forest Reserves Gazetted during 1925/26 to 1940/41		Forest Reserves Gazetted during 1941/42		Forest Reserves Gazetted during 1942/43		Total as at 31st March, 1943	
	Number of reserves	Approximate area in dunums	Number of reserves	Approximate area in dunums	Number of reserves	Approximate area in dunums	Number of reserves	Approximate area in dunums
NORTHERN DISTRICT								
Haifa	82	135,415	2	1,759	—	—	83	124,721*
Acre	13	77,904	—	—	8	22,169	21	100,073
Nazareth	37	85,520	—	—	1	78	38	85,551*
Tiberias	26	18,232	—	—	—	—	26	18,231*
Nablus	10	82,361	—	—	—	—	10	82,361
Jenin	23	229,000	1	522	—	—	24	229,522
Tulkarm	15	11,194	—	—	—	—	13	9,130*
Safad	4	6,664	—	—	13	33,761	17	40,425
Beisan	1	1,072	—	—	—	—	1	1,072
TOTAL	211	647,362	3	2,281	22	56,008	233	691,086
SOUTHERN DISTRICT								
Jerusalem	9	9,384	—	—	—	—	9	9,384
Bethlehem	3	3,947	—	—	—	—	3	3,947
Ramallah	3	1,300	—	—	—	—	3	1,300
Jericho	1	3,500	—	—	—	—	1	3,500
Ramle	19	13,592	—	—	—	—	18	12,686*
Hebron	52	36,960	—	—	—	—	50	36,610*
Gaza	3	32,224	1	668	—	—	4	32,892
TOTAL	90	100,907	1	668	—	—	88	100,319
GRAND TOTAL	301	748,269	4	2,949	22	56,008	321	791,405**

(*) Six Forest Reserves consisting of 3,549 dunums have been cancelled and three have been reduced by 11,759 dunums. (**) Estimated Areas as gazetted.

Table 25 — Private Afforestation up to 31st March, 1943.

Sub-District	Total Private Forests as at 31st March, 1943		ESTABLISHED					
			1940/41		1941/42		1942/43	
	Number of Plantations	Area in Dunums	Number of Plantations	Area in Dunums	Number of Plantations	Area in Dunums	Number of Plantations	Area in Dunums
Jerusalem	26	1,956	3	223	3	320	2	154
Jaffa—Tel-Aviv	196	3,835	7	24	—	—	4	13
Gaza	19	123	3	28	—	—	7	71
Haifa	152	4,341	20	234	20	500	6	15
Acre	75	1,287	6	470	13	326	1	56
Nazareth—Beisan	182	4,154	7	494	9	200	—	—
Safad	112	1,062	1	10	5	41	1	30
Nablus	3	22	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jenin	46	619	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zichron-Ya'aqov—Hadera	224	7,417	26	104	16	76	14	32
Tiberias	21	172	—	—	11	126	10	46
Nathanya	14	32	—	—	—	—	14	32
TOTAL	1,070	25,020	73	1,587	77	1,589	59	449

N.B. No record of plantations felled has been obtained.

V. FISHERIES.

Table 26 — Catch of Fish, 1921—1942/43.

Year	Zib			Acre			Haifa			Tantura			Total North Coast		Jaffa			Jura			Gaza			Total South Coast		Lake Hula			Lake Tiberias			Fish Ponds			Grand Total	
	Tons	LP.	Price per kilo, mils	Tons	LP.	Price per kilo, mils	Tons	LP.	Price per kilo, mils	Tons	LP.	Price per kilo, mils	Tons	LP.	Tons	LP.	Price per kilo, mils	Tons	LP.	Price per kilo, mils	Tons	LP.	Price per kilo, mils	Tons	LP.	Tons	LP.	Price per kilo, mils	Tons	LP.	Price per kilo, mils	Tons	LP.	Price per kilo, mils	Tons	LP.
1921							51*	5,500	100						140	7,277	52				18	1,221	68													
1922							131	16,725	127						147	13,670	93				18	1,255	69													
1923							126	13,459	107						41†	3,526	86				5‡	475	88													
1924							226	17,494	69																											
1925				44	3,033	70	128	10,383	81																											
1925/26				42	2,292	55	133	8,242	62																											
1927/28	20	1,396	70	48	3,269	68	182	12,048	66	6	398	66	256	17,111	143	9,444	66	47	2,263	48	42	1,960	46	232	13,667									488	30,778
1928/29	14	915	65	48	2,729	63	342	16,041	47	16	951	59	415	20,636	198	11,241	56	65	3,793	58	54	3,104	57	317	18,138									732	38,774
1929/30	19	1,146	60	47	3,227	68	424	18,869	45	21	1,130	54	511	24,372	306	15,325	50	74	3,409	46	60	2,996	50	440	21,730									951	46,102
1930/31	ABOLITION OF FISHERIES SERVICE—NO RECORD AVAILABLE																																		
1931/32																																			
1933/34	31	1,590	51	61	3,486	57	422	17,329	41	24	1,382	59	538	23,787	362	13,504	40	137	4,295	31	56	2,137	38	555	19,936									1,093	43,723
1934/35	33	1,124	35	65	3,267	50	502	17,585	35	19	1,109	58	619	23,035	585	19,528	40	87	3,218	37	39	1,540	40	711	24,286	38	587	16	174	3,424	20				1,542	51,332
1935/36	32	1,105	35	79	3,686	46	651	19,203	29	16	920	57	778	24,914	670	23,028	43	100	3,941	39	92	3,321	36	862	30,290	91	2,016	22	247	6,687	27				1,978	63,907
1936/37	11	437	41	45	2,085	46	631	14,168	40	16	733	46	703	17,423	486	14,667	38	63	2,066	33	32	1,249	37	583	17,983	66	1,783	27	252	7,699	30				1,604	44,837
1937/38	7	364	53	53	2,555	48	439	15,532	35	14	755	53	513	19,206	705	26,318	37	116	4,175	36	62	2,358	38	883	32,851	53	838	16	250	6,726	27				1,699	59,621
1938/39	7	327	47	60	3,115	52	536	16,186	33	15	671	45	618	20,299	406	17,426	43	215	5,493	26	145	4,200	29	766	27,119	32	592	19	262	6,816	26				1,678	54,826
1939/40	11	616	56	66	3,852	58	463	16,586	36	13	775	60	553	21,829	493	19,422	39	204	6,547	32	123	4,808	39	820	30,777	53	1,469	28	311	7,033	28				1,787	61,108
1940/41	13	817	62	69	3,982	58	345	16,693	48	29	1,784	61	456	23,276	550	19,496	39	332	8,393	25	157	6,159	39	1,039	34,048	94	3,405	36	344	8,922	26				1,933	69,651
1941/42	14	1,242	90	51	4,515	89	308	26,679	87	101	9,098	90	474	41,534	409	33,284	81	195	15,675	80	142	11,520	81	746	60,479	67	3,839	57	411	22,141	54	76	18,269	175	1,774	141,262
1942/43	15	3,030	202	80	6,790	226	408	71,840	176	48	9,010	188	501	90,670	578	119,190	208	465	73,510	158	323	51,470	159	1,361	244,170	45	7,450	166	419	34,910	83	205	64,590	317	2,531	441,790

(*) Exclusive of January and April, 1921. (†) 6 months—January to June. (‡) 5 months—January to March and May to June.

Table 27 — Detail of Fish Landed, 1938/39—1942/43.

NAME OF FISH		1938/39		1939/40		1940/41		1941/42		1942/43	
LOCAL NAME	ENGLISH NAME	Total Kilos	Value £P.	Total Kilos	Value £P.	Total Kilos	Value £P.	Total Kilos	Value £P.	Total Kilos	Value £P.
Ajaj	Golden Bream	81	6	24	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asfoor	Sea Bream	337	20	310	16	—	—	1,790	37	4,027	1,043
Atut	Blue Fish	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	10	84	15
Arras	—	2,117	56	1,947	54	4,894	95	4,098	151	4,071	465
Balbut*	Cat Fish	4,434	101	10,465	238	16,354	635	16,748	803	10,898	796
Balfida	Half Beak	2,374	102	978	47	954	65	1,812	200	—	—
Balamida	Bonito	9,088	340	4,539	123	4,201	162	5,013	462	8,189	1,436
Buri	Grey Mullet	78,192	4,427	89,774	5,298	86,079	5,778	90,583	9,265	73,870	17,582
Bursh	Skate	14,103	113	2,666	26	7,479	80	26,524	1,004	43,115	4,442
Carp	Carp	—	—	—	—	—	—	75,385	13,234	206,217	54,859
Dawaqir	Sea Perch	62,440	3,349	36,358	1,998	29,323	2,111	25,226	2,553	16,647	4,329
Farriden	Sea Bream	21,388	1,721	27,533	2,130	34,263	2,748	21,855	2,975	21,856	6,627
Ghubbus	Sea Bream, Bogue	10,048	732	18,578	480	9,798	319	11,152	531	14,749	1,453
Ghumbar	Skip Jack	50,822	2,678	55,429	3,607	53,193	3,722	43,230	5,492	32,361	8,895
Haffafi*	—	6,537	162	8,632	228	10,252	353	14,199	885	4,713	738
Intiyas	Yellow Tail	5,573	319	5,213	349	1,388	97	2,231	216	2,422	656
Isfirna	Large Barracuda	7,313	434	11,704	662	3,163	224	2,224	303	4,149	842
Jarbiden	Red Bream	50,105	1,964	51,484	1,935	22,015	1,062	28,034	2,310	70,321	14,350
Kalb el Bahi	Dog Fish	31,171	345	45,575	628	55,179	1,347	55,818	3,317	61,375	10,229
Kersin*	Barble	60,941	3,147	65,092	2,762	77,275	3,546	81,705	7,007	61,462	13,898
Luqquz	Sea Perch	54,729	3,265	106,614	6,437	97,908	5,999	54,422	6,510	58,199	17,532
Mallita	Small Barracuda	9,165	445	18,689	714	18,411	931	23,231	1,854	36,463	9,118
Mannurin	Sea Bream	2,346	103	3,319	175	2,280	134	1,616	149	1,222	252
Marmur	Sea Bream	22,742	825	20,941	771	23,877	1,114	31,542	2,307	32,718	5,047
Musqar	Maiqre	137,628	8,013	128,970	8,624	118,137	8,663	81,514	10,538	121,994	37,532
Musht Addadi*	St. Peter's Fish	825	28	1,545	47	2,865	99	1,908	107	175	31
Musht Abyad*	St. Peter's Fish	38,040	1,730	61,116	2,329	48,418	2,420	45,615	4,547	24,295	6,087
Musht Kalb*	Cichlid	5,151	78	1,266	49	2,280	91	1,171	123	492	110
Musht Lubbad*	St. Peter's Fish	2,520	78	1,604	49	2,835	117	4,607	353	144	33
Musht Marmur*	St. Peter's Fish	10,886	229	4,008	107	10,107	307	5,872	336	597	96
Musht 'Uqqar*	St. Peter's Fish	15,516	289	32,297	885	50,562	1,852	34,624	1,794	20,755	3,810
Qishra*	Barble	36,721	1,178	26,080	1,135	28,684	1,436	18,743	1,325	16,771	3,925
'Uqqar	—	5,175	224	6,687	283	4,415	263	2,466	167	8,159	1,418
Samak Musa	Sole	2,040	175	2,207	156	1,667	98	2,380	410	4,830	1,943
Sarghus	Sea Bream	33,213	1,853	44,060	2,675	32,199	2,055	35,241	3,359	31,694	8,299
Sardina	Sardine Pilchard	494,543	8,202	436,962	6,799	696,969	12,852	468,329	31,893	895,387	119,340
Sardina (Fresh waters)*	Bleak	111,573	378	162,092	673	187,266	1,464	251,888	8,633	321,065	12,368
Saqqaya	Hake	10,923	251	16,650	572	7,605	315	9,122	905	31,708	8,804
Skumbli	Mackerel	5,840	183	10,487	223	4,295	203	—	—	—	—
Sulbi	Sea Bream	2,631	141	1,749	85	3,609	209	524	48	111	25
Sultan Ibrahim	Red Mullets	188,107	5,823	164,294	6,151	107,012	4,942	124,760	11,163	210,807	43,426
Tarakbun	Horse Mackerel	2,561	116	4,365	221	10,548	392	8,926	830	3,397	1,209
Turghullus	—	5,973	230	7,943	372	4,216	236	14,228	1,550	19,851	3,655
Fish Mixed†	—	61,92)	973	46,688	993	51,210	1,115	43,555	1,606	49,865	5,074
	TOTAL	1,677,835	54,826	1,736,934	61,108	1,933,185	69,651	1,774,061	141,262	2,531,225	441,790

(*) Fresh water fish (†) Includes Fish mixed from fresh water.

VI. CONSTRUCTION.

Table 28 — Building Activity in Palestine, 1934-42.

Municipal Area	(a) Number of Permits issued								
	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Jerusalem	1,203	1,293	1,223	1,270	582	520	496	548	248
Jaffa	748	517	158	237	173	93	156	148	90
Tel Aviv	2,113	2,078	1,400	1,209	863	495	333	150	121
Haifa	1,453	1,611	1,557	1,568	1,002	584	409	286	215
Ramallah	43	65	30	90	60	62	64	32	19
Rishon le Tsiyon	140	171	57	67	27	34	42	43	20
Rehovot	221	178	87	103	44	72	50	23	2
Petah Tiqva	314	305	114	152	57	64	31	17	18
Ramle	60	93	28	112	37	43	54	38	2
Ramat Gan	150	113	58	32	14	63	53	139	129
Lydda	95	117	54	64	36	29	68	17	8
Bethlehem	47	119	26	30	19	79	50	27	27
Beit Jala	56	64	17	27	13	5	33	18	7
Beersheba	33	58	49	50	27	55	56	94	55
Hebron	99	119	60	180	97	47	89	107	31
Gaza	337	372	187	221	157	310	120	141	80
Majdal	179	246	154	215	196	153	81	177	166
Khan Yunis	—	65	65	82	35	61	32	13	21
Nazareth	105	150	163	149	64	40	83	43	83
Tiberias	146	149	108	105	51	64	54	26	24
Safad	62	98	52	78	32	35	42	41	14
Nablus	203	185	130	350	272	300	244	220	75
Acre	187	184	72	32	11	6	21	1	3
Tulkarm	101	205	64	67	30	140	141	134	31
Jenin	8	50	37	76	31	50	48	48	20
Beisan	25	80	37	89	62	54	62	15	15
TOTAL	7,330	8,128	8,685	5,987	6,655	3,992	3,458	2,912	1,524

Municipal Area	(b) Approximate Value in £P.								
	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.
Jerusalem	1,239,906	1,433,327	1,384,909	844,000	425,000	279,488	193,114	219,436	214,817
Jaffa	841,000	438,000	166,200	125,500	53,940	65,803	50,440	30,650	23,692
Tel Aviv	2,578,400	3,154,900	1,567,000	1,034,000	795,376	475,315	270,095	24,798	48,756
Haifa	1,600,000	2,528,000	2,171,929	1,757,340	406,275	429,196	403,750	94,456	102,579
Ramallah	1,750	8,850	1,560	10,550	7,705	7,705	9,629	6,294	3,875
Rishon le Tsiyon	93,800	125,000	42,339	29,250	9,880	8,968	46,606	11,274	23,240
Rehovot	103,200	91,500	52,105	29,690	9,470	33,020	10,570	5,555	520
Petah Tiqva	179,112	227,415	65,633	46,366	13,704	16,236	11,630	8,145	30,152
Ramle	18,330	27,370	9,860	11,610	3,752	8,825	7,650	4,747	1,700
Ramat Gan	180,000	160,851	69,062	32,485	10,240	35,637	66,455	87,721	192,285
Lydda	10,000	16,620	7,911	4,936	3,775	3,974	13,207	3,235	424
Bethlehem	3,077	8,832	9,885	10,425	4,460	7,095	12,329	3,760	335
Beit Jala	1,731	2,777	1,843	2,773	926	602	1,832	328	51
Beersheba	815	2,641	3,328	4,195	1,380	3,960	5,705	14,045	4,887
Hebron	8,172	11,331	5,697	10,096	9,354	8,964	11,594	21,721	13,464
Gaza	11,715	32,422	25,954	22,678	14,150	7,787	9,122	14,855	1,451
Majdal	1,873	3,827	2,781	2,392	2,812	2,297	703	2,495	2,764
Khan Yunis	—	730	1,151	971	1,722	922	646	526	752
Nazareth	8,288	17,270	8,485	12,830	9,580	3,800	15,150	5,940	6,500
Tiberias	55,095	57,693	51,000	50,150	37,718	17,005	18,255	8,900	2,900
Safad	4,225	12,435	5,227	7,625	2,780	3,259	2,983	2,600	875
Nablus	10,500	17,650	12,510	52,050	51,021	54,024	42,422	42,820	9,628
Acre	35,135	26,685	10,370	4,818	2,530	654	6,954	2	12
Tulkarm	6,880	18,000	7,320	8,010	2,372	11,339	12,300	24,450	10,550
Jenin	800	1,930	1,850	3,606	867	1,606	2,703	3,340	1,273
Beisan	454	2,550	1,865	2,495	2,761	2,347	2,841	1,023	73
TOTAL	6,994,258	8,428,606	5,687,774	4,120,241	1,883,500	1,489,828	1,228,685	643,116	696,555

Table 28 — Building Activity in Palestine, 1934-42—(Concld.).

Municipal Area	(c) Municipal Expenditure on Public Works								
	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.
Jerusalem	10,474	19,541	35,718	44,775	35,167	16,242	5,216	31,684	17,682
Jaffa	121'600	33,700	13,665	14,574	25,162	20,441	24,941	18,293	13,094
Tel Aviv	132'417	137,935	99,640	121,523	144,240	101,124	117,714	79,975	98,433
Haifa	20'429	26,367	40,690	30,571	25,900	36,268	43,553	96,138	37,522
Ramallah	'217	533	847	1,094	699	445	1,240	4,969	286
Rishon le Tsiyon	1 334	2,876	1,232	2,188	937	699	741	1,248	378
Rehovot	3'130	10,250	8,008	4,372	—	1,363	546	3,539	1,435
Petah Tiqva	2'965	5,994	7,757	4,698	4,440	1,430	965	11,660	2,450
Ramle	2'293	3,084	1,958	4,146	1,917	2,612	2,176	2,678	2,739
Ramat Gan	5'005	4,499	4,604	1,821	3,512	897	1,700	3,955	—
Lydda	'595	3,433	1,719	209	184	95	1,265	1,545	1,148
Bethlehem	994	1,493	225	728	224	307	440	1,171	343
Beit Jala	853	1,266	651	736	217	183	452	990	218
Beersheba	546	944	1,162	1,319	1,736	664	996	4,372	627
Hebron	281	1,638	4,777	3,021	973	197	1,503	331	3,697
Gaza	1,531	2,484	1,560	2,438	2,438	2,340	10,039	2,917	3,594
Majdal	715	271	140	886	1,117	777	934	4,465	961
Khan Yunis	—	397	505	584	711	721	511	1,569	3,059
Nazareth	1,036	1,137	823	2,577	708	484	1,373	11,260	8,887
Tiberias	936	1,671	908	4,468	2,118	488	2,647	1,919	2,252
Safad	24	618	378	155	318	768	159	762	1,880
Nablus	3,077	3,674	4,164	4,581	2,858	3,190	2,598	1,664	831
Acre	1,107	2,670	1,805	2,916	1,812	872	2,483	1,186	470
Tulkarm	410	3,600	1,794	950	424	325	1,565	1,523	933
Jenin	240	269	469	896	209	74	388	935	64
Beisan	83	3,880	91	748	854	231	768	1,109	992
Total	312,292	274,224	235,290	256,974	258,875	193,237	226,913	291,857	203,975

Table 29 — Expenditure by Government, Military, Municipal and Local Authorities on Buildings, Roads, Water Supply and their Maintenance, 1929—1942.

Year	Government	Military	Municipal and Local Authorities
	£P.	£P.	£P.
1929	164,290	71,191	16,535
1930	299,336	68,246	90,525
1931	214,632	83,560	96,436
1932	262,255	44,100	115,544
1933	312,930	42,700	109,928
1934	593,220	34,320	312,292
1935	807,576	51,100	274,224
1936	890,095	125,600	235,290
1937	783,722	117,279	256,974
1938	486,887	*	258,875
1939	695,800	*	193,237
1940	1,709,981	*	226,913
1941	*	*	291,857
1942	*	*	203,975

(*) Not available.

Table 30 — Floor Area in square metres of new Buildings Authorized in Jerusalem, Jaffa, Tel Aviv and Haifa, by Months, 1934—1942.

		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Grand Total
Total four towns	1934	54,207	59,084	76,334	88,529	99,327	93,874	91,694	118,461	97,150	82,999	110,707	91,702	1,064,068
	1935	71,889	98,826	110,216	106,827	118,757	147,249	127,213	120,840	79,722	75,320	89,878	67,871	1,214,608
	1936	77,882	72,451	75,364	92,488	51,902	52,307	66,680	55,994	44,576	39,706	54,352	64,947	748,649
	1937	61,710	35,145	51,343	42,996	49,116	48,590	63,855	51,911	49,144	42,834	38,499	42,241	577,384
	1938	38,645	27,237	37,260	32,864	29,888	39,672	35,081	36,704	14,685	14,189	13,983	22,100	342,308
	1939	13,945	14,064	17,058	21,503	21,518	29,274	27,733	30,146	13,249	12,746	9,635	12 768	223,639
	1940	8,088	24,030	11,478	16,777	21,624	9,033	15,074	10,002	11,224	8,697	7,385	8,262	151,674
	1941	3,440	2,347	3,530	4,303	2,958	5,067	4,825	5,240	8,209	9,429	8,438	7,828	65,614
	1942	11,020	15,876	8,357	3,772	4,220	4,284	1,059	2,319	720	938	7,353	1,284	61,152
Jerusalem —	1934	5,128	8,346	9,473	16,824	17,669	14,592	20,386	16,971	13,608	13,466	7,271	20,336	164,070
	1935	7,663	13,632	14,107	11,107	20,417	13,359	22,274	21,585	20,678	8,426	15,659	13,493	182,400
	1936	20,157	13,708	17,796	19,076	10,758	9,745	5,191	3,353	8,760	4,701	15,051	12,297	140,593
	1937	14,893	6,143	11,672	10,792	18,241	15,849	18,474	8,274	11,608	8,246	11,566	11,693	147,451
	1938	9,035	6,454	7,195	5,869	9,367	10,241	7,362	5,500	2,876	4,612	4,276	7,546	80,333
	1939	3,103	3 278	2,091	3,223	7,058	5,066	3,149	9,699	4,791	3,004	2,951	4,908	52,321
	1940	668	1,336	1,633	4,014	7,927	2,129	7,028	5,801	5,304	2,583	2,161	3,833	44,417
	1941	1,459	1,017	587	2,556	2,289	3,353	1,161	4,469	6,592	4,565	4,526	2,206	34,780
	1942	4,051	9,832	7,173	1,727	1,479	1,950	91	657	35	—	2,631	—	29,626
Jaffa —	1934	593	9,167	9,044	14,080	15,119	9,152	3,808	30,690	24,958	8,843	22,300	4,815	152,069
	1935	8,186	16,503	11,030	21,885	9,659	64,805	17,969	15,685	6,015	6,787	9,453	5,851	193,828
	1936	14,646	11,532	10,067	20,738	1,242	456	69	226	—	715	1,237	3,036	63,964
	1937	5,776	4,157	4,253	1,351	1,639	3,095	4,581	3,260	3,630	1,269	763	2,027	35,801
	1938	4,567	573	329	1,897	1,045	1,692	2,667	2,247	378	1,375	—	90	16,860
	1939	778	691	552	1,460	1,750	1,253	2,326	634	709	751	484	1,686	13,074
	1940	—	3,521	2,466	2,104	628	413	2,285	1,442	1,613	1,725	2,584	381	19,162
	1941	870	913	1,284	348	—	580	1,178	271	1,246	2,432	1,187	978	11,237
	1942	2,471	482	484	1,620	737	—	900	—	—	173	1,581	4	8,452
Tel Aviv —	1934	32,686	33,071	34,317	34,625	34,539	35,130	39,000	39,300	31,084	33,890	38,836	38,026	424,504
	1935	33,080	34,787	45,091	36,310	43,726	44,028	45,000	44,970	34,811	33,755	31,939	21,204	448,701
	1936	20,590	21,617	30,552	24,647	19,015	22,705	26,827	24,645	18,835	18,602	15,618	17,571	261,224
	1937	21,028	10,169	10,650	18,480	11,299	10,238	13,820	20,243	18,287	17,128	17,596	11,862	180,745
	1938	14,480	12,104	17,374	15,735	14,799	13,229	15,155	23,262	7,282	5,178	5,471	6,925	150,994
	1939	5,938	5,728	7,176	5,877	8,006	9,569	17,125	11,034	4,344	2,821	3,154	4,117	84,889
	1940	5,502	4,524	4,848	4,790	7,615	1,916	1,991	1,287	3,312	2,377	2,141	1,742	42,045
	1941	478	33	419	160	201	132	308	189	12	159	38	1,999	4,128
	1942	401	1,705	684	71	324	1,869	—	—	198	132	1,544	300	7,228
Haifa —	1934	15,800	8,500	23,500	23,000	32,000	35,000	29,000	31,500	27,500	26,800	42,300	28,525	323,425
	1935	22,960	33,904	39,988	37,525	44,955	25,057	41,970	38,600	18,218	26,352	32,827	27,323	389,679
	1936	22,489	25,594	16,949	28,027	20,887	19,401	34,593	27,770	16,981	15,688	22,446	32,043	282,868
	1937	20,013	14,676	24,768	12,423	17,937	19,408	26,980	20,184	15,619	16,196	8,574	16,659	213,387
	1938	10,563	8,106	12,362	9,363	4,677	14,510	9,897	5,695	4,149	3,024	4,236	7,539	94,121
	1939	4,126	4,367	7,239	10,943	4,704	13,386	5,133	8,779	3,405	6,170	3,046	2,057	73,355
	1940	1,918	14,649	2,531	5,869	5,454	4,575	3,770	1,472	995	2,012	499	2,306	46,050
	1941	633	384	1,240	1,239	468	1,052	2,178	311	359	2,273	2,687	2,645	15,469
	1942	4,097	3,857	16	354	1,680	465	68	1,662	492	633	1,597	930	15,851

Table 31 — Value of Imports, Exports and Re-exports, by Main Classes, Calendar Years 1931—1942.

NOTE. — Prior to 1937, imports under classes I, II and III did not include figures for imports by institutions exempted from import duty. Imports by the said institutions during the said period were entered under class IV, "Miscellaneous and unclassified". Imports under classes I, II and III during 1937 included imports by all institutions exempted from import duty, while imports under the said classes during 1938—1942 included imports by the said institutions except Military and N. A. A. F. I. stores. Class IV in 1937—1942 comprises only living animals not for food.

IMPORTS	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940*	1941*	1942*
	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.
Food, drink and tobacco...	1,535,129	1,784,830	2,425,817	2,902,093	3,646,877	3,939,350	4,147,841	3,209,287	3,755,794	3,477,760	4,629,532	7,067,835
Raw materials and articles mainly manufactured ...	417,904	556,966	836,485	1,076,894	1,322,846	971,813	1,607,888	1,138,375	1,480,314	1,818,739	1,594,858	3,481,577
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	3,261,785	3,910,411	5,743,394	9,168,281	10,789,934	6,551,489	10,089,860	6,978,617	9,362,443	5,723,726	5,618,805	8,626,225
Miscellaneous and unclassified	725,182	1,516,713	2,117,793	2,005,513	2,093,836	2,516,371	58,077	30,684	33,671	15,229	195,085	328,466
TOTAL IMPORTS ...	5,940,000	7,768,920	11,123,489	15,152,781	17,853,493	13,979,023	15,903,666	11,356,963	14,632,822	11,035,454	12,038,280	19,504,103

EXPORTS	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940*	1941*	1942*
	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P
Food, drink and tobacco...	1,229,663	2,025,664	2,246,039	2,865,314	3,741,439	3,047,831	4,875,277	4,172,078	4,191,674	1,702,495	513,561	565,700
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	58,692	42,917	31,915	55,405	101,014	158,541	377,283	207,912	159,484	184,555	315,063	1,009,212
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	280,438	312,392	306,092	294,243	370,184	417,078	558,753	639,604	765,255	276,987	532,521	1,485,585
Miscellaneous and unclassified	3,268	518	7,571	2,600	2,849	1,783	2,223	774	1,356	547	750	1,331
TOTAL EXPORTS ...	1,572,061	2,381,491	2,591,617	3,217,562	4,215,486	3,625,233	5,813,536	5,020,368	5,117,769	2,114,584	1,361,895	3,061,828
TOTAL RE-EXPORTS ...	251,338	243,607	319,302	283,946	300,671	642,293	636,092	663,217	348,682	176,195	647,811	569,858
TOTAL EXPORTS AND RE-EXPORTS ...	1,823,399	2,625,098	2,910,919	3,501,508	4,516,157	4,267,526	6,449,628	5,683,585	5,466,451	2,290,779	2,009,706	3,631,686

(*) The 1940 - 1942 imports, exports and re-exports statistics exclude petroleum products, Dead Sea chemicals and certain other commodities.

Table 32 — Distribution of Imports by Classes and Groups, 1939—1942.

	1939	1940**	1941**	1942**
CLASS I — Food, Drink and Tobacco	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P
Group A — Grain and flour	1,246,305	872,293	1,688,322	3,205,802
,, B — Feeding stuffs for animals	61,776	64,409	118,362	349,086
,, C — Meat	146,836	78,408	40,731	32,480
,, D — Animals, living, for food	352,261	386,209	555,416	674,433
,, E — Dairy produce	508,419	413,227	322,790	247,057
,, F — Fresh fruits, nuts and vegetables	347,881	259,491	206,133	249,898
,, G — Beverages	59,454	67,557	54,520	41,145
,, H — Other foodstuffs	963,038	1,262,944	1,532,514	2,112,270
,, I — Tobacco and tombac	69,824	73,222	110,744	155,664
Total Food, Drink and Tobacco	3,755,794	3,477,760	4,629,532	7,067,835
CLASS II — Articles, Mainly Unmanufactured				
Group A — Coal	102,258	80,072	174,278	954,698
,, B — Non-metalliferous mining and quarry products, other	115,839	158,275	50,422	23,762
,, C — Metalliferous ores and scrap	107	808	2,347	2,866
,, D — Wood and timber	433,032	762,108	128,422	117,422
,, E — Textile materials, raw or waste	59,240	80,458	135,543	160,525
,, F — Seeds, beans and nuts for expressing oil, oils, fats, gums and resins	641,151	523,824	519,509	1,127,485
,, G — Hides and skins, undressed	16,698	19,997	39,373	230,885
,, H — Miscellaneous raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	112,589	193,197	544,964	863,934
Total Articles Mainly Unmanufactured	1,480,914	1,818,739	1,594,858	3,481,577
CLASS III — Articles, Mainly Manufactured				
Group A — Coke and manufactured fuel	22,888	35,258	25,570	24,873
,, B — Ceramic ware, glass and manufactured quarry products	286,987	184,654	145,183	140,693
,, C — Iron and steel manufactures	1,912,427	975,794	748,634	608,717
,, D — Non-ferrous metals and manufactures thereof	173,465	182,789	138,418	214,640
,, E — Cutlery, hardware, implements, instruments and photographic film	247,865	147,004	174,117	219,376
,, F — Electrical goods and apparatus	313,311	266,387	145,017	165,838
,, G — Machinery	702,282	483,281	282,695	380,223
,, H — Wood and timber manufactures	916,606	247,860	29,234	44,646
,, I — Cotton yarn and manufactures thereof	581,924	729,775	918,591	2,589,665
,, J — Woollen yarn and manufactures thereof	245,094	202,653	387,238	761,492
,, K — Silk yarn and manufactures thereof	235,794	152,244	179,478	308,875
,, L — Other textile manufactures	155,997	189,702	207,695	313,969
,, M — Apparel	460,993	156,433	80,140	185,490
,, N — Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours	354,408	400,145	488,727	842,613
,, O — Oils, fats and waxes manufactures	566,582	40,991	54,082	46,796
,, P — Leather manufactures	150,802	194,201	168,232	283,458
,, Q — Paper and cardboard	296,422	236,132	303,603	337,657
,, R — Aircraft, ships and vehicles	439,184	394,004	270,635	448,358
,, S — Rubber manufactures	158,109	172,147	243,094	222,924
,, T — Miscellaneous articles	1,141,353	392,272	628,422	485,922
Total Articles Mainly Manufactured	9,362,443	5,723,726	5,618,805	8,626,225
CLASS IV.—Animals, Living, Not For Food.	33,671	15,229	195,085	328,466
Total Merchandise	14,632,822	11,035,454	12,038,280	19,504,103
CLASS V.—Bullion and Specie	681,278	y	y	y

(**) The 1940—1942 imports statistics exclude petroleum products and certain other commodities.

(y) Withheld from publication.

Table 33 — Distribution of Exports by Classes and Groups, 1939—1942.

	1939	1940*	1941*	1942*
	£P	£P.	£P.	£P.
CLASS I — Food, Drink and Tobacco				
Group A — Grain and flour	50,521	25,542	71,056	2,134
„ B — Feeding stuffs for animals	26,965	22,440	8	1,000
„ C — Meat	12	22	932	228
„ D — Animals, living for food	64	—	30	274
„ E — Dairy produce	146	23	3,020	1,154
„ F — Fresh fruits, nuts and vegetables	3,835,094	1,454,679	55,628	78,278
„ G — Beverages	44,422	44,347	52,025	122,564
„ H — Other foodstuffs	222,695	155,405	329,332	351,890
„ I — Tobacco and tombac	11,755	37	1,590	8,178
Total Food, Drink and Tobacco	4,191,674	1,702,495	513,561	565,700
CLASS II — Articles, Mainly Unmanufactured				
Group A — Coal	—	—	—	—
„ B — Non-metalliferous mining and quarry products, other	5,184	9,836	36,832	10,127
„ C — Metalliferous ores and scrap	27,763	11,161	2	86
„ D — Wood and timber	3	—	28	—
„ E — Textile materials, raw or waste	9,883	19,273	16,960	2,306
„ F — Seeds, beans and nuts for expressing oil, oils, fats, gums and resins	24,097	17,785	28,725	17,148
„ G — Hides and skins, undressed	64,148	43,230	73,245	3,457
„ H — Miscellaneous raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	28,406	33,270	159,271	976,088
Total Articles Mainly Unmanufactured	159,484	134,555	315,063	1,009,212
CLASS III — Articles, Mainly Manufactured				
Group A — Coke and manufactured fuel	—	1	—	610
„ B — Ceramic ware, glass and manufactured quarry products	7,947	1,778	5,711	18,469
„ C — Iron and steel manufactures	5,974	5,612	11,455	66,796
„ D — Non-ferrous metals and manufactures thereof	9,770	15,204	2,583	39,716
„ E — Cutlery, hardware, implements, instruments and photographic film	10,394	12,277	16,163	23,512
„ F — Electrical goods and apparatus	4,323	4,088	5,575	7,353
„ G — Machinery	534	264	3,035	4,156
„ H — Wood and timber manufactures	6,773	16,489	5,199	19,041
„ I — Cotton yarn and manufactures thereof	36,332	24,532	9,951	15,765
„ J — Woollen yarn and manufactures thereof	129	528	2,632	28,673
„ K — Silk yarn and manufactures thereof	8,646	743	3,296	1,980
„ L — Other textile manufactures	1,801	14,987	24,212	84,372
„ M — Apparel	46,922	24,108	153,207	588,836
„ N — Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours	439,929	12,978	53,683	234,278
„ O — Oils, fats and waxes manufactures	50,583	68,060	111,575	82,534
„ P — Leather manufactures	2,805	2,992	10,926	56,344
„ Q — Paper and cardboard	11,494	7,693	5,262	4,957
„ R — Aircraft, ships and vehicles	1,711	2,625	8,526	2,418
„ S — Rubber manufactures	62	242	1,311	4,919
„ T — Miscellaneous articles	119,126	61,786	98,219	200,856
Total Articles Mainly Manufactured	765,255	276,987	532,521	1,485,585
CLASS IV.—Animals, Living, Not For Food.	1,356	547	750	1,331
Total Merchandise	5,117,769	2,114,581	1,361,895	3,061,828
CLASS V. — Bullion and Specie	230,393	y	y	y

(*) The 1940—1942 exports statistics exclude petroleum products, Dead Sea chemicals and certain other commodities.

(y) Withheld from publication.

Table 34 — Quantity and Value of Principal Articles Imported, 1940—1942.

Article	Unit of Quantity	1940		1941		1942	
		Quantity	Value LP.	Quantity	Value LP.	Quantity	Value LP.
Class I—Food, Drink and Tobacco.							
Barley	Ton	4,982	25,449	421	6,024	9,656	166,340
Maize	,,	1,255	8,371	159	1,469	8,597	124,540
Rice	,,	17,595	191,339	23,220	318,951	2,722	63,937
Millet	,,	720	4,851	1,168	8,613	911	15,916
Wheat	,,	44,308	418,448	70,326	943,431	95,838	1,752,299
Wheat flour	,,	6,132	94,008	14,098	271,872	36,230	714,577
Feeding stuffs, for animals	,,	7,222	64,409	13,225	118,362	25,772	349,086
Cattle (oxen, cows and calves)	No.	30,415	212,461	29,699	334,967	20,623	393,644
Sheep and goats	,,	136,332	154,522	146,365	208,446	122,537	270,132
Poultry, alive	,,	171,578	18,158	31,939	2,650	33,113	5,688
Butter	Kilo	1,246,238	172,995	737,327	115,803	451,635	70,411
Cheese, other than cheese in brine	,,	224,258	22,356	146,447	17,933	104,727	18,606
Eggs	1000	57,561	104,933	38,761	133,944	3,845	30,018
Samneh	Kilo	554,849	51,664	125,991	18,743	106,594	18,527
Fish in brine, dry, salted, fresh and tinned	,,	3,796,118	164,325	3,418,761	186,808	2,276,201	254,317
Fresh fruits	Ton	6,363	82,834	15,768	46,435	4,584	104,048
Dried fruits	,,	2,273	44,340	2,873	66,867	8,333	281,491
Nuts, all kinds	,,	1,925	66,513	1,532	67,084	1,082	61,165
Confectionery and sweets, crystallized fruits, and sugar-coated nuts	Kilo	105,136	10,621	111,446	14,832	70,544	8,280
Coffee	,,	2,377,276	122,915	3,937,968	252,728	1,981,774	157,901
Tea	,,	319,983	61,454	201,718	48,567	539,753	171,753
Sugar	Ton	31,892	613,541	20,263	509,413	18,081	471,443
Potatoes	,,	10,646	77,838	2,636	34,265	90	3,122
Vegetables, raw, other	,,	6,490	32,306	10,980	58,281	8,256	80,573
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Kilo	83,204	25,502	141,530	44,466	193,612	60,918
Cigarettes	,,	50,461	40,056	65,224	56,641	92,264	84,540
Other articles of food, drink and tobacco	—	—	591,551	—	741,937	—	1,334,563
Total Class I			3,477,760		4,629,532		7,067,835
Class II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured							
Coal (exclusive of briquettes)	Ton	43,210	80,072	47,852	174,278	135,429	954,698
Asphalt	,,	23,064	141,811	2,587	14,668	157	1,149
Wood for furniture	M³	5,048	38,054	1,311	25,964	3,135	83,162
Wood, other	,,	142,052	718,760	11,850	96,711	930	10,624
Cotton, raw and waste	Kilo	1,072,296	69,512	1,501,903	101,209	1,227,855	91,655
Seeds, beans and nuts for extracting oil	Ton	24,888	451,611	20,198	360,737	49,292	979,005
Olive oil, for industry	,,	87	6,917	—	—	—	—
Acid oil, other than acid olive oil	,,	966	29,708	1,147	41,800	144	8,066
Hides and skins, raw or dried	,,	201	18,445	318	36,379	1,946	230,057
Fuel oil	,,						
Other articles mainly unmanufactured	—	—	263,849	—	743,112	—	1,123,161
Total Class II			1,818,739		1,594,858		3,481,577
Class III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured							
Porcelain and chinaware	—	—	8,115	—	13,262	—	11,385
Cement	Ton	9,765	42,218	4,140	30,367	2,292	17,199
Tiles for paving and walls	M²	38,469	9,987	24,421	8,011	2,148	584
Earthern and metallic sanitary ware (including cast iron baths)	—	—	7,603	—	8,734	—	3,087
Plate glass and window glass	Ton	1,481	23,398	221	8,486	124	6,581
Domestic and fancy glass ware	—	—	13,860	—	13,515	—	11,689
Empty bottles and jars	—	—	22,917	—	10,953	—	11,370
Iron bars and girders	Ton	14,359	262,098	1,644	47,167	2,073	53,918
Iron pipes, tubes and fittings thereof	,,	5,865	222,712	1,577	68,445	530	28,361
Iron sheets, black and galvanized	,,	3,365	80,220	1,355	51,362	2,540	90,943

(*) Withheld from publication and excluded from class total.

Table 34 — Quantity and Value of Principal Articles Imported, 1940-1942—(Concld.).

Article	Unit of Quantity	1940		1941		1942	
		Quantity	Value LP.	Quantity	Value LP.	Quantity	Value LP.
CLASS III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED (concld.)							
Aluminium sheets	Kilo	18,614	3,693	—	—	—	—
Brass sheets and bars ...	,,	99,738	10,451	74,628	11,024	92,811	12,276
Brass manufactures ...	—	—	22,882	—	17,374	—	19,600
Tin plate sheets	Ton	1,161	38,751	8,409	321,364	5,197	277,362
Tools, other than agricultural tools	—	—	21,017	—	16,406	—	41,167
Photo goods	—	—	18,165	—	53,207	—	51,520
Dental, Optical, Surgical and Medical Appliances and Apparatus; Veterinary Instruments	—	—	26,826	—	27,268	—	55,441
Clocks and watches and parts thereof	—	—	16,346	—	12,860	—	1,924
Refrigerators and parts thereof	—	—	22,874	—	14,282	—	7,631
Radios and parts thereof	—	—	33,669	—	21,236	—	48,207
Electrical goods and apparatus, other	—	—	209,844	—	109,499	—	110,000
Industrial machinery ...	—	—	360,425	—	214,671	—	331,333
Sewing machines	Kilo	20,531	8,877	55,940	23,213	48,046	20,622
Wood prepared for citrus cases	M³	29,387	141,317	—	—	361	5,920
Plywood	Ton	2,824	73,261	85	3,080	42	3,372
Wooden furniture	—	—	5,656	—	2,518	—	1,469
Yarn of cotton, wool and silk	Kilo	1,138,818	204,693	1,516,366	392,028	2,609,096	819,867
Cotton thread	,,	98,799	36,616	79,395	49,858	30,642	32,159
Cotton piece goods, grey, bleached, dyed and printed	,,	3,207,706	509,011	2,549,822	597,178	4,602,940	1,874,747
Cotton manufactures ...	—	—	41,943	—	29,332	—	58,273
Woollen tissues	Kilo	209,371	151,418	257,588	273,544	519,450	643,358
Silk tissues, excluding pongee	,,	139,972	87,488	97,533	79,883	155,674	175,484
Cordage, cable, ropes and twines	,,	241,759	15,029	291,982	24,570	633,637	65,021
Sacks and bags, empty ...	,,	2,315,832	110,873	2,030,048	114,739	1,834,672	106,594
Apparel, all sorts	—	—	156,433	—	80,140	—	185,490
Drugs and medicines ...	—	—	80,085	—	108,892	—	158,829
Paints, colours, varnishes and lacquers	Kilo	860,592	33,625	739,918	48,197	977,469	50,358
Benzine	1000 litr.	x	x	x	x	x	x
Kerosene	,,	x	x	x	x	x	x
Lubricating oil and grease	Kilo	x	x	x	x	x	x
Sole leather and tanned hides	,,	560,793	76,998	242,734	49,194	150,248	48,710
Upper leather	,,	165,721	107,316	137,670	110,061	169,169	217,921
Paper for packing citrus fruits	,,	605,847	15,936	19,211	894	—	—
Printing and packing paper	,,	3,418,899	101,269	2,548,320	142,672	2,742,593	194,679
Motor cars, motor trucks and chassis	No.	874	206,182	406	114,946	700	232,570
Parts and accessories of mechanically propelled vehicles	—	—	101,285	—	135,977	—	188,712
Rubber tyres and tubes ...	Kilo	739,636	138,343	903,551	205,671	716,199	188,095
Printed books and printed matter	—	—	26,190	—	27,628	—	74,246
Stationery, all sorts	—	—	26,490	—	31,198	—	43,820
Perfumery and toilet preparations	—	—	17,812	—	20,680	—	31,528
Toys and games	—	—	11,818	—	12,085	—	11,175
Other goods wholly or mainly manufactured ...	—	—	1,759,781	—	1,802,613	—	1,862,634
TOTAL CLASS III			5,723,726		5,618,805		8,626,225
CLASS IV.—ANIMALS, LIVING, NOT FOR FOOD							
Animals not for food ...	No.	2,296	15,229	20,247	195,085	32,172	328,466
TOTAL CLASS IV			15,229		195,085		328,466
TOTAL MERCHANDISE ...			11,035,454 i		12,038,280 i		19,504,103 i

(x) Withheld from publication and excluded from class total. (i) Imports during 1940—1942 exclude Military and N.A.A.F.I. stores. The 1940—42 imports statistics, moreover, exclude petroleum products and certain other commodities.

Table 35 — Quantity and Value of Principal Articles of Palestinian Produce Exported, 1940—1942.

Article	Unit of Quantity	1940		1941		1942	
		Quantity	Value LP.	Quantity	Value LP.	Quantity	Value LP.
Class I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco							
Barley	Ton	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chick peas	,,	302	3,126	51	673	—	—
Durra and maize	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rice	,,	1,544	21,550	3,331	63,713	—	—
Cakes of all sorts for feeding animals	,,	3,264	20,664	—	—	100	1,000
Biscuits and cakes	Kilo	159,775	14,626	427,375	41,327	522,600	61,472
Bread, Passover	,,	38,737	1,531	18,965	1,139	—	—
Cheese	,,	253	23	16,945	1,717	3,386	617
Chocolates	,,	59,120	8,736	555,694	116,963	253,764	64,248
Confectionery and sweets	,,	24,359	2,237	340,236	21,228	114,706	11,643
Citrons	—	—	347	—	497	497	536
Oranges in cases	Cases	4,967,943	1,242,450	82,949	29,535	5,912	3,732
Oranges in bulk	Ton	21,059	28,138	2,351	3,495	16,389	43,438
Grapefruit in cases	Cases	710,045	144,146	9,050	2,845	1,359	606
Grapefruit in bulk	Ton	559	886	20	28	2,465	10,722
Lemons in cases	Cases	77,096	19,314	5	2	5	3
Lemons in bulk	Ton	16	75	11	58	50,025	192
Other citrus fruit	Cases	1,027	258	—	—	250	3
Watermelons	Ton	4,181	8,784	3,277	6,558	826	2,525
Almonds	Kilo	21,639	1,770	6,708	364	18,451	2,812
Fruit juice and syrup ...	,,	582,746	11,937	629,206	24,700	792,026	92,906
Brandy and cognac	Litre	18,057	2,631	50,397	6,821	36,962	7,123
Wines	,,	1,817,164	28,876	844,625	16,246	403,963	13,859
Olive oil, edible	Ton	439	47,258	705	90,568	15	3,044
Other oils, edible	,,	916	51,639	49	4,265	420	38,147
Other article of food, drink and tobacco	—	—	41,493	—	80,819	—	207,072
Total Class I ...			1,702,495		513,561		565,700
Class II—Articles Mainly Unmanufactured							
Sulphur	Ton	1,045	9,370	2,872	36,258	425	8,656
Wool, raw and waste ...	,,	128	16,287	114	16,960	16	2,276
Hides and skins, raw and dried	,,	646	42,374	806	70 912	61	2,408
Intestines	,,	28	15,073	4	1,869	4	3,593
Other articles mainly unmanufactured	—	—	51,451	—	189,064	—	992,279
Total Class II ...			134,535*		315,063*		1,009,212*

(*) Not including petroleum products.

Table 35 — Quantity and Value of Principal Articles of Palestinian Produce Exported, 1940-1942—(Concld.).

Article	Unit of Quantity	1940		1941		1942	
		Quantity	Value £P.	Quantity	Value £P.	Quantity	Value £P.
Class III—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured							
Cement	Ton	472	1,148	1,212	4,167	3,546	12,083
Mirrors	—	—	—	—	248	—	579
Bedsteads and parts thereof	—	—	—	—	160	—	57
Aluminium manufactures	Kilo	30,101	8,806	1,166	670	—	115
Tin manufactures	—	—	4,369	—	94	—	37,669
Olive wood manufactures	—	—	1,972	—	871	—	1,222
Cotton yarn and thread ...	Kilo	44,827	7,698	3,956	3,460	1,950	2,319
Cotton piece goods	,,	30,573	11,560	110	53	1,345	837
Cotton, other manufactures	—	—	4,580	—	4,244	—	8,209
Silk tissues	Kilo	1,042	490	100	30	—	40
Silk, other manufactures	—	—	130	—	3,189	—	1,940
Stocking and socks	Pairs	44,948	1,993	140,645	7,129	347,707	23,834
Wearing apparel of all kinds, n.e.s.	—	—	22,115	—	146,078	—	565,002
Soap, toilet	Ton	10,846	1,118	11,709	1,104	2,856	376
Soap, laundry	,,	1,342,116	52,475	974,981	52,639	280,250	27,083
Paper and cardboard goods	—	—	7,693	—	5,262	—	4,957
Bromine	Ton	†	†	†	†	†	†
Potash	,,	†	†	†	†	†	†
Curios and articles of piety	—	—	3,351	—	3,479	—	2,645
Beads and mother of pearl manufactures	—	—	944	—	1,516	—	1,011
Leather hand bags	—	—	1,392	—	5,055	—	10,275
Stationery all sorts	—	—	2,358	—	3,125	—	5,353
Books, printed	—	—	7,125	—	1,025	—	2,937
Artificial teeth	—	—	26,407	—	27,799	—	61,379
Essences of all kinds ...	Kilo	14,229	14,120	50,596	56,271	26,255	54,511
Perfumery and toilet preparations	—	—	1,648	—	6,153	—	34,385
Other manufactured goods	—	—	93,495	—	198,698	—	626,667
Total Class III ...			276,987		532,521		1,485,585
Animals, Living, Not For Food			547		750		1,331
Total Merchandise ...			2,114,584*		1,361,895*		3,061,828*

(*) Excluding petroleum products, Dead Sea chemicals and certain other commodities.
(†) Withheld from publication, and excluded from class total.

Table 36 — Quantities and Values of Palestinian Citrus Fruits Exported in Cases for the Twelve Month's Seasons Ended May 31, 1925—1943.

Year	Oranges		Lemons		Grape Fruit		Total Oranges, Lemons and Grape Fruit	
	Cases	Value £P.	Cases	Value £P.	Cases	Value £P.	Cases	Value £P
1925/26	1,515,116	466,669	3,615	963	—	—	1,518,731	467,632
1926/27	2,658,716	825,046	9,575	2,851	—	—	2,668,291	827,897
1927/28	2,210,308	652,133	10,135	2,687	—	—	2,220,443	654,820
1928/29	1,787,493	534,887	12,789	3,695	2,265	930	1,802,547	539,512
1929/30	2,590,861	777,256	6,333	1,899	13,011	5,622	2,610,205	784,777
1930/31	2,425,115	727,647	4,803	1,264	39,938	15,602	2,469,856	744,513
1931/32	3,584,949	1,725,152	7,729	2,540	105,811	57,569	3,698,489	1,785,261
1932/33	4,229,545	1,961,000	16,261	6,949	244,603	129,444	4,490,409	2,097,393
1933/34	5,157,777	2,441,478	22,323	8,318	353,250	183,584	5,533,350	2,633,380
1934/35	6,625,051	3,029,317	26,435	12,062	682,857	341,585	7,334,343	3,382,964
1935/36	4,992,254	2,198,982	50,336	31,901	843,811	304,987	5,886,401	2,535,870
1936/37	9,190,683	3,377,845	71,501	29,760	1,533,710	465,824	10,795,894	3,873,429
1937/38	9,573,271	3,346,116	77,019	30,069	1,794,118	503,950	11,444,408	3,880,135
1938/39	13,055,700	3,865,376	142,243	45,329	2,066,883	445,148	15,264,776	4,355,853
1939/40	6,448,608	1,641,750	154,329	52,351	987,528	224,197	7,590,465	1,918,298
1940/41+	64,597	19,916	326	121	12,812	3,541	77,735	23,578*
1941/42+	31,279	14,252	10	5	2,762	1,307	34,051	15,564*
1942/43+	3,614	2,985	—	—	980	526	4,594	3,511*

+) Excluding citrus fruits exported for the use of H. M. Forces in the Middle East.

Table 37 — Value of Imports of Merchandise for Consumption, by Countries of Consignment, 1927—1933, and by Countries of Origin, 1936—1942.

NOTE.—Imports statistics, by countries, included figures for Military and N.A.A.F.I. stores up to the end of 1937 but excluded figures for these stores as from beginning of 1938. The 1940—1942 statistics, moreover exclude petroleum products and certain other commodities.

Countries	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.
United Kingdom ...	2,775,912	2,518,669	1,495,800	2,391,250	2,418,802	3,619,610	3,892,859
British Possessions	596,959	731,331	726,417	896,370	1,300,479	3,267,057	8,866,706
Austria	181,490	151,907	125,914	*	*	*	*
Belgium	381,909	495,372	338,568	361,139	340,225	1,819	1,860
Bulgaria	128,467	193,275	75,699	44,168	42,557	9,638	2,516
Czechoslovakia ...	421,385	473,527	347,298	281,116	17,251	1,369	1,195
Denmark	78,926	83,710	69,186	69,309	13,969	75	—
France	213,756	270,099	207,774	296,402	226,189	13,230	2,470
Germany	2,039,566	2,628,226	1,644,838	1,621,929	166,150	14,446	7,666
Holland	227,002	229,779	232,011	286,696	130,650	2,239	365
Hungary	126,651	116,438	76,355	130,682	101,014	5,003	2,074
Italy	85,763	320,503	236,242	316,134	260,271	11,848	3,654
Norway	40,216	29,892	31,191	44,637	23,993	300	—
Poland	428,779	475,269	419,478	599,455	27,151	2,688	2,016
Rumania	1,067,859	1,372,044	1,253,021	1,200,217	938,125	64,355	12,450
Russia	126,897	98,921	89,785	9,451	2,491	3,944	2,359
Sweden	97,824	125,646	106,212	140,668	91,854	5,149	487
Switzerland	146,766	148,674	107,720	135,716	84,386	17,793	6,457
Yugoslavia	155,950	189,074	110,861	143,200	103,641	4,435	57
Egypt	514,111	630,520	405,249	599,648	1,375,601	1,575,237	1,026,754
Iran	177,749	223,358	114,864	232,555	28,207	73,903	79,218
Iraq	156,172	361,160	172,836	206,858	397,194	392,734	641,471
Japan	418,706	494,013	303,402	343,844	477,058	196,145	14,898
Syria	1,401,484	1,374,450	1,014,953	1,355,203	501,966	395,216	678,606
Turkey	267,764	254,159	78,535	92,457	317,429	282,124	570,449
U.S.A.	1,007,973	1,099,061	969,573	1,953,457	1,152,097	1,160,817	2,002,530
Other Countries ...	712,987	814,589	609,182	880,261	496,764	917,106	1,684,986
TOTAL ...	13,979,023	15,903,666	11,356,963	14,632,822	11,035,454	12,038,280	19,504,103

Table 38 — Value of Exports of Palestinian Merchandise, by Countries of Destination, 1936—1942.

NOTE : — The statistics for 1940—1942 do not include figures for petroleum products, Dea Sea chemicals and certain other commodities.

Countries of Destination	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.
United Kingdom ...	1,970,359	3,150,283	2,468,854	2,440,098	939,812	80,668	343,005
British Possessions	68,329	105,670	144,921	188,767	104,765	116,625	228,635
Austria	15,297	20,682	9,025	*	*	*	*
Belgium	67,167	177,344	229,539	314,418	104,534	—	—
Bulgaria	12,049	14,659	15,294	11,757	9,753	—	—
Czechoslovakia ...	52,612	76,825	90,318	30,783		—	—
Denmark	45,174	58,709	43,001	26,215	7,926	—	—
France	47,517	139,422	82,413	165,535	23,662	—	—
Germany	131,022	106,094	73,837	29,724	—	—	—
Holland	198,956	324,825	402,040	452,098	196,767	—	—
Hungary	6,128	3,336	11,239	11,687	9,132	—	—
Italy	2,788	70,402	54,897	73,886	1,020	—	—
Norway	53,931	80,153	124,144	84,639	6,021	—	—
Poland	136,406	157,384	133,981	135,460	—	—	—
Rumania	72,022	112,784	115,966	132,345	58,573	—	—
Russia	10,598	8,152	316	376	1,361	7,734	3,840
Sweden	125,560	155,447	171,881	178,183	49,252	—	—
Switzerland	21,557	20,101	24,396	35,529	25,022	—	—
Yugoslavia	11,322	18,963	18,823	10,974	2,139	42	—
Egypt	62,964	99,243	101,725	97,350	170,770	579,329	427,755
Iran	1,289	1,645	373	403	2,568	6,852	19,594
Iraq	5,895	12,049	8,326	5,498	15,304	23,471	103,203
Japan	59,626	35,847	35,680	61 265	—	—	—
Syria	310,248	625,258	412,825	389,223	243,850	148,647	279,534
Turkey	53,743	114,656	44,073	8,806	10,315	129,828	569,800
U.S.A.	22,107	35,223	108,541	145,772	54,862	133,450	867,829
Other Countries ...	60,567	88,380	93,940	86,978	17,176	144,249	218,633
TOTAL ...	3,625,233	5,813,536	5,020,368	5,117,769	2,114,584	1,361,895	3,061,828

(*) Included with Germany

Table 39 — Percentage Distribution of Palestinian Imports and Exports by Leading Countries of Origin or Destination, 1940—1942.

Countries	1940		1941		1942	
	Imports† therefrom	Exports thereto	Imports† therefrom	Exports thereto	Imports† therefrom	Exports thereto
United Kingdom ...	21.92	47.28	30.07	5.92	19.96	11.20
British Possessions	11.78	4.95	27.14	8.56	45.46	7.47
Belgium	3.08	4.94	0.02	—	0.01	—
Czechoslovakia ...	0.16	—	0.01	—	0.01	—
Denmark	0.13	0.37	—	—	—	—
France	2.05	1.12	0.11	—	0.01	—
Germany	1.51	—	0.12	—	0.04	—
Holland	1.18	9.31	0.02	—	—	—
Italy	2.36	0.05	0.10	—	0.02	—
Norway	0.22	0.28	—	—	—	—
Poland	0.25	—	0.02	—	0.01	—
Rumania	8.50	2.77	0.53	—	0.06	—
Russia	0.02	0.06	0.03	0.57	0.01	0.18
Sweden	0.89	2.33	0.04	—	—	—
Switzerland	0.76	1.18	0.15	—	0.03	—
Yugoslavia	0.94	0.10	0.04	—	—	—
Egypt	12.47	8.08	13.09	42.54	5.26	13.97
Iran	0.26	0.12	0.61	0.50	0.41	0.64
Iraq	3.60	0.72	3.26	1.72	3.29	3.37
Japan	4.32	—	1.63	—	0.08	—
Syria	4.55	11.53	3.28	10.91	3.48	9.13
Turkey	2.88	0.49	2.34	8.87	2.93	18.61
U.S.A.	10.44	2.59	9.64	9.80	10.27	28.34
Other Countries ...	5.79	1.73	7.75	10.61	8.66	7.14
TOTAL ...	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(†) Excluding Military and N.A.A.F.I. stores.

Table 40 — Value of Imports, by Months, 1937—1942.

NOTE:—The imports statistics for 1938—1942 do not include figures for Military and N.A.A.F.I. stores, while the imports statistics for previous years include these figures.

MONTHS	1937	1938	1939	1940*	1941*	1942*
	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.
January	1,436,247	1,071,612	1,259,560	1,014,319	839,099	1,696,286
February	1,360,159	1,092,476	1,159,069	1,104,096	784,637	1,467,932
March	1,396,208	1,089,542	1,388,631	1,239,811	754,851	2,308,061
April	1,472,688	980,970	1,305,167	1,323,368	920,028	1,919,955
May	1,207,356	956,941	1,368,411	1,617,775	1,007,971	1,775,279
June	1,257,192	826,892	1,220,662	1,168,228	621,187	2,050,543
July	1,254,473	778,455	1,337,015	676,841	1,308,099	1,487,267
August	1,229,471	879,997	1,426,164	405,029	1,062,965	1,214,649
September	1,185,521	705,527	961,914	562,811	861,138	1,010,625
October	1,432,298	879,244	921,018	498,884	1,484,757	1,502,865
November	1,384,427	905,024	1,227,613	660,534	1,194,111	1,697,683
December	1,287,626	1,190,283	1,057,598	763,758	1,199,437	1,372,958
TOTAL ...	15,903,666	11,356,963	14,632,822	11,035,454	12,038,280	19,504,103

Table 41 — Value of Exports of Palestinian Produce, by Months, 1937—1942.

MONTHS	1937	1938	1939	1940*	1941*	1942*
	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.
January	1,006,911	677,091	1,090,865	469,170	68,640	137,768
February	790,678	910,667	808,712	500,085	75,197	239,229
March	1,047,772	1,036,287	1,021,715	417,397	106,788	227,917
April	653,201	444,537	750,904	294,943	87,453	265,859
May	127,390	107,085	277,003	109,541	93,653	233,798
June	129,870	83,590	111,459	42,775	68,906	262,854
July	154,811	100,819	119,116	20,420	98,281	168,616
August	153,055	129,574	106,188	49,300	123,329	222,674
September	140,238	126,363	43,476	36,166	129,317	359,710
October	226,162	168,221	109,349	51,501	139,428	262,811
November	536,247	266,751	235,636	50,010	169,067	306,836
December	847,201	969,383	443,346	73,276	201,836	373,756
TOTAL ...	5,813,536	5,020,368	5,117,769	2,114,584	1,361,895	3,061,828

(*) Excluding petroleum products, Dead Sea chemicals and certain other commodities.

VIII. TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION.

NOTE: As from 1940 the statistics of shipping and of civil aviation were withheld from publication.

(a) Shipping. (Summary).

Table 42 — Cargo discharged and loaded at the Ports of Palestine, 1935—39 (in metric tons).

YEAR	Cargo (All Ports)		Vessels entered in foreign trade of Palestine †						Vessels cleared in foreign trade of Palestine †					
			Steam Vessels		Sailing Vessels		TOTAL		Steam Vessels		Sailing Vessels		TOTAL	
	Discharged	Loaded *	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
1935	1,196,374	311,341	2,061	5,510,847	1,689	52,670	3,750	5,563,517	2,060	5,483,914	1,642	50,863	3,702	5,534,777
1936	926,173	282,715	1,985	4,976,026	1,053	29,849	3,038	5,005,875	1,968	4,958,224	1,050	30,361	3,018	4,988,585
1937	933,255	484,723	1,922	4,817,829	1,545	44,291	3,467	4,862,120	2,001	4,849,637	1,509	43,218	3,510	4,892,855
1938	763,078	500,696	1,971	5,201,473	1,169	40,336	3,140	5,241,809	1,954	5,171,275	1,174	40,961	3,128	5,212,236
1939	929,541	545,384	1,857	4,370,085	1,053	41,546	2,910	4,411,631	1,857	4,366,296	1,047	41,248	2,904	4,407,544

(*) Not including crude oil.
(†) In this table "Foreign trade" denotes ships arriving direct from or leaving direct to foreign ports, so that the movement of ships between the ports of Palestine is eliminated.

(b) Civil Aviation (Summary).

Table 43 — Passenger and Freight Traffic at the Airports of Palestine, 1937—1939.

YEAR	AIRPORT	Number of aircraft arriving [1]	Number of passengers [2]		Freight		Mail	
			Arriving from abroad	Proceeding abroad	Discharged	Loaded	Discharged	Taken on
			No.	No.	Kgs.	Kgs.	Kgs.	Kgs.
1939	Lydda Airport	1,767	2,052	2,135	32,617	4,036	21,454	20,227
	Haifa Emergency Seaplane Landings [4]	1,813	3,120	3,207	8,830	,869	4,214	4,239
	Haifa Airport	28	47	48	*	*	1,123	416
	Tiberias Seaplane Station	320	21	31	2,173	191	25,380	18,778
	Tel Aviv Landing Ground	699	(2)	(2)	262	3,512	1,847	630
	TOTAL	4,627	5,240	5,421	43,882 [3]	17,608 [3]	54,018	44,290
1938	ALL AIRPORTS	*	2,761	3,179	*	*	48,486	39,727
1937	ALL AIRPORTS	*	1,912	2,229	*	*	12,336	10,417

(*) No information available.
(1) Number of landings, including aircraft arriving from an airport in Palestine and excluding trial flights.
(2) Passport control records. Passengers arrived at or left from Tel Aviv passed the passport control at Haifa Airport or at Lydda Airport.
(3) March to December.
(4) Operated as an airport for civil aviation until the end of March, 1939.

(c) PALESTINE RAILWAYS AND OPERATED LINES SYSTEM.

Table 44 — Aggregate Capital Expended upon the Palestine Railways and Operated Lines as at March 31, 1942.

Capital Account	Palestine Railway	Kantara-Rafah Railway	Hijaz Railway (Palestine)	Petah Tiqva Railway	Total
	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.
I. RECEIPTS					
Loan Act	2,433,422	2,541	1,005	54,532	2,491,500
Valuation	—	739,174	353,846*	—	1,093,020
From Revenue	1,063,671	50,710	150,911	—	1,265,292
Total Receipts	3,497,093	792,425	505,762	54,532	4,849,812
II. EXPENDITURE					
Land	152,038	—	17,000	—	169,038
Permanent Way, Stations and Buildings	1,809,790	776,535	363,577	54,532	3,004,434
Rolling Stock	1,188,032	—	125,158	—	1,313,190
Works and Plant	280,613	5,550	—	—	286,163
Cost of Loan	66,620	—	27	—	66,647
Advances, Investments on other lines, etc.	—	10,340	—	—	10,340
Total Capital Expenses	3,497,093	792,425	505,762	54,532	4,849,812

(*) Hijaz Railway in Palestine only.

Table 45 — Trackage of Palestine Railways and Operated Lines, March 31, 1942, and Maintenance, Renewals and New Construction Costs, Fiscal Year ended March, 1942.

	Kilometres			Total working costs 1941/42	Cost per track kilometre
	Route	Track		£P.	£P.
TOTAL KILOMETRAGE			Costs Annual. Year 1941/42		
			Maintenance:		
			Labour	50,484	
Palestine Railways	344	531	Material	22,349	
			Total	72,833	55
El Kantara-Rafah Railway	203	303	Renewals:		
			Labour	1,247	
Total Broad Gauge	547	834	Material	32,334	
			Total	33,581	26
Hijaz Railway (Palestine)	112	152	Additional track put in:		
			Labour	889	
Hijaz Railway (Trans-jordan)	323	330	Material	5,016	
			Total	5,905	
Total Narrow Gauge	435	482	Labour	52,620	
			Material	59,699	
Total	982	1,316	Total	112,319	

Cost per kilometre of new track other than private sidings actually put in was:—

	£P.
Labour	454
Material	2,563
Total	3,017

Table 46 — Net Income Account of Palestine Railways and Operated Lines, as at March 31, 1941 and 1942.

	1940/41	1941/42
I. Capital Account	£P.	£P.
Loan Palestine and East Africa Act, 1926	1,639,021	1,639,021
" Wickham Valuation	785,832	785,832
" Cost of Raising	66,647	66,647
Total Loan Act, 1926 (Interest bearing).	2,491,500	2,491,500
ADD:—		
Values not ranking for Interest:—		
Betterment Expenditure	1,225,727	1,265,292
Wickham Valuation, Kantara-Rafah Railway	739,174	739,174
Anthony Valuation, Hijaz Railway in Palestine	353,846	353,846
Total (non interest bearing).	2,318,747	2,358,312
Total Capital	4,810,247	4,849,812
II. Working Accounts		
Gross Receipts	13,604,292	15,370,378
Working Expenditure	11,284,920	12,585,614
	2,319,372	2,784,764
Plus transfer to Net-Revenue Account from Capital to meet deficiency on Kantara-Rafah Railway in 1938/39	7,993	7,993
Net Income	2,327,365	2,792,757
III. Appropriation of Net Income		
a) Palestine Loan Act, 1926:—		
Interest	1,485,072	1,609,027
Management	8,992	9,741
Sinking Fund	201,648	201,648
	1,695,712	1,820,416
b) Kantara-Rafah Railway:—		
Interest and Rentals to His Majesty's Government	124,086	406,747
Special Fund, Kantara-Rafah Railway	264,305	325,635
	388,391	732,382
c) Petah Tiqva Line:—		
Interest to Colony	11,898	11,897
Amortization Account	835	835
	12,733	12,732
Total Net Income Charges	2,096,836	2,565,530
Surplus	230,529	227,227
IV. Balances: Net Income Account		
Palestine Railway — Surplus	*283,744*	*257,501*
Hijaz Railway — Deficit	*53,215*	*30,274*
Surplus	*230,529*	*227,227*

Table 47 — Financial Statistics of Palestine Railways and Operated Lines, Fiscal Years ended March 31, 1934—1942.

Items	Unit	1933/34	1934/35	1935/36	1936/37	1937/38	1938/39	1939/40	1940/41	1941/42
Palestine Railway										
Gross Revenue	LP.	431,706	573,614	588,816	716,754	478,953	326,874	359,867	656,198	846,322
Working Expenses	LP.	286,531	345,527	421,822	456,459	459,931	375,880	368,677	389,360	746,458
Working Surplus or *Deficit*	LP.	145,175	228,087	166,994	260,295	19,022	*49,006*	*8,710*	266,838	99,864
Working Ratio	%	66.4	60.2	71.7	63.7	96.0	115.0	102.4	59.3	88.2
Debt Charges:— Interest and Management	LP.	156,458	124,692	124,705	124,705	124,705	124,704	124,654	124,653	124,652
Sinking Fund	LP.	—	32,448	32,435	32,435	—	—	—	—	—
% of Surplus to Total Capital	%	4.7	7.2	5.1	7.6	.5	—	—	7.7	2.9
% of Total Capital Charges to Total Receipts	%	36.2	27.4	26.7	21.9	26.0	38.1	34.6	19.0	14.7
% of Sinking Fund to Gross Receipts	%	—	5.7	5.5	4.5	—	—	—	—	—
El Kantara Rafah Railway										
Gross Revenue	LP.	106,808	118,495	119,052	180,945	109,507	89,911	132,830	361,826	630,302
Working Expenses	LP.	98,350	104,864	110,551	144,601	109,435	97,904	119,517	251,560	416,182
Working Surplus or *Deficit*	LP.	8,458	13,631	8,501	36,344	72	*7,993*	13,313	110,266	214,120
Working Ratio	%	92.1	78.5	92.9	79.9	99.9	108.9	90.0	69.5	66.0
% of Surplus to Total Capital	%	1.1	1.8	1.1	4.8	—	—	1.7	14.0	27.0
Hijaz Railway										
Gross Revenue	LP.	98,445	90,545	102,751	101,400	80,930	73,670	76,621	83,874	188,080
Working Expenses	LP.	90,329	101,020	108,252	113,143	119,587	97,552	92,256	96,836	165,080
Working Surplus or *Deficit*	LP.	8,116	*10,475*	*5,501*	*11,743*	*38,657*	*23,882*	*15,635*	*12,962*	*23,000*
Working Ratio	%	91.8	111.5	105.4	111.6	147.8	132.5	120.4	115.5	87.8
Debt Charges	LP.	—	63	63	63	50	50	50	50	50
Petah Tiqva Railway										
Gross Revenue	LP.	2,547	2,902	2,467	6,414	3,637	2,985	2,164	1,217	2,924
Working Expenses	LP.	840	840	840	840	840	840	840	840	840
Working Surplus	LP.	1,707	2,062	1,627	5,574	2,797	2,145	1,324	377	2,084
Working Ratio	%	23.0	28.9	34.1	13.1	23.1	28.1	36.8	69.0	28.7

Table 48 — Traffic Receipts of Palestine Railways and Operated Lines, Fiscal Years ended March 31, 1937—1942.

Items	1936/37		1937/38		1938/39		1939/40		1940/41		1941/42	
	No.	Amount £P.	No.	Amount £P.	No.	Amount £P.	No.	Amount £P.	No.	Amount £P.	No.	Amount £P.
Ordinary Passenger Traffic												
1st class	16,916	19,796	9,976	12,951	5,453	8,124	6,443	11,965	21,812	47,864	61,356	124,945
2nd class	57,586	30,472	34,971	23,113	17,055	14,517	15,323	13,604	28,596	28,258	33,565	29,200
3rd class	2,293,925	180,392	1,625,534	120,190	586,748	49,219	645,380	64,103	978,462	171,077	1,589,189	353,181
Tourist Traffic												
1st class	6,100	14,581	5,212	13,489	1,598	4,216	1,405	3,691	1,601	5,270	3,630	10,866
2nd class	6,657	9,750	9,409	13,852	3,108	4,761	3,429	5,787	3,025	6,738	3,359	6,845
3rd class	3,614	1,938	4,280	2,864	2,052	1,854	2,741	1,955	2,429	2,289	1,290	1,105
Season Ticket Journeys All classes	794,725	4,431	749,107	4,468	432,750	2,673	692,390	3,973	426,040	3,419	322,805	2,529
Total Passengers	3,179,523	261,360	2,438,489	190,927	1,048,759	84,864	1,367,111	105,028	1,461,965	264,915	2,015,194	528,671
Baggage, Perishables, etc.		34,610		16,180		12,583		9,733		25,123		36,203
Mails		16,573		16,573		16,573		16,573		15,236		13,285
Other Traffic by Passenger Trains		5,570		3,771		723		600		2,076		32,781
Total Passenger Train Traffic	3,179,523	318,113	2,438,489	227,451	1,048,759	114,743	1,367,111	131,934	1,461,965	307,350	2,015,194	610,940
	Tons Hauled		Tons Hauled		Tons Hauled		Tons Hauled		Tons Hauled		Tons Hauled	
Merchandise	1,162,992	583,140	959,409	389,764	825,860	326,234	847,445	365,395	978,892	596,575	1,693,455	950,890
	No.		No.		No.		No.		No.		No.	
Live Stock	63,796	13,745	62,033	10,498	91,791	5,750	98,342	4,546	138,764	17,340	130,854	18,859
Total Goods Train Traffic		596,885		400,262		331,984		369,941		613,915		969,749
Total Traffic Receipts		914,998		627,713		446,727		501,875		921,265		1,580,689
Miscellaneous Receipts		90,515		45,314		46,713		69,607		181,850		86,939
Total Receipts		1,005,513		673,027		493,440		571,482		1,103,115		1,667,628

Table 49 — Analysis of Traffic Statistics of Palestine Railways and Operated Lines, Fiscal Years ended March 31, 1938—1942.

	Unit	1937/38	1938/39	1939/40	1940/41	1941/42
Passengers Receipts (excluding Season Tickets, Baggage, etc.)	LP.	186,459	82,191	101,055	261,496	526,142
Goods Receipts*	LP.	390,468	324,501	355,762	581,076	937,977
Salaries and wages (Annual)	LP.	385,341	355,700	349,380	368,386	517,630
Number of Passengers carried (excluding Season Tickets)	No.	1,689,382	616,009	674,721	1,035,925	1,692,389
Trains run—including Sentinel Cammell Cars	No.	31,333	21,967	19,477	21,984	22,344
Engine Kilometrage—including Sentinel Cammell Cars	Kms.	2,993,547	2,111,187	1,913,160	2,733,174	3,644,712
Average Receipt per Passenger	Mils	110	133	150	243	311
Paying Freight handled**	Tons	959,409	825,860	847,445	978,892	1,693,455
Ton Kilometres of Paying Freight (in thousands)	T.K.	124,885	103,521	117,702	173,365	242,324
Average receipt per ton	Mils	407	393	420	594	554
Average receipt per ton-km.	Mils	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.4	3.9
Goods vehicles in stock (excluding Service)	No.	2,375	2,358	2,357	2,352	2,386
Potential wagon capacity (excluding Service)	Tons	30,375	30,183	30,188	30,116	30,667
Total Goods Vehicle Kilometrage	Kms.	23,726,963	7 922,038	21,507,245	33,967,156	38,847,398
Total Staff as at 31st March	No.	4,323	4,196	25	4,981	6,877
Average salaries and wages per capital	LP.	89	85	4,174	74	75

(*) As shown in railway station returns; subsequent adjustments are not included; (excluding receipts from livestock and vehicles). ** Not including livestock and vehicles.

Table 50 — Principal Commodities Transported on the Palestine Railways and Operated Lines (Metric Tons), Calendar Years 1935—1942.

Commodities	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Stone	60,682	61,015	17,822	7,192	333	69,123	119,390	181,692
Sand	14,112	16,237	15,739	2,770	3,491	3,731	6,068	15,091
Lime	11,780	11,597	6,786	4,359	5,477	5,299	6,210	10,095
Cement	244,811	129,799	124,492	65,117	54,012	90,334	102,986	73,030
Other Building Materials...	146,845	72,717	98,141	32,231	44,612	89,187	157,824	158,099
Barley	19,229	25,184	18,057	16,453	17,884	15,377	6,372	32,505
Other Cereals and Forage	46,330	47,367	75,965	64,580	72,818	81,301	117,097	139,521
Coal	66,306	30,369	43,947	33,859	46,346	32,712	42,860	50,554
Groceries and Provisions...	58,729	96,491	71,347	65,038	87,969	122,235	230,056	261,009
Flour	21,909	31,470	21,527	9,144	13,028	17,857	39,400	67,546
Kerosene and Fuel Oils ...	86,891	91,913	89,318	77,954	82,756	91,354	104,329	139,004
Manure	27,980	17,691	20,184	6,980	4,153	245	399	1,557
Melons	15,584	9,044	13,810	11,984	12,078	9,425	4,174	2,020
Citrus Fruits	123,149	131,486	281,344	234,544	253,693	112,543	10,182	12,393
Petrol	15,883	17,036	12,259	10,246	9,238	9,935	29,137	87,357
Salt	8,566	9,050	10,967	5,774	4,708	5,923	6,552	10,521
Soap	1,541	1,518	1,001	1,532	1,064	605	1,188	1,261
Miscellaneous	155,525	203,795	152,809	116,005	198,798	216,322	502,149	964,699
Total	1,125,852	1,006,779	1,075,515	765,762	912,458	973,508	1,486,373	2,207,954
Harbour stone, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Total ...	1,125,852	1,006,779	1,075,515	765,762	912,458	973,508	1,486,373	2,207,954
Ton-Kilometrage of paying freight (in thousands T.K.)	132,499	129,371	138,662	97,097	119,807	166,308	220,085	337,687

(d) ROAD TRANSPORTATION.

Table 51 — Motor Vehicles Registered, by Main Types, 1925—1941, and Motor Vehicles Licensed, 1937—1941.

End of year	Private cars	Public motor cars	Omnibuses	Commercial vehicles	Motor cycles	Motorcycle combinations	Tractors	Total
MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED.								
1925	406	662	316	256	323	—	—	1,963
1926	704	723	279	244	173	—	—	2,123
1927	602	966	305	323	256	—	—	2,452
1928	573	1,066	459	315	160	54	—	2,627
1929	653	884	444	385	168	73	—	2,607
1930	774	851	711	524	235	91	—	3,186
1931	886	1,122	728	631	375	101	—	3,843
1932	1,076	1,033	710	808	627	127	8	4,389
1933	1,688	1,046	905	1,239	1,004	116	9	6,007
1934	3,454	1,084	1,037	2,486	1,999	164	15	10,189
1935	4,682	1,087	1,251	2,953	1,724	149	28	11,874
1936	5,942	1,194	1,370	3,970	2,367	198	22	15,063
1937	6,369	1,242	1,296	4,077	2,449	184	24	15,641
1938	6,760	1,261	1,254	4,325	2,560	203	26	16,389
1939	6,699	1,264	1,271	4,240	2,282	180	19	15,955
1940	6,711	1,262	1,214	4,372	2,001	158	30	15,748
1941	6,213	1,242	1,151	3,940	2,044	150	25	14,765
MOTOR VEHICLES LICENSED.								
1937	4,421	1,206	969	2,553	1,282	110	18	10,559
1938	3,935	1,031	750	2,592	1,078	104	17	9,507
1939	4,362	1,157	862	2,686	1,158	115	10	10,350
1940	5,062	1,198	936	3,180	1,331	120	20	11,847
1941	4,934	1,197	952	2,990	1,316	108	16	11,513

Table 52 — Length of All-Weather Roads*, 1922—1941.

End of year	Kilometres	End of year	Kilometres
1922	450	1932	951
1923	570	1933	1,015
1924	580	1934	1,057
1925	600	1935	1,207
1926	631	1936	1,247
1927	655	1937	1,414
1928	706	1938	1,784
1929	716	1939	2,277
1930	912	1940	2,340
1931	922	1941	2,558

(*) Length of seasonal roads at the end of 1941—1,534 Kilometres.

Table 53 — Number of Passengers (in Thousands) Carried by Six Largest Transport Co-operative Societies, January, 1937, to December, 1941.

Month	Intra-urban transportation (three largest co-operative societies)					Inter-urban and sub-urban transportation (three largest co-operative societies)				
	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
January	4,209	3,760	3,726	3,814	4,014	799	648	713	796	1,017
February	3,883	3,571	3,413	3,484	3,754	890	615	630	815	916
March	4,602	3,932	3,851	3,865	4,181	979	755	724	821	1,051
April	4,249	3,733	3,677	4,041	4,170	863	724	771	987	1,038
May	4,484	4,028	3,966	4,390	4,379	854	725	744	1,014	1,024
June	4,364	3,774	4,003	3,693	4,222	817	656	649	813	1,105
July	4,577	3,465	4,478	4,103	4,577	815	524	743	773	1,234
August	4,791	3,783	4,581	4,026	5,000	861	515	829	773	1,203
September	3,583	3,018	3,279	4,161	4,589	716	533	587	891	1,117
October	4,257	3,068	3,539	3,475	4,419	736	540	708	854	1,205
November	4,032	3,640	3,590	3,609	4,681	694	615	755	837	1,286
December	4,027	3,770	3,611	3,992	4,900	751	730	793	893	1,328
Total 12 months	51,058	43,537	46,714	46,153	52,886	9,715	7,580	8,646	10,267	13,474
Average per month	4,255	3,628	3,810	3,846	4,407	810	632	721	856	1,123

STATISTICS OF ROAD ACCIDENTS.

Table 54 — Number of Road Accidents in 1941 and number of Persons Killed and Injured in Road Accidents, Classified by the Established Causes of Accidents, with Totals for 1935—1937 and 1939—1941.

Causes of road accidents which occurred in 1941	Number of road accidents			Number of persons killed and injured						
				Urban areas			Rural areas			Total Palestine
	Urban areas	Rural areas	Total Palestine	Killed	Injured	Total	Killed	Injured	Total	
Excessive speed	47	65	112	5	52	57	8	73	81	138
Other cases of dangerous or reckless driving; inexperienced driving	726	587	1,313	16	417	433	60	535	595	1,028
Mechanical defects of vehicles	36	40	76	3	20	23	5	40	45	68
Defective light, unlighted vehicles	36	57	93	—	21	21	7	62	69	90
Skids, bad roads and obstructions	53	42	95	1	38	39	6	30	36	75
Pedestrian faults	491	335	826	34	443	477	65	295	360	837
Other causes	21	79	100	—	9	9	5	137	142	151
Total numbers 1941	1,410	1,205	2,615	59	1,000	1,059	156	1,172	1,328	2,387
Total numbers 1940	1,449	887	2,336	40	864	904	121	650	771	1,675
Total numbers 1939	1,029	458	1,487	48	682	730	121	469	590	1,320
Total numbers 1937	683	399	1,082	57	645	702	62	393	455	1,157
Total numbers 1936	698	411	1,109	49	656	705	80	416	496	1,201
Total numbers 1935	1,021	506	1,527	70	976	1,046	83	601	684	1,730

Table 55 — Number of Vehicles involved in Road Accidents, in 1937, 1939, 1940 and 1941.

Area	Year	Number of vehicles involved in road accidents							
		Mechanically-propelled					Non-Mechanical		Total Vehicles
		Car	Bus	Lorry	Motor-cycle	Total	Animal drawn	Pedal-cycle	
Urban areas	1937	340	86	195	92	713	52	126	891
	1939	567	83	336	104	1,090	59	138	1,287
	1940	932	163	526	165	1,786	146	193	2,125
	1941	853	176	500	197	1,726	108	177	2,011
Rural areas	1937	189	49	192	31	461	15	17	493
	1939	182	45	286	29	542	32	37	611
	1940	402	76	508	86	1,072	76	99	1,247
	1941	531	110	794	87	1,522	82	113	1,717
Total Palestine	1937	529	135	387	123	1,174	67	143	1,384
	1939	749	128	622	133	1,632	91	175	1,898
	1940	1,334	239	1,034	251	2,858	222	292	3,372
	1941	1,384	286	1,294	284	3,248	190	290	3,728

e) POSTAL STATISTICS OF PALESTINE.

Table 56 — Traffic Statistics, 1931—1942.

Items	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Letters	10,787,750	12,389,400	17,716,800	21,484,100	28,960,959	33,736,968	33,068,000	33,723,500	24,258,622	14,049,703	13,902,042	16,452,337
Post cards	819,559	918,700	1,376,400	2,081,300	2,874,014	3,309,904	3,300,900	3,803,500	2,578,186	2,151,526	1,381,614	1,329,016
Printed matter and samples	5,839,902	6,446,700	9,604,400	12,691,900	18,552,877	20,786,808	21,371,100	19,900,800	8,206,423	6,220,022	5,635,914	5,618,312
Parcels, inland	31,772	32,200	39,900	44,000	46,648	63,096	42,300	38,600	28,300	50,200	139,802	61,126
Parcels, foreign, despatched	36,026	28,500	27,300	31,200	30,556	30,457	29,858	29,048	27,216	18,597	16,980	25,220
Parcels, foreign, received	77,780	72,600	86,800	112,100	127,742	110,193	121,145	105,375	124,749	71,576	34,181	78,211
Cash-on-delivery parcels, despatched ...	40	24	44	29	27	38	52	59	67	50	134	37
Cash-on-delivery parcels, received	1,430	2,000	2,500	2,800	2,903	2,510	2,540	2,340	2,523	2,195	3,072	3,904
Cash-on-delivery parcels, inland, posted ...	88	167	329	490	748	1,574	1,391	1,012	899	1,502	1,528	1,667
Air mails, total weight despatched in kgs.	—	—	—	14,100	25,041	32,244	34,674	36,686	44,267	11,330	3,425	4,597
Telegrams received and despatched ...	256,350	252,600	307,000	399,000	508,332	482,886	407,000	401,326	462,128	680,761	817,594	1,023,566
Telephone subscribers' exchange lines ...	2,977	3,300	3,862	4,773	5,829	7,041	8,417	9,241	9,922	10,716	11,712	12,228
Telephone stations, i.e. instruments ...	4,602	5,248	6,155	8,243	10,381	12,480	14,848	16,266	17,401	18,357	19,949	20,432
Telephone, local calls	14,500,000	17,500,000	24,760,500	27,795,200	28,735,257	30,992,423	36,673,200	36,689,558	35,675,625	35,167,527	32,877,321	33,759,419
Telephone, trunk calls	685,475	819,000	969,700	1,153,819	1,497,256	1,870,490	1,917,300	2,183,969	2,352,299	2,970,311	3,274 671	3,581,843
Telegraph and telephone local lines km.	14,557	16,881	18,172	25,486	35,430	50,028	70,658	87,237	95,513	104,729	110,144	112,607
Telegraph and telephone trunk lines km.	13,229	13,556	13,434	14,216	14,598	16,532	19,104	19,778	21,096	22,426	24,968	35,608

Table 57 — Postal Order and Money Order Statistics, 1939—1942.

Postal and Money Orders	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Postal orders (Palestine)														
Number issued	92,627	96,946	96,558	95,364	102,774	110,557	139,209	164,770	163,112	163,853	157,449	180,362	211,579	271,198
Value in £P.	73,724	71,207	72,330	72,550	77,152	84,951	106,472	129,179	125,626	120,958	112,285	130,644	162,184	221,936
Number paid	92,293	90,882	96,272	95,251	102,177	110,355	135,077	163,748	163,201	162,842	156,893	178,701	208,544	266,334
Value in £P.	73,486	71,334	72,200	71,783	76,794	84,872	105,756	128,615	125,902	120,720	112,125	129,520	160,603	217,884
Postal orders (Imperial)														
Number issued	14,889	20,657	23,296	22,518	23,290	25,463	30,498	38,386	49,185	58,634	71,873	33,271	14,798	17,178
Value in £P.	9,615	13,114	14,370	14,493	14,927	16,109	19,045	24,273	31,612	37,668	46,650	23,806	11,803	14,695
Number paid	5,509	7,038	6,388	6,263	6,408	6,858	8,564	12,536	14,600	17,560	123,413	60,615	69,532	85,913
Value in £P.	3,760	4,722	3,985	3,791	3,642	3,961	4,961	6,953	8,519	10,664	13,696	24,778	41,919	63,672
Postal orders (Egyptian)														
Number paid	5,255	5,471	5,734	5,519	6,045	6,189	6,008	6,995	6,937	7,433	6,728	5,823	8,868	11,288
Value in £P.	4,748	4,935	5,088	4,895	5,333	5,498	5,343	6,271	6,199	6,613	5,954	5,237	8,243	15,589
Money Orders (Inland)														
Number issued	13,624	13,486	12,259	11,236	11,390	10,835	12,691	17,803	15,204	14,529	14,279	19,639	64,906	106,961
Value in £P.	171,847	165,950	138,848	120,300	122,756	109,702	126,774	169,288	139,502	125,752	131,382	156,962	371,771	706,784
Money orders (Foreign)														
Number issued	1,454	2,497	3,317	2,046	2,595	3,602	4,768	5,127	4,978	4,355	6,345	9,625	6,825	8,178
Value in £P.	8,885	12,583	16,034	11,717	13,106	14,942	21,959	23,669	19,567	19,202	31,524	39,692	44,173	59,284
Number paid	19,353	19,397	20,359	19,126	26,133	33,943	56,657	95,065	92,758	98,610	50,375	32,120	16,131	12,698
Value in £P.	64,349	61,492	64,485	61,050	127,157	109,096	103,979	138,300	133,450	134,765	107,641	89,275	61,230	58,366

Table 58 — Department of Posts and Telegraphs, Revenue and Expenditure, 1929—1942.

Revenue and Expenditure	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Revenue														
Sale of stamps	86,422	90,708	87,143	91,868	118,877	156,278	199,525	217,999	217,504	221,320	210,192	204,415	148,781	190,012
Commission on money orders	1,097	1,108	1,057	950	1,331	1,205	1,317	1,674	1,496	1,566	1,438	1,667	3,050	5,185
Postal orders poundage	830	833	866	853	911	997	1,237	1,507	1,527	1,520	1,540	1,607	1,883	2,538
Foreign parcel post	7,798	8,816	7,768	7,960	11,185	13,688	16,332	14,578	20,055	17,436	18,381	11,815	5,338	15,499
Telegrams	29,126	25,506	23,671	24,070	25,901	27,970	26,196	27,466	32,154	28,495	49,275	82,946	80,325	109,801
Telephones	68,532	85,161	81,290	85,477	101,192	119,359	146,099	165,141	205,461	229,107	269,279	309,806	344,906	393,108
Rent of letter-boxes	2,538	2,561	2,507	2,653	3,088	4,019	4,754	5,015	5,024	4,663	4,750	4,363	4,156	4,725
Maintenance of lines in Sinai	—	2,036	2,839	2,446	2,700	3,964	2,986	3,098	2,841	3,718	3,201	2,694	3,765	3,646
Broadcast licences fees	145	237	362	889	1,734	2,936	6,158	10,473	14,291	17,846	29,231	34,575	39,298	41,315
Miscellaneous	6,206	3,054	2,982	3,678	4,157	3,096	4,569	3,505 *	7,233*	6,702	3,786	4,839	7,674	11,871
Surcharges on correspondence	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,605	953	836	579
Sale of publications	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
Augmented News Service	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	250	—	—	—
Reimbusement Advances Transport ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	178	67	—	—	—
Reimbursement Work Services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	274	500	15,588	15,914
Sales of Stores	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,149	2,863	1,205	3,570
Reimbursement Wireless Plant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	718
Total	202,694	220,020	210,485	220,844	271,076	333,512	409,173	450,456	507,586	532,562	594,418	663,043	656,905	798,481
Expenditure														
All services except conveyance of mails outside Palestine	137,318	140,184	142,416	145,949	153,138	170,825	232,230	300,499 †	340,973	402,790	349,309	359,984	382,936	490,014
Conveyance of mails outside Palestine	2,740	6,646	6,108	8,245	12,431	35,257	56,060	42,081	53,963	54,614	43,965	28,954	25,194	29,323
Total	140,058	146,830	148,524	154,194	165,569	206,082	288,290	342,580	394,936	457,404	393,274	388,938	408,130	519,347
Balance of Revenue over Expenditure	62,636	73,190	61,961	66,650	105,507	127,430	120,883	107,876	112,650	75,158	201,144	274,105	248,775	279,134

(*) Includes LP.27 from sale of publications.

(†) Includes LP.28.780 in respect of Renewals Fund for 1936-37.

IX. LABOUR STATISTICS.

a) STATISTICS OF WAGES.

Table 59 — Index Numbers of Daily Wage Rates, 1937—1943.

	Industry		1936	1937		1938		1939		1940		1941
				March	September	March	September	March	September	March	September	
Arab labour	Manufacture of building materials (tiles) ...		100.0	96.7	91.7	83.3	65.3	56.3	59.2	55.5	No collection of wage data	No data available
	Wood-working industries		100.0	100.0	91.7	87.5	82.6	74.6	65.9	56.4		
	Metal-working industries		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.4	92.1	92.1	90.3		
	Printing and stationery		100.0	100.0	100.0	105.5	105.5	97.9	88.8	87.9		
	Textiles (weavers)		100.0	93.7	93.7	93.7	87.5	87.5	87.5	96.8		
	Tobacco and cigarettes		100.0	100.0	—	—	106.9	110.0	110.8	115.2		
	Oil and soap industry		100.0	100.0	94.5	94.5	88.5	83.7	72.1	85.2		
	Building		100.0	98.9	93.8	92.1	84.2	80.8	77.0	75.5		
	Average of eight groups	Unweighted	100.0	98.9	95.1	93.8	89.6	85.3	81.7	82.8		
		Weighted	100.0	98.7	94.7	93.1	87.8	83.7	80.4	79.0		

	Industry	Base : 1936 = 100								Base : September 1939 = 100				
		September 1939	March 1940	September 1940	March 1941	Oct.—Nov. 1941	March 1942	October 1942	September 1943	March 1941	Oct.—Nov. 1941	March 1942	October 1942	September 1943
Jewish labour	Stone quarrying	87.8	97.8	97.8	102.7	117.9	152.7	155.8	y	105.0	120.6	156.1	159.2	y
	Building materials	77.6	77.6	77.0	88.8	95.6	111.0	x	x	108.0	123.2	143.1	x	x
	Wood	81.2	81.2	81.2	85.9	98.5	122.0	141.9	212.8	105.8	121.3	150.3	174.8	262.2
	Metal	88.5	88.5	88.5	100.0	114.3	125.0	148.6	211.0	113.0	129.2	141.2	167.9	238.4
	Printing & Stationery	102.2	102.2	102.2	107.5	125.6	128.7	148.9	247.2	105.2	122.9	125.9	145.7	241.9
	Soap & Oil	103.6	109.2	109.2	124.3	134.7	150.2	197.7	249.1	120.0	130.0	145.0	190.8	240.4
	Leather	95.5	98.2	98.2	111.0	123.6	136.2	172.4	253.4	116.2	129.4	142.6	180.5	265.3
	Food (bakeries & choclate)	98.0	100.4	103.7	114.6	126.6	141.7	154.0	218.7	116.9	129.2	144.6	157.2	223.2
	Textiles	90.3	91.5	91.5	107.5	117.4	130.9	165.5	208.5	119.0	130.0	145.0	183.3	231.0
	Clothing	91.2	92.0	92.0	102.1	117.0	127.2	159.1	216.4	112.0	128.3	139.5	174.5	237.3
	Tobacco	109.9	113.6	113.6	126.4	137.4	153.9	213.0	268.4	115.0	125.0	140.0	193.8	244.2
	Construction	84.8	82.8	82.8	82.8	102.4	115.9	137.7	205.2	97.6	120.7	136.7	162.4	242.0
	Average of twelve groups Unweighted	93.4	94.6	94.8	104.1	117.6	132.9	163.1	229.1	111.1	125.8	142.5	171.8	242.6
	Average of twelve groups Weighted	89.0	89.0	89.2	95.8	111.3	125.1	152.8	217.4	107.2	124.8	140.7	169.6	241.3

(x) Data not available. (y) Included in "Construction".

Table 60 — Prevailing Daily Rates of Wages in Agricultural Employment, 1938—1942.

(Communicated by officers of the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, by farmers' organizations and labour unions).

Occupation, description of the work performed	Sex (x)	1938/39 Winter and early spring	1939 Summer	1939/40 Winter and early spring	1940 Summer	1940/41 Winter and early spring	1941 Summer	1941/42 Early spring	1942 Summer
		Mils p/d	Mils p/d	Mils p/d	Mils p/d	Mils p/d	Mils p/d	Mils p/d	Mils p/d
ARAB LABOUR									
Ploughing	M	100-120	80-100	80-100	80-100	80-120	100-120	140-180	180-250
Hoeing	M	100	—	80-100	—	80-100	—	150-180	150-220
Tree planting	M	100-150	—	100-150	—	+	—	150-200	—
Permanent workers in orange groves	M	100-120	100-120	80-100	80-120	80-120	100 130	140-180	180-250
Tobacco planting and cultivation	M	—	100-120	—	100	—	100	—	150
Tobacco planting and cultivation	F	—	60-80	—	60	—	60	—	100
General labour on cereal land	M	80-100	75-100	80-100	70-120	80-120	100-130	140-180	160-250
General labour on cereal land	F	40-80	50-60	50-60	50-80	50-60	60-80	90-110	100-150
General labour in orange groves	M	100	80-120	80-100	70-110	80-100	100-130	140-180	180-250
General labour in orange groves	F	50-70	50-60	50-60	50-80	50-60	60-80	90-110	120-150
Orange picking	M	100-150	—	80-100	—	+	—	140-180	—
Orange picking	F	—	—	50-70	—	+	—	100	—
Orange picking	Ch	—	—	40-50	—	+	—	60-90	—
Porterage, baskets (citrus)	M	100-120	—	80-100	—	+	—	+	—
Porterage, baskets (citrus)	F	60-80	—	40-70	—	+	—	+	—
Porterage, baskets (citrus)	Ch	50	—	40-50	—	+	—	+	—
Porterage, cases (citrus)	M	120-200	—	100-120	—	+	—	+	—
Sorters (citrus)	M	200	—	120-180	—	+	—	+	—
Wrappers (citrus)	M	150-200	—	100-200	—	+	—	+	—
Packers	M	250-400	—	200-300	—	+	—	+	—
Fruit picking (olives, vines)	M	—	80-100	—	70-120	—	100-150	—	200-250
Fruit picking (olives, vines)	F	—	50-60	—	50-80	—	50-80	—	120-150
Fruit picking (olives, vines)	Ch	—	40-60	—	40-60	—	50-80	—	100-150
JEWISH LABOUR									
Ploughing	M	*	200-250	*	200-250	200-250	200-300	300-350	300-500
Hoeing	M	200	—	175-200	—	175-200	—	300	—
Tree planting	M	200-300	—	200-250	—	+	—	300	—
Permanent workers in orange groves	M	200-250	200-250	175-200	175-250	175-220	200-250	250-350	300-530
Tobacco planting and cultivation	M	—	200	—	200	—	200	—	250
Tobacco planting and cultivation	F	—	150	—	150	—	150	—	200
General labour on cereal land	M	175-250	175-250	175-250	160-200	160-200	175-250	250-350	300-450
General labour on cereal land	F	—	—	150-200	150-175	150-175	150-200	300	—
General labour in orange groves	M	170-200	175-200	160-200	150-200	150-200	175-200	250-350	300-450
General labour in orange groves	F	150-175	150-175	150-175	150-175	130-175	175-200	250-300	250-350
Orange picking	M	175-200	—	150-200	—	+	—	250-300	—
Orange picking	F	150-175	—	130-175	—	+	—	175-250	—
Orange picking	Ch	—	—	80-120	—	+	—	150	—
Porterage, baskets (citrus)	M	200	—	150-200	—	+	—	+	—
Porterage, baskets (citrus)	F	—	—	150	—	+	—	+	—
Porterage, baskets (citrus)	Ch	—	—	125-150	—	+	—	+	—
Porterage, cases (citrus)	M	250-300	—	250	—	+	—	+	—
Sorters, 1st class (citrus)	M	—	—	—	—	+	—	+	—
Sorters, 1st class (citrus)	F	250-350	—	250-350	—	+	—	+	—
Sorters, 2nd class (citrus)	M	—	—	—	—	+	—	+	—
Sorters, 2nd class (citrus)	F	175-250	—	175-250	—	+	—	+	—
Wrappers (citrus)	M	150-250	—	150-250	—	+	—	+	—
Wrappers (citrus)	F	150-250	—	150-250	—	+	—	+	—
Wrappers (citrus)	Ch	120-200	—	120-200	—	+	—	+	—
Packers (citrus): chief packer	M	600-1200	—	500-1000	—	+	—	+	—
Packers (citrus): assistant	M	300-700	—	250-500	—	+	—	+	—
Fruit picking (olives, vines)	M	—	*	—	150-200	—	170-250	—	350-400
Fruit picking (olives, vines)	F	—	*	—	130-170	—	150-200	—	250-350

The hours of work vary according to season. The rates shown in respect of Jewish labour in the citrus belt, are based on eight hours' work.

Explanation of signs: (—) denotes "Not applicable".

(+) denotes "Employment scarce".

(*) denotes "No information available".

(x) M—adult Males; F—adult Females; Ch—Children.

Table 61 — Union Scale of Daily Wage Rates, as recorded at the end of March, 1943.

(Daily wage rates prevailing in manufacturing industries and construction in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa at the end of March, 1943; based on eight hours' work a day; data communicated to the Department of Labour by the General Federation of Jewish Labour).

NOTE:—In some industries separate accounts are kept of the ordinary wage payments (thereunder defined as the BASIC daily wage rates) and of the payments of the cost-of-living allowances; in other industries the cost-of-living allowances are included in the basic rates.

In this table the columns headed "A" show the basic daily wage rates, and the columns headed "B" show the cost-of-living allowances, expressed as a percentage of the basic wage rates, or indicate that the cost-of-living allowances have been included in the integrated basic wage rates.

No account is taken of any changes in the wage rates which may have been agreed upon after the date in respect of which the data have been reported and made retroactive.

Unless otherwise indicated, the rates shown in this table relate to adult male workers.

The abbreviation "C.L.A." denotes Cost-of-Living Allowances *.

Industry and Occupation	End of March, 1943					
	Jerusalem		Tel Aviv area		Haifa area	
	A Basic wage rates Mils p/d	B Percent. of addition %	A Basic wage rates Mils p/d	B Percent. of addition %	A Basic wage rates Mils p/d	B Percent. of addition %
I. MANUFACTURE OF BUILDING MATERIALS						
Small tile makers: Moulders	—	Employment scarce	750—800	C. L. A. included	750—900	Piece work; average daily earnings
Polishers	—		650—700			
Large tile makers	—		950—1,000	Piece work; average daily earnings		
Cement blocks	—		1,000—1,200	do	—	
Cement bricks	—		1,000—1,100	do	400	85%**
Marble and Mosaic	—		800	C. L. A. included	750—900	Piece work; average daily earnings
Silicate bricks	—		—		400—500	85%**
II. WOOD-WORKING INDUSTRIES.						
Carpenters 1st class	700	C. L. A. included	750	C. L. A. included	1.000	C. L. A. included
2nd class	600		675		900	
3rd class	525		600		820	
Cabinet makers 1st class	700	C. L. A. included	775	C. L. A. included	1.000	C. L. A. included
2nd class	600		700		900	
3rd class	525		675		820	
Sawyers 1st class	700	C. L. A. included	410	85%	1.000	C. L. A. included
2nd class	—		365		900	
3rd class	500		—		820	
III. METAL-WORKING INDUSTRIES						
Locksmiths, fitters 1st class	600	85%	650	85%	600—700	85%
2nd class	300—450		500		500—550	
3rd class	—		350		450	
Blacksmiths 1st class	600	85%	700	85%	700—900	85%
2nd class	500		600		600—700	
3rd class	400		—		500	
Turners 1st class	600	85%	750	85%	600—800	85%
2nd class	500		450		550—600	
3rd class	400		—		500	
Iron moulders 1st class	1.000	85%	800	85%	550—600	85%
2nd class	—		600		500	
3rd class	—		400		450	
Welders 1st class	[P. 15 p. m.	85%	700	85%	500—600	85%
2nd class	500		555		500	
3rd class	400		450		450	
Semi-skilled labourers	—		350	85%	400	85%

(*) The cost-of-living allowance, shown in column B as percentage of the basic wage rate, was calculated only on the initial £P.8.500 of the worker's monthly basic wage, with the exception of the Printing Industry in Haifa and the Baking Industry in Tel Aviv, where the cost-of-living allowance was calculated on the full monthly basic wage.

(**) In addition, a war bonus of £P. 2.— p.m. was granted in the manufacture of building materials industry in Haifa to workers paid on a time basis.

Table 61 — Union Scale of Daily Wage Rates, as recorded at the end of March, 1943. (Contd.).

Industry and Occupation	End of March, 1943					
	Jerusalem		Tel Aviv area		Haifa area	
	A Basic wage rates Mils p/d	B Percent. of addition %	A Basic wage rates Mils p/d	B Percent. of addition %	A Basic wage rates Mils p/d	B Percent. of addition %
IV. PRINTING AND STATIONERY						
Linotype operators ... 1st class	LP.18-20p.m.		700		600	
2nd class	LP.15-18p.m.	85%	560	85%	500	50%*
3rd class	LP.10-15p.m.		—		400	
Hand compositors ... 1st class	LP. 11 p.m.		680		600	
and makers up 2nd class	LP. 9-9½ p.m.	85%	440	85%	500	50%*
3rd class	LP. 8 p.m.		350		400	
Machine printers ... 1st class	LP.12-14p.m.		640		600	
2nd class	LP.10-12p.m.	85%	400	85%	500	50%*
3rd class	LP. 8 p.m.		300		400	
Bookbinders Male 1st class	LP. 9 p.m.		500		—	
2nd class	LP. 7 p.m.	85%	400	85%	—	65%*
3rd class	LP. 6 p.m.		—		400	
Female 1st class	—		—		300	
2nd class	—		300	85%	250	65%*
3rd class	—		175		220	
Cardboard boxes and paper bag makers (Females) ... 1st class	—		300		300	
2nd class	—		240	85%	250	65%*
3rd class	—		—		220	
V. SOAP AND OIL INDUSTRY.						
Workers in soap factories ... ... 1st class	—		430		460	85% plus
Male 2nd class	—		350	85%	360	80 mils p.d. war bonus
Female	—		180—250	85%	200—340	85% plus 50 mils p.d. war bonus
VI. TEXTILES						
Spinners ... Male	—		360—600	85%	330—410	
Female	—		200—275		200—280	
Weavers, cotton Male 1st class	—		575		—	
and Female 2nd class	—		475	85%	410 (Male)	
3rd class	—		420		330 (Male)	
					200—280 (Female)	85%
Weavers, silk ... Male	—		LP.6—7 p. w.	Piece work; average weekly earnings	—	& 10% bonus & family allowance
Knitters, underwear Male 1st class	—		500	85%	—	
2nd class	—		450		—	
Knitters, hosiery Male 1st class	—		550	85%	—	
2nd class	—		300		—	
Winders ... Female	—		175—385	85%	200—280	
Sewers, finishers Female 1st class	—		—		—	
2nd class	—		385	85%	—	
3rd class	—		175		—	
VII. MANUFACTURE OF CLOTHES						
Men's clothes making :						
Male workers (jackets) Piece work	—		950	Piece work; average daily earnings	—	
time rates:						
1st class	—		450—500	85%	—	
2nd class	—		400—450			
Male workers (trousers) 1st class	—		695	Piece work; average daily earnings	—	
2nd class	—		424			
Female workers:						
Hand sewers	—		250—280		225—275	
Finishers	—		180—250	85%	—	85%
Buttonhole makers ...	—		170—200		—	
Ladies' suits making:						
Male workers ...	—		450—500	85%	—	
Female workers ...	—		250—280		—	

(*) The cost-of-living allowance, shown in column B as percentage of the basic wage rate, was calculated only on the initial £P. 8.500 of the worker's monthly basic wage, with the exception of the Printing Industry in Haifa and the Baking Industry in Tel Aviv, where the cost-of-living allowance was calculated on the full monthly basic wage.

Table 61 — Union Scale of Daily Wage Rates, as recorded at the end of March, 1943. (Concld.).

Industry and Occupation	End of March, 1943					
	Jerusalem		Tel Aviv area		Haifa area	
	A Basic wage rates Mils p/d	B Percent. of addition %	A Basic wage rates Mils p/d	B Percent. of addition %	A Basic wage rates Mils p/d	B Percent. of addition %
VII. MANUFACTURE OF CLOTHES— Concld.						
Dressmakers: Female workers ...	—		275—325		—	
Workers clothes: Male workers	—		350—400		—	
Female workers	—		250—275	85%	—	
Shirt makers:						
Female Sewers (machine) ...	—		220—280		—	
Sewers (hand), ... finishers ...	—		180—200		250	85%
VIII. LEATHER-WORKING INDUSTRIES						
Tanners: (Machine work) ...	—		510—700	85%	380—500	85%
(Manual work) ...	—				380—500	
Unskilled workers in tanneries ...	—		400—475		—	
Workers in shoe factories ... ... Male (Manual work)	—		400—460		350—450	85%
Machine operators	—		500—700	85%	350—450	
Female assistants	—		200—380		—	
IX. FOOD INDUSTRIES						
Bakers: Ovenmen	LP. 3.600—4.350 p.w.	73%	632—664	60%*	600	85%
Kneaders	LP. 3.250—3.350 p.w.		584—632		540—600	
Assistant kneaders ...	LP. 2.160—2.350 p.w.		544—584		—	
Feeders	LP. 10.000—13.000 p.m.	85%	540—542		460	
Chocolate makers:						
Male, skilled	—		480—530		—	
Female, skilled	—		300	85%	—	
Female, beginners ...	—		165		—	
X. TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES						
Leaf sorters Female 1st class	—		240—255		—	
Regular	—		180—210		—	
Packers ... Female 1st class	—		300	85%	—	
Regular	—		180—210		—	
Labellers ... Female 1st class	—		240—255		—	
Regular	—		180—210		—	
XI. CONSTRUCTION (Urban union rates)						
Building workers (i.e. skilled bricklayers, plasterers, steel benders, tile layers, shutters and masons) 1st class	950	C. L. A. included	1.050	C. L. A. included	1.000	C. L. A. included
2nd class	800		970		900	
3rd class	700		870		800	
Quarrymen ... ... 1st class	750	C. L. A. included	—		400	85%
2nd class	700		—		—	
3rd class	650		—		—	
Stone dressers ... ... 1st class	850	C. L. A. included	—		1.000	C. L. A. included
2nd class	750		—		900	
3rd class	650		—		800	
Labourers	600—650	C. L. A. included	800—870	C. L. A. included	750	C. L. A. included
Plumbers ... ... 1st class	600	85%	950	C. L. A. included	700	85%
2nd class	500		800		600	
3rd class	400		700		500	
Electricians ... ... 1st class	600	85%	600	85%	700	85%
2nd class	500		520		600	
3rd class	400		400		500	
Painters ... ... 1st class	750	C. L. A. included	800	C. L. A. included	820—900	C. L. A. included
2nd class	700					
3rd class	650					
CONSTRUCTION (Contractors for large building undertakings)						
Building workers ... 1st class	950	C. L. A. included	950	C. L. A. included	1.000	C. L. A. included
2nd class	800		850		900	
3rd class	700		750		820	
Skilled labourers	650	C. L. A. included	700	C. L. A. included	750	C. L. A. included
Labourers	600		700		680	

(*) The cost-of-living allowance, shown in column B as percentage of the basic wage rate, was calculated only on the initial £P. 8.500 of the worker's monthly basic wage, with the exception of the Printing Industry in Haifa and the Baking Industry in Tel Aviv, where the cost-of-living allowance was calculated on the full monthly basic wage.

Table 62 — Hours of Work, Hourly Rates of Wages and Gross Earnings of Arab Workers during Census Week, by Sex, Age and Occupational Group and Basis of Pay, together with Analysis of Hourly Rates into Standard Pre-war Rates and Cost-of-living Allowances in those Establishments where separate Accounts of Cost-of-living Allowances are kept, March, 1942.

Industrial and occupational groups	Age groups (A or Y)	Sex M or F	Basis of pay (D, M or P)	No. of workers enumerated	Hours of work			Hourly rates of wages (ordinary time)	Gross earnings during census week, per worker	Analysis of wage rates where separate accounts of C. L. A. are kept		
					Normal per week	Actualy worked during census week, per worker				No. of workers under separate account	Average wage rate per hour	
						Ordinary	Overtime				Standard pre-war	C. L. A.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
A. — Food & Beverages Manufacture:				No.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	mils	LP.	No.	mils	mils
1. Flour mills:												
(All Occupations)	A	M	D	105	56—84	52.2	1.2	23.0	1.145	13	30.8	7.8
" "	Y	M	D	16	56	31.5	—	7.1	0.228	—	—	—
" "	A	M	M	11	56—70	—	—	30.9	8.009†	—	—	—
2. Bakeries:												
(All Occupations)	A	M	D	69	48—84	62.0	—	20.0	1.135	—	—	—
" "	Y	M	D	16	42—84	64.6	—	7.2	0.406	—	—	—
" "	A	M	M	52	48—84	—	—	24.3	5.750†	—	—	—
" "	Y	M	M	14	42—84	—	—	6.7	1.700†	—	—	—
4. Manufacture of chocolate & sugar confectionery:												
(All Occupations)	A	M	D	18	48—70	48.9	—	24.6	1.226	—	—	—
" "	Y	M	D	13	56—70	47.4	—	9.2	0.434	—	—	—
B. — Tobacco Industries:												
5. Cigarettes & tobacco:												
(All Occupations)	A	M	D	396	48	44.9	0.8	24.9	1.149	326	19.3	5.5
" "	Y	M	D	115	48	41.6	1.3	8.7	0.356	71	6.5	3.0
" "	A	F	D	110	48	45.4	—	10.0	0.442	74	8.8	1.8
" "	Y	F	D	93	48	44.5	—	8.3	0.347	44	7.4	2.7
" "	A	M	M	29	48	—	—	55.4	11.029†	22	52.3	8.2
C. — Manufacture of Oils & Soap:												
6. Manufacture of oils & soap:												
(All Occupations)	A	M	D	21	56—72	44.2	—	23.3	1.128	—	—	—
" "	A	M	P	52	40—54	25.0	—	46.9	1.295	—	—	—

(†) Monthly earnings.

Table 62 — Hours of Work, Hourly Rates of Wages and Gross Earnings of Arab Workers during Census Week, etc. -(Contd.).

Industrial and occupational groups	Age group (A or Y)	Sex (M or F)	Basis of pay (D M or P)	No. of workers enumerated	Hours of work			Hourly rates of wages (ordinary time)	Gross earnings during census week per worker	Analysis of wage rates where separate accounts of C. L. A. are kept		
					Normal per week	Actually worked during census week, per worker				No. of workers under separate account	Average wage rate per hour	
						Ordinary	Overtime				Standard pre-war	C. L. A.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
				No.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	mils	LP.	No.	mils	mils
D. — CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES:												
7. Matches:												
(All Occupations)	A	M	D	88	48—59	56.2	—	33.6	1.954	60	20.8	9.2
" "	Y	M	D	78	48—59	48.2	—	12.8	0.624	31	10.0	4.3
" "	A	F	D	8	59	47.3	—	35.4	1.408	8	19.2	7.4
" "	Y	F	D	21	59	48.5	—	24.1	1.181	21	13.1	5.8
" "	A*	M*	M*	10	48—59	—	—	102.4	21.271 †	6	65.7	29.7
" "	A	M	P	20	59	39.8	—	32.3	1.359	20	18.1	8.3
" "	Y	M	P	62	59	52.7	—	9.4	0.508	62	5.2	2.3
" "	A	F	P	10	59	59.0	0.8	39.4	2.348	10	21.4	9.6
E. — WOOD-WORKING INDUSTRIES:												
9. Carpentries & other wood works:												
(All Occupations)	A	M	D	59	48—60	50.9	—	23.8	1.433	7	23.3	4.1
" "	Y	M	D	19	48—60	50.5	—	4.9	0.248	—	—	—
F. — MANUFACTURE OF ARTICLES OF PAPER & CARDBOARD:												
10. Manufacture of cardboard boxes:												
(All Occupations)	A	M	D	16	48	44.9	2.6	18.4	0.830	9	18.3	1.6
" "	Y	M	D	86	48	39.6	1.2	8.3	0.334	54	8.2	1.0
" "	Y	F	D	7	48	48.0	18.6	6.3	0.448	—	—	—
" "	A	M	P	14	48	33.0	—	31.4	0.920	9	33.1	3.0
G. — PRINTING:												
11. Printing:												
(All Occupations)	A	M	D	18	48	48.0	1.0	35.9	1.783	11	33.2	3.8
" "	Y	M	D	12	48	48.0	—	16.6	0.804	11	15.0	2.1
" "	A	M	M	51	48—54	—	—	28.2	5.716 †	—	—	—

(*) Majority of workers in this group are mechanists.

(†) Monthly earnings.

Table 62 — Hours of Work, Hourly Rates of Wages and Gross Earnings of Arab Workers during Census Week, etc.—(Concld.).

Industrial and occupational groups	Age group (A or Y)	Sex (M or F)	Basis of pay (D M or P)	No. of workers enumerated	Hours of work			Hourly rates of wages (ordinary time)	Gross earnings during census week per worker	Analysis of wage rates where separate accounts of C. L. A. are kept		
					Normal per week	Actually worked during census week, per worker				No. of workers under separate account	Average wage rate per hour	
						Ordinary	Overtime				Standard pre-war	C. L. A.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
				No.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	mils	LP.	No.	mils	mils
K. — MANUFACTURE OF ARTICLES FROM NON-METALLIC MINERALS:												
18. Tiles & related manufactures from cement:												
(All Occupations)	A	M	D	9	48—60	41.1	--	18.3	0.769	—	—	—
" "	Y	M	D	5	48—60	40.8	—	8.6	0.336	—	—	—
L. — METAL WORKS:												
21. Manufacture of articles from iron & steel; machinery:												
(All Occupations)	A	M	D	49	45—48	43.8	—	33.1	1.478	—	—	—
" "	Y	M	D	19	45—48	43.2	0.4	5.2	0.219	—	—	—
N. — EXTRACTION OF STONE & OTHER CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:												
23. Stone & gravel:												
(All Occupations)	A	M	D	17	54—60	41.4	—	12.6	0.539	—	—	—
" "	Y	M	D	5	60	40.0	—	8.4	0.336	—	—	—
" "	A	M	P	15	60	60.0	—	15.9	0.939	—	—	—
" "	A	M	M	8	54—60	—	—	29.9	7.375†	—	—	—
O. — STORAGE AND DISTRIBUTION OF MINERAL OIL PRODUCTS (*Mixed labour*):												
(All Occupations)	A	M	D	532	48—54	51.6	0.8	39.6	1.894	491	32.5	8.7
" "	A	M	M	94	48	—	—	45.2	9.572†	94	33.2	12.0

(†) Monthly earnings.

Table 63 — Hours of Work, Hourly Rates of Wages and Gross Earning of Jewish Workers during Census Week, by Sex, Age and Occupational Group and Basis of Pay, together with Analysis of Hourly Rates into Standard Pre-war Rates and Cost-of-living Allowances in those Establishments where separate Accounts of Cost-of-living Allowances are kept, March, 1942.

Industrial and occupational groups	Age group (A or Y)	Sex (M or F)	Basis of pay (D, M or P)	No. of workers enumerated	Hours of work			Hourly rates of wages (ordinary time)	Gross earnings during census week, per worker	Analysis of wage rates where separate accounts of C. L. A. are kept		
					Normal per week	Actually worked during census week, per worker				No. of workers under separate account	Average wage rate per hour	
						Ordinary	Overtime				Standard pre-war	C. L. A.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
				No.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	mils	LP.	No.	mils	mils
A. — Food & Beverages Manufacture:												
1. Flour mills:												
(All Occupations)	A	M	D	89	48—72	51.3	8.6	59	3.490	75	43	18
" "	A	M	M	16	45—72	—	—	72	15.565†	6	72	21
2. Bakeries:												
(All Occupations)	A	M	D	238	48	42.5	6.1	87	4.048	223	61	26
" "	A	F	D	41	48	41.0	1.4	42	1.764	41	30	12
3. Preserving & canning of fruits & vegetables:												
(All Occupations)	A	M	D	594	47—48	44.7	4.9	54	2.605	592	37	17
" " "	A	F	D	786	47—48	37.7	0.9	34	1.380	736	23	11
" " "	Y	M	D	14	47—48	43.5	2.3	32	1.384	14	22	10
" " "	Y	F	D	13	47½—48	41.8	1.1	30	1.312	13	21	9
" " "	A	M	P	15	47½	62.5		55	3.605	15	38	17
" " "	A	F	P	34	47½	47.1		38	1.780	34	26	12
4. Manufacture of chocolate & sugar confectionery:												
(All Occupations)	A	M	D	160	46—48	45.4	4.0	59	2.866	160	41	18
" " "	A	F	D	429	46—48	45.4	1.0	35	1.681	429	25	11
" " "	Y	M	D	9	47—48	47.7	5.2	31	1.578	9	21	10
" " "	Y	F	D	23	47—48	39.2	2.4	23	1.137	23	20	8
" " "	A	M	M	40	47—48	—	—	84	17.137†	39	54	23
" " "	A	F	M	15	47—48	—	—	44	8.680†	15	30	13
" " "	A	F	P	44	47—48	34.6		60	2.158	44	40	20
B. — Tobacco Industries:												
5. Cigarettes & tobacco:												
(All Occupations)	A	M	D	75	47	45.4	1.1	57	2.662	75	41	16
" "	A	F	D	191	47	41.2	0.5	36	1.502	191	26	10
" "	A	M	M	20	47	—	—	111	21.610†	20	79	32

(†) Monthly earnings.

Table 63 — Hours of Work, Hourly Rates of Wages and Gross Earnings of Jewish Workers during Census Week, etc.—(Contd.).

Industrial and occupational groups	Age group (A or Y)	Sex (M or F)	Basis of pay (D, M or P)	No. of workers enumerated	Hours of work			Hourly rates of wages (ordinary time)	Gross earnings during census week, per worker	Analysis of wage rates where separate accounts of C. L. A. are kept		
					Normal per week	Actually worked during census week per worker				No. of workers under separate account	Average wage rate per hour	
						Ordinary	Overtime				Standard pre-war	C. L. A.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(6)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
				No.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	mils	LP.	No.	mils	mils
C. — Manufacture of Animal and Vegetable Oils & Soap:												
6. Manufacture of animal and vegetable oils & soap:												
(All Occupations)	A	M	D	477	47—72	45.4	5.2	75	3.687	467	49	23
,, ,, ...	A	F	D	215	47—48	43.8	2.5	43	1.996	210	29	14
D. — Chemical Industries:												
7. Matches:												
(All Occupations)	A	M	D	12	47	46.3	5.7	56	2.813	12	38	18
,, ,,	A	F	D	29	47	46.4	0.6	32	1.495	29	22	10
,, ,,	A	F	P	12	47	44.9		41	1.917	—	—	–
8. Pharmaceutical goods:												
(All Occupations)	A	M	D	10	47—48	44.7	1.1	44	2.001	10	31	13
,, ,,	A	F	D	72	47—48	44.0	0.9	37	1.731	72	26	11
,, ,,	Y	F	D	7	47—48	38.9	—	27	1.044	7	20	7
,, ,,	A	M	M	20	45—48	—	—	82	15.183†	8	60	23
,, ,,	A	F	M	13	45—48	—	—	46	8.669†	—	—	—
E. — Wood-Working Industries:												
9. Carpentries & other wood works:												
(All Occupations)	A	M	D	151	47—53	47.0	10.0	62	3.515	92	43	17
,, ,, ,,	A	F	D	9	47—53	48.3	8.0	45	2.516	9	31	14
,, ,, ,,	Y	M	D	29	47—53	48.1	3.2	26	1.307	20	19	8
F. — Manufacture of Articles of Paper & Cardboard; Book-Binding:												
10. Manufacture of articles of paper and cardboard; book-binding:												
(All Occupations)	A	M	D	74	45—52	44.7	1.1	50	2.247	48	44	16
,, ,, ,,	A	F	D	123	45—52	41.4	0.1	35	1.429	114	26	10
,, ,, ,,	Y	M	D	10	45—47	45.3	2.0	23	1.055	9	17	6
,, ,, ,,	A	M	M	11	47—52	—	—	50	9.950†	—	—	—

(†) Monthly earnings.

Table 63 — Hours of Work, Hourly Rates of Wages and Gross Earnings of Jewish Workers during Census Week, etc.—(Contd.).

Industrial and occupational groups	Age group (A or Y)	Sex (M or F)	Basis of pay (D, M or F)	No. of workers enumerated	Hours of work			Hourly rates of wages (ordinary time)	Gross earnings during census week, per worker	Analysis of wage rates where separate accounts of C. L. A. are kept		
					Normal per week	Actually worked during census week, per worker				No. of workers under separate account	Average wage rate per hour	
						Ordinary	Overtime				Standard pre-war	C. L. A.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
G. — PRINTING:				No.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	mils	LP.	No.	mils	mils
11. Printing:												
(All Occupations)	A	M	D	57	45—52	44.4	5.8	55	2.754	47	45	14
,, ,,	A	F	D	47	47	46.8	1.1	34	1.635	45	24	11
,, ,,	A	M	M	180	45—52	—	—	70	18.625†	142	63	13
,, ,,	A	F	M	10	46—47	—	—	36	6.583†	9	29	8
,, ,,	Y	M	M	7	46—52	—	—	20	3.914†	—	—	—
H. — LEATHER INDUSTRIES:												
12. Tanneries:												
(All Occupations)	A	M	D	92	48	43.9	11.8	62	3.492	91	43	19
,, ,,	A	F	D	23	48	41.7	1.7	36	1.579	23	25	11
I. — TEXTILE INDUSTRIES:												
All branches	A	M	D	486	47—48	44.6	3.3	63	3.137	484	43	19
,, ,,	A	F	D	524	47—48	43.7	0.8	42	1.922	524	29	12
,, ,,	Y	M	D	23	47—48	39.5	0.3	39	1.580	23	27	11
,, ,,	Y	F	D	29	47—48	44.2	0.6	31	1.413	24	23	10
,, ,,	A	M	P	62	47—48	42.7		68	3.007	62	42	19
13. Spinning & weaving:												
(All Occupations)	A	M	D	345	47—48	44.8	2.8	67	3.242	343	45	19
,, ,,	A	F	D	473	47—48	43.5	0.7	43	1.925	473	29	12
14. Dyeing, bleaching & finishing of textiles:												
(All Occupations)	A	M	D	141	47	44.2	4.7	57	2.879	141	39	18
,, ,,	A	F	D	51	47	45.7	0.9	41	1.890	51	28	13
J. — MANUFACTURE OF WEARING APPAREL OF ALL MATERIALS:												
15. Manufacture of hosiery and knitted articles:												
(All Occupations) ,, ...	A	M	D	64	47—48	47.4	9.0	58	3.566	62	40	18
,, ,, ,,	A	F	D	345	47—48	43.5	1.3	38	1.674	345	26	12
,, ,, ,,	Y	F	D	41	47—48	43.4	0.7	27	1.146	41	18	9
,, ,, ,,	A	M	P	118	47—48	47.2		85	4.029	115	58	26
,, ,, ,,	A	F	P	146	47—48	45.3		47	2.123	146	33	14

(†) Monthly earnings.

Table 63 — Hours of Work, Hourly Rates of Wages and Gross Earnings of Jewish Workers during Census Week, etc.—(Contd.).

Industrial and occupationol groups	Age group (A or Y)	Sex (M or F)	Basis of pay (D, M or P)	No. of workers enumerated	Hours of work			Hourly rates of wages (ordinary time)	Gross earnings during census week, per worker	Analysis of wage rates where separate accounts of C. L. A. are kept		
					Normal per week	Actually worked during census week, per worker				No. of workers under separate account	Average wage rate per hour	
						Ordinary	Overtime				Standard pre-war	C. L. A.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
				No.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	mils	LP.	No.	mils	mils
16. Manufacture of clothing, n.e.s.:												
(All Occupations)	A	M	D	7	46—47½	47.0	5.3	70	3.525	7	47	21
" " "	A	F	D	67	46—48	43.7	0.9	49	2.158	63	33	15
" " "	Y	F	D	23	47½—48	39.8	1.2	27	1.084	20	20	9
" " "	A	F	M	12	48—54	—	—	64	13.596†	11	50	19
" " "	A	M	P	11	48	48.4		94	4.521	10	64	29
" " "	A	F	P	32	48—54	49.6		52	2.616	24	39	17
17. Shoe manufacture:												
(All Occupations)	A	M	D	114	47—48	46.0	5.9	65	3.369	113	47	17
" "	A	F	D	40	47—48	45.8	3.0	39	1.918	40	28	11
" "	Y	M	D	34	47	45.1	7.3	29	1.493	30	21	8
" "	Y	F	D	16	47	44.4	2.7	25	1.173	16	18	7
" "	A	M	P	28	47—48	51.5		84	4.396	27	59	25
K. — MANUFACTURE OF ARTICLES FROM NON-METALLIC MINERALS:												
18. Tiles & related manufactures from cement:												
(All Occupations)	A	M	D	32	46—48	41.2	2.5	58	2.554	—	—	—
" " "	A	M	P	19	46—48	34.8		47	1.677	—	—	—
19. Manufacture of silicate and clay bricks:												
(All Occupations)	A	M	D	191	47—48	39.7	5.0	67	3.082	190	47	19
" " "	A	F	D	20	48	39.3	1.7	48	2.074	20	36	12
" " "	A	M	P	33	47	50.2		115	5.684	33	77	38

(†) Monthly earnings.

Table 63 — Hours of Work, Hourly Rates of Wages and Gross Earnings of Jewish Workers during Census Week, etc. — (Concld.).

Industrial and occupational groups	Age group (A or Y)	Sex (M or F)	Basis of pay (D, M or P)	No. of workers enumerated	Hours of work			Hourly rates of wages (ordinary time)	Gross earnings during census week, per worker	Analysis of wage rates where separate accounts of C. L. A. are kept		
					Normal per week	Actually worked during census week, per worker				No. of workers under separate accounts	Average wage rate per hour	
						Ordinary	Overtime				Standard pre-war	C. L. A.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
				No.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	mils	LP.	No.	mils	mils
L. — METAL WORKS:												
20. Manufacture of articles from non-ferrous metals: Tel Aviv												
(All Occupations)	A	M	D	429	46—48	38.0	3.0	52	2.175	416	37	16
" " "	A	F	D	123	47—48	39.2	3.8	31	1.301	117	22	10
" " "	Y	M	D	41	46—48	45.2	7.1	25	1.122	35	18	8
" " "	Y	F	D	23	47—48	45.8	7.6	23	1.260	23	18	5
21. Manufacture of articles from iron & steel; machinery: Jerusalem												
(All Occupations)	A	M	D	188	45—48	40.2	8.6	44	2.193	137	33	13
" "	A	F	D	54	45—48	44.4	5.0	33	1.623	51	25	8
" "	Y	M	D	68	45—48	32.1	4.5	21	0.791	12	23	6
" "	Y	F	D	14	45—48	44.4	6.1	25	1.285	12	21	6
Tel Aviv												
(All Occupations)	A	M	D	603	47—48	46.0	3.4	65	3.216	541	46	21
" "	A	F	D	50	47- 48	44.5	1.3	37	1.684	50	25	11
" "	Y	M	D	158	47—48	45.5	1.8	27	1.251	130	19	9
Haifa												
(All Occupations)	A	M	D	342	40—48	44.8	2.8	73	3.482	342	50	22
" "	A	F	D	47	40—48	44.5	3.6	41	1.992	47	30	11
" "	Y	M	D	30	40—48	42.4	2.2	31	1.366	29	21	9
M. — CUTTING AND POLISHING OF DIAMONDS:												
22. Cutting & polishing of diamonds:												
(All Occupations) "	A	M	P	653	47—48	47.0		64	3.046	526	43	20
" " "	A	F	P	88	47—48	46.5		45	2.087	78	32	15
" " "	Y	M	P	78	47—48	46.8		55	2.619	78	37	18
" " "	Y	F	P	15	47—48	45.8		45	2.100	15	31	14

Table 64 — Daily Rates of Wages in Government Employment, as recorded at the end of September, 1942.

The statistics are compiled from returns in which the workers are classed according to the interval in which their daily wage falls. These intervals are of 50 mils. The original returns show how many labourers had a daily wage of 50-99 mils, 100-149 mils, 150-199 mils and so on.

The "total range" extends from the bottom of the lowest 50-mil interval in which any workers in the occupation concerned are found to the top of the highest 50-mil interval in which any such workers are found. It will frequently be a little wider than the total range of the actual daily rates, as the workers in the lowest interval are not necessarily at the bottom of the interval, nor are the workers in the highest interval necessarily at the top of that interval. e.g., if the actual rates were 140-150 mils, the 140 mils would be classed as 100-149 mils and the 150 mils as 150-199 mils and the "total range" shown as 100-199 mils. The possibility of such exaggeration cannot easily be overcome but it will be suggested in future returns that a note of the actual wage paid to the lowest-paid individual and the highest paid individual should be made, in order that the "total range" may be precisely stated.

In cases where the range from the lowest to the highest rate is wide, something more than the extent of the total range is required in order to show where the predominant rates are clustered. For this reason the "interquartile range" has been calculated. A brief explanation of the significance of this range is necessary.

The lower quartile is defined as the wage rate below which one quarter of the wage rates fall and above which three quarters of the wage rates fall. If all the individuals were arranged in order, from the lowest paid to the highest paid, then the lower quartile would separate the lowest-paid quarter from the rest. In the same way the upper quartile would separate the highest paid quarter from the rest.

Between the two quartiles, therefore, would lie exactly one half of the individuals. The range from the lower to the upper quartile, or the "inter-quartile" rauge, therefore, includes half the total individuals. It gives a good picture of where the bulk of the individuals lie.

Sufficiently accurate data to find the wage of the exact individual who determines the quartile point are of course not available, but since the distribution of the individuals is into 50-mil wage intervals, there is no doubt as to the interval in which the quartile lies. The estimation of its position in the interval is made by calculation on the assumption that the individuals are evenly dispersed throughout the interval.

As the quartile separates one quarter of the individuals from the other three-quarters, so the "median" is the wage which separates one half of the individuals from the other. The median wage is the wage below which one half of the individuals falls and above which the other half of the individuals falls. Again there is no doubt, from the distribution of individuals into 50-mil intervals, as to the interval in which the median lies, but its actual position in that interval is estimated by calculation, on the same assumption as in the case of the quartiles.

PUBLIC WORKS

(casual workers only).

Occupation	Total range	Inter-quartile range	Median wage
	mils	mils	mils
Masons and mates	200—749	378—510	429
Spreaders and mates (including metal spreaders' ...	200—449	275—391	330
Stone dressers	300—449	388—433	416
Carpenters, joiners and mates	200—799	351—611	434
Painters and mates	250—649	473—536	511
Asphalters and mates	200—599	230—367	275
Electricians and assistant electricians	350—649	444—623	575
Soling layers	200—399	261—327	303
Fitters and mates (including fitter machanics and apprentices)	250—749	370—442	408
Labourers — Jews	200—449	253—379	356
Arabs (including skilled workers)	50—399	168—229	200

Table 64 — Daily Rates of Wages in Government Employment, as recorded at the end of September, 1942—(Concld.).

RAILWAYS.

Occupation	Regular workers entitled to compensatory allowances. Wages do not include compensatory allowances			Casual workers not entitled to compensatory allowances		
	Total range	Inter-quartile range	Median wage	Total range	Inter-quartile range	Median wage
	mils	mils	mils	mils	mils	mils
Masons	200—499	273—406	335	250—499	355—407	379
Masons' mates	150—349	164—191	178	150—299	213—267	237
Painters	200—449	289—389	331	200—349	268—328	306
Painters' mates	150—249	179—222	206	—	—	—
Fitters	250—549	337—452	394	250—449	330—386	363
Fitters' mates	150—299	189—247	220	150—299	217—269	239
Carpenters	200—549	332—431	384	250—599	323—374	347
Carpenters' mates	150—349	183—236	213	—	—	—
Blacksmiths	250—499	289—432	343	250—599	313—381	342
Blacksmiths' mates	150—299	170—219	191	150—299	210—261	233
Moulders	250—549	306—431	337	—	—	—
Electricians	250—499	306—446	388	—	—	—
Welders	400—599	414—442	428	—	—	—
Turners	250—549	348—506	432	300—499	317—413	334
Tinsmiths	250—549	369—504	438	—	—	—
Stone dressers	—	—	—	300—399	356—385	370
Drivers (engine)	250—749	375—447	400	—	—	—
Gangers	150—499	233—325	274	—	—	—
Rivetters	250—349	281—329	308	—	—	—
Rivetters' mates	150—299	208—240	225	—	—	—
Signalmen	200—349	214—242	228	—	—	—
Guards	250—399	268—307	285	—	—	—
Pointsmen	150—249	163—189	176	—	—	—
Shunters	200—349	213—240	227	—	—	—
Firemen	200—399	220—270	241	—	—	—
Carriage and wagon examiners	250—499	270—427	325	—	—	—
Carriage and wagon oilers	150—299	165—195	180	—	—	—
Repairers	250—449	271—322	291	—	—	—
Repairers' mates	150—249	169—213	187	—	—	—
Engine cleaners	150—249	169—189	176	—	—	—
Boilersmiths	250—549	358—478	419	—	—	—
Boilersmiths' mates	150—299	183—235	212	—	—	—
Labourers unskilled	100—249	115—144	129	100—249	128—207	159
Labourers semi-skilled	100—299	162—187	174	100—249	168—215	188

b) STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT.

Table 65 — Salaried Employees—Total Number and Total Amount of Pay-rolls Reported Monthly by Three Employing Groups.

Month	All Employers		14 Government Departments		24 Municipal Corporations		330 Private Manufacturers	
	No. of employees	Amount of pay-roll	No. of employees	Amount of pay-roll	No. of employees	Amount of pay-roll	No. of employees	Amount of pay-roll
		£P.		£P.		£P.		£P.
1938 Average	20,743	213,549	13,643	134,855	3,113	29,554	3,987	49,140
1939 Average	23,930	246,136	16,899	169,071	3,196	30,009	3.835	47,056
1940 Average	24,725	258,424	17,642	178,100	3,263	31,939	3,820	48,385
1941 Average	27,164	282,865	19,877	196,415	3,347	32,858	3,940	53,592
1942 Average	33,783	390,649	26,019	279,640	3,520	37,854	4,244	73,155
1942 January	30,873	325,072	23,297	226,070	3,492	35,122	4,084	63,880
February	31,032	329,210	23,340	228,850	3,507	35,082	4,185	65,278
March	31,764	340,312	24,015	236,369	3,519	35,271	4,230	68,672
April	31,832	346,638	24,056	239,442	3,548	37,902	4,228	69,294
May	32,596	355,136	24,817	246,364	3,537	37,919	4,242	70,853
June	32,955	380,142	25,208	269,679	3,495	38,085	4,252	72,378
July	34,571	405,255	26,846	294,105	3,497	38,488	4,228	72,662
August	35,275	410,828	27,489	298,655	3,525	38,724	4,261	73,449
September	34,945	409,554	27,152	294,934	3,517	38,851	4,276	75.769
October	36,394	465,178	28,554	346,078	3,535	39,504	4,305	79,596
November	36,298	452,342	28,443	331,148	3,546	39,529	4,309	81,665
December	36,867	468,131	29,015	343,991	3,528	39,767	4,324	84,373

Table 66 — Daily Wage Earners—Total Number Employed during Month; Average Number Employed and Average Total Pay-roll per Working Day.

Month	All Employers			14Government Departments			24 Municipal Corporations			330 Private Manufacturers		
	Total No. employed	Average No. per working day	Pay-roll per working day	Total No. employed	Average No. per working day	Pay-roll per working day	Total No. employed	Average No. per working day	Pay-roll per working day	Total No. employed	Average No. per working day	Pay-roll per working day
			£P.			£P.			£P.			£P.
1938 Average	27,108	17,544	4,194	13,260	7,026	1,383	1,932	1,317	226	11,916	9,201	2,585
1939 Average	28,940	18,540	4,350	16,968	8,986	1,742	1,658	1,160	198	10,314	8,394	2,410
1940 Average	35,438	23,984	5,440	21,041	12,524	2,363	2,135	1,404	241	12,262	10,056	2,836
1941 Average	55,970	39,281	9,440	39,426	25,752	5,488	3,047	1,784	355	13,497	11,745	3,597
1942 Average	84,456	—	19,679	65,639	—	12,970	3,082	1,735	461	15,735	13,889	6,248
1942 January	69,392	53,388	13,968	51,053	38,278	8,687	3,800	1,900	435	14,539	13,210	4,846
February	74,564	60,762	15,739	55,353	45,075	10,007	3,627	1,833	416	15,584	13,854	5,316
March	77,223	56,754	16,045	56,659	40,772	10,062	4,231	1,907	436	16,333	14,075	5,547
April	77,884	61,367	17,067	59,608	46,196	10,959	2,878	1,903	396	15,398	13,268	5,712
May	73,847	62,001	17,640	55,813	46,716	11,359	3,179	1,860	471	14,855	13,425	5,810
June	74,561	61,981	18,465	56,657	46,840	12,108	2,830	1,744	447	15,074	13,397	5,910
July	84,946	68,521	20,103	66,843	53,239	13,668	2,803	1,712	470	15,300	13,570	5,965
August	89,702	71,457	21,161	71,183	56,059	14,299	2,549	1,599	444	15,970	13,799	6,418
September	95,205	71,991	22,394	76,259	56,164	15,207	3,015	1,608	473	15,931	14,219	6,714
October	100,547	77,070	22,802	81,513	60,978	15,083	2,738	1,595	478	16,296	14,497	7,241
November	99,548	*	24,799	80,184	*	16,821	2,635	1,575	493	16,729	14,249	7,485
December	96,051	*	25,973	76,548	*	17,379	2,695	1,585	577	16,808	15,102	8,017

(*) Not able to be calculated owing to insufficient data.

Table 67 — Salaried Employees—Index Numbers (January, 1938 = 100) of Total Number of Employees and of Total Monthly Pay-roll; and Average Monthly Pay-roll per Employee.

Month	All Employers			14 Government Departments			24 Municipal Corporations			330 Private Manufacturers		
	Index Numbers		Monthly rate of earning	Index Numbers		Monthly rate of earning	Index Numbers		Monthly rate of earning	Index Numbers		Monthly rate of earning
	No. of employees	Monthly pay-roll		No. of employees	Monthly pay-roll		No. of employees	Monthly pay-roll		No. of employees	Monthly pay-roll	
			£P. mils			£P. mils			£P. mils			£P. mils
1938 Average	103.1	101.6	10.295	105.0	103.4	9.885	101.3	101.7	9.494	98.4	97.0	12.325
1939 Average	118.9	117.1	10.286	130.0	129.6	10.005	104.0	103.3	9.390	94.7	92.9	12.270
1940 Average	122.9	123.0	10.452	135.7	136.5	10.095	106.1	109.9	9.788	94.3	95.5	12.666
1941 Average	135.0	134.6	10.413	152.9	150.6	9.882	108.9	113.1	9.817	97.3	105.8	.602
1942 Average	167.9	185.9	11.563	200.2	214.4	10.748	114.5	130.3	10.754	104.8	144.4	7
1942 January	153.4	154.7	10.529	179.2	173.3	9.704	113.6	120.8	10.058	100.8	126.1	15.642
February	154.2	156.7	10.609	179.5	175.5	9.805	114.1	120.7	10.003	103.3	128.8	15.598
March	157.8	161.9	10.714	184.7	181.2	9.843	114.5	121.4	10.023	104.4	135.6	16.235
April	158.2	164.9	10.890	185.1	183.6	9.954	115.4	130.4	10.683	104.4	136.8	16.389
May	162.0	169.0	10.895	190.9	188.9	9.927	115.1	130.5	10.721	104.7	139.9	16.703
June	163.8	180.9	11.535	193.9	206.8	10.698	113.7	131.1	10.897	105.0	142.9	17.022
July	171.8	192.8	11.722	206.5	225.5	10.955	113.8	132.4	11.006	104.4	143.4	17.186
August	175.3	195.5	11.646	211.5	229.0	10.865	114.7	133.3	10.986	105.2	145.0	17.238
September	173.6	194.9	11.720	208.9	226.1	10.862	114.4	133.7	11.047	105.6	149.6	17.720
October	180.8	221.3	12.782	219.7	265.3	12.120	115.0	135.9	11.175	106.3	157.1	18,489
November	180.4	215.2	12.462	218.8	259.9	11.643	115.4	136.0	11.147	106.4	161.2	18.952
December	183.2	222.8	12.698	223.2	263.7	11.856	114.8	136.8	11.272	106.7	166.5	19.513

Table 68 — Daily Wage Earners—Index Numbers (January, 1938 = 100) of Volume[1] of Employment and of Total Pay-roll per Working Day; Intensity Factor[2] and Average Daily Rate of Earnings.

Month	All Employers				14 Government Departments				24 Municipal Corporations				330 Private Manufacturers			
	Index Numbers		Intensity factor	Daily rate of earning	Index Numbers		Intensity factor	Daily rate of earning	Index Numbers		Intensity factor	Daily rate of earning	Index Numbers		Intensity factor	Daily rate of earning
	Volume of employment	Daily average pay-roll			Volume of employment	Daily average pay-roll			Volume of employment	Daily average pay-roll			Volume of employment	Daily average pay-roll		
			%	mils			%	mils			%	mils			%	mils
1938 Average	94.9	95.5	64.7	239	100.9	96.2	53.4	197	99.4	98.4	68.2	172	90.2	94.9	77.2	281
1939 Average	100.3	99.0	64.1	235	129.0	121.2	53.0	194	87.6	86.2	70.0	171	82.3	88.5	81.4	287
1940 Average	129.7	123.9	67.7	227	179.8	164.4	59.5	189	106.0	104.9	65.8	172	98.6	104.1	82.0	282
1941 Average	212.4	214.9	70.2	240	369.6	381.9	65.3	213	134.6	154.5	58.5	199	115.1	132.0	87.0	306
1942 Average	—	448.1	—	—	—	902.4	—	—	130.9	200.7	56.3	266	136.1	229.3	88.3	450
1942 January	288.7	318.0	76.9	262	549.4	604.4	75.0	227	143.4	189.4	50.0	229	129.5	177.9	90.9	367
February	328.6	358.4	81.5	259	647.0	696.3	81.4	222	138.3	181.1	50.5	227	135.8	195.1	88.9	384
March	306.9	365.3	73.5	283	585.2	700.1	72.0	247	143.9	189.8	45.1	229	138.0	203.6	86.2	394
April	331.8	388.6	78.8	278	663.1	762.5	77.5	237	148.6	172.4	66.1	208	130.1	209.7	86.2	431
May	335.3	401.6	84.0	285	670.6	790.4	83.7	243	140.4	205.0	58.5	253	131.6	213.3	90.4	433
June	335.1	420.4	83.1	298	672.3	842.5	82.7	258	131.6	194.6	61.6	256	131.3	216.9	88.9	441
July	370.5	457.7	80.7	283	764.2	951.0	79.6	257	129.2	204.6	61.1	275	133.0	218.9	88.7	440
August	386.4	481.8	79.7	296	804.7	994.9	78.8	255	120.7	193.3	62.7	278	135.3	235.6	86.4	465
September	389.3	509.9	75.6	311	806.2	1058.1	73.6	271	121.4	205.9	53.3	294	139.4	246.4	89.3	472
October	416.7	519.2	76.7	296	875.3	1049.5	74.8	247	120.4	208.1	58.3	300	142.1	265.8	89.0	499
November	*	564.6	*	*	*	1170.4	—	*	118.9	214.6	59.8	313	139.7	274.6	85.2	525
December	*	591.4	*	*	*	1209.2	—	*	119.6	251.2	58.8	364	148.0	294.3	88.3	531

(1) Measured by average number of employees per working day.
(2) Average number of employees per working day as a proportion per cent. of the total number employed during the month.
(*) Not able to be calculated owing to insufficient data.

c) STATISTICS OF LABOUR DISPUTES IN PALESTINE.

Table 69 —Total Number of Disputes Involving Loss of Time (Strikes and Lockouts), 1933—42.

Year	Total				Jewish Labour				Arab Labour			
	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
1933	45	234	2,049	19,354	40	150	1,439	15,465	5	84	610	3,889
1934	41	88	2,051	17,273	39	86	1,826	16,573	2	2	225	700
1935	57	329	3,648	28,415	36	308	1,641	12,470	21	21	2,007	15,945
1936	15	26	956	11,625	11	22	351	1,255	4	4	605	10,370
1937	44	361	6,305	21,167	34	351	3,170	8,467	10	10	3,135	12,700
1938	74	85	1,876	14,149	72	83	1,588	12,149	2	2	288	2,000
1939	103	144	2,964	19,435	101	142	2,744	18,962	2	2	220	473
1940	85	107	2,221	22,108	83	105	2,186	21,946	2	2	35	162
1941	80	108	3,803	36,342	78	106	3,453	35,342	2	2	350	1,000
1942*	109*	278*	8,540	137,640	108	277	7,769	135,854	2	2	771	1,786

The letters A, B, C, D denote :
A — number of disputes in progress during the year, B — number of establishments affected, C — number of workers involved, D — aggregate number of working days lost.
(*) In one dispute both Arab and Jewish workers were involved.

Table 70 — Classification of Strikes and Lockouts by Industries, 1936—42.

(Number of disputes).

Industry	Jewish Labour							Arab Labour						
	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Total	11	34	72	101	83	78	108	4	10	2	2	2	2	2
Agriculture	—	1	—	25	12	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manufacturing industries and handicrafts :														
(i) Manufacture of building material, wood and metal-working industries	2	2	15	11	15	14	17	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) Other industries	3	11	25	42	31	48	79	—	2	—	1	2	1	1
Construction	3	16	21	12	16	3	1	3	6	—	—	—	1	—
Transportation	—	—	1	1	1	2	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Distribution, Trade and Commerce	—	—	4	3	1	4	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Personal service industries	2	1	3	4	4	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public services	1	3	3	3	3	4	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	—

Table 71 — Classification of Strikes and Lockouts by Industries, 1936—42.

(Number of workers involved).

Industry	Jewish Labour							Arab Labour						
	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Total	351	3,170	1,588	2,744	2,186	3,453	7,769	605	3,135	288	220	35	350	771
Agriculture	—	12	—	896	244	13	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manufacturing industries and handicrafts:														
(i) Manufacture of building material, wood and metal-working industries	39	28	293	182	380	409	498	400	8	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) Other industries	21	361	914	763	1,033	2,624	6,852	—	475	—	33	35	50	81
Construction	245	2,746	246	201	419	159	15	205	2,680	—	—	—	300	—
Transportation	—	—	15	13	7	85	202	—	22	—	—		—	740
Distribution, Trade and Commerce	—	—	47	126	3	37	7	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
Personal service industries	6	5	14	33	33	27	114	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public services	40	23	59	530	67	99	73	—	—	280	187	—	—	—

Table 72 — Classification of Strikes and Lockouts by Industries, 1936—42.

(Number of working days lost).

Industry	Jewish Labour							Arab Labour						
	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Total	1,256	8,467	12,149	18,962	21,946	35,342	135,854	10,370	12,700	2,000	473	162	1,000	1,786
Agriculture	—	12	—	8,104	1,874	51	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manufacturing industries and handicrafts:														
(i) Manufacture of building material, wood and metal-working industries	333	34	1,809	953	4,987	5,476	4,096	9,500	48	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) Other industries	289	3,774	8,654	6,615	11,774	27,279	127,233	—	9,480	—	99	162	400	46
Construction	465	4,397	809	370	2,136	1,009	15	870	3,090	—	—	—	600	—
Transportation	—	—	150	117	7	495	471	—	132	—	—	—	—	1,740
Distribution, Trade and Commerce	—	—	336	1,052	30	960	14	—	—	40	—	—	—	—
Personal service industries	48	60	30	293	874	65	3,570	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public services	120	190	361	1,458	264	607	335	—	—	1,960	374	—	—	—

Table 73 — Classification of Strikes and Lockouts by their Main Causes and Final Results, 1936—42.
(Number of disputes).

	Causes of disputes and final results	Jewish Labour							Arab Labour						
		1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Causes of disputes	TOTAL	11	34	72	101	83	78	108	4	10	2	2	2	2	2
	Wages and conditions of work	6	14	18	40	34	56	78	4	5	2	2	1	2	2
	Employment of non-union labour	2	8	18	25	21	3	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Discharge of workers	1	7	11	10	6	12	19	—	5	—	—	1	—	—
	Irregular payment of wages	2	3	20	24	15	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Disputes arising out of the race of workers employed	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Other causes	—	2	5	1	6	4	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Final results	Total (cases settled during the year)	11	32	71	100	79	68	102	4	10	2	2	2	2	2
	Instances in which workers secured their main demands	8	14	49	40	37	33	48	2	1	2	1	—	1	—
	Instances in which workers failed	3	5	6	20	19	7	15	2	4	—	1	1	1	—
	Compromise settlement	—	13	16	40	23	28	39	—	5	—	—	1	—	2

Table 74 — Classification of Strikes and Lockouts by their Main Causes and Final Results, 1936—42.
(Number of workers involved).

	Causes of disputes and final results	Jewish Labour							Arab Labour						
		1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Causes of disputes	TOTAL	351	3,170	1,588	2,744	2,186	3,453	7,769	605	3,135	288	220	35	350	771
	Wages and conditions of work	256	2,687	205	1,505	1,192	2,682	6,615	605	2,600	288	220	19	350	771
	Employment of non-union labour	17	127	214	588	392	67	269	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Discharge of workers	3	263	571	139	75	316	525	—	535	—	—	16	—	—
	Irregular payment of wages	75	54	409	433	271	65	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Disputes arising out of the race of workers employed	—	—	—	70	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Other causes	—	39	189	9	216	323	291	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Final results	Total (cases settled during the year)	351	3,158	1,583	2,730	2,062	3,102	7,454	605	3,135	288	220	35	350	771
	Instances in which workers secured their main demands	305	2,319	1,032	549	947	730	1,173	425	8	288	33	—	50	—
	Instances in which workers failed	46	57	58	975	388	133	497	180	2,207	—	187	16	300	—
	Compromise settlement	—	782	493	1,206	727	2,239	5,784	—	920	—	—	19	—	771

Table 75 — Classification of Strikes and Lockouts by their Main Causes and Final Results, 1936—42. (Number of working days lost).

	Causes of disputes and final results	Jewish Labour							Arab Labour						
		1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Causes of disputes	Total	1,255	8,467	12,149	18,962	21,946	35,342	135,854	10,370	12,700	2,000	473	162	1,000	1,786
	Wages and conditions of work	800	4,271	3,009	8,708	14,615	28,218	129,485	10,370	2,910	2,000	473	114	1,000	1,786
	Employment of non-union labour	191	1,242	791	2,676	4,048	1,014	1,025	—	9,790	—	—	—	—	—
	Discharge of workers	39	2,114	4,834	2,378	427	4,882	1,946	—	—	—	—	48	—	—
	Irregular payment of wages	225	504	2,166	4,473	1,030	445	1,901	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Disputes arising out of the race of workers employed	—	—	—	700	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Other causes	—	336	1,349	27	886	783	1,497	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Final results	Total (cases settled during the year)	1,255	8,299	12,109	18,906	21,134	28,588	128,557	10,370	12,700	2,000	473	162	1,000	1,786
	Instances in which workers secured their main demands	887	4,625	6,658	2,708	7,343	4,853	8,561	9,750	48	2,000	99	—	400	—
	Instances in which workers failed	368	1,244	682	5,472	5,199	1,750	3,708	620	2,342	—	374	48	600	—
	Compromise settlement	—	2,430	4,769	10,726	8,592	21,985	116,288	—	10,310	—	—	114	—	1,786

(d) STATISTICS OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

Table 76 — Progress of Statistics of Industrial Accidents in Palestine, 1935—41.

Year	Number of reporting undertakings	Number of accidents reported
1935	248	1,071
1936	132	801
1937	60	837
1938	296	2,244
1939	471	3,163
1940	722	4,229
1941	739	4,200

Table 77 — Total Number of Industrial Accidents Reported in 1941.

(Accidents causing absence from work for more than three days; also including a number of cases where the results of the accidents have not been known, and permanent disability may have taken place).

Industrial Groups	Reporting employers						No. of accidents				
	Total No. of reporting undertakings		Undertakings insured against liability for accidents		No. of undertakings where accidents		Total No. of accidents	Fatal accidents	Permanent disability		Temporary total disability (y)
	No. of undertakings	No. of workers employed (x) (end of year)	No. of undertakings	No. o workers employed (x) (end of year)	occurred	did not occur			Total	Partial	
Food articles	108	2,874	62	2,343	44	64	201	1	—	1	199
Beverages	22	1,527	17	1,396	12	10	90	1	—	1	88
Oil and soap	21	741	14	631	10	11	86	—	—	5	81
Other chemical industries	36	832	23	547	8	28	35	—	—	—	35
Tobacco and cigarettes	11	1,105	7	977	5	6	14	—	—	—	14
Wood-working industries	39	651	23	491	12	27	53	—	—	4	49
Printing and paper	66	1,101	38	750	9	57	20	—	—	2	18
Textiles	57	2,532	31	2,155	17	40	73	—	—	2	71
Clothes	24	382	7	105	—	24	—	—	—	—	—
Footwear	31	492	17	370	5	26	9	—	—	—	9
Metal-working industries	128	2,847	96	2,453	57	71	332	2	—	7	323
Stone, glass, ceramics	24	886	15	813	13	11	108	1	—	1	106
Other manufacturing industries	42	1,631	38	1,594	23	19	102	—	—	2	100
Total manufacturing industries	609	17,601	388	14,625	215	394	1,123	5	—	25	1,093
Extraction of minerals	4	1,975	4	1,975	4	—	328	3	—	3	322
Stone, sand and gypsum quarries	8	239	5	220	5	3	41	1	—	—	40
Electricity, telegraph, telegraph, telephone	3	2,084	2	1,073	3	—	199	—	—	—	199
Construction	32	z	29	z	26	6	1,333	5	—	37	1,291
Railways, incl. workshops	1	*	—	—	1	—	254	5	—	13	236
Road transport, including garages	57	2,872	31	2,203	18	39	242	—	—	4	238
Ports, shipping	11	z	7	142	5	6	49	1	—	1	47
Mineral oil products	4	*	3	2,098	3	1	355	—	—	8	347
Other industries & services	10	1,100	7	950	6	4	276	3	—	2	271
Total	739	z	476	z	286	453	4,200	23	—	93	4,084

(x) Not including administrative and clerical personnel.
(y) Causing absence from work for more than three days.
(z) Not available.
(*) Not available for publication.

Table 78 — Amounts of Compensation Actually Paid in 1941.

ustrial groups	Number of undertakings reporting accidents	Compensation paid by employers directly				Compensation paid by insurers				Accident insurance premiums paid
		For death	For permanent disability	For temporary total disability	Total	For death	For permanent disability	For temporary total disability	Total	
		LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.
Food articles ...	108	64	—	125	189	—	80	439	519	1,521
Beverages	22	—	50	11	61	—	—	164	164	864
Oil and soap	21	—	52	119	171	—	629	395	1,024	1,396
Other chemical industries ...	36	—	—	—	—	—	40	84	124	389
Tobacco and cigarettes	11	—	—	51	51	—	—	41	41	193
Wood-working industries ...	39	—	—	25	25	—	200	101	301	720
Printing and paper	66	—	—	—	—	—	80	45	125	363
Textiles	57	—	—	112	112	—	—	145	145	560
Clothes	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
Footwear	31	—	—	6	6	—	—	13	13	79
Metal-working industries ...	128	—	—	43	43	95	213	685	993	2,048
Stone, glass, ceramics	24	—	—	72	72	230	585	281	1.096	1,320
Other manufacturing industries ...	42	—	35	75	110	—	42	227	269	565
Total manufacturing industries ...	609	64	137	639	840	325	1,869	2,620	4,814	10,034
Extraction of minerals	4	—	—	9	9	777	155	1,030	1,962	3,897
Stone, sand and gypsum quarries ...	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	181	181	480
Electricity ...	3	—	756	1,248	2,004	—	—	28	28	3,535
Construction ...	32	445	639	377	1,461	200	1,533	4,364	6,097	11,799
Railways	1	563	7,500	383	8.446	—	—	—	—	—
Road transport ...	57	—	—	94	94	—	370	425	795	2,298
Ports, shipping ...	11	—	—	46	46	125	118	196	439	561
Mineral oil products	4	—	5	247	252	—	1,084	356	1,440	2,043
Other industries and services	10	—	—	255	255	1,065	625	621	2,311	1,565
Total ...	739	1,072	9,037	3,298	13,407	2,492	5,754	9,821	18,067	36,212

Table 79 — Industrial Accidents Frequency Rates, 1941.

Industrial groups	No. of undertakings reporting man-days worked	Monthly salaried employees (average monthly No. employed in 1941	Daily wage-earners			No. of accidents	Accident rates * per 1,000	
			Average monthly number employed in 1941	Man-days worked by daily wage-earners	Number of full-time daily workers (man-years)		Employees	Full-time workers exposed to the risk of accidents
		a	b	c	d	p	u	v
Food articles	51	752	1,544	361,016	1,203	170	74	87
Beverages	10	160	758	183,707	612	64	70	83
Oil and soap	13	124	581	151,783	506	81	114	129
Other chemical industries	12	67	420	98,618	329	26	53	66
Tobacco and cigarettes	10	196	781	204,064	680	13	13	15
Wood-working industries	17	17	237	61,520	205	17	67	77
Printing and paper ...	37	435	696	142,315	474	19	18	21
Textiles	29	210	1,726	482,471	1,608	70	36	39
Clothes	12	65	212	57,665	192	—	†	†
Footwear	9	13	164	18,780	63		†	†
Metal -working industries	55	192	1,457	386,975	1,290	275	167	186
Stone, glass, ceramics...	18	120	663	184,360	614	89	114	121
Other manufacturing industries	10	108	309	66,086	220	50	122	152
Total manufacturing industries ...	283	2,459	9,482	2,399,360	7,996	878	74	84
Extraction of minerals	4	162	2,975	673,225	2,244	328	105	136
Stone, sand and gypsum quarries	7	30	221	49,545	165	41	163	210
Electricity	2	876	714	164,940	550	196	86	95
Construction	16	299	4,789	844,656	2,815	961	189	309
Road transport	39	1,609	621	178,305	594	228	102	103
Mineral oil products ...	2	348	1,049	323,965	1,080	143	102	100

(*) Formulae $u = \frac{1000\,p}{a+b}$ $v = \frac{1000\,p}{a + \frac{c}{300}}$

(†) Data insufficient.

Table 80 — Industrial Accidents Severity Rates, 1941.

Industrial groups	Number of undertakings reporting man-days	Man-days worked in 1941			Accidents and their results				Severity rates * (days lost per man-year worked)
		By monthly salaried employees	By daily wage earners	Total man-days worked	Fatal or permanent total disability Cases	Partial permanent disability Aggregate percent.	Aggregate loss of time in cases of temporary total disability		
							Loss of time stated Days	Loss of time estimated Days	
		Man-days	Man-days	Man-days					
		a	b	c	p	r	s	t	u
Food articles	51	214,320	361,016	575,336	1	20	3,204	100	5.2
Beverages	10	45,600	183,707	229,307	1	30	1,192	100	11.6
Oil and soap	13	35,340	151,783	187,123	—	45	1,647	100	6.6
Other chemical industries	12	19,095	98,618	117,713	—	—	414	—	0.9
Tobacco and cigarettes	10	55,860	204,064	259,924	—	—	242	—	0.2
Wood-working industries	17	4,845	61,520	66,365	—	15	322	—	5.3
Printing and paper	37	123,975	142,315	266,290	—	5	372	—	0.7
Textiles	29	59,850	482,471	542,321	—	20	1,320	100	1.3
Clothes	12	18,525	57,665	76,190	—	—	—	—	—
Footwear	9	3,705	18,780	22,485	—	—	55	—	†
Metal -working industries	55	54,720	386,975	441,695	1	70	4,914	150	9.8
Stone, glass, ceramics	18	34,200	184,360	218,560	1	75	1,571	250	16.5
Other manufacturing industries	10	30,780	66,086	96,866	—	5	1,181	—	3.9
Total manufacturing industries	283	700,815	2,399,360	3,100,175	4	285	16,434	800	5.3
Extraction of minerals	4	46,170	673,225	719,395	3	34.5	7,763	—	11.0
Stone, sand and gypsum quarries	7	8,550	49,545	58,095	1	—	1,029	300	36.6
Electricity	2	249,660	164,940	414,600	—	—	2,541	—	1.5
Construction	16	85,215	844,656	929,871	2	609	20,882	1,000	21.5
Road transport	39	458,565	178,305	636,870	—	130	3,488	200	5.1
Mineral oil produets	2	99,180	323,965	423,145	—	90	2,752	—	5.4

(*) Formula $u = \frac{300}{c}(6000\,p + 60\,r + \frac{300}{365}\,s + \frac{300}{365}\,t)$ (†) Data insufficient.

Table 81 — Conpensation Rates, 1941.

Industrial groups	No. of undertakings reporting wages	Annual salary bill		Annual wage bill		Compensation paid by employer directly (x)	Accidents insurance premiums paid	Compensation rates (y) cost of compensation to industry per LP. 100 of	
		Undertakings insured against disability for accidents LP.	Undertakings not insured against disability for accidents LP.	Undertakings insured against disability for accidents LP.	Undertakings not insured against disability for accidents LP.			wages LP. (=%)	wages and salaries LP. (=%)
		a	b	c	d	p	s	u	v
Food articles	51	99,042	10,567	103,903	6,466	170	1,303	1.395	0.670
Beverages	10	24,325	2,954	51,286	439	61	740	1.549	1.014
Oil and soap	13	39,562	162	63,315	1,938	170	1,362	2.348	1.459
Other chemical industries	12	9,675	2,183	13,274	7,050	—	169	0.832	0.525
Tobacco and cigarettes	10	29,467	3,398	37,543	2,401	51	172	0.558	0.306
Wood-working industries	17	1,431	629	16,001	3,944	8	317	1.680	1.518
Printing and paper	37	45,655	5,951	32,589	2,587	—	319	*	0.368
Textiles	29	30,775	3,131	224,354	6,793	112	514	0.271	0.236
Clothes	12	1,696	3,184	3,783	14,118	—	9	†	†
Footwear	9	1,594	74	17,898	882	—	33	†	†
Metal-working industries	55	29,063	2,057	125,605	6,877	4	1,488	1.126	0.912
Stone, glass, ceramics	18	22,900	1,063	90,044	8,349	66	1,282	1.370	1.102
Other manufacturing industries	10	18,109	—	22,470	—	72	252	1.442	0.798
Total manufacuring industries	283	353,294	35,353	802,065	61,244	714	7,960	1.005	0.693
Extraction of minerals	4	39,472	—	151,583	—	9	3,897	2.577	2.044
Stone, sand and gypsum quarries	7	4,627	116	18,229	723	—	480	2.533	2.026
Road transport	39	205,033	17,646	50,744	2,396	94	2,172	—	0.823

(x) In many cases by employers who were insured against liability for accidents. (*) Not applicable. (†) Data insufficient. (y) Formulae $u = \frac{100\,(p+s)}{c+d}$ $v = \frac{100\,(p+s}{a+b+c+d}$

Table 82 — Causes of Industrial Accidents, 1941.

Causes of accidents	NON—FATAL ACCIDENTS																						Fatal accidents	Injuries to eyes (1)
	Food	Beverages	Oil and soap	Other chemical industries	Tobacco	Wood works	Printing	Textiles	Clothes	Footwear	Metal works	Stone, ceramics	Other manuf. industries	Extraction of minerals	Stone quarries etc.	Electricity	Construction	Railways	Road transport	Porst, marine	Oil coys	Other industries and services	Total non-fatal accidents		
MACHINERY MOVED BY MECHANICAL POWER.																								
Prime movers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	6	4	2	—	1	—	16	—	3
Transmission machinery (2)	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	4	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—
Lifting machinery	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	3	1	—	1	3	1	15	1	—
Power presses in metal works	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—
Other metal working machinery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	2	—	52	—	8
Circular saws in wood works	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	1	—	—	—	11	—	3
Wood planing machines	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	9	—	—
Other or unspecified wood working machinery	—	—	—	—	—	32(3)	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	34	—	1
Rollers of calenders, mixers, etc.	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Other power driven machinery	24	7	6	—	3	—	2	—	—	1	—	2	27	4	1	5	24	11	5	1	4	1	128	—	9
Unspecified power driven machinery	10	6	9	1	3	1	3	25	—	2	—	5	7	5	—	5	8	—	3	1	6	—	100	—	—
MACHINERY NOT MOVED BY MECHANICAL POWER.																								
Lifting machinery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Other machinery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	7	2	—	—	—	3	—	13	—	—
TRANSPORT.																								
Ships, boats	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	3	—	1	9	—	—
Railways	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	1	102	—	—	—	—	108	3	7
Motor cars	3	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	4	—	10	45	—	34	—	2	4	111	5	1
Motor cycles, bicycles	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	7	—	1	—	—	1	16	—	—
Wagonettes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	5	56	1	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	92	—	—
Other vehicles, hand trucks	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	63	—	—	—	4	1	75	—	—
Air transport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—

(1) In all industries; included in "Non-fatal accidents".

(2) Accidents caused by belts, ropes, pulleys or gearing; no accidents were caused by shafting.

(3) Including one accident caused by a vertical spindle moulding machine. Most accidents included in this figure were probably caused by circular saws.

Table 82 — Causes of Industrial Accidents, 1941.—(Concld.).

Causes of accidents	NON—FATAL ACCIDENTS																							Fatal accidents	Injuries to eyes (1)
	Food	Beverages	Oil and soap	Other chemical industries	Tobacco	Wood works	Printing	Textiles	Clothes	Footwear	Metal works	Stone, ceramics	Other manuf. industries	Extraction of minerals	Stone quarries etc.	Electricity	Construction	Railways	Road transport	Ports, marine	Oil coys	Other industries and services	Total non-fatal accidents		
OTHER ACCIDENTS.																									
Injuries during blasting operations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Electricity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	3	—
Explosion(4)	1	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—
Fire	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	4	—	3	3	—	1	—	5	—	26	2	—
Gassing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—
Hot or corrosive substances(5)	18	14	8	3	—	—	1	5	—	1	28	1	1	14	1	5	76	15	7	—	57	3	258	—	52
Hand tools	7	3	5	5	—	4	—	7	—	—	64	5	2	19	2	22	190	35	57	1	10	24	462	—	42
Handling without machinery	24	3	6	10	2	4	4	—	—	1	35	14	19	30	7	46	315	25	31	3	45	32	656	3	11
Fall of ground	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	8	2	—
Collapse of construction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Collapse of scaffold	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
Falling objects	20	9	19	7	2	2	2	5	—	—	50	19	14	72	12	29	149	15	23	8	65	6	528	—	5
Striking against or caught between objects	14	1	2	1	—	—	1	5	—	2	31	6	2	23	7	15	142	5	29	8	16	5	315	1	5
Stepping on objects	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	1	—	20	—	2	45	5	1	1	9	—	92	—	—
Persons falling	25	12	15	2	2	—	2	11	—	—	22	9	8	31	1	30	140	16	26	1	46	29	428	—	1
Animals except snakes or poisonous insects	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	3	—	—	4	16	—	—
Snakes and poisonous insects	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Other causes	15	2	1	1	1	—	—	2	—	1	1	1	2	2	—	3	12	1	—	—	4	—	49	—	11
Unspecified	18	14	11	5	—	5	4	6	—	1	25	27	7	22	6	6	40	6	11	19	71	161	465	1	36
Total	200	89	86	35	14	53	20	73	—	9	330	107	102	325	40	199	1,328	249	242	48	355	273	4,177	23	195

(1) In all industries; included in "Non-fatal accidents".
(4) Other than fire or steam boiler. No cases of explosion of steam boiler or boiler back-draught were reported.
(5) Including molten metal.

Table 83 — Classification of Non-fatal Industrial Accidents by Nature of Injury, 1941.

Industrial groups	Contusion, abrasion, cut	Amputation	Dislocation	Fracture	Sprain, strain	Concussion	Burn, scald	Asphyxiation, drowning	Hernia	Tearing of internal organs*	Electric shock	Other injuries	Unspecified	Total
Food articles	124	1	6	8	6	3	28	—	3	—	—	2	19	200
Beverages	56	—	1	7	1	1	15	—	1	—	—	—	7	89
Oil and soap	47	4	8	7	1	—	11	—	—	—	—	1	7	86
Other chemical industries	26	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	2	35
Tobacco and cigarettes	8	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	14
Wood-working industries	42	4	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	53
Printing and paper	13	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	20
Textiles	52	—	—	4	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	2	10	73
Clothes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Footwear	6	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	9
Metal-working industries	230	6	8	14	5	2	31	—	3	1	1	—	29	330
Stone glass, ceramics	69	2	2	8	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	23	107
Other manufacturing industries	68	1	—	8	2	—	2	—	—	1	—	2	18	102
Total manufacturing industries	741	18	27	63	18	6	101	—	8	2	1	7	126	1,118
Extraction of minerals	267	2	3	12	15	—	20	2	—	—	—	1	3	325
Stone, sand and gypsum quarries	19	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	17	40
Electricity, telegraph, telephone	136	—	3	12	12	—	17	—	—	—	2	—	17	199
Construction	897	6	48	105	46	10	79	—	4	4	—	38	91	1,328
Railways, incl. workshops	155	5	3	24	12	—	11	—	—	—	—	3	36	249
Road transport incl. garages	203	1	13	5	1	2	3	—	1	1	—	2	10	242
Port and marine	30	1	4	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	48
Mineral oil products	237	4	1	10	43	—	50	—	2	1	—	2	5	355
Other industries and services	192	—	10	14	7	6	3	—	18	—	—	1	22	273
Total	2,877	37	112	254	156	24	285	2	33	8	3	55	331	4,177

(*) Except hernia.

Table 84 — Classification of Non-fatal Industrial Accidents by Location of Injury, 1941.

Industrial groups	Head except eyes	Eyes	Trunk	Upper extremities except fingers	Fingers	Lower extremities	General	Multiple injuries	Unspecified	Total
Food articles	8	1	19	69	54	35	3	3	8	200
Beverages	6	2	5	27	24	18	1	6	—	89
Oil and soap	3	2	5	23	24	22	—	4	3	86
Other chemical industries	—	1	1	14	9	9	—	—	1	35
Tobacco and cigarettes	—	—	2	1	8	2	—	1	—	14
Wood-working industries	1	1	5	7	35	4	—	—	—	53
Printing and paper	1	—	—	12	12	5	—	—	—	20
Textiles	1	2	7	18	27	15	—	3	—	73
Clothes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Footwear	—	1	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	9
Metal-working industries	16	10	18	58	126	88	4	7	3	330
Stone, glass, ceramics	8	2	9	12	22	40	1	1	12	107
Other manufacturing industries	2	4	4	37	25	24	1	4	1	102
Total manufacturing industries	46	26	77	274	366	262	10	29	28	1,118
Extraction of minerals	12	8	26	116	38	112	2	7	9	325
Stone, sand and gypsum quarries	3	1	5	5	8	7	—	3	8	40
Electricity, telegraph, telephone	9	7	22	56	31	56	1	13	4	199
Construction	75	59	154	267	263	419	8	64	19	1,328
Railways, incl. workshops	11	33	39	24	45	79	—	13	5	249
Road transport, incl. garages	6	16	12	58	86	50	2	9	3	242
Ports, shipping	1	—	3	10	9	24	—	1	—	48
Mineral oil products	15	40	44	77	54	107	3	14	1	355
Other industries & services	17	5	24	67	34	87	18	1	20	273
Total	195	195	406	954	929	1,203	44	154	97	4,177

Table 85 — Duration of Temporary Disability Caused by Industrial Accidents, 1941.

Industrial groups	Total No. of cases (where loss of time was stated)	Period of disability †						Time lost †	Average duration of disability per accident
		4 to 7 days	8 to 13 days	14 to 27 days	28 to 61 days	62 to 183 days	More than 183 days	Days	Days
Food articles	197	27	79	60	23	7	1	3,803	19.3
Beverages	85	14	32	23	15	1	—	1,533	18.0
Oil and soap	79	15	23	22	10	9	—	1,796	22.7
Other chemical industries	35	12	12	8	3	—	—	506	14.5
Tobacco and cigarettes	14	2	3	5	4	—	—	270	19.3
Wood-working industries	48	5	15	17	10	1	—	942	19.6
Printing and paper	18	4	7	3	3	1	—	372	20.7
Textiles	69	10	23	23	9	4	—	1,408	20.4
Clothes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Footwear	9	4	1	2	2	—	—	186	20.7
Metal-working industries	319	70	94	95	44	15	1	6 148	19.3
Stone, glass, ceramics	102	33	32	19	10	7	1	1,954	19.2
Other manufacturing industries	97	13	35	29	17	3	—	2,012	20.7
Total manufacturing industries	1,072	209	356	306	150	48	3	20,930	19.5
Extraction of minerals	321	31	120	94	59	14	3	7,717	24.0
Stone, sand and gypsum quarries	34	6	10	9	5	4	—	1,029	30.2
Electricity, telegraph, telephone	199	73	54	40	23	8	1	3,398	17.1
Construction	1,258	281	353	345	200	72	7	28,820	22.9
Railways, incl. workshops	236	74	60	52	35	15	—	4,725	20.0
Road transport, incl. garages	233	68	75	58	26	6	—	3,777	16.2
Ports, shipping	46	8	15	12	7	4	—	1,082	23.5
Mineral oil products	347	132	120	59	28	7	1	5,093	14.7
Other industries & services	267	100	89	50	22	6	—	3,711	13.9
Total	4,013	982	1,252	1,025	555	184	15	80,282	20.0

(†) Including the day of accident, weekly days of rest and holidays.

Table 86 — Compensation Paid for Industrial Accidents which Occurred in 1941.

Industrial groups	Accidents for which payments were settled				Compensation paid *					Average amount of compensation paid for temporary total disability	
					For settled cases			Payment in advance			
	Total	Permanent disability	Temporary total disability	Time lost	For death	For permanent disability	For temporary total disabilty	For permanent disability	For temporary total disability	Per accident	Per day of disability
	Cases	Cases	Cases	Days	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	Mils	M s
Food articles	1	—	178	3,550	64	—	492	4	16	2,764	139
Beverages	—	—	83	1,369	—	—	151	50	10	1,819	110
Oil and soap	—	4	76	1,628	—	372	372	—	25	4,895	229
Other chemical industries	—	—	35	506	—	—	51	—	—	1,457	101
Tobacco and cigarettes	—	—	14	270	—	—	44	—	—	3,143	163
Wood-working industries	—	4	46	895	—	327	113	—	4	2,457	126
Printing and paper	—	2	18	372	—	80	37	—	—	2,056	99
Textiles	—	1	67	1,335	—	70	202	—	18	3,015	151
Clothes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Footwear	—	—	8	99	—	—	9	—	3	1,125	91
Metal-working industries	2	6	312	6,054	110	293	705	39	35	2,260	116
Stone, glass, ceramics	1	1	100	1,920	250	85	237	—	2	2,370	123
Other manufacturing industries	—	1	89	1,928	—	40	303	—	—	3,405	157
Total manufacturing industries	4	19	1,026	19,926	424	1,267	2,716	93	113	2,647	136
Extraction of minerals	3	3	317	7,430	527	225	761	—	—	2,401	102
Stone, sand and gypsum quarries	—	—	34	1,029	—	—	171	—	5	5,029	166
Electricity, telegraph, telephone	—	—	199	3,398	—	—	1,016	—	—	5,106	299
Construction	5	26	1,243	28,581	885	2,288	3,665	294	190	2,949	128
Railways, incl. workshops	5	6	236	4,725	715	1,253	448	95	—	1,898	95
Road transport, incl. garages	—	3	225	3,542	—	476	511	3	3	2,271	144
Ports, shipping	—	1	44	903	—	11	70	—	6	1,591	78
Mineral oil products	—	3	346	5,056	—	244	507	52	—	1,465	100
Other industries & services	3	2	267	3,711	615	275	796	—	13	2,981	214
Total	20	68	3,937	78,301	3,166	6,039	10,661	537	390	2,708	136

(*) Including payments made in 1942; including medical treatment where paid for by employer.

Table 87 — Distribution of Industrial Accidents by Months, 1941.

Industrial groups	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Food articles	17	15	18	4	16	21	12	21	13	17	24	22
Beverages	3	5	10	9	7	9	4	4	9	11	10	9
Oil and soap	5	11	4	6	6	3	10	9	8	5	7	12
Other chemical industries	7	4	1	1	—	3	2	—	4	4	2	7
Tobacco and cigarettes	2	—	—	1	1	—	5	2	1	—	1	1
Wood-working industries	—	1	4	3	5	4	8	6	4	5	8	5
Printing and paper	5	1	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	2	4	3
Textiles	4	5	9	6	9	3	9	6	7	4	7	4
Clothes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Footwear	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Metal-working industries	17	12	14	19	26	22	37	35	41	38	42	29
Stone glass, ceramics	11	11	4	8	9	9	11	11	14	4	9	7
Other manufacturing industries ...	7	1	9	4	12	8	6	7	15	13	9	11
Total manufacturing industries ...	78	66	74	63	91	86	105	102	118	104	124	111
Extraction of minerals	10	15	36	20	31	27	22	34	38	30	44	21
Stone, sand and gypsum quarries ...	1	1	2	4	3	3	5	9	3	3	3	4
Electricity, telegraph, telephone ...	10	9	12	20	20	19	23	21	16	21	14	14
Construction ...	143	113	84	62	110	133	188	145	120	76	86	73
Railways, incl. workshops	14	40	13	15	17	19	40	24	19	15	11	27
Road transport, incl. garages	17	16	21	11	19	22	26	21	21	20	19	26
Ports, shipping ...	5	2	3	3	6	2	3	11	6	3	3	2
Mineral oil products	22	19	22	13	23	27	31	42	48	33	47	28
Other industreis and services ...	11	15	94	24	18	17	16	27	38	26	30	29
Total ...	311	296	291	235	338	355	459	436	427	331	381	335

Table 88 — Accidents and Compensation Rates Recorded from 1939 to 1941.

Industrial groups	Accident frequency rates						Severity rates			Compensation rates		
	Per 1000 employees			Per 1000 full-time workers								
	1939	1940	1941	1939	1940	1941	1939	1940	1941	1939	1940	1941
Food articles	44†	59	74	53†	71	87	8.1†	3.4	5.2	0.589†	0.691	0.670
Beverages			70			83			11.6		1.893	1.014
Oil and soap	90		114	102		129	2.4		6.6	1.944	0.544	1.459
Other chemical industries			53			66			0.9		0.289	0.525
Tobacco and Cigarettes ...			13			15			0.2		0.500	0.306
Wood-working industries ...	32	27	67	45	34	77	1.0	0.7	5.3	1.200	1.062	1.518
Printing and paper	25	17	18	31	21	21	2.3	1.3	0.7	0.373	0.288	0.368
Textiles	29	35	36	31	39	39	0.8	4.9	1.3	0.938	*	0.236
Clothes	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Footwear	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Metal-working industries ...	103	146	167	120	160	186	9.0	9.5	9.8	0.790	0.993	0.912
Stone, glass, ceramics ...	60	104	114	72	126	121	8.8	12.8	16.5	1.256	1.224	1.102
Other manufacturing industries	22	44	112	30	51	152	0.5	0.4	3.9	0.710	0.465	0.798
Total manufacturing industries ...	51	65	74	62	76	84	5.3	4.9	5.3	0.805	0.777	0.693
Extraction of minerals ...	94	111	105	101	114	136	25.7	7.5	11.0	2.522	2.192	2.044
Stone, sand and gypsum quarries	—	226	163	—	310	210	—	29.1	36.6	—	—	2.026
Electricity	77	70	86	84	81	95	5.5	1.5	1.5	—	—	—
Construction	—	157	189	—	298	309	—	19.5	21.5	—	2.046	—
Road transport	128	143	102	123	143	104	—	—	5.1	—	—	0.823
Mineral oil products	—	141	102	—	159	100	—	6.4	5.4	—	—	—

(†) Including tobacco and cigarettes. (*) Data incomplete; accidents and compensation rates have not been computed

X. FINANCE.

a) GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

Table 89 — Revenue, Expenditure and Annual Balances, 1920-21—1941-42.

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus (+) Deficit (-)	Appreciation (+) Depreciation (-) of investments	Accumulated Balance
	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.
1st July, *1920 — 31st March, 1921	1,136,951	1,259,587	(-) 122,636	—	(-) 122,636
1921 — 1922	2,371531,	1,929,341	(+) 442,190	—	319,554
1922 — 1923	1,809,831	1,884,280	(-) 74,449	—	245,105
1923 — 1924	1,675,788	1,675,105	(+) 683	—	245,788
1924 — 1925	2,154,946	1,852,985	(+) 301,961	—	547,749
1925 — 1926	2,809,324	2,092,647	(+) 716,677	—	1,264,426
1926 — 1927	2,451,365	2,123,568	(+) 327,797	—	1,592,223
1927 — 1928	2,358,365	2,700,414	(-) 342,049	—	1,250,174
1928 — 1929	2,497,011	2,997,750	(-) 500,739	—	749,435
1929 — 1930	2,355,623	2,245,989	(+) 109,634	—	859,069
1930 — 1931	2,462,304	2,567,671	(-) 105,367	—	753,702
1931 — 1932	2,354,696	2,377,625	(-) 22,929	—	730,773
1932 — 1933	3,015,917	2,516,394	(+) 499,523	—	1,230,296
1933 — 1934	3,985,492	2,704,856	(+) 1,280,636	—	2,510,932
1934 — 1935	5,452,633	3,230,010	(+) 2,222,623	—	4,733,555
1935 — 1936	5,770,457	4,236,202	(+) 1,534,255	—	6,267,810
1936 — 1937	4,640,821	6,073,502	(—) 1,432,681	—	4,835,129
1937 — 1938	4,897,356	7,297,688	(-) 2,400,332	(-) 33,958	2,400,839
1938 — 1939	5,937,280	5,692,672	+) 244,608	(-) 112,182*	2,533,265
1939 — 1940	6,768,352	6,004,738	(+) 763,614	(+) 99,874	3,396,753
1940 — 1941	8,441,899	7,450,355	(+) 991,544	(+) 36,483	4,424,780
1941 — 1942	8,325,552 z	7,463,601	(+) 861,951	(-) 20,656	5,266,075
TOTAL 1.4.1921 — 31.3.1942	83,673,494	78,376,980	(+) 5,296,514	(-) 30,439	

(*) The date of the formation of the Civil Government.
(z) Excluding estimated Railway surplus amounting to LP.11,847.

Table 90 — Revenue Collections by Main Heads, 1936-37*—1941-42.

HEADS OF REVENUE	1st April to 31st March					
	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-1941	1941-42
	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.
1. Customs	2,019,479	1,999,697	1,854,602	2,019,366	2,044,746	2,361,571
2. Port and Marine	110,206	129,120	143,206	130,576	55,183	69,441
3. Licences, Taxes, etc.	852,948	982,032	796,435	975,870	1,329,752	1,775,576
4. Fees of Courts and Office, etc.	703,129	750,665	639,856	633,108	712,550	806,886
5. Posts and Telegraphs	477,493	508,887	556,959	616,992	639,696	707,251
6. Revenue from Government Property	50,317	50,363	34,814	50,058	67,345	82,724
7. Interest	150,730	130,284	86,067	88,638	118,340	140,618
8. Miscellaneous	128,021	184,128	115,132	112,524	129,939	156,260
9. Land sales	2,441	9,234	8,067	7,828	4,096	5,406
10. Repayment of loans from Public Funds	—	—	—	—	—	119,949
Total Ordinary Revenue	4,494,764	4,744,410	4,235,138	4,634,960	5,101,647	6,225,682
11. Grant-in-Aid	139,686	140,533	1,689,516	2,131,544	3,262,805	2,098,601
12. Railway (Excess of Revenue over Expenditure)†	—	—	—	—	76,384	*
13. Colonial Development Fund ...	6,371	12,413	12,626	1,848	1,063	1,270
Total Revenue	4,640,821	4,897,356	5,937,280	6,768,352	8,441,899	8,325,553

(†) As from the 1st January, 1929, the practices of showing the gross Revenue and Expenditure of the Railways was abandoned and the practice of showing only the net Surplus or Deficit was adopted.
(*) Estimated Railways surplus, LP. 11,847.

Table 91 — Actual Expenditure by Main Heads, 1936-37—1941-42.

Heads of Expenditure	1st April to 31st March					
	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.
1. Pensions	37,040	50,688	56,146	71,459	70,851	67,435
2. Public Debt and Loan Charges	126,449	158,896	158,896	158,946	158,946	158,946
3. His Excellency the High Commissioner	10,254	10,552	12,592	11,370	10,196	12,584
4. Secretariat	69,463	76,651	83,213	96,025	124,719	165,439
5. District Administration ...	156,981	165,055	176,118	189,288	217,573	258,031
6. Legal Department	14,011	18,112	18,965	22,528	21,618	22,241
7. Judicial Department	100,882	110,567	114,055	114,831	120,839	122,973
8. Treasury	20,495	22,762	22,024	22,730	19,060	15,389
9. Audit Department	17,998	16,746	16,594	16,756	16,582	17,320
10. Customs Excise and Trade ...	277,477	250,530	253,793	247,387	304,489	447,618
11. Department of Health	204,350	215,448	236,558	246,754	253,033	296,910
12. Department of Education ...	243,243	300,742	286,065	285,272	302,079	371,336
13. Department of Agriculture and Forests*	177,387	321,676	175,516	149,531	118,103	136,095
14. Department of Forests** ..	24,322*	25,201	21,464	18,936	20,185	29,339
14a. Commerce and Industry ...	—	—	1,721	—	—	—
15. Antiquities Department ...	23,920	22,150	20,689	20,744	21,390	20,858
16. Land Settlement						
17. Lands Department	124,878	130,334	128,356	123,972	130,260	149,549
18. Survey Department						
18a. Registrar of Co-operative Societies	—	—	—	—	5,472	6,449
19. Department of Development ...	17,244	98,197	8,622	4,804	—	—
20. Police and Prisons	744,619	941,975	1,351,947	1,647,896	1,707,812	1,971,680
21. Department of Migration ...	36,965	39,226	38,960	26,874	30,821	29,019
22. Office of Statistics	4,765	6,418	6,907	6,884	7,174	8,511
23. Trans-Jordan Frontier Force ...	172,267	175,182	208,685	229,980	356,531	42,796
24. Defence	1,297,000	789,738	4,299	4,458	832	3,283
25. Posts and Telegraphs	351,943	429,127	417,286	397,782	425,651	490,133
26. Public Works Department ...	76,396	132,497	99,258	100,746	130,753	140,327
27. Public Works Recurrent ...	320,350	333,849	320,820	341,529	334,901	307,239
27a. Custodian of Enemy Property	—	—	—	1,915	10,014	20,105
28. Miscellaneous	502,160	466,683	374,062	523,724	509,781	1,106,400
28a. Registrar of Enemy Debts ...	—	—	—	—	680	—
Grants to local Authorities ...	—	—	—	—	—	76,592
29. Posts and Telegraphs Extraordinary	129,002	112,031	79,833	74,090	59,701	58,466
30. Public Works Extraordinary ...	705,094	1,614,885 a	683,543	526,946	1,684,862	598,101
31. Trans-Jordan Frontier Force Extraordinary	9,944	12,828	32,302	33,064	8,357	—
32. Railways, Excess of Expenditure over Revenue	69,631	230,123	282,001	186,675	—	—
32a. Loans to Municipalities ...	—	—	—	99,256	161,291	79,712
33. Colonial Development Fund ...	32	18,919	1,382	1,586	1,063	1,270
34. Agricultural Loans	—	—	—	—	104,736	231,456
Total	6,073,502	7,297,688	5,692,672	6,004,738	7,450,355	7,463,602

(*) Department of Agriculture and Fisheries from 1936/37.

(**) Prior to 1936/37, this Department was included in "Agriculture and Forests".

(‡) As from 1st January, 1929, the practice of showing the gross revenue and expenditure of the Railways was abandoned and the practice of showing only the net surplus or deficit was adopted

(a) Includes a sum of £P.1,079,845 previously charged to anticipated loan account.

Table 92 — Statement of Government Assets and Liabilities at 31st March, 1942.

Liabilities	£P. mils	£P. mils	Assets	£P. mils	£P. mils
Drafts and Remittances					
Deposits		7,328.445			
(a) Special Funds, Etc.			Cash and Banks:		
Citrus Control Board	1,369.276		With Accountant-General	285,125.469	
Citrus Marketing Board	71,823.341		With Sub-Accountants	124,075.505	
Custodian of Enemy Property (Current) ...	338,646,933		With Crown Agents	6,971.167	
Custodian of Enemy Property (Fixed)	960,000.000		Remittances in Transit	11,725,703	527,897.844
General Police Fund	7,574.368				
Grants-in-Aid (Unexpended balances)	41,793.593		Bank Deposits		
Insurance Companies	18,180.493		Custodian of Enemy Property	245,000.000	
Kadoorie, Sir Ellis (Bequest)	98,915.818		Insurance Companies	18,180.493	
Moslem University of Palestine	7,765.010		Moslem University of Palestine	7.765.010	
Official Receiver	23,343.725		Trans-Desert Motor Route	15,000.000	
Ottoman Agricultural Bank	23,102.322		Workmen's Compensation	2,160.898	288,106.401
Palestine Archaeological Museum (Endowment Fund)	279,552.303		Imprests		15,608.511
Posts and Telegraphs-Fines Fund	232.697				
Russian State Property	8,115.081		Joint Colonial Fund		4,035,000.000
Workmen's Compensation	4,000.560				
	1,884,415.520		Advances		
(b) General			Government Officers	8,302.116	
Court	201,325.651		Other Governments	34,134.886	
Customs	139,049.777		Posts and Telegraphs Advance Accounts ...	50,996.516	
Other Governments	12,936.578		Sundry Accounts	125,673.027	219,196.545
Posts and Telegraphs	127,793.336				
Railways	26,271.427		Investments		
Railways (Unallocated Profits)	267,794.988		General Balances	3,099,119.914	
Sundry Accounts	395,083.474	3,054,670.751	General Police Fund	4,772.315	
Renewals Funds			Kadoorie, Sir Ellis (Bequest)	98,915.818	
Jerusalem Water Supply	61,997.494		Palestine Archaeological Museum (Endowment Fund)	279,552.303	
Posts and Telegraphs	247,062.216		Russian State Property	7,008.750	
Safad Water Supply	43.000	309,102.710	Jerusalem Water Supply—Renewals Fund ...	61,997.494	3,551,366.594
General Revenue Balance					
Balance on 1st April, 1941	4,424,779.702				
Add Surplus for the year ending 31st March, 1942	861,950.165				
	5,286,729.867				
Deduct Depreciation of Investments at 31st March, 1942	20,655.878				
Balance at 31st March, 1942		5,266,073.989			
£P.		8,637,175.895	£P.		8,637,175.895

(1) Funded Debt.

	£P.
Palestine Government 5% Stock 1942/67.	4,475,000

The amount of the Sinking Fund at 31st March, 1942, for the redemption of the Stock was £.813,884.

(2) Amounts of Grants-in-Aid and Colonial Development Grants short received.

			£P. mils
Revenue Head XI.		Grants-in-Aid	
	Item 1.	Trans-Jordan Frontier Force (1940/41)	5,720.813
	Item 2.	Publicity and Augmented News Service	18,764.146
	Item 4.	Purchase Installation and Operating costs of Additional Medium Wave Broadcast Transmitter	12,899.936
	Item 5.	Relief of Abyssinian Refugees	318.868
Revenue Head XII.		Colonial Development Grants	
	Item 1.	Jerusalem Drainage Scheme, Grant of Interest	1.773

b) FINANCES OF MUNICIPALITIES AND LOCAL COUNCILS.

Table 93 — Revenue † and Expenditure of Municipal Corporations, 1934—1942.

Municipality	1934		1935		1936		1937		1938		1939		1940		1941		1942	
	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure
	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.
Gaza District																		
Beersheba ...	1,963	1,826	2,447	3,038	1,390	2,277	3,232	4,549	2,862	2,469	3,065	2,256	4,199	2,749	6,136	5,724	249	212
Gaza	10,112	10,891	14,258	14,091	6,142	7,200	12,829	12,579	8,999	10,081	12,471	10,342	21,686	21,255	15,171	15,383	840	675
Khan Yunis ...	959	746	1,487	1,404	2,095	2,203	3,118	2,512	2,042	1,778	1,643	1,492	2,462	1,424	6,189	7,452	100	97
Majdal	1,956	2,340	2,296	2,494	1,796	1,790	3,088	2,600	2,331	2,033	2,384	2,385	3,783	2,725	5,581	9,384	170	161
Lydda District																		
Jaffa	59,257	49,583	96,659	91,810	49,039	66,251	66,882	66,866	57,567	54,049	50,273	47,458	67,636	54,245	84,670	75,892	111,126	90,967
Lydda	6,351	4,451	6,145	5,985	5,542	5,342	5,172	5,902	4,247	4,439	3,485	3,059	6,031	4,774	9,361	6,049	11,273	7,095
Ramle	7,086	5,733	5,627	5,847	6,672	6,566	7,476	6,337	5,213	5,107	6,278	5,642	7,540	5,800	7,974	6,317	7,399	7,116
Tel Aviv*	292,640	287,100	412,602	442,565	447,072	451,760	511,138	509,172	444,779	457,958	515,441	472,915	670,699	615,165	667,828	659,882	810,316	779,589
Petah Tiqvah¶ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	29,609	28,780	27,548	26,819	26,384	26,375	24,924	26,018	32,005	31,933	39,073	39,463
Jerusalem District																		
Bethlehem	4,300	3,568	4,300	3,568	2,516	2,671	4,047	3,589	3,642	3,409	1,965	2,369	3,035	2,962	3,618	3,245	3,636	2,108
Beit Jala	1,259	1,150	1,259	1,150	1,384	2,836	1,442	2,609	1,825	1,844	746	791	1,041	773	2,048	1,403	1,228	818
Jerusalem	114,548	89,545	112,348	92,358	114,449	112,477	212,090	255,738	140,794	165,416	113,814	118,518	149,797	132,726	198,047	171,940	209,820	196,395
Hebron	3,258	3,243	3,346	3,314	3,659	5,001	6,543	6,016	3,481	3,920	4,207	4,116	3,559	3,196	8,721	7,939	12,606	12,606
Ramallah	—	—	2,231	2,022	2,231	2,022	3,721	3,955	3,852	3,638	2,385	1,790	7,314	7,314	6,957	7,368	3,290	4,261
Haifa District																		
Haifa	57,577	57,095	111,213	86,993	111,213§	86,993	133,619	151,302	106,918	104,512	122,477‡	103,955	133,575	127,980	144,113	154,131	197,999	183,317
Shefa 'Amr ...	470	540	470	540	780	876	964	978	549	555	685	726	1,910	1,608	1,912	1,597	2,774	2,725
Samaria District																		
Jenin	1,590	1,271	2,938	1,635	1,055	1,731	2,146	2,377	2,164	2,131	2,987	1,943	3,644	2,099	4,472	3,767	3,152	2,320
Nablus	8,186	7,325	9,276	9,066	9,290	971	10,655	9,766	11,842	10,767	14,423	12,076	14,369	11,491	15,135	10,931	14,548	17,223
Tulkarm	4,516	3,168	7,668	6,813	3,616	4,964	5,158	4,896	5,242	4,934	5,235	4,831	9,526	7,562	9,944	9,567	8,530	6,861
Galilee and Acre District																		
Acre	5,808	4,647	8,300	6,400	5,235	4,540	7,336	7,418	5,485	6,014	4,083	4,377	11,328	6,668	6,046	5,525	6,249	7,483
Beisan	1,394	1,059	2,850	4,940	1,378	936	2,577	2,531	1,959	2,328	2,300	2,075	2,684	2,906	4,042	2,837	3,360	2,742
Nazareth	4,118	3,909	4,611	3,569	4,104	4,965	5,983	6,266	4,007	4,615	4,700	4,465	8,639	5,774	8,803	19,840	22,136	17,975
Safad	2,658	2,240	3,316	3,200	1,726	2,362	2,911	2,567	2,637	2,776	3,812	2,894	3,526	3,247	4,680	3,122	3,993	4,257
Tiberias	8,594	8,709	9,017	8,236	8,227	7,787	10,242	11,216	9,430	10,629	8,417	7,598	12,440	9,331	15,027	12,790	15,144	15,308

(†) From all sources. (*) Municipal Corporation as from 1934, up to that year a local council.
(§) Does not include an amount of £P.18,220 being the actual balance-in-hand on 31-3-35 for the estimates of 1935-36.
(¶) Local Council up to 1937 and as from that date Municipality.
(‡) Does not include the amount of £P. 10,501 being the actual balance-in-hand on 31-3-38 for the estimates of 1938-39.

Table 94 — Revenue and Expenditure of Local Councils, 1934—1942.

Local Council	1934		1935		1936		1937		1938		1939		1940		1941		1942	
	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure
	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.
Gaza District:—																		
Faluja ...	1,326	279	1,067	1,649	1,224	1,925	1,577	974	865	1,471	1,098	918	2,741	2,008	3,004	2,629	4,570	3,620
Lydda District:—																		
Petah Tiqvah (rural area)	26,472	26,999	31,866	32,717	28,573	28,084	545*	660*	5,575*	3,739*	4,681*	3,493*	2,292*	1,291*	1,450	1,351	1,700	1,138
Ramat-Gan ...	9,580	9,217	16,068	15,920	16,200	15,900	16,093	13,728	13,107	12,350	14,840	11,678	16,926	16,389	23,931	23,728	28,494	26,357
Rehovoth ...	8,976	9,112	16,703	18,139	22,322	22,971	26,566	25,514	16,339	15,550	17,135	16,492	15,632	15,282	26,002	25,842	30,849	30,951
Rishon-le-Zion ...	7,075	6,557	8,349	8,831	8,000	8,700	—	—	14,324	13,322	11,050	10,946	10,705	10,544	12,288	12,204	14,094	14, 55
Sarona	1,127	1,093	936	856	969	1,040	1,034	1,140	1,006	793	798	809	760	726	760	726	740	677
Bat Yam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,980	2,970	3,328	3,224	3,206	2,573	4,819	4,434
Bnei Beraq	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,940	2,917	3,870	3,952	6,020	5,945	9,254	9,487
Hertseliya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,105	5,825	5,595	5,674	6,217	6,000	9,318	9,131
Kefar Saba	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,706	2,729	3,695	3,857	4,523	4,688	7,205	6,600
Ra'anana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,124	5,291	4,416	4,403	4,887	4,426	5,306	4,965
Holon (4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,174	3,001	6,330	6,268
Sheikh Muwannis (5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	45	437	247
Jerusalem District:—																		
Beit Sahur	270	209	270	209	236	305	327	554	186	224	124	106	802	716	1,009	903	402	244
Bireh	481	425	598	401	598	401	488	546	561	561	285	280	1,918	1,291	1,071	1,165	1,432	1,432
Bir Zeit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jericho	765	868	765	868	639	897	1,087	1,077	846	1,105	765	807	1,806	1,629	754	578	773	490
Haifa District:—																		
Hadera	—	—	—	—	10,964	10,878	22,396	22,385	11,470	11,151	11,872	10,892	12,791	12,679	12,558	12,13[illegible]	17,493	15,789
Karkur (3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	722	720	1,437	1,396	2,248	2,242
Kiriat Motzkin (**)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,890	1,704	2,247	2,026	2,457	2,296
Kfar Ata (6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	473	446	2,046	1,768
Samaria District:—																		
Qalqilia	1,034	998	1,082	930	1,087	1,086	873	924	—†	—†	849	885	2,186	1,736	2,558	2,036	2,691	1,495
Anebta (1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	825	775	507	484	816	776
Emek-Hefer (2) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,307	1,150	1,416	1,332	2,095	2,093
Nathanya (7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,405	5,232	12,403	11,537
Kfar Yona (7) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	144	133	1,235	1,072
Galilee and Acre District:—																		
Affuleh	2,200	2,080	2,910	2,829	3,232	3,236	3,839	3,921	4,507	4,019	3,817	3,736	4,392	4,185	5,819	4,989	6,449	5,914
Bassa	—	—	190	144	140	93	144	131	—†	—†	—†	—†	—	—	—	—	238	230
Kefr Yassif ...	—	—	165	178	156	111	207	218	—†	—†	—†	—†	337	190	445	455	694	601
Mujeidel	61	22	73	40	32	56	29	80	—†	—†	—†	—†	98	28	109	52	117	34
Rameh	184	185	65	32	—	—	183	153	—†	—†	—†	—†	—	—	—	—	121	118
Saffourieh	131	117	227	232	233	227	493	321	—†	—†	—†	—†	670	345	795	1,048	660	771
Samakh	535	272	696	374	297	408	598	1,139	—†	—†	354†	392†	540	442	867	770	597	869
Tarshiha	173	142	159	154	168	154	205	263	—†	—†	—†	—†	251	210	342	276	790	264
Naharia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,231	2,173	6,350	5,580
Ezor Israel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,186	770

(*) Rural area.
(†) No functions due to disturbances.
(1) As from 1/4/40.
(2) As from 21/3/40.
(3) As from 1/5/40.
(**) As from 1/6/40.
(4) As from 19/6/40.
(5) As from 11/1/41.
(6) As from 15/5/41.
(7) As from 12/12/40.

c) CURRENCY.

Table 95 — Total Currency in Circulation and Amount of Currency Reserve Fund on March 31, 1933—1942.

Note:— The Palestinian currency was introduced in November, 1927.

Currency	March 31, 1933	March 31, 1934	March 31, 1935	March 31, 1936	March 31, 1937	March 31, 1938	March 31, 1939	March 31, 1940	March 31, 1941	March 31, 1942
Coins	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.
Bronze ... 1 mil	1,776	2,464	3,680	4,624	5,104	5,608	6,188	7,356	8,608	10,628
... 2 mils	1,168	1,520	2,080	2,576	2,896	2,892	2,896	3,188	3,824	6,004
Nickel ... 5 mils	12,900	15,900	19,400	21,600	21,700	22,100	24,060	27,140	31,960	38,200
... 10 mils	18,400	23,200	29,300	35,080	33,300	33,600	37,040	40,840	51,340	64,000
... 20 mils	16,000	19,500	24,100	27,320	24,100	22,000	22,460	24,160	29,540	38,720
Silver ... 50 mils	140,000	174,000	216,000	231,500	213,000	205,100	223,200	291,788	336,388	410,881
... 100 mils	143,500	181,500	222,500	248,500	232,400	206,000	225,900	305,492	428,492	519,287
Total Coins	333,744	418,084	517,060	571,200	532,500	497,300	541,744	699,964	890,152	1,087,720
Notes	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.
500 mils	181,679	254,645	297,599	295,610	301,909	298,509	384,854	477,825	639,717	705,698
LP. 1	1,164,856	1,532,740	1,839,844	2,025,230	2,031,230	1,926,530	2,457,821	2,785,821	3,716,346	5,464,702
5	751,825	1,226,075	1,611,575	1,974,355	1,701,355	1,484,355	1,949,245	2,581,535	3,014,890	3,766,665
10	310,960	564,270	958,100	1,188,340	962,340	734,340	1,046,470	1,686,090	2,154,980	2,603,300
50	70,200	68,250	90,150	136,700	76,200	53,400	170,200	295,800	611,050	575,250
100	8,400	5,600	11,900	44,700	20,600	14,700	23,800	14,600	13,500	13,300
Total Notes	2,487,920	3,651,580	4,809,168	5,664,935	5,093,634	4,511,834	6,032,390	7,841,671	10,150,483	13,128,915
Total Coins and Notes	2,821,664	4,069,664	5,326,228	6,236,135	5,626,134	5,009,134	6,574,134	8,541,635	11,040,635	14,216,635
Currency reserve fund	3,009,408	4,290,974	5,597,632	6,446,529	5,734,917	5,195,341	6,659,414	8,698,479	11,268,210	14,442,455
Contribution to revenue in respect of year's business	90,000	110,000	115,000	100,000	80,000	100,000	100,000	115,000	115,000	120,000

Table 96 — Total Currency (Coins and Notes) in Circulation at the end of each Month, 1931—1942.

End of Month	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
	COINS AND NOTES											
	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.
January	2,269,664	2,293,664	2,574,664	3,594,664	4,778,964	6,298,135	5,621,135	4,789,134	5,574,134	8,353,635	10,605,635	13,366,635
February	2,229,664	2,313,664	2,614,664	3,684,664	4,963,964	6,186,135	5,556,135	4,859,134	5,769,134	8,391,635	10,655,635	13,466,635
March	2,369,664	2,408,664	2,821,664	4,069,664	5,326,228	6,236,135	5,626,134	5,009,134	6,574,134	8,541,635	11,040,635	14,216,635
April	2,374,664	2,478,664	2,926,664	4,054,664	5,541,228	6,211,135	5,446,134	5,074,134	6,801,135	8,636,635	11,785,635	14,946,635
May	2,354,664	2,466,664	3,006,664	4,129,664	5,541,228	6,236,139	5,324,134	4,884,134	6,681,135	10,501,635	13,305,635	15,871,635
June	2,314,664	2,457,664	3,051,664	4,219,664	5,541,228	6,206,135	5,164,134	4,839,134	6,466,135	11,661,635	13,576,135	18,030,635
July	2,309,664	2,461,664	3,166,664	4,324,664	5,561,228	6,066,135	5,224,134	4,859,134	6,315,135	11,741,635	13,886,635	20,241,135
August	2,299,664	2,471,664	3,266,664	4,409,664	5,835,135	6,041,135	5,144,134	4,874,134	9,820,135	11,506,635	13,356,635	20,757,460
September	2,344,664	2,471,664	3,356,664	4,463,664	7,520,135	6,041,135	5,069,134	6,849,134	10,655,135	11,216,635	13,306,635	21,478,660
October	2,359,664	2,491,664	3,461,664	4,536,964	7,545,135	6,041,135	4,914,134	5,809,134	9,349,135	10,885,635	13,516,635	21,848,366
November	2,293,664	2,501,664	3,536,664	4,566,964	6,855,135	5,771,135	4,844,134	5,569,134	8,855,635	10,695,635	13,366,635	22,852,210
December	2,303,664	2,541,664	3,579,664	4,738,964	6,561,135	5,741,135	4,829,134	5,509,134	8,525,635	10,615,635	13,366,635	24,052,099
	COINS											
January	285,604	330,480	332,744	413,812	505,640	581,400	555,500	500,700	535,644	696,264	879,564	1,086,452
February	285,604	330,480	332,744	411,612	506,500	571,200	543,000	495,700	536,744	694,264	883,948	1,099,704
March	284,336	330,496	333,744	418,084	517,060	571,200	532,500	497,300	541,744	699,964	890,152	1,087,720
April	284,336	332,640	337,324	423,928	530,692	571,300	516,500	504,800	545,868	709,348	897,808	1,101,272
May	284,352	332,736	337,820	422,368	539,152	584,320	516,700	491,800	539,668	718,348	930,016	1,111,548
June	284,352	332,736	345,820	428,828	539,852	576,400	501,900	491,800	534,168	760,648	960,028	1,134,232
July	284,352	330,736	355,520	443,928	565,232	541,400	503,400	491,800	534,208	780,368	1,013,836	1,187,252
August	288,868	332,652	369,800	461,980	575,556	577,000	509,600	491,800	534,212	807,816	1,023,496	1,266,200
September	299,284	338,016	387,180	478,640	595,320	577,000	525,100	502,044	701,072	825,184	1,041,356	1,322,828
October	325,948	344,532	398,676	489,520	598,540	579,000	512,700	517,644	749,888	842,584	1,059,736	1,359,212
November	328,448	337,032	408,772	497,480	601,240	586,000	508,700	528,544	742,984	862,240	1,070,844	1,405,264
December	330,348	337,112	413,416	504,740	601,400	574,000	506,700	533,844	707,564	878,588	1,082,124	1,421,304
	NOTES											
January	1,984,060	1,963,184	2,241,920	3,180,852	4,273,324	5,716,735	5,065,635	4,288,434	5,038,490	7,657,371	9,726,071	12,280,183
February	1,944,060	1,983,184	2,281,920	3,273,052	4,457,464	5,614,935	5,013,135	4,363,434	5,232,390	7,697,371	9,771,687	12,366,931
March	2,085,328	2,078,168	2,487,920	3,651,580	4,809,168	5,664,935	5,093,634	4,511,834	6,032,390	7,841,671	10,150,483	13,128,915
April	2,090,328	2,146,024	2,589,340	3,630,736	5,010,536	5,639,835	4,929,634	4,569,334	6,255,267	7,927,287	10,887,827	13,845,363
May	2,070,312	2,133,928	2,668,844	3,707,296	5,002,076	5,651,819	4,807,434	4,392,334	6,141,467	9,783,287	12,375,619	14,760,087
June	2,030,312	2,124,928	2,705,844	3,790,836	5,001,376	5,629,735	4,662,234	4,347,334	5,931,967	10,900,987	12,616,107	16,896,403
July	2,025,312	2,130,928	2,811,144	3,880,736	4,995,996	5,524,735	4,720,734	4,367,334	5,780,927	10,961,267	12,872,799	19,053,883
August	2,010,796	2,139,012	2,896,864	3,947,684	5,259,579	5,464,135	4,634,534	4,382,334	9,285,923	10,698,819	12,333,139	19,491,260
September	2,045,380	2,133,648	2,969,484	3,985,024	6,924,815	5,464,135	4,544,034	6,347,090	9,954,063	10,391,451	12,265,279	20,155,832
October	2,033,716	2,147,132	3,062,988	4,047,444	6,946,595	5,462,135	4,401,434	5,291,490	8,599,247	10,043,051	12,456,899	20,489,154
November	1,965,216	2,164,632	3,127,892	4,069,484	6,253,895	5,185,135	4,335,434	5,040,590	8,112,651	9,833,395	12,295,791	21,446,946
December	1,973,316	2,204,552	3,166,248	4,234,224	5,959,735	5,167,135	4,322,434	4,975,290	7,818,071	9,797,047	12,284,511	22,630,795

d) BANKING.

Table 97 — Total Deposits and Total Demand and Time Deposits with Banks and Credit Co-operative Societies, at the end of each Month in 1941 and 1942.

End of Month	Total Deposits			Demand Deposits			Time Deposits		
	Total	Banks	Co-operatives	Total	Banks *	Co-operatives	Total	Banks	Co-operatives
	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.
1941									
January	16,579,843	15,715,826	864,017	13,896,085	13,386,053	510,032	2,683,758	2,329,773	353,985
February	16,972,054	16,086,126	885,928	14,206,206	13,681,255	524,951	2,765,848	2,404,871	360,977
March	17,740,020	16,808,232	931,788	14,928,244	14,370,475	557,769	2,811,776	2,437,757	374,019
April	17,385,276	16,483,351	901,925	14,623,258	14,089,886	533,372	2,762,018	2,393,465	368,553
May	16,684,803	15,801,389	883,414	14,089,728	13,566,077	523,651	2,595,075	2,235,312	359,763
June	16,302,542	15,414,726	887,816	13,804,120	13,274,988	529,132	2,498,422	2,139,738	358,684
July	17,448,136	16,514,014	934,122	14,991,598	14,415,365	576,233	2,456,538	2,098,649	357,889
August	18,267,839	17,294,009	973,830	15,907,165	15,295,982	611,183	2,360,674	1,998,027	362,647
September	19,151,593	18,149,213	1,002,380	16,809,253	16,171,061	638,192	2,342,340	1,978,152	364,188
October	20,261,476	19,278,141	983,335	17,844,481	17,222,786	621,695	2,416,995	2,055,355	361,640
November	20,786,472	19,783,120	1,003,352	18,343,686	17,706,015	637,671	2,442,786	2,077,105	365,681
December	21,708,020	20,651,722	1,056,298	19,163,831	18,479,280	684,551	2,544,189	2,172,442	371,747
1942									
January	22,599,538	21,524,123	1,075,415	20,036,492	19,332,327	704,165	2,563,046	2,191,796	371,250
February	23,975,759	22,892,076	1,083,683	21,521,455	20,775,859	745,596	2,454,304	2,116,217	338,087
March	23,110,309	21,954,317	1,155,992	20,632,121	19,849,139	782,982	2,478,188	2,105,178	373,010
April	24,021,996	22,843,105	1,178,891	21,605,157	20,799,612	805,545	2,416 839	2,043,493	373,346
May	23,741,753	22,516,475	1,225,278	21,275,739	20,444,737	831,002	2,466,014	2,071,738	394,276
June	23,972,045	22,714,993	1,257,052	21,463,614	20,606,130	857,484	2,508,431	2,108,863	399,568
July	24,290,948	22,973,745	1,317,203	21,774,568	20,861,116	913,452	2,516,380	2,112,629	403,751
August	26,484,133	25,065,755	1,418,378	23,930,107	22,921,361	1,008,746	2,554,026	2,144,394	409,632
September	27,961,977	26,485,747	1,476,230	25,424,065	24,366,716	1,057,349	2,537,912	2,119,031	418,881
October	28,560,526	27,023,167	1,537,359	26,028,048	24,914,258	1,113,790	2,532,478	2,108,909	423,569
November	29,630,267	27,967,043	1,663,224	27,007,487	25,784,671	1,222,816	2,622,780	2,182,372	440,408
December	31,573,486	29,738,925	1,834,561	28,895,366	27,518,120	1,377,246	2,678,120	2,220,805	457,315

(*) Icluding balances held for credit co-operative societies.

Table 98 — Bills Discounted and Advances Granted to Customers, by Banks and Credit Co-operative Societies, Outstanding at the end of each Month in 1941 and 1942.

End of Month	Total Advances and Bills Discounted			Bills Discounted			Advances to Customers or Members		
	Total	Banks	Co-operatives	Total	Banks	Co-operatives	Total	Banks	Co-operatives
	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.
1941									
January	11,272,129	9,628,820	1,643,309	1,658,108	1,583,318	74,790	9,614,021	8,045,502	1,568,519
February	11,139,919	9,495,903	1,644,016	1,688,863	1,614,728	74,135	9,451,056	7,881,175	1,569,881
March	10,997,515	9,373,017	1,624,498	1,669,739	1,595,099	74,640	9,327,776	7,777,918	1,549,858
April	10,972,454	9,361,347	1,611,107	1,701,976	1,623,216	78,760	9,270,478	7,738,131	1,582,347
May	10,435,313	8,840,689	1,594,624	1,248,241	1,174,201	74,040	9,187,072	7,666,488	1,520,584
June	10,298,325	8,730,546	1,567,779	1,226,545	1,154,211	72,334	9,071,780	7,576,335	1,495,445
July	10,387,041	8,846,683	1,540,358	1,483,912	1,411,620	72,292	8,903,129	7,435,063	1,468,066
August	10,264,938	8,753,603	1,511,335	1,659,856	1,588,860	70,996	8,605,082	7,164,743	1,440,339
September	10,446,318	8,928,203	1,518,115	1,765,314	1,696,183	69,131	8,681,004	7,232,020	1,448,984
October	10,541,149	9,032,957	1,508,192	1,816,678	1,747,433	69,245	8,724,471	7,285,524	1,438,947
November	10,758,271	9,261,054	1,497,217	1,826,912	1,758,436	68,476	8,931,359	7,502,618	1,428,741
December	11,085,991	9,570,950	1,515,041	1,808,505	1,741,464	67,041	9,277,486	7,829,486	1,448,000
1942									
January	11,385,751	9,839,631	1,546,120	2,047,590	1,974,168	73,422	9,338,161	7,865,463	1,472,698
February	11,760,594	10,193,127	1,567,467	2,147,632	2,069,205	78,427	9,612,962	8,123,922	1,489,040
March	12,098,165	10,519,148	1,579,017	2,101,654	2,019,339	82,315	9,996,511	8,499,809	1,496,702
April	12,022,595	10,462,222	1,560,373	2,085,974	2,000,195	85,779	9,936,621	8,462,027	1,474,594
May	11,762,064	10,214,918	1,547,146	2,074,162	1,986,615	87,547	9,687,902	8,228,303	1,459,599
June	11,363,810	9,809,915	1,553,895	1,607,334	1,520,296	87,038	9,756,476	8,289,619	1,466,857
July	11,020,773	9,504,676	1,516,097	1,656,596	1,575,228	81,368	9,364,177	7,929,448	1,434,729
August	10,951,469	9,456,843	1,494,626	1,927,058	1,842,584	84,474	9,024,411	7,614,259	1,410,152
September	10,850,905	9,380,922	1,469,983	1,951,799	1,863,878	87,921	8,899,106	7,517,044	1,382,062
October	10,969,173	9,507,710	1,461,463	2,040,212	1,951,961	88,251	8,928,961	7,555,749	1,373,212
November	11,056,898	9,592,429	1,464,469	2,087,733	1,999,430	88,303	8,969,165	7,592,999	1,376,166
December	11,109,843	9,650,135	1,459,708	2,052,600	1,966,126	86,474	9,057,243	7,684,009	1,373,234

Table 99 — Summary of Liabilities of Banks ‡ Carrying on Business in Palestine at the end of each Quarter, 1941 and 1942.

[Extracted from statements submitted to Government in accordance with section 9 of the Banking Ordinance, 1941].

Note:— Figures for intervening months will be found in the General Monthly Bulletin of Current Statistics.

Liabilities	1941				1942			
	March	June	September	December	March	June	September	December
	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.
1. Capital paid up*	1,713,700	1,722,777	1,672,020	1,679,012	1,704,274	1,707,129	1,754,392	1,775,128
2. Reserve fund*	283,078	267,468	264,445	256,801	276,475	275,655	274,676	277,593
3. Debentures*	104,874	103,667	101,039	92,269	91,763	90,074	87,494	81,145
4. Balances held for:—								
(a) other banks in Palestine	1,365,403	1,157,923	1,546,096	1,775,822	1,132,858	1,964,863	2,356,080	2,882,267
(b) other banks outside Palestine	128,827	162,530	524,138	765,231	473,291	599,241	452,771	572,073
(c) head office and/or branches outside Palestine (aggregated figures)†	1,764,295	1,676,475	1,814,421	1,917,153	1,576,583	1,472,263	1,527,100	1,856,299
5.—(a) Demand deposits	14,370,475	13,274,988	16,171,061	18,479,280	19,849,139	20,606,130	24,366,716	27,518,120
(b) Time deposits repayable								
i. within 3 months	1,554,857	1,309,230	1,081,482	1,352,112	1,250,488	1,265,295	1,064,640	1,284,009
ii. between 3 and 6 months	364,496	203,710	441,162	310,281	392,423	344,491	370,218	394,687
iii. between 6 and 12 months	253,893	287,025	202,538	214,539	146,468	207,111	340,550	221,690
iv. later than 12 months ...	264,511	339,773	252,970	295,510	298,799	291,966	348,623	320,419
Total Time Deposits	*2,437,757*	*2,139,738*	*1,978,152*	*2,172,442*	*2,105,178*	*2,108,863*	*2,119,031*	*2,220,805*
6. Bills payable	436,520	360,718	413,574	378,647	399,953	393,387	401,934	396,499
7. Advances from:—								
(a) other banks in Palestine* ...	346,081	281,115	248,447	224,870	257,147	225,653	133,788	97,084
(b) other banks outside Palestine	88,080	87,029	76,051	80,223	113,608	84,395	67,428	67,764
(c) others*	30,820	32,687	33,257	32,870	34,101	38,443	38,365	33,299
8. Acceptances on account of customers	7,263	6,965	12,769	13,187	22,695	6,195	2,094	6,338
9. Guarantees, endorsements and other obligations on account of customers	2,649,626	2,329,692	2,546,920	3,880,835	4,632,214	2,846,016	2,837,114	2,363,283
10. Other accounts	896,202	891,959	909,950	1,081,926	1,004,624	1,108,020	1,062,155	1,167,239
Total	26,622,501	24,495,731	28,312,840	32,880,568	33,673,902	32,926,327	36,981,138	41.314.936

(‡) Not including mortgage banks.

(*) Local banks only.

(†) Foreign banks only.

Table 100 — Summary of Assets of Banks Carrying on Business in Palestine at the end of each Quarter, 1941 and 1942.

[Extracted from statements submitted to Government in accordance with section 9 of the Banking Ordinance, 1941.

Note:— Figures for intervening months will be found in the General Monthly Bulletin of Current Statistics.

Assets	1941				1942			
	March	June	September	December	March	June	September	December
	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.
1. Currency and bullion in hand and in transit	872,097	1,195,495	918,469	1,023,222	858,339	1,618,448	1,792,030	1,523,288
2. Balances with, including remittances in transit to:—								
(a) other banks in Palestine	1,364,627	1,127,072	1,502,081	1,866,900	1,192,479	1,375,006	2,286,292	2,781,534
(b) other banks outside Palestine	764,314	731,324	897,667	1,304,360	1,107,328	956,718	959,519	1,096,017
(c) head office and/or branches outside Palestine (aggregated figures)†	9,394,286	8,135,201	11,227,542	11,312,784	11,357,670	12,320,624	15,832,659	17,826,150
(d) Other correspondents	20,325	21,405	18,147	4,361	7,470	3,869	5,802	4,648
3. Bills discounted:—								
(a) for banks in Palestine...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) for customers other than banks	1,595,099	1,154,211	1,696,183	1,741,464	2,019,339	1,520,296	1,863,378	1,966,126
4. Advances to:—								
(a) other banks in Palestine	334,743	277,050	237,787	215,569	267,433	240,047	139,397	96,725
(b) other banks outside Palestine †	269	117	197	81	121	978	436	12
(c) customers other than banks ...								
i. repayable within one year	5,764,380	5,661,650	5,417,728	6,073,956	6,725,015	6,625,317	5,997,114	6,279,800
ii. repayable upwards of one year	1,678,526	1,637,518	1,576,308	1,539,880	1,507,240	1,423,277	1,380,097	1,307,472
5. Investments	1,506,417	1,497,930	1,491,744	3,075,395	3,188,324	3,293,610	3,540,754	5,336,933
6. Bank premises	321,916	322,656	321,814	312,450	282,574	282,244	291,843	280,027
7. Liabilities of customers for acceptances (as per contra)	7,263	6,965	12,769	13,187	22,695	6,195	2,094	6,338
8. Liabilities of customers for guarantees, endorsements and other obligations (as per contra)	2,649,626	2,329,692	2,546,920	3,880,835	4,632,214	2,846,016	2,337,114	2,363,283
9. Other accounts	348,613	397,445	446,984	466,124	505,662	513,687	552,109	496,583
Total	26,622,501	24,495,731	28,312,340	32,830,568	33,673,903	32,926,327	36,981,138	41,314,936

(†) Foreign banks only.

Table 101 — Distribution of Bank Loans (Bills Discounted and Advances to Customers) Outstanding on 31st March and 30th September, 1942.

Category	March, 1942				September, 1942			
	Number of Loans	Amount Lent	Average Loan	Percentage of total Funds Lent to each Category	Number of Loans	Amount Lent	Average Loan	Percentage of total Funds Lent to each Category
		£P.	£P.	%		£P.	£P.	%
To municipalities, local councils and village authorities	45	200,985	4,466	1.91	47	210,877	4,487	2.25
To gas, electricity, water, harbour, dock and other general utility bodies ...	102	160,982	1,578	1.53	84	133,681	1,591	1.43
For Agriculture:								
On or for the citrus grove or its fruit	7,914	1,464,005	185	13.92	8,038	1,410,298	175	15.03
On or for live stock	354	31,144	88	0.30	402	40,026	100	0.43
On or for agricultural holdings	12,125	1,121,288	92	10.66	10,128	1,071,565	106	11.42
For Manufacture of:								
Food, drink and tobacco products ...	534	348,040	652	3.31	408	287,827	683	2.97
Textiles and clothing...	636	240,556	378	2.29	653	284,541	436	3.03
Wood and paper products (including furniture factories)	415	145,320	350	1.38	379	140,849	373	1.50
Soap and oils	149	163,061	1,094	1.55	229	97,495	426	1.04
Printed matter	245	78,864	322	0.75	240	77,834	324	0.83
Metal products (including machinery)	375	186,213	496	1.77	366	210,409	575	2.24
Chemical products	220	109,549	498	1.04	232	138,293	596	1.47
Stone, cement and bricks...	237	52,093	220	0.49	197	27,426	139	0.29
Other manufactured products	458	327,596	715	3.11	606	317,770	524	3.39
Construction:								
For buildings in course of erection ...	341	568,193	1,666	5.40	484	490,993	101	5.23
General Commerce:								
To wholesale merchants	2,979	1,594,744	535	15.16	2,674	1,350,278	505	14.39
To retail merchants	3,111	242,306	78	2.31	3,146	250,089	79	2.67
Miscellaneous:								
To or for Motor vehicles and transport services	592	356,067	601	3.38	407	209,662	515	2.23
Hotels, restaurants and boarding houses	179	35,154	196	0.33	148	28,726	194	0.31
Religious and charitable institutions	57	62,756	1,101	0.60	62	50,248	810	0.54
Financial concerns including insurance companies, banks, etc.	478	762,272	1,595	7.25	365	496,310	1,360	5.29
Professional and private individuals...	10,944	636,677	58	6.05	10,811	530,999	49	5.67
Entertainment concerns	38	13,314	350	0.13	36	10,543	293	0.11
Purchase of land	1,300	652,944	502	6.21	1,251	630,627	504	6.72
Buildings (Mortgages) †	552	502,919	911	4.78	468	426,717	912	4.55
Other items	1,863	462,106	248	4.39	1,811	465,889	257	4.97
Total	46,243	10,519,148	227	100.00	43,666	9,380,922	215	100.00

(†) To include all mortgages loans not included in other categories.

Table 101 A — Distribution of Loans Bills Discounted and Advances to Customers) Granted by Credit Co-operative Societies and Outstanding on 31st March and 30th September, 1942.

Category	March, 1942				September, 1942			
	Number of Loans	Amount Lent	Average Loan	Percentage of total Funds Lent to each Category	Number of Loans	Amount Lent	Average Loan	Percentage of total Funds Lent to each Category
		£P.	£P.	%		£P.	£P.	%
To municipalities, local councils and village authorities	62	13,545	218	0.86	67	16,654	249	1.13
To gas, electricity, water, harbour, dock and other general utility bodies	53	32,061	605	2.03	45	24,338	541	1.65
For Agriculture:								
On or for the citrus groves or its fruit	2,364	181,891	77	11.52	2,051	167,027	81	11.37
On or for live stock	882	18,511	21	1.17	749	14,882	20	1.01
On or for agricultural holdings	5,265	186,055	35	11.78	4,698	177,453	38	12.09
For Manufacture of:								
Food, drink and tobacco products	652	19,176	29	1.21	548	17,576	32	1.20
Textiles and clothing	630	13,682	22	0.87	653	14,526	22	0.99
Wood and paper products (including furniture factories)	662	17,122	26	1.09	681	16,213	24	1.10
Soap and oils	15	504	34	0.03	16	551	34	0.04
Printed matter	240	8,163	34	0.52	236	7,568	32	0.52
Metal products (including machinery)	616	14,340	23	0.91	648	15,371	24	1.05
Chemical products	30	1,566	52	0.09	29	1,126	39	0.07
Stone, cement and bricks	262	8,229	31	0.52	305	8,031	26	0.55
Other manufactured products	283	12,752	45	0.81	265	11,538	44	0.79
Construction:								
For buildings in course of erection	1,683	66,871	40	4.24	1,686	61,892	37	4.22
General Commerce:								
To wholesale merchants	718	49,205	69	3.12	523	45,891	88	3.13
To retail merchants	3,638	87,398	24	5.53	3,399	77,683	23	5.29
Miscellaneous:								
To or for:—								
Motor vehicles and transport services	1,476	67,812	46	4.29	1,360	68,119	50	4.64
Hotels, restaurants and boarding houses	560	12,947	23	0.82	519	10,938	21	0.75
Religious and charitable institutions	97	4,840	50	0.31	90	2,487	28	0.17
Financial concerns, including insurance companies, banks, credit co-operative societies etc.	21	18,889	899	1.20	294	24,342	83	1.66
Professional and private individuals	19,420	354,743	18	22.47	17,496	337,816	19	23.01
Entertainment concerns	10	825	83	0.05	18	1,342	75	0.09
Purchase of land	492	20,664	42	1.31	377	18,947	50	1.29
Buildings (Mortgages)†	1,638	185,439	113	11.55	1,485	164,434	111	11.20
Other items	11,856	181,519	15	11.50	11,650	161,344	14	10.99
Total	53,625	1,578,749	29	100.00	49,888	1,468,089	29	100.00

(†) To include all mortgage loans not included in other categories.

e) COMPANIES AND CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

Table 102 — Number and Authorized Share Capital of Local Companies, 1920—1942.

Year	New companies Registered		Old companies increasing their share capital		Gross increase in authorized share capital	Old companies decreasing their authorized share capital		Companies wound up struck off the register and liquidated		Gross decrease in authorized share capital	Net increase in authorized share capital
	Number	Authorized share capital £P.	Number	Increase £P.	£P.	Number	Decrease £P.	Number	Decrease in authorized share capital £P.	£P	£P.
1920	4	140,000	—	—	140,000	—	—	—	—	—	140,000
1921	18	538,042	—	—	538,042	—	—	—	—	—	538,042
1922	20	562,765	1	10,000	572,765	—	—	—	—	—	572,765
1923	23	1,196,565	2	40,000	1,236,565	—	—	3	54,032	54,032	1,182,533
1924	28	384,582	4	191,000	575,582	—	—	—	—	—	575,582
1925	26	180,450	1	20,000	200,450	—	—	3	12,000	12,000	188,450
1926	10	50,120	3	121,000	171,120	—	—	7	97,600	97,600	73,520
1927	17	344,001	5	79,000	423,001	—	—	4	5,000	5,000	418,001
1928	16	658,000	3	100,100	758,100	—	—	1	4,000	4,000	754,100
1929	30	768,941	3	39,128	808,069	—	—	2	40,000	40,000	768,069
1930	28	441,936	3	59,475	501,411	—	—	7	199,050	199,050	302,361
1931	29	169,516	5	140,600	310,116	—	—	4	36,600	36,600	273,516
1932	55	290,475	6	43,600	334,075	—	—	7	37,000	37,000	297,075
1933	117	796,275	14	75,970	872,245	3	13,020	9	189,700	202,720	669,525
1934	214	2,201,770	36	2,418,400	4,620,170	1	2,400	63	514,625	517,025	4,103,145
1935	273	3,110,722	54	1,912,425	5,023,147	2	44,569	28	176,715	221,284	4,801,863
1936	167	1,046,464	51	832,272	1,878,736	2	8,898	24	198,650	207,548	1,671,188
1937	207	968,794	44	2,861,800	3,830,594	4	8,035	60	657,091	665,126	3,165,468
1938	163	1,173,597	52	873,672	2,047,269	2	2,008	49	226,180	228,188	1,819,081
1939	240	1,071,715	29	466,807	1,538,522	1	3,865	49	334,302	338,167	1,200,355
1940	229	542,503	31	213,610	756,113	2	22,025	45	378,345	400,370	355,743
1941	339	1,370,443	64	432,407	1,802,850	3	29,324	4	3,530	32,854	1,769,996
1942	419	1,542,832	113	998,073	2,540,905	2	25,000	36	85,263	110,263	2,430,642
TOTAL	2,672	19,550,508	524	11,929,339	31,479,847	22	159,144	405	3,249,683	3,408,827	28,071,020

Table 103 — Co-operative Societies on Register on the 31st December, 1942, and the Respective Years of their Registration.

Class of Society	Total on Register 31.12.42	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Credit societies																			
a) Urban	45	4	1	—	4	1	1	3	2	3	4	5	4	4	6	—	2	—	1
b) Rural	167	6	2	3	—	3	6	2	5	13	26	30	1	61	2	2	—	3	2
Agricultural societies																			
a) for settlement	231	—	—	6	5	1	3	13	19	32	12	29	17	27	21	14	14	15	3
b) for marketing	70	—	—	1	2	1	—	2	6	3	1	3	1	18	7	13	8	2	2
c) for irrigation and water supply	68	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	3	8	14	11	8	5	—	5	4	4	1
d) for agricultural insurance	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
e) for general and miscellaneous agricultural purposes	67	1	1	1	—	2	2	1	1	5	7	6	—	2	5	4	13	6	10
Industrial producers and contracting societies*	104	1	—	—	4	2	3	3	5	5	5	11	8	11	10	10	3	10	13
Transport and travel service societies	29	—	—	—	3	—	2	2	1	2	5	2	2	1	3	1	—	2	3
Garden cities and communal building societies	142	7	5	—	2	1	1	2	5	7	23	14	29	19	8	10	3	3	3
Consumers' and wholesale societies	169	—	—	—	—	1	6	3	1	7	9	5	8	9	2	33	2	13	70
Mutual insurance societies ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Miscellaneous and professional societies	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	3	—	1	7
Audit Unions	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1,119	19	9	11	21	14	25	35	48	85	111	117	79	159	66	95	51	59	115

(*) Including agricultural contracting societies.

Table 104 — Principal Items of Assets and Liabilities as at 30th September, 1942, Extracted from Returns Submitted by Various Classes of Reporting Co-operative Societies, with Totals for 1938—1942.

Class of Society	No. of societies in operation on 30.9.42	No. of Societies from whom returns were obtained	No. of members	Own Funds			Borrowed Funds			Cash, Bankers, Investments & other Property				
				Share capital or contributions	Reserve Fund	Other Funds	Loans received	Amount of deposits	Sundry creditors	Cash and bankers	Investments (stocks and shares)	Movable property and stock in trade	Immovable property	Sundry debtors
				£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Credit societies														
a) urban	51	47	64,123	251,042	116,145	103,066	137,644	1,416,549	207,890	694,914	118,372	5,445	70,706	1,342,899
b) rural	175	166	21,772	79,396	58,006	38,322	329,594	340,457	119,312	191,683	19,513	1,863	22,013	730,015
Agricultural societies														
a) for settlement	238	230	22,462	294,810	473,929	361,687	3,507,236	—	646,462	62,288	177,323	1,811,783	2,442,987	788,743
b) for marketing agricultural insurance and general and miscellaneous agricultural purposes	144	118	17,253	176,357	95,019	329,006	571,938	25,678	411,473	151,692	86,067	270,376	280,750	820,586
c) for irrigation and water supply	68	64	4,934	81,669	23,781	70,663	66,736	—	56,890	5,539	1,659	48,909	168,226	75,406
Industrial producers and contracting societies †	108	97	2,425	93,636	144,906	128,093	183,125	—	690,113	74,791	38,935	205,537	93,476	827,134
Transport and travel service societies	29	26	1,257	192,927	140,191	278,343	126,170	—	234,833	77,897	16,733	431,882	160,148	284,804
Garden cities and communal building societies	149	137	13,692	521,042	76,224	179,061	622,215	—	209,708	8,037	3,943	35,705	1,223,196	337,369
Consumers' and wholesale societies	152	119	22,428	66,867	110,639	111,149	266,032	—	289,901	28,195	35,472	348,155	70,269	322,497
Mutual insurance societies	3	3	606	3,559	4,586	5,796	—	—	3,531	4,400	5	51	—	13,016
Miscellaneous and professional societies	14	14	127,022	179,655	20	298	21,469	—	2,244	777	133,483	3,242	40,322	25,862
Total 1942*	1,131	1,021	297,974	1,940,960	1,243,446	1,605,484	5,791,159	1,782,684	2,871,357	1,300,213	631,505	3,162,948	4,572,093	5,568,331
Total 1941*	1,074	1,008	277,116	1,826,274	1,064,785	1,112,747	6,398,680	1,234,966	2,038,158	630,052	550,052	2,249,961	4,431,348	4,815,805
Total 1940	1,097	996	303,175	1,842,951	994,442	1,001,348	5,385,143	1,156,151	2,121,889	374,023	527,821	2,037,434	4,406,276	5,114,496
Total 1939	1,028	941	287,851	1,656,701	900,357	826,375	5,065,590	1,653,427	2,211,289	467,175	503,556	1,774,221	4,055,646	5,468,270
Total 1938	993	879	274,897	1,708,884	1,039,872	765,783	5,023,458	2,902,283	2,020,525	747,638	469,659	1,715,562	3,827,853	5,661,157

(*) Audit Unions are not included.
(†) Including agricultural contracting societies.

Table 105 — Average per Member of Own Funds, Borrowed Funds and Cash, Investments and Other Property on September 30, 1942.

Class of Society	Average number of members per society	Own Funds			Borrowed Funds			Cash, Bankers, Investments & Other Property				
		Share capital or contributions	Reserve Fund	Other Funds	Loans received	Amount of deposits	Sundry creditors	Cash and bankers	Investments (stocks and shares)	Movable property and stock in trade	Immovable property	Sundry debtors
		£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P
Credit societies												
a) Urban	1,364	3.91	1.81	1.61	2.15	22.09	3.24	10.84	1.85	0.08	1.10	20.94
b) Rural	131	3.65	2.66	1.76	15.14	15.64	5.48	8.80	0.90	0.09	1.01	33.53
Agricultural societies												
a) for settlement	97	13.12	21.09	16.10	156.13	—	28.73	2.73	7.89	80.66	108.77	35.12
b) for marketing, agricultural insurance and general and miscellaneous agricultural purposes	146	10.22	5.50	19.07	33.15	1.49	23.85	8.79	4.99	15.67	16.27	47.56
c) for irrigation and water supply	74	16.55	4.81	14.32	13.51	—	11.53	1.13	0.34	9.92	34.11	15.22
Industrial producers and contracting societies *	25	38.61	59.75	52.82	75.51	—	284.58	30.84	16.05	84.76	38.54	341.08
Transport and travel service societies	48	153.48	111.53	221.44	99.58	—	186.84	61.97	13.31	343.57	127.39	226.63
Garden cities and communal building societies	100	38.05	5.56	13.08	45.44	—	15.31	0.58	0.29	2.61	89.33	24.64
Consumers' and wholesale societies	188	2.98	4.93	4.95	10.08	—	12.92	1.25	1.58	15.52	3.13	14.38
Mutual insurance societies ...	202	5.87	7.57	9.56	—	—	5.83	7.26	†	0.09	—	21.48
Miscellaneous and professional societies	9,073	1.41	†	†	0.17	—	0.02	†	1.05	0.03	0.32	0.20

(*) Including agricultural contracting societies.
(†) Less than 10 mils.

Table 106 Distribution of Co-operative Societies, by Classes and by Number of Members.

(This classification applies to 1,021 societies from whom returns were obtained for the year ending 30th September, 1942).

Class of Society	Total number of societies submitting returns.	Under 100		100-500		500-1000		1000 and over		Total Members
		Number	Members	Number	Members	Number	Members	Number	Members	
Credit cocieties										
a) Urban	47	5	219	20	5,013	9	6,820	13	52,071	64,123
b) Rural	166	119	4,000	35	8,091	8	5,436	4	4,245	21,772
Agricultural societies										
a) for settlement	230	143	7,652	85	13,724	2	1,086	—	—	22,462
b) for marketing, agricultural insurance and general and miscellaneous agricultural purposes	118	101	3,547	15	2,408	—	—	2	11,298	17,253
c) for irrigation and water supply	64	54	2,180	8	1,499	2	1,255	—	—	4,934
Industrial producers and contracting societies *	97	94	1,524	2	360	1	541	—	—	2,425
Transport and travel service societies	26	22	468	4	789	—	—	—	—	1,257
Garden cities and communal building societies	137	107	3,001	27	4,985	2	1,539	1	4,167	13,692
Consumers' and wholesale societies	119	56	3,188	56	12,613	5	3,327	2	3,300	22,428
Mutual insurance societies ...	3	2	30	—	—	1	576	—	—	606
Miscellaneous and professional societies	14	11	355	2	321	—	—	1	126,346	127,022
Total 1942	1,021	714	26,164	254	49,803	30	20,580	28	201,427	297,974
Total 1941	1,008	741	27,421	219	42,487	28	19,878	20	187,330	277,116
Total 1940	996	719	25,099	228	43,751	28	20,045	21	214,280	303,175
Total 1939	941	698	25,051	195	37,894	24	16,847	24	208,059	287,851
Total 1938	879	642	22,045	189	36,726	26	19,309	22	196,817	274,897
Total 1937	707	496	18,676	168	33,545	25	18,385	22	171,062	241,668
Total 1936	592	409	16,096	139	28,524	25	18,138	19	152,346	215,10

(*) Including agricultural contracting societies.

f) MORTGAGES.

Table 107 — Value of Registered Mortgages, by Main Sub-Districts, 1939—1942.

Note:—The figures for 1936-37 include approximately 5 per cent. of mortgages transferred.

Sub-District	1939		1940		1941		1942	
	New Mortgages	Mortgages transferred	New Mortgages	Mortgages transferred	New Mortgages	Mortgages transferred	New Mortgages	Mortgages transferred
	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.
Total (all Sub-Districts)	2,045,610	592,871	1,759,092	649,109	1,327,606	548,775	1,964,302	605,584
Acre ...	18,249	600	11,645	916	13,879	3,512	19,209	3,232
Gaza ...	19,186	330	19,525	132	15,196	1,480	15,176	5,413
Haifa ...	489,212	86,316	454,463	110,438	286,144	106,367	342,869	89,114
Jaffa ...	217,986	52,444	212,021	57,272	197,241	68,664	291,022	71,506
Jerusalem ...	371,699	93,914	336,422	84,691	282,373	105,005	409,025	109,766
Tel Aviv ...	729,628	334,956	531,737	349,363	378,285	232,979	778,344	291,526
Tiberias ...	30,510	—	46,349	1,072	11,935	1,905	16,429	645
Tulkarm ..	138,379	23,844	53,826	13,708	27,241	500	2,900	1,350
Other Sub-Districts	30,761	467	93,104	31,517	115,312	28,363	89,328	33,032

g) SECURITIES PRICES.

Table 108 — Prices of Palestine Securities quoted on the Tel Aviv Securities Clearing House.

(Note:—Quotations are presented in percentages except when otherwise stated).

Security	1939		'Sellers' Prices 31st Dec. 1940	'Sellers' Prices 31st Dec. 1941	'Sellers' Prices 31st Dec. 1942
	Lowest	Highest			
Debentures:					
The General Mortgage Bank of Palestine Ltd.					
5% debentures 1938/55-39/56	83	96⅜	80½	83⅞	96⅜
5% debentures 1941/56,42/57, 43/58	83	96¾	80½	85	97⅜
6% debentures 1934/54	93¼	101¼	90½	92	102¼
Bizur Ltd.					
6% debentures 1938/43	94½	99⅝	95½	98⅝z	—
6% debentures 1940/47	90	98	89 x	94½	101½
Keren Kayemeth Leisrael Ltd.					
2½% debentures 1934/53	66	78	65	68¾	77½
4 % debentures 1939/58	79	88⅜	71 x	72½x	90
Nir Ltd.					
4% debentures 1937/51	72½	85⅜	74½x	77½	90¾
4% debentures 1938/52	72½	85	74½x	77	96¾
Tel Aviv Municipality Loan					
6½% 1928/43	98	102½	95 z	99 z	—
Investment Corporation Ltd.					
5% debentures 1940/51	70½	75½	70	79	92½
Pal. Agr. Settl. Association "Pasa" Ltd.					
4% debentures 1942/62	62	73½	65 x	65 x	82z
Preference Shares:					
The General Mortgage Bank of Palestine Ltd.					
6% cum. part. pref. shares	96	109¾	96	93½	109½
Palestine Land Development Co. Ltd.					
6% cum. part. pref. shares	84¾	93	80 x	80 x	80 x
Nir Ltd.					
5% cum. part. pref. shares	62	76⅜	64 x	63⅜	88½
Palestine Potash Ltd.					
5½% cum. part. pref. shares*	14/-	19/9	16/3	15/3	18/6
Ordinary Shares:					
The General Mortgage Bank of Palestine Ltd.					
(Bearer)	99	113½	100½	100½	117½
Palestine Land Development Co. Ltd.,					
(Bearer)	83¾	95½	81 x	81 x	81 x

(*) Quoted in shillings per share.
(x) Fixed Minimum price.
(z) "Buyers" quotations.

h) JEWISH FUNDS.

Table 109 — Summary of Income, Expenditure and Investments of the Jewish National Funds and Institutions in Palestine During the Period October, 1917—September, 1942 in Palestine Pounds*.

	Restoration Fund	Keren Hayesod	Keren Kayemeth	Hadassah	W.I.Z.O.	Hebrew University	Emergency Fund for Palestine	Funds for German Jews incl. Youth Immigration	Total in LP.	Total in %
	1917—1921	1921—1942	1918—1942	1918—1942	1921—1942	1923—1942	1929—1939	1933—1942	1917—1942	1917—1942
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
INCOME										
1. Receipts from voluntary contributions	714,716	9,425,981	6,341,252	2,267,565	372,156	1,380,126	630,306	1,403,143	22,535,245	86.8
2. Receipts from services, collection of debts, grants etc.	136,144	1,928,364	223,790	598,357	144,232	143,256	116,240	124,881	3,415,264	13.2
Total	850,860	11,354,345	6,565,042	2,865,922	516,388	1,523,382	746,546	1,528,024	25,950,509	100.0
Percentage	3.3	43.7	25.3	11.0	2.0	5.9	2.9	5.9	100.0	
EXPENDITURE AND INVESTMENTS										
1. Immigration and Training ...	74,218	1,280,907	—	—	—	—	1,000	62,869	1,418,994	5.5
2. Agricultural Settlement	123,219	3,137,663	5,893,788	—	197,599	—	259,633	438,289	10,050,141	38.7
3. Public Works, Labour and Housing	40,227	1,239,224	19,385	—	36,602	—	14,812	77,828	1,428,078	5.5
4. Urban Settlement, Trade Industry and Investments	108,105	1,023,411	666,484	—	—	—	87,050	78,935	1,963,985	7.6
Total	345,769	6,681,205	6,579,657	—	234,201	—	362,495	657,871	14,861,198	57.3
5. Education and Culture	361,076	1,735,435	—	415,410	214,631	1,485,563	—	937,157	5,149,272	19.9
6. Health and Social Work ...	5,045	158,823	—	2,754,874	140,059	—	—	46,778	3,105,579	11.9
7. National Organisation, Security and Emergency Aid ...	77,416	1,319,644	96,662	—	—	—	300,071	2,240	1,796,033	6.9
8. General Administration, Interest etc. (excl. organisation and collecting expenses of the Funds	104,818	721,024	22,704	—	39,682	45,382	30,601	62,949	1,027,160	4.0
Total	548,355	3,934,926	119,366	3,170,284	394,372	1,530,945	330,672	1,049,124	11,078,044	42.7
Total Expenditure and Direct Investments	894,124	10,616,131	6,699,023	3,170,284	628,573	1,530,945	693,167	1,706,995	25,939,242	100.0
9. Add amounts transferred to other Institutions (incl. in this table)	+ 89,113	+ 787,599	+ 381,875	—	—	+ 6,991	+ 38,531	+ 41,381	+1,345,490	
10. Deduct amounts received from other Institutions (incl. in this table)	—132,377	—386,875	—64,844	—326,657	—108,500	—47,542	—	— 278,695	— 1,345,490	
Grand Total	850,860	11,016,855	7,016,054	2,843,627	520,073	1,490,394	731,698	1,469,681	25,939,242	

(*) A. Ulitzur, Jewish National Finances 1941/42, Bulletin of the Economic Research Institute, 1943.

Table 110 — Net Proper Income of the Jewish National Funds and Institutions from Voluntary Contributions During the Period October, 1917—September, 1942 in Palestine Pounds*.

(Net amounts actually received at the Palestine Offices).

	Restoration Fund 1917—1921	Keren Hayesod 1921—1942	Keren Kayemeth 1918—1942	Hadassah 1918—1942	W. I. Z. O. 1921—1942	Hebrew University 1925—1942	Emergency Fund 1929—1931	Funds for German Jews (incl. youth immigration) 1933—1942	Total
	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.
5678—1917/18	84,196	—	76,355	22,592	—	—	—	—	183,143
5679—1918/19	147,641	—	119,410	23,332	—	—	—	—	290,383
5680—1919/20	348,964	—	140,711	75,008	—	—	—	—	564,683
5681—1920/21	133,915	227,113	72,674	69,727	620	—	—	—	504,049
5682—1921/22	—	387,580	79,283	21,699	3,249	—	—	—	491,811
5683—1922/23	—	461,652	80,681	46,798	4,398	—	—	—	593,529
5684—1923/24	—	444,053	130,829	62,439	2,119	—	—	—	639,440
5685—1924/25	—	526,486	189,150	62,786	4,177	36,771	—	—	819,370
5686—1925/26	—	520,318	200,993	110,141	6,345	39,054	—	—	876,851
5687—1926/27	—	634,716	212,812	157,769	6,696	52,378	—	—	1,064,371
5688—1927/28	—	468,483	203,953	129,974	15,273	72,887	—	—	890,570
5689—1928/29	—	402,774	197,500	105,647	11,025	65,606	103,496	—	886,048
5690—1929/30	—	305,294	191,050	101,187	30,875	47,278	329,704	—	1,005,388
5691—1930/31	—	273,931	144,936	93,756	22,607	56,013	197,106	—	788,349
5692—1931/32	—	186,509	129,606	91,257	19,733	40,581	—	—	467,686
5693—1932/33	—	172,458	151,528	71,814	14,916	56,308	—	10,489	477,513
5694—1933/34	—	257,185	207,553	64,393	30,542	68,520	—	41,935	670,128
5695—1934/35	—	271,111	251,065	65,079	20,776	63,621	—	60,435	732,087
5696—1935/36	—	314,975	298,992	62,399	31,024	82,321	—	187,667	977,378
5697 -1936/37	—	478,853	381,062	121,935	23,317	91,900	—	132,859	1,229,926
5698—1937/38	—	481,220	403,085	136,664	23,950	89,564	—	180,405	1,314,888
5699—1938/39	—	626,938	560,006	149,583	21,139	108,301	—	291,750	1,757,717
5700—1939/40	—	623,359	617,294	135,466	25,055	139,592	—	165,049	1,705,815
5701—1940/41	—	625,563	620,069	138,310	23,427	162,667	—	161,347	1,731,383
5702—1941/42	—	735,410	680,655	147,810	30,893	106,764	—	171,207	1,872,739
	714,716	9,425,981	6,341,252	2,267,565	372,156	1,380,126	630,306	1,403,143	22,535,225

(*) A. Ulitzur. Jewish National Finances 1941/42. Bulletin of the Economic Research Institute. 1943.

XI. JUDICIAL STATISTICS AND STATISTICS OF PRISONS.

Table 111 — Cases entered and Cases decided in all Courts in Palestine other than Religious Courts, 1938—1942.

NOTE:— E=entered; D=decided.

Court	1938		1939		1940		1941		1942	
	E	D	E	D	E	D	E	D	E	D
SUPREME COURT:										
Total	352	378	203	215	426	374	411	441	520	470
Civil	261	279	128	146	279	227	260	290	295	254
Admiralty ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	9
Income Tax ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	11
Criminal	91	99	75	69	147	147	151	151	200	196
HIGH COURT:										
Total	70	77	78	78	114	115	115	112	154	140
Civil	70	77	78	78	114	115	115	112	154	140
COURT OF CRIMINAL ASSIZE:										
Total	28	35	38	28	62	50	75	78	55	74
Criminal	28	35	38	28	62	50	75	78	55	74
SPECIAL TRIBUNAL:										
Total	2	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
Civil	2	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
DISTRICT COURTS:										
Total	3,411	3,428	3,376	3,169	3,899	3,972	3,923	3,761	4,365	4,426
Civil	2,351	2,276	2,171	2,044	1,937	2,029	2,069	1,958	2,396	2,400
Criminal	1,060	1,152	1,205	1,125	1,962	1,943	1,854	1,803	1,969	2,026
LAND COURTS:										
Total	414	527	205	228	88	249	94	127	124	147
Civil	414	527	205	228	88	249	94	127	124	147
MAGISTRATE'S COURTS:										
Total	79,985	82,748	83,029	81,395	129,154	126,966	122,372	124,255	118,227	117,791
Civil	42,225	44,332	37,615	36,326	40,746	39,196	31,092	32,797	26,117	26,124
Criminal	37,760	38,416	45,414	45,069	88,408	87,770	91,280	91,458	92,110	91,667
MUNICIPAL COURTS:										
Total	5,982	5,951	6,726	6,771	7,012	7,033	7,323	7,319	4,55	4,642
Criminal	5,982	5,951	6,726	6,771	7,012	7,033	7,323	7,319	4,552	4,642
PERSONS CHARGED BEFORE MAGISTRATES HOLDING SPECIAL WARRANTS:										
Total	2,796	2,796	4,881	4,881	4,021	4,021	5,366	5,366	4,437	4,437
Criminal	2,796	2,796	4,881	4,881	4,021	4,021	5,366	5,366	4,437	4,437
GRAND TOTAL:										
Total	93,040	95,941	98,536	96,766	144,776	142,780	139,680	141,360	132,434	132,127
Civil	45,323	47,492	40,197	38,823	43,164	41,816	33,631	35,285	29,111	29,085
Criminal	47,717	48,449	58,339	57,943	101,612	100,964	106,049	106,075	103,323	103,042

Table 112 — Distribution of Persons Convicted by Courts, Sex, Age, Main Classes of Offences and Sentences Imposed, 1938—1942.

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
COURTS:					
Magistrates' Courts	34,086	44,297	86,407	90,467	89,683
District Courts	766	853	1,306	1,307	1,500
Court of Criminal Assize	22	25	26	57	50
Supreme Court	96	71	188	172	232
Total	34,970	45,246	87,927	92,003	91,465
SEX:					
Males	40,588	43,794	85,092	87,544	87,386
Females	1,382	1,452	2,835	4,459	4,079
AGE:					
Over 18 years of age	33,497	42,788	85,287	89,506	89,212
14—18 years of age	926	1,836	1,641	1,651	1,476
Under 14 years	547	622	999	846	777
OFFENCES:					
Offences against the person	3,229	2,806	6,399	7,166	6,855
Offences against property	2,745	2,984	7,069	8,541	9,071
Offences relating to forgery, etc.	55	60	95	92	82
Offences against public order	5,972	4,414	10,851	10,655	8,151
Miscellaneous offences	11,257	18,036	26,997	33,380	35,094
Road transport offences	11,712	16,946	36,516	32,169	32,212
SENTENCES:					
Peremptory imprisonment	2,600	2,281	5,607	5,462	5,349
Fine	23,335	32,963	62,589	68,841	73,265
Imprisonment in default of payment of fine or security	2,963	3,237	7,707	6,717	3,562
Bound over or put on probation	2,788	3,061	6,112	6,569	5,870
Committed for trial	902	1,192	2,035	2,005	1,552
Deportation	439	343	374	316	477
Reformatory school	82	158	276	250	265
Irresponsible	74	84	122	48	36
Demolition	—	144	181	85	42
Whipping	277	188	381	465	492
Warning	1,492	1,576	2,488	1,172	518
Death sentence	18	14	24	30	40
Ordered to be detained during the pleasure of H.E. the High Commissioner	—	5	31	42	41
Others	—	—	—	1	16
Total	34,970	45,246	87,927	92,003	91,465
No. of persons convicted per 1,000 of mean settled population	25.9	32.2	60.2	61.3	59.4

Table 113 — Criminal Cases Decided, Persons Charged and Persons Convicted, by Sex, Religion and Age Groups, and by Main Classes of Offences, 1942.

Class of offence	Number of cases decided	Number of persons charged	Persons convicted and sentenced													
			Total	Sex		Religion				Age					
										Over 18 years		14-18		Under 14	
				Males	Females	Moslems	Jews	Christians	Others	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
MAGISTRATES' COURTS															
I. Offences against the person	7,064	11,638	6,376	5,817	559	5,314	765	293	4	5,465	545	266	12	86	2
II. Offences against property	7,645	10,369	8,499	8,096	403	6,914	1,167	412	6	6,946	347	677	30	473	6
III. Offences relating to forgery, coining, etc.	76	93	65	65	—	47	15	3	—	60	—	4	—	1	—
IV. Offences against public order	8,543	14,003	8,010	7,423	587	6,038	1,489	475	8	7,224	576	133	9	66	2
V. Miscellaneous offences ...	35,515	38,795	34,523	32,094	2,429	16,731	15,050	2,599	143	31,731	2,398	252	22	111	9
VI. Road transport offences ...	32,760	32,774	32,210	32,171	39	12,624	16,707	2,827	52	32,186	38	35	1	—	—
TOTAL	91,603	107,672	89,683	85,666	4,017	47,668	35,193	6,609	213	83,562	3,904	1,367	74	737	39
DISTRICT COURTS															
I. Offences against the person	347	557	341	334	7	317	16	8	—	324	7	10	—	—	—
II. Offences against property	476	743	493	480	13	400	71	22	—	457	13	23	—	—	—
III. Offences relating to forgery, coining, etc.	20	27	13	13	—	11	—	2	—	13	—	—	—	—	—
IV. Offences against public order	183	226	128	108	20	116	9	3	—	108	20	—	—	—	—
V. Miscellaneous offences ...	538	740	523	503	20	392	102	29	—	501	19	1	1	1	—
VI. Road transport offences ...	6	6	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	1,570	2,299	1,500	1,440	60	1,238	198	64	—	1,405	59	34	1	1	—
COURT OF CRIMINAL ASSIZE															
I. Offences against the person	61	85	50	50	—	47	2	1	—	50	—	—	—	—	—
II. Offences against property	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
III. Offences relating to forgery, coining, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV. Offences against public order	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
V. Miscellaneous offences ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VI. Road transport offences ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	61	85	50	50	—	47	2	1	—	50	—	—	—	—	—
SUPREME COURT (APPEALS)															
I. Offences against the person	72	88	88	88	—	81	7	—	—	88	—	—	—	—	—
II. Offences against property	59	79	79	79	—	66	11	2	—	79	—	—	—	—	—
III. Offences relating to forgery, coining, etc.	4	4	4	4	—	3	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
IV. Offences against public order	15	15	13	13	—	9	2	2	—	13	—	—	—	—	—
V. Miscellaneous offences ...	44	51	48	46	2	37	8	3	—	46	2	—	—	—	—
VI. Road transport offences ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	194	237	232	230	2	196	28	8	—	230	2	—	—	—	—

Table 114 — Criminal Cases decided by Main Classes of Offences and Sentences imposed, 1942.

Class of offence	No. of cases decided	No. of persons charged	No. of persons acquitted, discharged or struck out	Persons convicted and sentenced: Total	Peremptory imprisonment	Fine	Imprisonment in default of payment of fine or security	Bound over or put on probation	Imprisonment and deportation	Whipping	Warning	Committed for trial	Ordered to be detained during the pleasure of H.E. the H.C.	Death sentence	Reformatory school	Irresponsible	Demolition	Others
MAGISTRATES' COURTS																		
I. Offences against the person	7,064	11,638	5,262	6,376	539	2,585	403	2,144	1	90	23	551	18	—	20	2	—	—
II. Offences against property	7,645	10,369	1,870	8,499	2,316	3,113	575	1,482	21	171	7	635	9	—	208	12	—	—
III. Offences relating to forgery, coining, counterfeiting, etc.	76	93	28	65	8	22	3	9	—	1	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV. Offences against public order	8,543	14,003	5,993	8,010	400	5,227	531	1,635	—	52	84	93	11	—	19	8	—	—
V. Miscellaneous offences ...	35,515	38,795	4,272	34,523	1,012	30,255	1,746	455	454	108	198	213	—	—	16	14	39	13
VI. Road transport offences ...	32,760	32,774	564	32,210	7	31,707	221	15	—	—	—	255	2	—	—	—	—	3
TOTAL	91,603	107,672	17,989	89,683	4,282	72,909	3,479	5,690	476	422	517	1,516	38	—	263	36	39	16
DISTRICT COURTS																		
I. Offences against the person	347	557	216	341	215	27	3	65	—	3	1	27	—	—	—	—	—	—
II. Offences against property	476	743	250	493	385	27	2	66	—	5	—	6	—	—	2	—	—	—
III. Offences relating to forgery, coining, counterfeiting, etc.	20	27	14	13	11	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV. Offences against public order	183	226	98	128	74	33	8	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
V. Miscellaneous offences ...	538	740	217	523	166	253	66	36	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VI. Road transport offences ...	6	6	4	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	1,570	2,299	799	1,500	851	342	81	180	—	10	1	33	--	—	2	—	—	—
COURT OF CRIMINAL ASSIZE																		
I. Offences against the person	61	85	35	50	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	19	—	—	—	—
II. Offences against property	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
III. Offences relating to forgery, coining, counterfeiting, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV. Offences against public order	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
V. Miscellaneous offences ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VI. Road transport offences ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	61	85	35	50	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	19	—	—	—	—
SUPREME COURT (APPEALS)																		
I. Offences against the person	72	88	—	88	64	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	21	—	—	—	—
II. Offences against property	59	79	—	79	79	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
III. Offences relating to forgery, coining, counterfeiting, etc.	4	4	—	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV. Offences against public order	15	15	2	13	9	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
V. Miscellaneous offences ...	44	51	3	48	32	9	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	—
VI. Road transport offences ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	194	237	5	232	187	14	2	—	1	—	—	3	1	21	—	—	3	—

Table 115 — Revenue of all Courts other than Religious Courts, 1928—1936.

Revenue	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.
Supreme court	1,764	1,155	1,454	1,247	1,531	1,686	1,963	2,140	2,019
District courts	33,810	30,372	34,017	31,347	32,267	36,472	47,240	55,107	36,515
Magistrates' courts	46,689	44,274	44,562	45,143	35,795	39,370	55,864	86,538	87,712
Land courts	2,111	1,817	1,494	2,083	1,446	1,189	2,148	2,269	1,362
Total	84,374	77,618	81,527	79,820	71,039	78,717	107,215	146,054	127,608
Municipal courts	2,628	2,838	3,032	2,505	3,162	4,693	7,440	9,677	4,413
Advocate's procuration fees			4,382	4,899	4,379	4,371	5,683	7,153	8,999
Advocate's licence fees			665	508	997	520	1,195	545	1,100
Advocate's annual practising fees	3,367	3,664	1,179	1,308	1,441	1,570	1,605	1,699	1,867
Fees on registration of clerks under service in an advocate's office			64	54	42	66	72	112	128
* Fees for foreign advocate's examination	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	960
Grand Total	90,369	84,120	90,849	89,094	81,060	89,937	123,210	165,240	145,075

* Not hitherto included in this table.

Table 116 — Revenue of all Courts other than Religious Courts, by Judicial Sub-district, 1938—1942.

Sub-District	Revenue					Sub-District	Revenue				
	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942		1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.		£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.
Jerusalem	32,218	29,816	38,239	34,924	45,331	Acre	980	110	2,594	2,919	4,202
Jaffa	14,277	9,517	18,697	15,568	23,593	Safad	577	379	1,259	1,998	2,002
Tel Aviv	49,370	43,479	48,549	50,995	50,875	Tiberias	1,151	788	1,628	1,676	2,407
Haifa	30,634	28,198	33,525	31,040	38,863	Tulkarm	1,097	923	2,273	2,756	3,356
Nablus	2,836	1,877	5,022	5,018	6,840	Jenin	286	108	1,006	1,400	2,153
Bethlehem	449	—	411	882	790	Nazareth	686	407	2,020	2,106	2,345
Ramallah	473	235	914	897	1,431	Beisan	291	192	900	1,032	1,287
Hebron	571	474	1,349	2,324	1,368	Nathania	12	154	954	1,287	1,726
Beersheba	716	464	1,264	1,293	1,583	Petah Tiqva	2,362	3,418	3,943	3,577	4,246
Ramle	1,660	562	3,462	3,804	5,852	Rehovoth	1,072	1,744	2,370	2,837	3,425
Majdal	581	597	1,145	1,368	2,639	Affule	—	360	263	466	666
Gaza	1,736	2,002	2,825	3,130	5,623	Jericho	—	—	65	366	442
						Total	144,035	125,804	174,677	173,660	213,045

Table 117 — Distribution of Sentences of Convicted Persons in Prison on December 31, 1934—1942.

Sentence	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Debtors	57	34	37	46	8	35	55	15	7
Up to 3 months	445	341	296	339	114	292	391	296	274
From 3 to 12 months	539	556	437	464	155	329	417	342	355
From 1 to 5 years ...	398	328	450	500	443	442	477	435	509
From 5 to 15 years ...	353	354	439	437	460	521	409	486	416
Over 15 years	21	23	24	24	17	15	14	11	11
Life	52	43	27	46	74	163	194	194	174
Capital punishment ...	2	1	8	9	'2	4	—	—	1
Detained pending His Excellency's pleasure	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75	95
Total	1,867	1,680	1,718	1,865	1,273	1,801	1,957	1,854	1,842

Table 118 — Jail Population on December 31, 1936—1942.

Note:— C. = Convicted; U. = Unconvicted.

Jail	1936		1937		1938		1939		1940		1941		1942	
	C.	U.	C.	U.	C.	U.	C.	U.	C.	U.	C.	U.	C.	U.
Central Prison, Jerusalem	333	94	383	139	332	97	408	115	411	78	371	110	399	31
Central Prison, Acre...	427	112	465	234	380	186	424	231	425	195	479	177	464	94
Jail Labour Company, No. 1	308	—	364	—	329	—	350	—	324	—	357	—	353	—
Jail Labour Company, No. 2	364	—	372	—	26	269	323	—	324	—	335	—	348	—
Farm Labour Camp, Acre	91	—	119	338	47	824	50	704	144	180	50	319	—	—
Women's Prison, Bethlehem	44	17	53	21	31	6	18	22	27	37	38	19	53	23
District lock-ups	151	238	159	425	126	549	227	502	221	404	167	340	214	215
Sarafand Detention Camp	—	—	—	—	2	424	1	52	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jacir Prison, Bethlehem	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	289	81	5	50	10	—	—
Boys Remand Home...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	4	11	4
Latrun Detention Camp	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	372
Total	1,718	461	1,865	1,157	1,273	2,355	1,801	1,915	1,957	899	1,854	979	1,842	739

Table 119 — Boys Reformatory Schools. Annual Admissions, 1934—1942.

Distribution of sentences	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Up to 3 months	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
From 3 to 12 months	25	12	34	2	9	8	6	1	—
From 1 to 5 years	131	179	174	216	119	121	211	179	189
From 5 to 15 years (Military)	5	5	4	7	7	10	—	—	—
Total convicted	161	196	212	225	135	139	217	180	189

Table 120 — The Strength of the Police Force and Prison Service, December 31, 1933—1942.

	Police Force and Prison Service	Officers						Other Ranks						Total officers and other ranks
		Christians		Moslems	Jews	Others	Total officers	Christians		Moslems	Jews	Others	Total other ranks	
		British	Palestinians					British	Palestinians					
1933	Total	57	21	47	27	1	153	641	298	1,262	300	4	2,500	2,653
	Police Force	49	21	43	24	1	138	641	251	1,062	285	4	2,243	2,381
	Prison Service	8	—	4	3	—	15	—	42	200	15	—	257	272
1934	Total	57	22	50	28	1	158	671	298	1,333	263	5	2,570	2,728
	Police Force	50	22	46	25	1	144	671	257	1,121	257	5	2,311	2,455
	Prison Service	7	—	4	3	—	14	—	41	212	6	—	259	273
1935	Total	61	24	49	27	2	163	693	290	1,382	350	5	2,720	2,883
	Police Force	53	24	45	23	2	147	693	254	1,142	342	5	2,436	2,583
	Prison Service	8	—	4	4	—	16	—	36	240	8	—	284	300
1936	Total	72	26	49	34	3	184	858	296	1,428	450	5	3,032	3,216
	Police Force	63	26	45	30	3	167	848	258	1,187	445	5	2,743	2,910
	Prison Service	9	—	4	4	—	17	10	38	236	5	—	289	306
1937	Total	76	25	51	38	2	192	1,116	338	1,502	729	10	3,695	3,887
	Police Force	67	25	47	34	2	175	1,104	312	1,254	724	9	3,403	3,578
	Prison Service	9	—	4	4	—	17	12	26	248	5	1	292	309
1938	Total	129	24	49	37	2	241	2,065	331	1,392	713	12	4,513	4,754
	Police Force	119	24	45	34	2	224	2,053	286	1,186	707	11	4,243	4,467
	Prison Service	10	—	4	3	—	17	12	45	206	6	1	270	287
1939	Total	142	26	44	37	2	251	2,823	296	1,339	655	10	5,123	5,374
	Police Force	131	25	40	34	2	232	2,810	262	1,158	648	9	4,887	5,119
	Prison Service	11	1	4	3	—	19	13	34	181	7	1	236	255
1940	Total	150	26	47	38	2	263	2,918	333	1,576	787	10	5,619	5,882
	Police Force	139	25	44	35	2	245	2,864	291	1,401	767	9	5,332	5,577
	Prison Service	11	1	3	3	—	18	49	42	175	20	1	287	305
1941	Total	233	26	47	39	2	347	2,623	382	1,679	844	12	5,540	5,887
	Police Force	220	25	44	37	2	328	2,581	323	1,469	809	9	5,191	5,519
	Prison Service	13	1	3	2	—	19	42	59	210	35	3	349	368
1942	Total	253	27	51	37	2	370	2,496	378	1,757	802	13	5,446	5,816
	Police Force	240	26	47	35	2	350	2,455	306	1,456	766	8	4,991	5,341
	Prison Service	13	1	4	2	—	20	41	72	301	36	5	455	475

XII. STATISTICS OF HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES, ETC.

Table 121 — Government and Municipal Hospitals, 1942.

Hospitals	Nominal Bed-Strength					Admissions					Deaths	Daily average number of beds occupied
	Total	General	Isolation	British	Maternity	Totals	Moslems	Christians	Jews	Others		
Government:												
Jerusalem	147	73	—	56	18	3,328	1,652	1,452	222	2	133	91.8
Emergency, Jerusalrm ...	46	—	46	—	—	140	101	25	14	—	13	30.6
Beit Safafa	44	—	44	—	—	748	488	202	58	—	53	37.9
Haifa	261	117	98	28	18	5,527	2,958	1,560	903	106	305	204.9
Jaffa	150	67	73	7	3	3,322	2,354	724	244	—	200	113.7
Nablus	113	57	46	5	5	2,832	2,737	94	1	—	198	104.3
Gaza	32	24	4	2	2	820	711	103	6	—	54	23.1
Safad	42	27	6	9	—	1,008	772	138	76	22	46	37.8
Beersheba	8	8	—	—	—	302	287	12	3	—	17	8.5
Bnei Beraq	36	—	36	—	—	526	3	2	521	—	23	30.2
Municipal:												
Tel-Aviv	300	265	—	—	35	8,612	12	46	8,554	—	502	312.2
Totals—1942	1,179	638	353	107	81	27,165	12,075	4,358	10,602	130	1,544	995.0
Totals—1941	1,109	595	327	107	80	25,997	11,432	4,222	10,226	117	1,472	886.1
Totals—1940	1,077	574	305	109	89	24,863	10,886	4,352	9,525	100	1,411	847.1
Totals—1939	1,026	518	310	109	89	23,714	10,353	3,720	9,574	67	1,256	860.7

Table 122 — Prison Sick Detention Wards, 1942.

Jerusalem		12		364	313	11	40	—	—	6.1
Acre, General Ward		36		1,196	1,046	79	67	4	6	30.7
Acre Tuberculosis Ward ...		20		18	13	1	3	1	—	4.6
Acre Criminal Lunatic Ward		14		25	9	—	16	—	1	50.7
Totals—1942		82		1,603	1,381	91	126	5	7	92.1
Totals—1941		82		1,670	1,444	86	132	8	1	81.2
Totals—1940		82		1,730	1,432	94	185	19	3	72.1
Totals—1939		72		1,616	1,396	84	127	9	5	77.6

Table 123 — Special Hospitals, Bed-strength, Admissions, Deaths, Discharges, etc., 1942.

Hospital Organization	Nationality	Location	Bed-strength	Admissions					Deaths	Daily average No. of beds occupied
				Totals	Moslems	Christians	Jews	Others		
VOLUNTARY HOSPITALS:										
Ophthalmic Hospital of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England	British	Jerusalem	40	1,117	1,017	83	17	—	—	32.3
Leper Hospital, International Moravian Society, London	International	Jerusalem	60	2	1	—	1	—	6	26.8
Home for Insane and Incurable, Ezrath Nashim Society	Palestinian	Jerusalem	60	49	—	—	49	—	6	76.6
Tuberculosis Hospital, Hadassah Women's Zionist Organization of America	American	Safad	58	156	22	4	130	—	14	63.3
Convalescent Home, Sick Fund of the General Federation of Labour in Palestine	Palestinian	Motza	84	2,203	—	—	2,203	—	—	99.0
Home for Invalids, Old Bicur Holim ...	Palestinian	Jerusalem	20	34	—	—	34	—	29	17.6
Totals—1942			322	3,561	1,040	87	2,434	—	55	315.6
Totals—1941			322	3,454	1,046	114	2,294	—	44	307.7
Totals—1940			327	3,277	824	115	2,338	—	31	300.7
Totals—1939			327	2,838	570	121	2,147	—	26	274.2
Totals—1938			327	2,160	620	149	1,391	—	23	265.7
GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS:										
Mental Hospital No. 1	Palestinian	Bethlehem	105	6	2	—	4	—	—	103.8
Mental Hospital No. 2	Palestinian	Bethlehem	52	8	2	5	1	—	1	51.1
Totals—1942			157	14	4	5	5	—	1	154.9
Totals—1941			157	18	3	11	4	—	2	157.1
Totals—1940			157	10	3	4	3	—	4	156.1
Totals—1939			157	13	5	6	2	—	3	155.1
Totals—1938			157	7	2	3	2	—	3	155.7

Table 124 — Government and Municipal Hospitals and Voluntary Hospitals, Bed-strength, Admissions, Deaths, Discharges, etc., 1924—1942.

Hospital	Nominal Bed-Strength	Admissions					Deaths	Daily Average in Hospital
		Moslems	Christians	Jews	Unclassified and other religions	Total		
Government and Municipal Hospitals:								
1924	226	3,099	834	498	11	4,442	203	146.2
1925	231	2,726	702	521	10	3,959	258	144.6
1926	211	2,815	644	803	27	4,289	249	159.2
1927	199	3,454	699	881	14	5,048	289	163.6
1928	243	3,572	941	813	17	5,343	293	175.0
1929	261	3,990	986	529	14	5,519	309	186.7
1930	372	4,477	1,283	511	30	6,301	300	212.5
1931	501	4,814	1,388	5,667	24	11,893	570	383.2
1932	538	4,831	1,511	6,532	36	12,910	625	416.8
1933	583	5,565	1,757	6,534	17	13,873	683	452.3
1934	663	6,880	2,001	6,216	20	15,117	941	505.4
1935	781	8,023	2,073	7,434	78	17,608	1,112	618.1
1936	844	7,724	2,409	8,552	129	18,814	1,263	707.2
1937	869	9,226	2,506	8,389	70	20,191	1,233	756.6
1938	909	9,183	2,689	8,604	50	20,526	1,286	771.5
1939	1,026	10,353	3,720	9,574	67	23,714	1,256	860.7
1940	1,077	10,886	4,352	9,525	100	24,863	1,411	847.1
1941	1,109	11,432	4,222	10,226	117	25,997	1,472	886.1
1942	1,179	12,075	4,358	10,602	130	27,165	1,544	995.0
Voluntary Hospitals: *								
1924	1,548	5,404	3,945	12,366	1,694	23,409	721	921.8
1925	1,607	4,847	3,766	14,751	3,005	26,369	963	997.0
1926	1,580	5,677	3,427	15,116	1,693	25,913	982	990.9
1927	1,660	6,135	3,716	16,660	1,858	28,369	1,172	1049.1
1928	1,657	6,054	3,344	17,232	2,244	28,874	1,102	1041.4
1929	1,726	5,899	3,463	18,129	17	27 508	1,201	1106.7
1930	1,747	6,496	3,313	19,035	11	28,855	1,214	1132.8
1931	1,607	5,865	3,687	13,142	17	22,711	1,000	963.2
1932	1,584	7,156	3,549	12,448	2,508	25,661	1,082	948.8
1933	1 620	8,430	4,050	13,312	1,954	27,746	1,155	998.9
1934	1,665	8,735	4,335	13,242	2,402	28 714	1,195	1088.1
1935	1,839	9,935	4,763	16,605	2 514	33,817	1,223	1281.6
1936	1,895	7,894	4,388	15,468	1,729	29,479	1,214	1124.4
1937	1,912	8,820	5,189	18,763	2,092	35,864	1,291	1270.0
1938	1,940	9,485	4,621	18,709	25	32,840	1,269	1219.2
1939	1,991	10,190	4,836	20,933	19	35,978	1,227	1262.8
1940	2,057	11,742	4,154	23,633	26	39.555	1,426	1401.6
1941	1,815	12,109	3,440	22 294	51	37,894	1,373	1346.8
1942	1,857	12,748	3,293	23,720	26	39,787	1,521	1417.5

(*) Including St. John Ophthalmic Hospital, Jerusalem; Leper Hospital, Jerusalem; Hadassah Tuberculosis Hospital, Safad; Convalescent Home Motza; and Old Bicur Holim Hospital, Jerusalem.

Table 125 — Voluntary Hospitals, Bed-strength, Admissions, Deaths, Discharges, etc. 1942.

Hospital Organization	Nationality	Location	Bed-Strength	Admissions					Deaths	Daily average No. of beds occupied
				Totals	Moslems	Christians	Jews	Others		
Hadassah Women's Zionist Organization of America ...	American	Jerusalem	305	6,434	90	161	6,183	—	308	286.0
Church Missionary Society	British	Jaffa	57	966	848	105	13	—	29	21.5
Church Missionary Society	British	Gaza	63	1,696	1,649	31	16	—	97	37.0
Church Missionary Society	British	Nablus	45	715	618	93	1	3	17	15.5
British Mission to Jews	British	Jerusalem	70	1,346	25	266	1,055	—	11	42.1
Jerusalem and the East Mission	British	Hebron	32	785	754	30	1	—	32	22.6
Church of Scotland	British	Tiberias	70	1,293	956	167	165	5	72	45.6
Edinburgh Medical Mission Society	British	Nazareth	72	1,836	1,661	175	—	—	90	54.0
Misgab Ladach	Palestinian	Jerusalem	34	245	2	11	232	—	16	13.0
New Bicur Holim	Palestinian	Jerusalem	120	1,263	29	27	1,207	—	163	48.3
Shaare Zedek	Palestinian	Jerusalem	60	1,853	159	104	1,590	—	93	56.7
Sick Fund of the General Federation of Jewish Labour in Palestine	Palestinian	Petah Tiqva	85	4,780	3	2	4,775	—	120	141.3
Sick Fund of the General Federation of Jewish Labour in Palestine	Palestinian	Affule	72	2,789	7	9	2,773	—	60	81.2
Jewish Community of Haifa	Palestinian	Haifa	75	1,852	3	4	1,845	—	74	60.7
Combined Jewish Institutions	Palestinian	Tiberias	30	1,507	37	8	1,444	18	42	41.2
French Hospital	French	Jerusalem	150	1,958	1,184	757	17	—	58	66.5
French Hospital	French	Bethlehem	80	1,179	673	502	4	—	33	37.8
French Hospital	French	Jaffa	110	2,441	2,051	377	13	—	119	67.8
French Hospital	French	Nazareth	65	1,337	959	377	1	—	38	39.7
Totals — 1942			1,595	36,275	11,708	3,206	21,335	26	1,472	1178.5
Totals — 1941			1,553	34,466	11,063	3,327	20,025	51	1,331	1110.1
Totals — 1940			1,760	36,299	10,918	4,039	21,316	26	1,396	1177.9
Totals — 1939			1,724	33,174	9,620	4,715	18,820	19	1,206	1049.7
Totals — 1938			1,673	30,712	8,865	4,472	17,350	25	1,246	1016.1

Table 126 — Attendances and New Patients of Voluntary Dispensaries and Clinics, 1942.

Name and Location of Dispensaries and Clinics	Total Attendances	Totals	New Cases						
			By Diseases			By Religions			
			Malaria	Eye diseases	Other diseases	Moslems	Christians	Jews	Others
Jerusalem:									
Shaare Zedek Hospital ...	41,094	4,657	—	—	4,657	667	58	3,932	—
Misgab Ladach Hospital ...	5,073	4,663	—	1,293	3,370	117	23	4,523	—
French (St. Louis) Hospital	22,281	10,112	—	3,587	6,525	6,125	3,342	645	—
Hadassah Hospital	157,429	32,904	—	4,771	28,133	483	182	32,239	—
British Mission to Jews Hospital	25,193	12,488	1	1,386	11,101	408	583	11,497	—
New Bicur Holim Hospital	11,307	3,373	—	283	3,090	126	—	3,247	—
Old Bicur Holim Hospital	1,783	1,010	—	—	1,010	—	—	1,010	—
Ophthalmic Hospital of the Order of St. John	123,323	21,149	—	21,149	—	17,962	2,438	749	—
Kupat Holim Dispensary ...	335,083	113,609	46	20,071	93,492	16,003	—	97,606	—
Armenian Dispensary ...	808	414	—	—	414	—	414	—	—
Moslem Polyclinic	7,904	7,374	—	—	7,374	7,273	100	1	—
Ramallah:									
Souer de St. Joseph Dispensary	13,629	13,037	—	12,354	683	10,181	2,856	—	—
Bethlehem:									
French Hospital	24,108	1,465	—	513	952	826	639	—	—
Hebron:									
St. Luke's Hospital	5,370	5,370	137	280	4,953	5,350	20	—	—
Moslem Polyclinic	6,749	6,280	—	75	6,205	6,279	—	1	—
Jaffa and Tel-Aviv:									
Church Missionary Society Hospital	6,699	3,721	78	44	3,599	3,394	303	24	—
French Hospital	47,337	6,193	—	1,989	4,204	6,193	—	—	—
Church of Scotland Dispensary	2,800	1,212	—	4	1,208	10	45	1,148	9
St. George's Dispensary ...	5,845	3,846	—	1	3,845	1,082	2,764	—	—
Kupat Holim Dispensary ...	1,107,526	302,542	148	43,162	259,232	—	—	302,542	—
Gaza:									
Church Missionary Society Hospital	8,541	6,261	108	63	6,090	6,051	189	21	—
Haifa:									
Jewish Community Hospital	45,684	10,492	—	1,852	8,640	87	14	10,391	—
British Jews Society Clinic	15,126	2,207	12	183	2,012	572	351	1,278	6
Kupat Holim Dispensary ...	605,537	292,187	6	39,695	252,486	706	868	290,613	—
French Dispensary	37,172	5,209	659	768	3,782	3,938	1,154	37	80
Moslem Polyclinic	10,559	5,327	287	378	4,662	5,086	219	22	—
Nazareth:									
Edinburgh Medical Mission Hospital	13,125	6,884	—	993	5,891	4,161	2,723	—	—
French Hospital	24,120	15,620	—	4,147	11,473	10,189	5,370	28	33
Tiberias:									
Scot Mission Hospital ...	8,205	4,046	278	96	3,672	2,853	515	647	31
Hadassah Dispensary ...	26,474	4,450	—	2,239	2,211	398	—	4,052	—
Safad:									
Hadassah Hospital	16,580	2,092	—	271	1,821	293	—	1,799	—
Nablus:									
Church Missionary Society Hospital	11,196	5,227	40	621	4,566	5,227	—	—	—
Totals—1942 ...	2,773,660	915,421	1,800	162,268	751,353	122,040	25,170	768,052	159

Table 127 — Attendances and New Cases of Government and Municipal Dispensaries and Clinics, Exclusive of Ophthalmic and other Special Clinics, 1942.

Location	Total Attendances	New Cases						
		Totals	By Diseases			By Religions			
			Malaria	Eye Diseases	Other Diseases	Moslems	Christians	Jews	Others
Jerusalem, Government Dispensary	33,786	17,735	—	192	17,543	8,266	3,642	5,827	—
Ramallah, Government Dispensary	16,608	13,898	353	895	12,650	10,877	3,021	—	—
Hebron, Government Dispensary	12,067	11,831	64	—	11,767	10,899	932	—	—
Beersheba, Government Dispensary	24,447	17,037	72	—	16,965	16,892	145	—	—
Jaffa, Government Dispensary	45,665	17,307	—	—	17,307	14,679	1,661	967	—
Tel-Aviv, Government Dispensary	11,016	5,405	7	114	5,284	29	293	5,083	—
Ramle, Government Dispensary	95,682	17,752	3	—	17,749	16,528	1,022	202	—
Gaza, Government Dispensary	14,715	5,757	—	—	5,757	5,445	312	—	—
Majdal, Government Dispensary	10,794	5,955	8	—	5,947	5,805	150	—	—
Haifa, Government Dispensary	50,635	22,948	175	147	22,626	8,555	6,521	7,854	18
Acre, Government Dispensary	10,242	6,551	63	73	6,415	5,578	804	167	2
Nablus, Government Dispensary	39,821	11,756	360	—	11,396	11,352	400	1	3
Tulkarm, Government Dispensary	17,313	3,319	61	—	3,258	3,217	87	5	10
Jenin, Government Dispensary	37,629	17,805	21	2,457	15,327	17,617	188	—	—
Safad, Government Dispensary	12,486	5,043	162	—	4,881	4,738	55	238	12
Beisan, Government Dispensary	10,741	6,287	453	2,207	3,629	5,809	430	50	—
Bethlehem, Government Medical Inspection Room ...	1,652	842	239	15	588	572	268	2	—
Nazareth, Government Medical Inspection Room ...	13,200	8,739	32	332	8,375	4,504	4,160	75	—
Tiberias, Government Medical Inspection Room ...	17,350	6,529	295	2,043	4,191	4,209	1,377	919	24
Tel-Aviv, Municipal Dispensary	86,575	21,817	—	3,732	18,085	—	—	21,817	—
Totals—1942 ...	562,614	224,313	2,368	12,207	209,740	155,571	25,468	43,207	69

Table 128 — Government and Municipal Dispensaries and Voluntary Dispensaries, Attendances and New Patients, 1924—1942.

Dispensary and Clinic	Total Attendances	New Patients							
		Total	By diseases			By religions			
			Malaria	Eye diseases	Other diseases	Moslems	Christians	Jews	Unclassified and other religions
Government and Municipal Dispensaries and Clinics									
1924	189,975	55,947	2,394	9,431	44,122	42,358	10,131	3,272	500
1925	219,281	64,486	2,039	13,769	48,678	52,748	8,716	2,865	186
1926	135,737	68,860	1,877	4,232	62,751	54,929	9,893	3,869	157
1927	146,140	75,905	1,844	3,965	70,096	61,045	9,958	4,781	169
1928	149,421	76,499	1,761	4,939	69,799	62,720	9,523	4,043	121
1929	170,278	81,960	1,473	5,384	72,103	68,826	9,179	3,787	213
1930	217,341	94,925	3,643	10,408	80,874	80,072	11,303	3,374	168
1931	252,166	100,951	2,082	11,947	86,922	84,784	12,348	3,697	176
1932	291,306	101,901	924	10,306	90,671	87,009	11,237	3,581	122
1933	357,736	117,109	1,354	9,762	105,993	91,598	10,199	15,238	74
1934	385,563	139,902	2,153	14,314	123,435	105,331	14,073	20,376	74
1935	344,600	126,287	2,024	6,503	117,760	92,274	13,622	20,173	122
1936	386,363	139,968	1,158	7,556	131,254	100,705	14,644	24,316	218
1937	459,876	181,487	1,912	9,724	169,851	133,989	20,274	26,906	303
1938	443,330	177,638	2,092	7,707	167,839	134,996	16,865	25,599	318
1939	533,343	208,389	2,404	10,392	195,593	161,473	18,952	27,918	178
1940	525,725	214,729	1,777	15,860	197,092	158,049	20,953	35,667	60
1941	541,869	211,914	1,337	17,928	192,649	150,654	23,225	37,977	58
1942	562,614	224,315	2,368	12,207	209,740	155,571	25,468	43,207	69
Voluntary Dispensaries and Clinics									
1924	778,102	229,268	9,338	53,070	166,860	48,579	30,176	139,161	11,352
1925	959,624	279,664	5,796	63,444	210,424	47,747	25,848	193,494	12,575
1926	1,108,473	310,169	6,079	65,387	238,703	56,583	29,213	214,959	9,414
1927	1,142,707	319,027	7,225	69,465	242,337	59,331	26,984	219,963	12,749
1928	1,090,624	329,694	5,194	72,536	251,964	69,132	29,285	218,773	12,504
1929	1,032,882	322,228	6,931	62,211	253,086	66,126	28,459	217,694	9,949
1930	1,152,367	365,698	7,860	66,610	291,228	79,655	32,585	242,473	10,985
1931	1,125,409	349,798	4,629	65,118	280,051	81,886	31,824	220,846	15,242
1932	1,172,585	393,682	2,060	72,145	319,477	92,110	32,800	259,741	9,031
1933	1,190,114	411,077	1,976	71,614	337,487	109,505	40,341	255,746	5,485
1934	1,468,441	501,613	3,165	87,704	410,744	121,329	43,202	332,025	5,057
1935	1,798,140	621,123	3,528	112,823	504,772	116,742	38,465	461,162	4,754
1936	1,775,367	625,248	2,923	106,762	515,563	87,682	33,974	500,719	2,873
1937	2,183,666	698,654	2,893	118,365	577,396	108,394	39,351	547,250	3,659
1938	2,246,342	691,533	2,556	100,252	588,725	85,818	33,709	571,901	105
1939	2,549,746	768,275	3,685	119,993	644,597	92,708	32,572	642,917	78
1940	2,627,101	785,773	2,498	138,054	645,221	95,120	29,258	661,294	101
1941	2,618,872	829,360	1,862	154,949	672,549	100,302	27,884	701,092	82
1942	2,773,660	915,421	1,800	162,268	751,353	122,040	25,170	768,052	159

Table 129 — Statistics of Infant Welfare Activities, 1941-1942.

Supporting Organization	1941			1942		
	No. of Children Registered at end of year	No. of Attendances of infants at centres	No. of Visits by Nurses to Infants Homes	No. of Children Registered at end of year	No. of Attendances of infants at centres	No. of Visits by Nurses to Infants Homes
Government and Municipality	12,219	366,825	131,675	11,920	379,702	130,175
Hadassah	2,626	69,959	16,419	2,166	54,879	15,321
Jewish Federation of Labour	2,136	31,262	3,417	1,863	26,375	2,818
W.I.Z.O.	685	19,806	3,196	898	28,536	3,784
Local Committees	1,105	51,513	7,342	1,143	47,886	10,579
Totals	18,771	539,365	162,049	17,990	537,378	162,677

Table 130 — Number of Licensed Doctors, Dentists, Pharmacists and Midwives at the end of each Year, 1921—1941.

End of Year	Doctors	Dentists	Pharmacists	Midwives
1921	274	43	99	51
1922	344	77	115	69
1923	387	102	134	95
1924	481	126	140	125
1925	587	171	168	183
1926	622	201	182	217
1927	561	183	160	221
1928	591	191	168	271
1929	624	207	181	298
1930	649	210	180	332
1931	667	218	190	345
1932	658	214	192	333
1933	1,023	295	220	368
1934	1,515	416	252	389
1935	2 084	493	318	445
1936	2,202	573	362	484
1937	2.266	593	393	513
1938	2,228	641	424	532
1939	2,242	707	447	553
1940	2,185	712	467	443
1941	2,244	715	472	459
1942	2,271	710	476	474

XIII. MISCELLANEOUS.

Table 131 — Production of Tobacco and Tobacco Products, 1926—1942.

(in kilos)

Year	Cut Tobacco	Cigarettes	Tombac	Snuff	Heisheh		Cigars
					Tobacco	Cigarettes	
1926	27,000	379,000	82,000	—	—	—	—
1927	24,000	402,000	88,000	64	—	—	—
1928	16,167	493,720	83,919	57	—	—	—
1929	20,107	531,887	100,127	1,209	—	—	—
1930	20,301	487,587	96,899	2,225	—	—	—
1931	24,570	493,741	95,923	5,444	—	—	—
1932	20,798	478,022	78 709	4,805	1,228	839	—
1933	17,666	537,348	71,930	6,310	2,039	1,644	—
1934	15,852	636,832	75,294	6,848	4,021	7,776	1,032
1935	18,095	791,264	89,392	7,819	672	694	1,748
1936	16,480	815,196	77,883	8,471	102	205	2,142
1937	14,192	756,907	74,671	8,612	—	30	1,997
1938	13,872	619,259	51,631	7,649	—	—	1,742
1939	10,231	579,626	33,908	7,604	—	—	2,035
1940	14,787	745,361	45,096	8,133	—	—	2,077
1941	13,825	905,317	63,116	9,137	—	—	2,877
1942	9,656	1,188,992	87,641	10,510	—	—	2,361

Table 132 — Production of Intoxicating Liquors, 1928—1942.

Year	Beer	Wines	Arak	Cognac	Other Spirits
	Litres	Litres	Litres of Alcohol		
1928	—	1,813,924	84,738	137,720	414,837
1929	—	3,581,391	66,539	153,210	425,321
1930	—	4,250,926	81,762	238 789	371,171
1931	—	3,838,652	52,568	147,250	196,805
1932	—	3,155,928	52,944	160,720	420,912
1933	—	1,629,125	38,307	121,292	686,989
1934	—	2,378,922	41,855	203,495	853,681
1935	242,600	2,619,980	51,611	295,539	1,012,598
1936	1,954,786	2,257,556	58,540	187,593	1,070,234
1937	1,830,245	3,393,569	58,985	364,876	948,298
1938	1,723,941	3,053,580	59,696	173,845	858,997
1939	2,017,139	3,421,236	57,791	219,604	997,581
1940	4,422,309	3,726,490	32,312	200,320	837,295
1941	6,842,407	3,683,522	36,674	265,122	894,869
1942	9,158,657	4,089,633	24,486	594,183	1,158,416

Table 133 — Production of Certain Commodities Subject to Excise Duty, 1926—1942.

Year	Production of Salt	Production of Matches	Production of Methylated Spirits
	Tons	Gross Boxes	Kilos
1926	5,548	—	—
1927	6,930	98,360*	—
1928	6,235	110,650	—
1929	7,379	130,569	—
1930	7 618	145,786	—
1931	7,594	159,485	—
1932	8,046	140,278	211 675
1933	8,404	127,761	342,156
1934	9,389	175,758	493,712
1935	10,376	221,275	593,307
1936	9,139	217,433	604,398
1937	9,856	237,620	532,032
1938	7,888	208,047	504,743
1939	7,335	228,604	613,002
1940	9,830	273,440	455,140
1941	12,195	320,529	487,597
1942	17,188	317,085	414,366

(*) 8 months.

Table 134 — Commercial Sales of Electric Current, 1926—1941.

Year	Palestine Electric Corporation Ltd.						Jerusalem Electric and Public Service Corporation Ltd.	Total sales of electricity (by both corporations)
	Number of consumers connected	Own use	Units sold according to purpose					
			All Sales	Power for Industry †	Irrigation	Other purposes	All Sales	
	No.	KWH.	KWH.	KWH.	KWH.	KWH.	KWH.	KWH.
1926	6,550	182,851	2,343,764	1,427,475	†	916,289	—	2,343,764
1927	7,477	183,045	2,527,126	1,509,180	†	1,017,946	—	2,527,126
1928	8,582	413,664	2,973,701	1,870,886	†	1,102,815	—	2,973,701
1929	9,303	747,113	3,634,838	2,426,953	†	1,207,885	—	3,634,838
1930	10,620	852,162	6,168,198	2,190,464	1,727,132	2,250,602	—	6,168,198
1931	12,029	845,432	8,707,917	3,239,258	3,075,748	2,392,911	839,699	9,547,616
1932	15,113	499,714	11,590,350	4,058,629	4,399,533	3,132,188	1,053,156	12,643,506
1933	21,934	756,719	20,136,839	6,575,526	9,029,436	4,531,877	1,390,071	21,526,910
1934	35,397	888,072	34,385,515	9,855,466	14,281,892	10,248,157	2,186,354	36,571,869
1935	53,246	3,151,352	50,362,193	17,166,602	16,134,366	17,061,225	3,308,178	53,670,371
1936	66,537	5,427,326	65,495,957	18,710,245	24,122,151	22,663,561	4,516,067	70,012,024
1937	75,805	5,345,408	71,265,889	20,314,114	25,334,888	25,616,887	5,724,321	76,990,210
1938	80,884	6,310,487	72,253,610	20,180,322	25,502,139	26,571,149	6,459,497	78,713,107
1939	85,526	6,557,664	84,077,141	25,104,437	28,504,464	30,468,250	7,397,698 *	91,474,839
1940	86,190	5,563,430	93,873,482	35,692,083	28,233,841	29,947,558	7,514,294 *	101,387,776
1941	83,337	5,960,201	103,031,247	32,865,401	33,297,560	36,868,286	8,661,982 *	111,693,229

(*) Including 479,294 kwh. sold for industrial purposes in 1939, 566,011 kwh. in 1940 and 705,134 kwh. in 1941.

(†) The sales for industrial purposes from 1926 to 1929 include sales for irrigation and water supply; those relating to the years 1926 to 1933 include sales of power for sundry apparatus.

Table 135 — Apparent Consumption of Cement, 1928—1942.

(in metric tons).

Note:—The "Nesher" cement factory in Palestine commenced operations in October, 1925.

Year	Imported and Locally Manufactured			Cement Exported and Re-exported	Apparent Consumption
	Imported	Locally manufactured	Total		
1928	14,203	59,165	73,368	11,459	61,909
1929	7,983	68,661	76,644	7,639	69,005
1930	5,154	78,398	83,552	12,351	71,201
1931	4,725	84,427	89,152	8,941	80,211
1932	7 152	99,933	107,085	9,938	97,147
1933	39,409	135,000	174,409	6,393	168,016
1934	150,530	142,833	293,363	609	292,754
1935	169,537	187,000	356,537	984	355,553
1936	69,567	154,382	223,949	508	223,441
1937	69,878	160,869	230,747	1,221	229,526
1938	42,074	98,445	140,519	5,750	134,769
1939	36,681	112,350	149,031	5,143	143,888
1940	9,765	148,487	158,252	472	157,780
1941	4,139	114,841	118,980	1,433	117,547
1942	2,292	216,577	218,869	—	218,869

Table 136 — Apparent Consumption of Certain Staple Commodities in Palestine, Quantities and Values, 1928—1942.

Note:—Value figures for imports in 1927, have been reduced from the Egyptian pounds in which they were originally stated.

Year	Wheat [c]	Barley	Durrah [a]	Cigarettes	Cement	Salt	Matches	Kerosene		Coffee		Sugar		Rice		Cotton piece goods [b]	
								Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Kilos	Tons	Tons	Gross boxes	Litres	£P.	Kilos	£P.	Tons	£P.	Tons	£P.	Kilos	£P.
1928	99,441	40,511	23,522	514,507	61,909	7,078	130,463	36,271,164	189,283	724,999	66,248	10,679	184,561	10,185	151,724	2,070,387	485,666
1929	131,842	43,712	20,211	554,144	69,005	7,450	151,109	38,235,270	201,738	711,411	63,336	9,848	142,867	9,781	152,832	1,828,130	424,885
1930	105,119	42,226	10,308	516,018	71,201	7,625	156,448	37,688,394	185,296	763,580	43,427	10,670	121,504	9,270	127,941	2,518,209	481,668
1931	92,889	42,675	19,918	517,150	80,211	7,599	164,289	38,650,300	92,427	853,850	37,256	11,097	105,366	9,788	117,092	2,464,502	360,477
1932	101,304	42,584	30,248	505,186	97,147	8,191	141,219	37,492,817	79,499	804,606	47,862	12,860	132,710	12,813	150,797	2,626,094	385,059
1933	140,559	57,301	20,815	570,939	168,016	8,840	128,879	42,088,267	115,563	982,783	52,403	16,067	141,865	15,713	132,238	3,058,217	419,093
1934	160,027	80,698	51,616	683,697	292,754	9,488	180,652	48,573,941	154,711	1,182,526	58,082	18,990	150,805	14,021	125,628	4,048,715	536,637
1935	181,803 d	90,539d	55,294[d]	854,388	355,553	10,454	228,181	57,589,808	199,494	1,903,405	79,969	26,960	206,829	17,919	193,204	4,048,669	547,059
1936	147,457 d	93,048d	34,162[d]	871,616	223,441	8,970	222,362	59,601,936	189,230	1,249,962	56,334	26,466	195,155	17,565	158,081	2,537,311	315,815
1937	220,995 d	87,790d	78,222[d]	827,603	229,526	10,053	255,488	60,841,449	189,409	1,742,778	83,071	24,122	201,539	15,327	144,465	3,048,249	455,401
1938	137,925 d	81,514d	75,008	660,458	134,733	8,036	216,986	58,449,737	182,477	1,988,351	73,984	26,137	206,372	17,066	169,675	2,368,084	330,166
1939	202,626 d	105,361d	56,698	637,595	143,888	7,466	246,156	59,828,441	225,773	1,679,229	68,651	27,682	332,693	18,612	204,732	3,326,748	428,000
1940	239,857 d	117,510	71,669	795,715	157,780	9,952	279,956	*	*	2,376,723	122,868	31,886	613,414	16,031	169,583	2,683,839	592,030
1941	180,732 d	70,703	66,787	970,525	117,547	12,149	295,572	*	*	3,464,236	210,083	20,030	502,194	18,679	235,272	2,756,797	709,823
1942	233,470 d	124,174	70,207	1,278,659	218,869	17,213	315,298	*	*	1,766,455	138,416	15,737	398,253	2,722	63,937	5,240,492†	2,012,284

(a) Durrah and maize.
(b) Including also damask and gobelin.
(c) Imports of flour are expressed in terms of wheat at a ratio 80 : 100.
(d) Including imports from Trans-Jordan.
(*) Figures of Kerosene have not been published.
(†) Includes consumption by the Armed Forces.

Table 137 — Categories of Lands under the Rural Property Tax Ordinance, No. 1 of 1935.

NOTES :— Table describes the total area of land which comes under the Rural Property Tax Ordinance, No. 1 of 1935, i.e. the whole of Palestine with the exception of Beersheba Sub-District, the Hula Concession Area in the Safad Sub-District, and the urban areas. The categories of land defined by the Ordinance are as shown in the following Table :—

Category	Description of land	Rate of Tax	Area as at 1.4.38
		Mils per dunum	Dunums
1	Citrus (excluding Acre Sub-District)	400	267,369
2	Citrus (Acre Sub-District)	40	8,346
3	Bananas	560	3,947
4	Village built-on-area or reserved therefor	160	76,399
5	1st Grade irrigated land and 1st Grade fruit plantation	40	4,490
6	2nd Grade irrigated land and 2nd Grade fruit plantation.	35	220,966
7	3rd Grade irrigated land and 3rd Grade fruit plantation.	30	594,149
8	1st Grade ground crop land, 4th Grade irrigated land and 4th Grade fruit plantation.	25	315,559
9	2nd Grade ground crop land, 5th Grade irrigated land and 5th Grade fruit plantation.	20	222,701
10	3rd Grade ground crop land, 6th Grade irrigated land and 6th Grade fruit plantation.	18	845,037
11	4th Grade ground crop land, 7th Grade irrigated land and 7th Grade fruit plantation.	15	736,924
12	5th Grade ground crop land, 8th Grade irrigated land and 8th Grade fruit plantation.	12	977,713
13	6th Grade ground crop land, 9th Grade irrigated land and 9th Grade fruit plantation.	8	1,878,768
14	7th Grade ground crop land, 10th Grade irrigated land.	Nil.	744,244
15	8th Grade ground crop land.	Nil.	214,970
16	16A Forests planted and indigenous and uncultivated land.	Nil.	6,384,760
	16B Roads, Railways, Rivers and Lakes.		84,549
	TOTAL	—	13,580,891

1 metric dunum = 1.000 square metres.

Table 138 — Number of Villages in each Sub-district of Palestine, (not including Beersheba Sub-district), and Area of Village land in Metric Dunums, according to Ownership by Jews and Others, and divided into Classes (according to Groups of Rural Property Tax Categories), 1938—1939.

District and Sub-District	No. of Villages	All village land (Categories (1)-(16)). Total	Owned by Jews	Owned by Others	Citrus (Categories (1)-(2)).	Bananas (Category (3)).	Village built-on-Area (Category (4)).	Plantations (Categories (5)-(8)).	Taxable cereal land (Categories (9)-(13)).	Tax-free cereal land (Categories (14)-(15)).	Uncultivable land (category (16a)).	Roads, Railways, Rivers, Lakes (Category (16b)).
		Dunums.	Dunums.	Dunums.	Dunums.	Dunums.	Dunums.	Dunums.	Dunums.	Dunums.	Dunums.	Dunums.
All Palestine (excluding Beersheba Sub-District	996	13,742,887	1,274,431 *	12,329,049 *	275,715**	3,947	169,550	1,135,164	4,674,834	959,214	6,385,056	139,407
Southern District (excluding Beersheba Sub-District	206	2,372,278	251,144	2,076,145	199,807	807	59,643	162,722	1,325,330	65,597	513,383	44,989
Gaza Sub-District ...	63	1,111,041	24,539	1,071,901	28,107	45	5,194	69,881	737,557	40,722	214,934	14,601
Jaffa Sub-District ...	49	335,264	116,426	203,349	94,853	592	45,640	21,946	134,593	971	21,180	15,489
Ramle Sub-District ...	94	925,973	110,179	800,895	76,847	170	8,809	70,895	453,180	23,904	277,269	14,899
Jerusalem District	190	4,277,411	35,748	4,232,946	307	1,760	37,993	360,311	629,245	334,789	2,904,289	8,717
Hebron Sub-District ...	39	2,064,726	3,585	2,060,077	—	—	5,151	71,836	394,572	185,810	1,406,293	1,064
Bethlehem Sub-District...	14	669,344	2,249	666,732	—	—	1,920	24,744	38,251	21,547	582,519	363
Jerusalem Sub-District ...	74	516,156	28,267	483,146	—	—	25,530	50,814	90,083	55,041	289,945	4,743
Jericho Sub-District ...	5	340,621	1,552	337,548	307	1,760	68	5,771	18,142	—	313,052	1,521
Ramallah Sub-District ...	58	686,564	95	685,443	—	—	5,324	207,146	88,197	72,391	312,480	1,026
Haifa-Samaria District	303	4,290,464	472,410	3,791,508	62,782	534	49,400	388,335	1,548,036	359,447	1,855,384	26,546
Tulkarm Sub-District ...	61	757,139	105,782	643,372	42,123	74	4,324	81,070	426,142	13,285	182,136	7,985
Nablus Sub-District ...	103	1,637,498	90	1,634,615	604	406	7,089	161,338	285,852	270,346	909,070	2,793
Jenin Sub-District ...	64	871,119	4,390	864,111	50	—	2,513	89,310	372,928	40,315	363,385	2,618
Haifa Sub-District ...	75	1,024,708	362,148	649,410	20,005	54	35,474	56,617	463,114	35,501	400,793	13,150
Galilee District	297	2,802,734	515,129	2,228,450	12,819	846	22,514	223,796	1,172,223	199,381	1,112,000	59,155
Nazareth Sub-District ...	46	499,098	137,157	359,177	167	—	7,649	22,168	285,785	21,309	159,256	2,764
Beisan Sub-District ...	40	360,859	97,187	256,363	1,712	177	1,702	20,154	250,421	13,425	65,959	7,309
Tiberias Sub-District ...	44	439,051	173,068	263,696	2,162	510	3,254	26,479	209,576	39,143	155,640	2,287
Acre Sub-District	58	809,369	16,598	790,997	8,346	159	4,984	85,635	220,788	54,144	433,539	1,774
Safad Sub-District ...	109	694,357	91,119	558,217	432	—	4,925	69,360	205,653	71,360	297,606	45,021

(*) Not including Roads, Railways, Rivers, and Lakes.

(**) Not including citrus in urban areas or in built-on areas.

Notes:— (1) Includes areas of built-on area and Hula Concession Area to which the Rural Property Tax Ordinance is not applicable.

(2) The classification of categories (5)—(8) as plantation area and of categories (9)—(13) as taxable cereal land is not therefore precise, but is a convenient approximation.

Table 139 — Area and Value ‡ of Land transferred through Purchase and Sale, by Communities and Authorities, 1940—1942.

Community	1940				1941				1942			
	Urban		Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban		Rural	
	Dunums	Value	Dunums	Value	Dunums	Value	Dunums	Value	Dunums	Value	Dunums	Value
		£P.		£P.		£P.		£P.		£P.		£P.
Land Purchased by:												
Natives	898	632,185	33,043	409,250	2,030	852,411	52,983	580,597	1,571	1,683,780	67,779	1,415,543
Jews	1,802	2,463,723	47,933	785,891	2,735	2,892,710	39,946	793,611	7,494	5,872,999	55,088	1,586,488
Foreigners	12	10,864	297	9,015	5	11,579	172	3,687	20	38,799	9	1,843
Municipalities	269	8,950	2,325	44,719	128	20,442	59	1,916	292	73,837	165	16,811
Government	101	5,634	45	158	291	115,054	1,398	32,261	439	34,314	2,204	52,172
Total	3,082	3,120,256	83,643	1,249,033	5,189	3,892,196	94,558	1,412,072	9,816	7,703,729	125,245	3,072,857
Land sold by:												
Natives	971	581,550	55,996	628,960	2,260	787,507	61,501	772,484	3,237	1,364,557	81,529	1,784,005
Jews	2,018	2,473,149	25,293	594,882	2,535	3,024,520	25,613	620,136	6,445	6,246,582	37,326	1,265,693
Foreigners	79	58,645	352	21,962	202	69,309	510	14,718	112	74,410	328	14,438
Municipalities	12	4,366	2,062	3,229	35	6,301	13	763	6	11,972	47	213
Government	2	2,546	—	—	157	4,559	6,921	3,971	16	6,208	6,015	8,508
Total	3,082	3,120,256	83,643	1,249,033	5,189	3,892,196	94,558	1,412,072	9,816	7,703,729	125,245	3,072,857

Net Area and Money Acquired and Relinquished During Each Period.*

Community	1940				1941				1942			
	Dunums	LP.	Dunums	LP.	Dunums	LP.	Dunums	LP.	Duuums	LP.	Dunums	LP.
Natives	— 73	— 50,635	— 22,953	+ 219,710	— 230	— 64,904	— 8,518	+ 191,887	— 1,666	—319,228	— 13,750	+ 868,462
§Jews	— 216	+ 9,426	+ 22,700	—191,009	+ 200	+ 131,810	+ 14,333	—173,475	+ 1,049	+ 373,583	+ 17,762	—320,795
Foreigners	— 67	+ 48,281	— 55	+ 12,947	— 197	+ 57,730	— 338	+ 11,031	— 92	+ 35,611	— 319	+ 12,595
Municipalities	+ 257	— 3,984	+ 263	— 41,490	+ 93	— 14,141	+ 46	— 1,153	+ 286	— 61,865	+ 118	— 16,598
Government	+ 99	— 3,088	+ 45	— 158	+ 134	—110,495	— 5,523	— 28,290	+ 423	— 28,106	— 3,811	— 43,664

(‡) The value of land includes the value of improvements, e.g. buildings, etc.
(*) + and − signs are to be interpreted in the sense that they imply net gains and losses, respectively, in land and money.
(§) The balance of land sold by Non-Jews and retained by Jews from October, 1920 to December, 1942, was 826,033 dunums.
The land in possession of Jews prior to the date of the occupation is estimated at about 650,000 dunums.

Table 140 — Applications for Trade Marks, Patents and Designs, 1928—1942.

Year ending December 31st	Number of Applications		
	Trade marks	Patents	Designs
up to 31st December, 1928	1,579	104	—
1929	247	32	—
1930	245	25	2
1931	193	45	—
1932	204	63	3
1933	244	90	6
1934	483	198	56
1935	861	231	31
1936	420	264	30
1937	374	230	46
1938	380	164	18
1939	257	207	5
1940	173	163	27
1941	228	203	12
1942	252	232	20

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