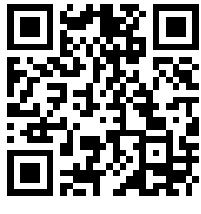
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STATISTICAL ABSTRACT

OF

PALESTINE

1944–45

EIGHTH EDITION

COMPILED AND PUBLISHED BY THE
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS

Price : 800 mils or 16s. 0d. net.

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or from the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4 Milbank,
Westminster, London, S.W.1, England.

No. 15 of 1946.

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PREFACE

In this, the eighth edition of the Statistical Abstract of Palestine, an attempt has been made to dispose of the arrears of publication which accumulated during the war years. In those years there was intense activity in the field of statistics but the public was deprived of much of the interest arising from that activity by reason of the war-time policy of maintaining secrecy concerning many branches of the economy. The necessity for secrecy in official statistics has now disappeared and it will be seen that considerable progress has been made in the development of the statistics of Palestine in the last few years. The improvement and expansion of official statistics has been contemporaneous with remarkable progress in the country's economy. The experience of the war years has everywhere shown that sound economic decisions, whether on the part of business or on the part of Government, are most likely to be made on the basis of good statistical data and sound statistical and economic analysis. The progress of Palestine's economy which is reflected in these pages is quite striking. Palestine has emerged from the difficulties of the war years with an economy which is greatly strengthened and undoubtedly prosperous, and, moreover, the benefits of that progress have been widespread, affecting all strata of the population. In these developments the Department of Statistics has had its part in providing data and in analysing and interpreting the underlying realities and hidden uniformities of the country's economy.

The present edition of the Abstract has suffered from the fact that the period of its preparation was considerably shortened by the preoccupation of the department with the compilation of material for the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry. In consequence, much of the material which might have been included in the Abstract has had to be held over to the next issue. For additional sources of information readers of the Abstract may consult the list of publications set out on page V. They will find information on practically all the main aspects of the country in "A Survey of Palestine" (1946). Those statistical and economic sections of that publication, which were prepared or dealt with by the department, absorbed much of the time and energy that would normally have been devoted to the Abstract. The detailed results of the department's survey of social and economic conditions in Arab villages which appeared in serial form in the General Monthly Bulletin of Current Statistics between July, 1945 and October, 1946 are not reproduced in the Abstract. A further deficiency is the absence of a section on Income. For details of incomes assessed for income tax, readers should consult the General Monthly Bulletin of Current Statistics. For particulars of the national income readers should refer to my study on the "National Income of Palestine in 1944", where details are given concerning the output of the main branches of the economy together with estimates of the share of the two main communities in each category of the national income. That study also contains details of military expenditure in Palestine during the war years which have not been published elsewhere.

Chapters which are published in the Abstract for the first time include a chapter on Physiography, which describes the development of meteorological observations, and the climatic conditions in Palestine, and a chapter on the Census of Industry of 1940 and of 1943.

The Population and Vital Statistics chapter has been expanded by the inclusion of information concerning the age structure of the population and the expectation of life at birth. The Migration and Naturalization chapter shows the sex and age distribution of immigrants and the region of previous residence. The Prices chapter contains a special section on the present Cost of Living Index. Several other chapters have been similarly expanded.

The delay in publishing this issue is due to the great pressure of work and the shortage of staff in the department. To these causes must be added the great difficulties which the Government Printer has, for similar reasons, experienced in print-

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ing this issue. My thanks are due to the Government Printer, and to the members of my staff who participated in the compilation of the material, no less for the work they have done, than for the spirit in which they accepted the exacting demands which I was often compelled to make upon them.

Thanks are also due to the officers of other Government departments, business firms and institutions who participated in supplying information. I am indebted to the Jewish Agency for permission to publish certain tables compiled by its Statistical Department.

Much work remains to be done on the further improvement and expansion of official statistics in Palestine, and the department's research programme has been drawn up with a view to such improvement. There are, however, financial and other limitations which dictate the speed of progress in this matter and in consequence the interval between the research stage and publication must be considerable.

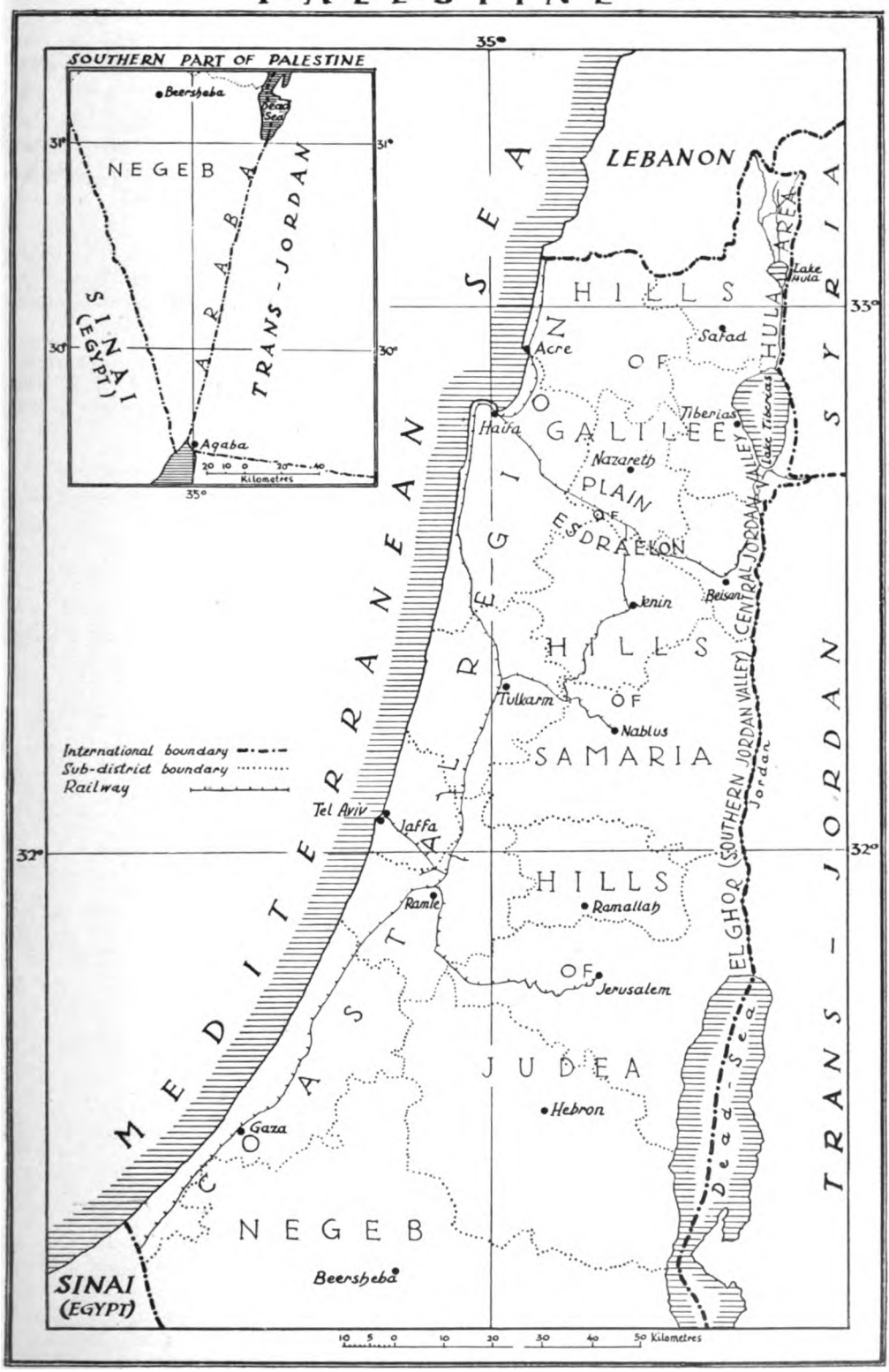
It would be too much to hope that this edition is completely free of those errors which invariably arise in the transcription of statistical material. I shall be glad to be informed of any such errors and shall welcome any suggestions that readers may care to make for the improvement of the Statistical Abstract.

P. J. LOFTUS
Government Statistician

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS,
JERUSALEM.
December, 1946.

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PALESTINE



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RECENT GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

Department	Publication	Price per issue in LP.
Statistics	— General Monthly Bulletin of Current Statistics.	0.150
	— Statistical Abstract of Palestine, 1943.	0.500
	— Statistics of Foreign Trade, 1942 and 1943 (1944 and 1945 under print).	0.400

Principal Publications of Other Departments

Accountant General	— Report on Accounts and Finances, 1945-1946	0.450
Agriculture and Fisheries	— Annual Report, 1944-45	0.100
Education	— Annual Report, 1943-44 (1944-45 under print)	0.075
Food Control	— Food Control Report, 1944	0.250
Health	— Annual Report, 1944 (1945 under print)	0.075
Labour	— Annual Report, 1945	0.200
Migration	— Statistics of Migration and Naturalization, 1944	0.300
Social Welfare	— Annual Report, 1944	0.175

General

Report on the Flour Milling Industry of Palestine, 1944.	0.075
Diamond Report.	0.250
A Survey of Palestine (Prepared in December, 1945 and January, 1946 for the information of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry), 2 volumes.	2.— per set
National Income of Palestine, 1944, by P. J. Loftus B. Sc. (Econ.), Government Statistician.	0.100

Special Articles published in the General Monthly Bulletin of Current Statistics

Foreign Trade (periodically).
Trade Disputes (quarterly).
Police Statistics (periodically).
Census of Industry, 1940 and 1943 — Preliminary Summaries.
Judicial Statistics (periodically).
Employment and Pay-Rolls (quarterly).
Wage Rates in Building and Construction in the years 1939-1945.
Censuses of Olive Oil Production, 1944/45, 1945/46 seasons.
Industrial Accidents during the years 1942, 1943, 1944.
Wage Rates in Manufacturing Industries and Construction at the end of March, 1945.
Stocks and Consumption of Food and Essential Commodities, April, 1943—August, 1945.
Transportation and Communication Statistics up to July, 1945.
Re-Classification of External Trade during the years 1944, 1945.
Census of Motor Vehicles, 1945.
Population and Vital Statistics up to the first quarter of 1945; Infectious Diseases up to the third quarter of 1945.
Union Scale of Daily Wage Rates in Jewish Establishments at the end of September, 1945, and March, 1946.
Survey of Social and Economic Conditions in Arab Villages during 1944 (6 parts).
Wage Rates in Agricultural Occupations during the Winter Seasons, 1944/45 and 1945/46 and the Summer of 1945.
Estimated Population, by Religion and Sub-district, and Estimated Population in Towns, as at the end of 1944.
Vessels Entered and Cleared, and Cargo Unloaded and Loaded, during the years 1939-1944 and the first seven months of 1945.
Migration and Naturalization, January and February, 1946 (Tables in revised form).
Income Tax, 1944/45.
Civil Aviation — Passenger, Freight and Mail Traffic at the Airports of Palestine, 1940-1945 (new series).
Civil Aviation (Foreign Traffic) — Passenger, Freight and Mail Traffic at the Airports of Palestine during the year 1945 (detailed figures) and the first three months of 1946.
Fluctuations in Employment (periodically).
Shipping engaged in the Foreign and Coastal Trade of Palestine during the year 1945 (detailed figures).
Conditions of Employment of Manual Workers, 1945.

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WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Government has adopted the metric system which is being made compulsory for trade in progressive stages under the Weights and Measures Ordinance, 1944. The exclusive use of metric weights throughout Palestine is in force as from 1st September, 1945, and the use of metric measures is expected to be made compulsory in the near future, thereby finally abolishing the variety of local weights and measures used before.

As regards land measures, it should be noted that the term "metric dunum" is customary in Palestine, one metric dunum being equivalent to 1,000 square metres or one tenth of a hectare.

For the purpose of convenience the following table of metric equivalents of Imperial and American weights and measures is given:—

Imperial and American Weights and Measures with their Metric Equivalents. (a)

A. Weights			B. Measures of Length			C. Measures of Surface		
1 grain	= 64.8	milligrammes	1 inch	= 2.54	centimetres	1 square inch	= 6.452	square centimetres
1 dram	= 1.772	grammes	1 foot	= 30.48	centimetres	1 square foot	= 929.030	square centimetres
1 ounce (avoirdupois)	= 28.35	grammes	1 yard	= 91.44	centimetres	1 square yard	= 0.836	square metres
1 ounce (troy)	= 31.104	grammes	1 mile	= 1.609	kilometres	1 acre	= 0.405	hectares
1 pound	= 453.592	grammes				1 square mile	= 259	hectares
1 stone	= 6.35	kilogrammes						
1 quarter	= 12.7	kilogrammes						
1 hundredweight	= 50.8	kilogrammes						
1 ton, long (Imperial)	= 1.016	metric tons						
1 ton, short (U.S.A. and Canada)	= 0.907	metric tons						

D. Measures of Capacity.

I. Imperial			II. U.S.A.			III. Imperial and U.S.A.		
1 gill	= 142	millilitres	1 gill	= 118	millilitres	1 fluid ounce	= 28.412	millilitres
1 pint	= 568	millilitres	1 pint	= 473	millilitres	1 cubic inch	= 16.387	millilitres
1 quart	= 1.136	litres	1 quart	= 946	millilitres	1 cubic foot	= 28.317	litres
1 gallon	= 4.546	litres	1 gallon	= 3.785	litres	1 cubic yard	= 764.553	litres
1 peck	= 9.092	litres	1 peck	= 7.57	litres			
1 bushel	= 36.368	litres	1 bushel	= 30.28	litres			

(a) Where no country is indicated, the metric equivalents are the same for both Imperial and U.S.A. weights and measures. In Canada, Imperial weights and measures are used with the exception of the Imperial (long) ton, in the place of which the U.S.A. (short) ton is used.

STATISTICAL SYMBOLS

The following statistical symbols are used throughout this issue:—

(*) to indicate provisional figures.
(†) to indicate estimates.
(—) to indicate zero quantities.
(...) to indicate figures unknown, or not yet available.
The symbol (*) is also sometimes used, accompanied by a footnote, to indicate controlled prices.

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STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Including latest information available for complete years.

Item	Unit	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Population (estimated as at December 31st.)								
All religions	No.	1,501,700	1,544,500	1,585,500	1,620,000	1,676,600	1,764,500a	1,834,900a
Moslems	,,	927,100	947,800	978,100	995,300	1,028,700	1,061,300	1,101,600
Jews	,,	445,500	463,500	474,100	484,400	502,900	553,600a	579,200a
Christians	,,	117,000	120,600	125,400	127,200	131,300	135,500	139,300
Others	,,	12,100	12,600	12,900	13,100	13,700	14,100	14,800
Demographic Rates								
Marriages	Per 1000 mean settled population							
All religions		9.6	11.8	12.4	12.9	12.6	9.8	8.8
Moslems		9.4	12.4	12.8	14.1	14.7	10.7	9.1
Jews		11.9	12.9	13.8	13.3	10.6	9.4	9.3
Christians		3.5	3.4	4.0	4.3	5.2	5.4	4.4
Divorces								
All religions	,,	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.8
Moslems	,,	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.7	2.1	1.9	1.7
Jews	,,	4.9	4.2	3.4	3.1	2.7	2.4	2.5
Births								
All religions	,,	38.0	38.7	38.6	36.7	43.5	44.4	44.8
Moslems	,,	46.4	47.4	49.2	45.2	52.4	53.7	54.2
Jews	,,	23.0	23.7	20.7	22.7	29.0	30.2	30.3
Christians	,,	31.3	31.1	29.1	27.8	32.6	31.0	32.7
Deaths								
All religions	,,	13.9	18.5	16.3	15.7	14.9	13.5	12.7
Moslems	,,	17.4	24.7	21.4	19.9	19.0	17.3	16.4
Jews	,,	7.6	8.2	7.9	8.6	7.7	7.1	6.7
Christians	,,	11.5	12.2	11.1	12.1	11.7	10.1	9.9
Infant mortality								
All religions	Per 1000 live births	107.5	127.2	116.4	122.4	96.4	87.2	80.0
Moslems		121.5	147.1	131.7	140.3	113.1b	102.9b	93.9b
Jews		54.0	59.1	55.6	58.0	44.1	36.1	35.8
Christians		100.6	107.0	86.9	106.4	82.4	74.4	70.6
Child mortality (c)								
All religions	,,	189.4	201.9	239.8	220.9	222.2	179.8	164.9
Moslems	,,	225.3	354.5	290.6	262.8	269.4b	219.1b	203.7b
Jews	,,	70.9	87.0	70.9	78.7	64.1	47.6	45.6
Christians	,,	140.7	170.0	131.9	150.9	149.4	115.1	102.4
Migration								
Arrivals								
All religions	No.	132,296	121,564	120,259	150,201	178,819	209,639	232,347
Moslems	,,	51,429	68,799	70,555	86,020	103,885	121,272	134,593
Jews	,,	41,782	15,469	13,403	20,599	25,518	31,078	31,370
Christians	,,	38,902	36,752	36,119	43,273	48,919	56,724	65,282
Departures								
All religions	,,	110,863	114,182	113,833	149,289	167,603	197,402	217,153
Moslems	,,	49,185	67,897	70,860	87,121	102,054	124,423	132,755
Jews	,,	25,340	10,376	9,255	18,400	17,574	17,216	18,911
Christians	,,	36,186	35,372	33,560	43,482	47,539	55,256	64,678
Excess of arrivals over departures								
All religions	,,	21,433	7,382	6,426	912	11,216	12,237	15,194
Moslems	,,	2,244	902	-305	-1,101	1,831	-3,151	1,838
Jews	,,	16,442	5,093	4,148	2,199	7,944	13,862	12,459
Christians	,,	2,716	1,380	2,559	-209	1,380	1,468	604
Migratory increase (d)	Per 1000 mean settled population							
All religions		23.2	9.1	4.4	1.5	7.1	7.5	9.1
Moslems		2.6	1.0	-0.3	-1.2	1.9	-3.2	1.8
Jews		64.2	24.1	9.2	7.4	16.2	26.9	23.8
Christians		23.7	11.6	20.7	-1.7	10.7	11.0	4.4
Registered immigrants								
All races	No.	18,433	5,611	4,270	8,052	9,867	16,476	15,019
Arabs	,,	376	390	280	423	503	680	829
Jews	,,	16,405	4,547	3,647	2,194	8,507	14,464	12,751
Others	,,	1,652	674	343	435	857	1,332	1,439

(a) Revised *de facto* estimate.

(b) These rates seem to be underestimated.

(c) During the first five years of age.

(d) Including recorded Jewish illegal immigrants.

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STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Including latest information available for complete years—(contd.).

Item	Unit	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Temporary visitors and transit travellers arriving								
All religions	No.	49,724	76,550	77,822	93,368	108,119	133,757	154,154
Moslems	,,	24,282	48,128	48,091	57,086	69,121	88,860	98,871
Jews	,,	8,384	3,604	4,181	6,270	5,095	6,078	8,618
Christians	,,	16,949	24,316	25,401	29,891	33,601	38,511	45,744
Residents departing								
All religions	,,	65,986	39,237	40,600	57,645	61,811	66,231	66,465
Moslems	,,	25,860	20,560	23,158	30,765	33,889	35,784	34,448
Jews	,,	19,735	6,913	6,072	12,601	12,521	11,506	11,234
Christians	,,	20,338	11,706	11,342	14,139	15,180	18,708	20,627
Persons naturalized								
All religions	,,	21,183	18,332	11,121	9,121	5,999	5,692	4,955
Jews	,,	21,021	18,175	11,028	8,939	5,881	5,533	4,815
Non-Jews	,,	162	157	93	182	118	159	140
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION (e)								
Cereals								
Wheat	Ton	89,190	136,082	90,366	104,392	66,022f	88,456g	109,000g
Barley	,,	86,230	102,541	68,845	114,518	62,264f	68,482g	115,000g
Dura	,,	42,896	58,301	65,494	57,965	90,752	24,569	87,311
Legumes								
Lentils	,,	2,649	5,184	3,085	4,022	3,448	7,118	7,587
Kersenneh	,,	5,500	11,011	5,726	7,850	7,619	10,273	11,264
Beans	,,	1,363	3,253	2,161	2,497	1,605	2,503	3,144
Chick-peas	,,	1,601	2,007	1,432	1,395	1,782	4,487	1,913
Vegetables	,,	129,373	198,273	189,794	194,226	244,446	271,329	244,834
Fruits (excl. citrus)								
Melons and watermelons	,,	86,892	107,829	77,906	64,717	106,365	102,502	142,827
Grapes	,,	45,433	47,988	47,417	52,771	50,228	45,251	45,634
Figs	,,	26,048	25,220	26,827	22,828	21,210	17,525	19,589
Almonds	,,	4,006	4,190	2,628	3,129	2,409	3,371	4,292
Other fruits	,,	20,537	18,956	20,023	23,894	24,515	22,944	25,203
Oil crops								
Olives	,,	35,232	45,767	13,472	62,708	75,341	9,968	79,469
Sesame	,,	8,754	6,624	7,467	6,214	5,709	6,388	4,726
Tobacco								
Area under cultivation	Dunum	15,137	20,822	20,512	25,189	27,587	28,169	...
Quantity produced	Ton	523	985	589	1,419	1,289	1,683	...
FISHERIES								
Sea fish landed	Ton	1,517	1,451	1,099	1,611	2,293	2,814	2,463
Pond and lake fish caught	,,	298	408	510	638	855	1,227	1,735
BUILDING ACTIVITY (Floor area authorized)	Square metre							
Total, four towns	,,	223,639	151,674	65,614	61,951	24,455	82,911	284,500
Jerusalem	,,	52,321	44,417	34,780	29,626	1,405	18,478	42,917
Jaffa	,,	13,074	19,162	11,237	9,251	2,724	12,631	34,364
Tel Aviv	,,	84,889	42,045	4,128	7,223	5,218	23,682	109,770
Haifa	,,	73,355	46,050	15,469	15,851	15,108	28,120	97,449
EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLLS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES *Index numbers (Jan. 1943 = = 100)*								
Volume of employment		h	h	h	h	106.5	104.3	108.8
Daily pay-rolls		h	h	h	h	137.5	157.9	194.5
Daily average earnings		h	h	h	h	129.0	151.5	178.8
FOREIGN TRADE								
Imports (merchandise)	L.P.'000	14,633	12,561	13,325	21,375	27,203	36,224	40,691
Exports (merchandise)	,,	5,118	4,073	4,216	8,676	12,752	14,639	20,896
Re-exports (merchandise)	,,	349	183	662	580	493	965	795
Excess of imports (merchandise)	,,	9,166	8,305	8,447	12,119	13,958	20,620	19,500
Imports								
Food, drink and tobacco	,,	3,756	3,478	4,630	7,068	9,985	14,285	14,245
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	,,	1,481	2,827	2,641	5,111	10,861	13,734	16,251
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	,,	9,362	6,241	5,859	8,868	5,987	8,062	8,904
Animals, living, n.e.s.	,,	34	15	195	328	370	143	290
Unclassified goods (i)	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,601
Bullion and specie	,,	681	14	7	7	29	28	191

(e) For season ending in the respective calendar year.
(f) These figures are understated, see page 218, para 5.
(g) These figures have been scaled up to offset known understatements. The figures originally collected were : 57,456 tons of wheat and 41,482 tons of barley in 1944, and 58,355 tons of wheat and 74,906 tons of barley in 1945.
(h) New series as from 1943.
(i) These figures relate to certain imports and exports which were effected by bodies (including Government departments) enjoying immunity from customs duty, and in respect of which detailed declarations could not be obtained by the Customs Authorities during 1945.

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STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Including latest information available for complete years—(concld.).

Item	Unit	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Exports								
Food, drink and tobacco	LP.'000	4,192	1,702	513	566	801	2,164	3,038
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	"	160	853	630	1,914	3,722	5,126	9,870
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	"	765	1,517	3,072	6,195	8,229	7,348	7,472
Animals, living, n.e.s.	"	1	1	1	1	—	1	—
Unclassified goods (i)	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Bullion and specie	"	230	145	64	28	1	2	—
Transportation and Communication								
Railways (Fiscal year) (j)								
Passengers (excluding season ticket holders)	'000	616	675	1,036	1,692	1,772	2,192	...
Freight carried	'000tons	826	847	979	1,693	2,302	2,634	...
Ton-kilometrage	'000t.k.	103,521	117,702	173,365	242,324	363,593	474,202	...
Motor vehicles								
Registered	No.	15,955	15,748	14,765	15,955	14,878	14,619	15,062
Licensed	"	10,350	11,847	11,153	10,350	8,672	8,534	10,771
Shipping (Foreign Trade)								
Vessels entered	"	2,910	1,331	1,479	1,076	1,453	1,558	1,751
Vessels cleared	"	2,904	1,316	1,477	1,061	1,429	1,553	1,738
Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones								
Letters	'000	24,259	14,050	13,902	16,452	15,788	29,906	...
Postcards	"	2,578	2,152	1,382	1,329	1,856	1,773	...
Printed matter and samples	"	8,206	6,220	5,686	5,618	5,571	13,648	...
Telegrams handled	"	462	681	818	1,024	797	962	...
Telephone sets	No.	17,401	18,357	19,949	20,432	20,838	22,530	23,067
Local calls	'000	35,676	35,168	32,877	33,759	41,381	42,063	...
Telegraph and telephone, local lines	Km.	95,513	104,728	110,144	112,607	120,760	168,041	...
Telegraph and telephone, trunk lines	"	21,096	22,426	24,968	35,608	38,613	33,407	...
Revenue	LP.'000	594	675	651	798	981	1,311	1,446
Expenditure	"	393	392	418	519	622	642	889
Government Finance (Fiscal year) (j)								
Revenue	"	5,937	6,768	8,442	8,326	8,852	11,514	17,497
Expenditure	"	5,698	6,005	7,450	7,464	10,253	14,819	18,197
Currency in Circulation (as at December 31st)								
Coins	"	708	879	1,082	1,421	1,656	1,602	1,696
Notes	"	7,818	9,737	12,285	22,631	34,323	39,915	46,742
Deposits (as at December 31st)								
Banks								
Demand Deposits	"	12,125	12,538	18,479	27,518	45,885	58,848	71,130
Time Deposits	"	2,928	2,357	2,172	2,221	3,790	5,832	7,007
Credit Co-operative Societies								
Demand Deposits	"	640	492	685	1,377	3,210	5,332	7,051
Time Deposits	"	506	361	372	457	731	1,123	1,615
Companies								
New local companies	No.	240	229	339	419	521	647	718
Net total new capital	LP.'000	1,585	734	1,774	2,516	5,198	8,891	13,510
Mortgages								
Registered, new	"	2,046	1,759	1,328	1,964	3,323	3,128	5,885
Transferred	"	598	649	549	606	588	459	418
Price Index Numbers								
Wholesale (k)		101.4	125.4	172.1	251.0	306.3	323.3	323.5
Retail, food (l)								
Arab markets		98.7	112.6	159.3	263.5	327.9	326.4	343.1
Jewish markets		99.5	113.4	146.5	232.9	289.7	278.0	295.5
Cost-of-living Index (m)		—	—	—	192	233	242	257
Education								
Schools	No.	1,482	1,514	1,491	1,521	1,530	1,624	1,682
Teachers	"	7,088	7,456	7,483	7,774	7,896	8,684	9,211
Pupils (total)	"	166,646	176,446	177,864	183,554	188,779	203,359	216,317
Moslems	"	63,190	66,939	68,149	69,044	69,872	75,101	82,980
Jews	"	79,217	83,478	84,051	87,883	91,321	99,469	103,424
Christians	"	23,523	25,326	24,941	25,820	26,705	27,758	28,717
Others	"	716	703	723	807	881	1,031	1,196

(j) Ending March 31st in the respective calendar year.
(k) Base: June, 1936 = 100.
(l) Base: Average 1937 = 100.
(m) Base: January, 1942 = 175.

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CORRIGENDA

The following are the corrections of the main mistakes and printing omissions detected in the Abstract. Minor misspellings and misprints have been ignored, where they do not obscure the meaning.

Page	
12	Line 10 — *21st November, 1943*, read: *21st November, 1945.*
27	Last line — *1922-44*, read: *1942-44.*
63	Value of Trade per Head of Population, Exports in 1935 — *3.253*, read: *3.223.*
63-78	*Syria*, read: *Syria and Lebanon.*
71	Percentage of Imports etc. — Country *of* Region, read: Country *or* Region.
72	Line 2 — *wages*, read: *wagon.*
85	Line 2 — *1,268,838*, read: *1,268.338.*
85	Table 7, Rishon-le-Zion, Expenditure in 1942 — figure reads: *14.005.*
87	Table 11, Fiji, Value at mean market price — figure reads: *30,992.*
92	Second line from bottom, Amount lent in March, 1945 — *1,208,444*, read: *1,208,414.*
101	Expenditure, No. 4, Restoration Fund — *106.105*, read: *108.105.*
103	Expenditure, No. 16, Haifa Technical Institute — *58.659*, read: *58.639.*
110	Table 1, Index Number in 1943 — *111.8* and in 1944 — *118.0*, read: *94.3* and *99.6* respectively.
112	Eggs, Tnuva, Grade 'A' in 1942 — *1.4141*, read: *1.414**.
136	Metal products, June, 1944 — *188*, read: *88.*
137	Diamonds, August, 1943 — *263*, read: *203.*
137	Transport, April, 1943 — *139.0* read: *139.8.*
139	Manufacture, line 'b', December, 1944 — figure reads: *356.*
140	Chemicals, March, 1943 and Miscellaneous, July, 1944 — figures read: *583* and *836* respectively.
141	Oils and Margarine, June, 1943 — figure reads: *28.703.*
141	Beverages, February, 1944 — ,, ,, *31.011.*
141	Diamonds, June, 1944 — ,, ,, *42.693.*
141	Textiles, March, 1944 — *37.488*, read: *37.388.*
142-150	Tables, appearing on pages 152—164, have been wrongly referred to as tables *1—10* instead of tables *8—17.*
171	Other manufacturing industries, March, 1943 — insert: *4.*
175	Stone, sand etc., column 'a', 1943 — figure reads: *7.980.*
176	Printing and paper, column 'a', 1943 — ,, ,, *102.399.*
187	Block grant to Va'ad Leumi, LP.68.000 — insert footnote: *Of which LP.6.000 are in respect of previous year.*
187	Table, Education Budget, Expenditure on Education in 1939/40 — figure reads: *285,272.*
196	Table, Growth of the Hebrew University, Research Students in 1943/44 — insert: Males *32*, Females *3.*
198	Table 2, Jerusalem — figure reads: *8.383.*
218	§ 7, line 9 — *olive production*, read: *olive oil production.*
219	Line 10 — *628*, read: *634.*
219	& 9, line 4 — *16*, read: *18.*
220	Last lines of §§ 14 and 15 — *20* and *21*, read: *19* and *20* respectively.
220	Last 2 lines of § 16 — *26* and *27*, read: *21* and *22* respectively.
240	1929/30, Haifa, tons — figure reads: *424.*
240	1944/45, Total North Coast, tons — *617*, read: *716.*
247	Table 34, Total in 1944 — figure reads: *2.295.710.*
266	Table 59, 1943, Midwives — ,, ,, *492.*
270	Table 67, 1944, Other spirits — ,, ,, *1,715.689.*
271	Table 70, Cigarettes in 1937, Quantity of coffee and Value of rice in 1941 — figures read: *827.603*, *3.464.236* and *235.272* respectively.

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PART ONE.

CHAPTER I.—PHYSIOGRAPHY.

SECTION 1.—AREA AND PHYSICAL FEATURES.

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 longitude 34°15' and 35°40' E. It is bound on the north by the Republics of Syria and Lebanon, on the west by the Mediterranean Sea, on the south by the Egyptian province of Sinai and on the east by Trans-Jordan.

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 a line drawn from a point two miles west of 'Aqaba up the centre of the Wadi 'Araba, and thence up the centre of the Dead Sea and of the Jordan and the Yarmuk rivers until the Syrian frontier is reached. The portion of the frontier in Wadi 'Araba has not yet been demarked and, moreover, the course of the Jordan is subject to frequent changes.

Administrative Divisions.

For administrative purposes Palestine is divided into six districts and sixteen sub-districts which take their name from their central town. From south to north these administrative divisions and sub-divisions are:

Gaza District, *consisting of* the Gaza and Beersheba Sub-districts;

Lydda District, *consisting of* the Jaffa and Ramle Sub-districts;

Jerusalem District, *consisting of* the Hebron, Jerusalem and Ramallah Sub-districts;

Samaria District, *consisting of* the Tulkarm, Nablus and Jenin Sub-districts;

Haifa District, *consisting of* the Haifa Sub-district only;

Galilee District, *consisting of* the Nazareth, Beisan, Tiberias, Acre and Safad Sub-districts.

The Sub-district of Beersheba corresponds with the largely desert area of southern Palestine known as the Negeb. Gaza and Jaffa Sub-districts lie entirely in the Maritime Plain. Ramle and Tulkarm Sub-districts lie mainly in the Maritime Plain, but extend into the foothills of the central range. The habitable areas of the Hebron, Jerusalem, Ramallah and Nablus Sub-districts lie on the central range. Hebron and Jerusalem have desert areas extending east to the western shore of the Dead Sea. Nablus Sub-district extends east into a practically uninhabited section of the Jordan Valley. Haifa Sub-district includes the Carmel range, and parts of the Maritime Plain and the Plain of Esdraelon. Jenin Sub-district lies mainly on the central range and descends in the north to the Plain of Esdraelon. Acre, Nazareth, Tiberias, Safad and Beisan Sub-districts all include portions of the Galilee hills. From the hill area the Acre Sub-district extends west across the Plain of Acre to the Mediterranean Sea, that of Nazareth south into the Plain of Esdraelon, Tiberias east to the Sea of Galilee, Safad east to the Jordan Valley—including the marshes of the Lake Hula area—while the Beisan Sub-district includes the Valley of Jezreel and part of the Jordan Valley.

Physical Features.

The principal river is the Jordan. It rises near Banyas at a height of about 914 metres (3,000 ft.) above sea level and flows southwards, entering Lake Hula (Waters of Meirun) 70 metres (230 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 212 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), 392 metres (1,286 ft.) below sea level, and having an area of 1,050 sq. km. (405 sq. miles). It is 82 km. (51 miles) long and 17 km. (10½ miles) in breadth. Its maximum depth is 399 metres (1,309 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.

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Figures summarizing the main physical features of Palestine are contained in the following paragraphs:—

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 (*Revised Land Area, 1942, from south to north*):—

District	Total Area		Land Area		Water Area	
	Sq. Km.	(Sq. Miles)	Sq. Km.	(Sq. Miles)	Sq. Km.	(Sq. Miles)
Gaza	13,813	5,333	13,688	5,285	125	48
Lydda	1,261	487	1,261	487	—	—
Jerusalem	4,676	1,806	4,276	1,651	400	155
Samaria	3,271	1,263	3,271	1,263	—	—
Haifa	1,019	393	1,019	393	—	—
Galilee and 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 Jarmaq	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 'Adathir	1,006 m. (3,301 ft.)	(Jebel et Tur)	826 m. (2,710 ft.)
		Mount Tabor	588 m. (1,929 ft.)

Lakes:—

	Approximate Area		Approximate Level
	Sq. Km.	(Sq. Miles)	
Lake Hula (Waters of Meirun)	14	5	70 m. (230 ft.) above m.s.l.
Lake of Tiberias (Sea of Galilee)	165	64	212 m. (696 ft.) below m.s.l.
Dead Sea (only half in Palestine)	1,050	405	392 m. (1,286 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) are 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.

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SECTION 2. — METEOROLOGY AND CLIMATE IN PALESTINE.

I. Meteorology.

History of Meteorological Observations.

Scarcely any country can claim such old and detailed reports on climate as those of Palestine. The many notes on weather and climate found in the Bible agree closely with our present day conditions; it seems therefore very probable that the climate has remained materially the same during the last 3,000 years, although there have certainly been fluctuations of dryer and wetter, cooler and warmer periods. Some authors—notably T. Fischer, R. P. Zumoffen and E. Huntington—believe drastic changes of climate to have occurred in Palestine in historic times, but there seems little foundation for their arguments.

Regular observations by means of instruments are available, however, only since 1846. In that year the physician Dr. McGowan started rainfall observations at the English Hospital in what is now Watson House, in the Old City of Jerusalem, and continued these recordings until the summer of 1859. Unfortunately, however, all his observations show rainfall amounts which are much too high, possibly owing to an error in the instruments used.

In November, 1860, McGowan's successor, Dr. T. Chaplin, established at the same place a complete meteorological station. We owe him careful observations of temperature, humidity, barometric pressure, wind direction and wind force, cloudiness, rainfall and snow. His results over 22 years were described in detail under the title "The Climate of Jerusalem". Like his predecessor, Dr. Chaplin had initial difficulties with his rain-gauge, but he was later able to correct his first observations, so that we can say we have reliable observations from November 1860 onwards.

In 1883, Joseph Gamel took over Chaplin's meteorological station at the English Hospital, under the guidance of the Palestine Exploration Fund, and later from 1901-1914, the observations were carried on by Mr. A. Datzi, pharmacist of the hospital. In 1940 the original manuscript records of Chaplin, Gamel and Datzi were transferred to the archives of the Palestine Meteorological Service.

For many years Jerusalem was the only place in Palestine where meteorological observations were taken. From 1869 onwards, however, a number of stations were started in different parts of the country, either by foreign influence such as missionary or scientific societies, or by the settlements in their own interests.

Many of these stations were only short-lived, while during the First World War the activities of others were brought to an end, but with the end of the war the interest in meteorological observation revived. Most of the closed stations were reopened, while many new settlements created stations, at least for rainfall recording. Furthermore, the Mandatory Government took an interest in the matter and the Department of Agriculture established, between 1919 and 1928, eight meteorological stations (at Acre, Haifa, Gaza, Jenin, Jerusalem, Beersheba, Beisan and Jericho) and 48 rainfall stations. All these stations were uniformly equipped under the scientific guidance of Mr. L. E. Sutton, Director of the Meteorological Service of Egypt, and the local supervision of Dr. A. Baruch of Tel Aviv. Two independently established stations, one at the monastery of Beit Jimal and the other in Tel Aviv, were incorporated in this official network.

Over a long period of years Dr. Ashbel, the Meteorologist of the Hebrew University, has initiated the setting up in Jewish settlements of meteorological and rainfall stations, which now number about one hundred. The rainfall records and part of the other climatological data of his stations, together with data from Government stations, are being published annually by him in the Hebrew monthly periodical "Hassadeh" and also in his "Meteorological Data for Palestine".

The Palestine Meteorological Service.

In November, 1936, a further development took place. Under the newly created Department of Civil Aviation a Meteorological Service was established, which took over the existing Government stations. In addition to the intensified climatological activities, the new Meteorological Service had the task of creating a weather forecasting service for Civil Aviation, Agriculture and for the public in general. The equipment of all official stations was therefore modernized and their number was increased.

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Table 1 shows the increase in staff of the Meteorological Service and details of the expenditure, reflecting the development of the Service from the time of its establishment up to 1944/45.

Table 1.—Personnel and Expenses of the Palestine Meteorological Service, 1936/37—1944/45.

Year	Regular staff	Expenditure			
		Salaries of staff	Allowances to observers	Instruments and other charges	Total
	No.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.
1936/37 (Apr. — Mar.)	3	335	317	39	691
1937/38 "	8	1,609	425	1,498	3,532
1938/39 "	14	2,101	653	2,205	4,959
1939/40 "	19	2,872	641	652	4,165
1940/41 "	19	3,146	580	656	4,382
1941/42 "	20	3,342	638	647	4,627
1942/43 "	20	3,865	750	2,175	6,790
1943/44 "	25	5,221	750	1,985	7,956
1944/45 "	30	5,406	890	2,531	8,827

Over the same period the number of official meteorological stations has increased from 10 to 30, and the number of official rainfall stations from 48 to 320. There is, moreover, a close co-operation with the rainfall network of the Hebrew University, and the results of all rainfall stations in the country (altogether about 430) are published by the Palestine Meteorological Service in its Monthly and Annual Rainfall Summaries. The results obtained by the meteorological stations are published in the Monthly Weather Reports and in the Blue Book.

Table 2 shows the increase in activities of the Meteorological Service between 1937 and 1943.

Table 2.—Number of Stations, Observations, and Data Recorded, in 1937 and in 1943.

Year	Meteorological stations		Rainfall stations		Total number of data recorded
	Number	Observations	Number	Observations	
1937	10	7,600	50	3,000	60,000
1943	28	48,500	300	18,000	920,000

It can be seen that, whilst in 1937 the 10 official meteorological stations had performed 7,600 observations—an average of 2 observations per station per day—the 28 stations operating in 1943 reached an average of 5 observations per station per day. The improvement, however, consisted not only in the increased average number of daily observations but also in the establishment of a minimum of 3 fixed observations—at 6h, 12h and 18h GMT—to be performed by every station. Thus the number of daily observations ranges from 3 up to 24, (the maximum being at Lydda Airport, where hourly observations were introduced). In the same time the number of official rainfall stations increased from about 50 to 300 and proportionately the number of observations per year from 3,000 to 18,000.

Reference has already been made to the number of observations per day. But at each of the observation times the actual number of readings has been increased considerably. The number of instruments to be read increased; moreover, for example, not only the amount of clouds but their form and height have now to be recorded. Visibility observations have been introduced and a number of important elements, e.g. dew, have been added. (Palestine can claim to be the only country where a proper network of dew stations exists). Altogether the observational data submitted to the Meteorological Service have increased from 60,000 in 1937 to 920,000 in 1943. A number of years of carefully supervised meteorological observations are necessary to draw detailed climatological conclusions, but much has already been done in this respect.

The war had—as in many other fields of public and private activity—seriously influenced the development of the Meteorological Service. The whole staff co-operated closely with the Royal Air Force, and Palestine can be proud that throughout the war our civil staff has taken the main burden of war-time forecasting, including operational forecasts. The number of forecasts, which

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in peace-time had seldom reached more than 300 per month, increased during the war years as follows:—

1941 — 446 forecasts per month
1942 — 983 forecasts per month
1943 — 2,115 forecasts per month
1944 — 2,218 forecasts per month

II. The Climate.

General Climatic Characteristics.

The climate of Palestine belongs to the Mediterranean type of climate, which is characterised by the division of the year into two distinct seasons, the dry season and the wet one, the latter falling in the winter months. The large differences in height above or below mean sea level and the distance from the sea or from the desert create a great number of varieties of this type, ranging from a pure maritime climate at the coast to increasingly continental types towards the east and the south, according to which the following climatological regions may be distinguished:—

1. The Coastal Plain from Gaza to Haifa, and the Haifa-Acre Plain with the Plain of Esdraelon to its south-east.

2. The Hill Region, including the hills of Galilee, Samaria and Judea, which rises to 750-1200 m. above Mean Sea Level.

3. The southern semi-desert and desert region, (the Negeb, i.e. the triangular-shaped part of Palestine with its apex at the head of the Gulf of 'Aqaba).

4. The Jordan Rift, including the three lake areas of Palestine—Lake Hula, Lake Tiberias and the Dead Sea—which has a height of 70 m. above M.S.L. in the north and reaches a depth of 390 m. below M.S.L. at the Dead Sea in the south.

Summer.

The summer, which lasts from mid-June to mid-September, shows the following climatological features:

In the Coastal Plain the mean temperatures are relatively high (24°— 27°C), the daily range of temperature small (8°—10°C) and the mean relative humidity high (about 70 per cent.). These unfavourable conditions are partly compensated in the day-time by the regular sea breeze, which starts some hours after sunrise and may reach, in the afternoon, velocities of 20—30 km/h.

In the Hill Region the summer is cooler and drier than near the coast. The nights, with strong W'ly to NW'ly winds blowing through their first hours, are refreshingly cool and make the summer in this region a pleasant season.

The southern part of Palestine has a desert climate in summer, with a large daily range of temperature (17°—18°C). Maxima reached during day-time are 3°—4°C higher than on the coast, but cooling by radiation is very strong during the night, and minimum temperatures are consequently 3°— 4° C lower.

The summer climate in the Jordan Rift is the least comfortable of the whole of Palestine. The sea-breeze in the afternoon cannot counteract sufficiently the strong insolation, which produces mean monthly maximum temperatures of 36°—40°C, or 8°C higher than those on the coast. The mean daily range of 15°—16°C, however, is larger than that near the sea, on account of the relatively low mean minimum temperatures which differ little from those at the coast. Relative humidity is very low and rises seldom over 60 per cent. in the morning, but falls to 20 per cent. nearly every afternoon. Mean cloudiness in summer is very small except in the early morning, when 8/10 to 10/10 of sky may be covered for short periods.

Winter.

The rainy season normally extends from November to April and is characterised by the alternate succession of rainy days and spells of bright weather. There are, however, years when the rain starts as early as October or does not end until May.

In the Coastal Plain the mean daily temperatures in winter are moderate (13°—18°C), while the daily range (9°—12°C) is somewhat higher than in summer owing to the relatively low minimum temperatures which are experienced on clear nights after a rainy spell. The relative

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humidity is not very different from that observed in summer, the moist and rainy days being compensated by relatively dry periods of bright weather. Rainfall ranges from 350 mm. in the south to 650 mm. in the north, the number of rainy days being 40-60. The months of maximum rainfall are December and January, with about 40-50 per cent. of the seasonal total, and these months include about 40 per cent. of the number of rainy days in the year. Usually the rain falls in spells of 2 to 4 days interrupted by 5 to 10 rainless and mainly sunny days. Rain during a 24—hour period may amount, in all climatic regions of the country, to 150 mm. and more, while intensities for short periods of 140 mm. per hour have been recorded.

In the Hill Region the winter is cold and moist. The mean daily temperature in the coldest months, December-February, remains below 10°C, whereas mean maximum temperatures do not exceed 10°—15°C and mean minimum temperatures 5°— 8°C. The daily range of temperatures (5°—8°C) is much smaller than in summer. Rainfall which ranges from 500—900 mm. and falls on 40-65 days, is heavier than in the Coastal Plain, the northern part of the Hills of Galilee and part of the Hills of Judea receiving an average of more than 800 mm. The rainy season also starts somewhat later than in the Coastal Plain, the months of maximum rainfall being shifted to January and February, respectively. Snow is infrequent, falling only on one or two days a year in the Hill Region. Very rarely an extensive area in the hills remains snow-covered for several consecutive days.

In the southern part of Palestine the winter is cool and not very moist. The mean daily temperature is 1°—2°C lower than in the Coastal Plain; maximum temperatures are about the same, whilst minimum temperatures are about 2°C lower. They may drop below freezing point; the lowest minimum recorded was — 5°C, which occurred in Beersheba at the end of January, 1925. The daily range is somewhat lower than in summer (13°—16°C). The rainfall decreases rapidly towards the south, on the average, there are 10-30 rainy days, yielding 20-250 mm. of rain. The influence of the desert is shown by the great variations of rainfall totals from one year to another. The rainfall usually takes the form of showers, heavy at times, which may lead to disastrous floods.

In the Jordan Rift the winter is moderate both in temperature and in humidity. The mean temperatures (13°—17°C) are similar to those at the coast; the maximum temperatures are 1°—3°C higher, while minimum temperatures do not differ very much from those at the coast. The daily range of temperature remains between 10° and 14° C. Rainfall ranges from 50 mm. in the south to 500 mm. in the north, and falls on 20-50 days.

In winter an average of 4/10 to 6/10 of the sky is covered by cloud but, as pointed out above, there are periods of almost cloudless sky alternating with cloudy to overcast conditions.

Transitional Seasons.

The two transitional seasons last from April to mid-June and from mid-September to the end of October, respectively, and are distinguished by "khamsins", periods of abnormally dry and hot weather. All regions are more or less affected by these trying weather conditions, the most significant feature being the warm nights. It must be pointed out, however, that some khamsin periods start earlier or end later in the Hill Region than they do in the Coastal Plain, whereas some khamsins, in autumn especially, are confined to the hills only and do not reach the plains. The transitional seasons are characterised by a large number of cloudless periods.

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Table 3. — Mean Annual Temperature (Degrees Centigrade), Relative Humidity (%) and Vapour Pressure (mm.), 1934-1944.

	Acre	Haifa (a)	Tel Aviv (b)	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										
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	...
1943	19.6	18.6	...	16.2	19.6	19.7	...	23.4	...	...
1944	19.7	18.7	...	17.0	20.1	20.1	...	23.5	21.5	(20.2)
MEAN MAXIMUM										
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	23.4	25.5	22.4	...	24.6	26.1	30.5	28.8	...
1943	24.3	22.2	23.6	21.5	...	24.9	...	30.0	27.9	25.7
1944	24.4	22.3	23.7	21.8	25.2	25.2	26.1	30.1	28.2	(25.6)
MEAN MINIMUM										
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	15.2	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
1940	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	...
1943	14.9	14.9	...	10.8	14.7	14.5	...	16.8	...	...
1944	15.0	15.1	...	12.2	15.1	15.0	...	16.9	14.8	(14.8)
MEAN RELATIVE HUMIDITY										
1934	...	...	77	...	62	...	...	50	...	...
1935	...	...	75	...	62	...	...	49	...	...
1936	...	...	78	...	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	...
1943	72	70	70	62	62	72	...	48	...	...
1944	69	71	70	64	60	72	58	48	60	...
MEAN VAPOUR PRESSURE										
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	9.8	...	...	...	10.1	11.2	...
1943	12.3	11.3	...	8.5	10.6	12.8	...	10.3	...	...
1944	11.8	11.5	...	9.3	10.6	12.7	...	10.4	11.5	...

(a) 1934-1941: Haifa District Office; 1942-1944: Haifa Mt. Carmel.

(b) 1934-1942: Tel Aviv City; 1943-1944: Tel Aviv Reading Power Station.

NOTE—( ) Based on incomplete observations.

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Table 4. — Monthly Mean Temperatures (Degrees Centigrade) during 1943 and 1944.

Month	1943									
	Acre	Haifa	Tel Aviv	Jerusalem	Beit Jimal	Gaza	Beersheba	Jericho	Beisan	Jenin
MEAN TEMPERATURE										
January	12.6	11.2	12.9	7.5	...	12.9	10.5	14.7	13.2	11.6
February	12.0	10.8	12.6	7.1	(11.2)	13.1	10.5	14.1	...	11.2
March	12.9	11.5	(14.2)	8.4	12.3	13.7	(12.1)	15.4	...	12.2
April	15.7	14.7	...	12.8	15.3	16.2	(16.0)	19.8	16.9	16.0
May	20.0	19.1	...	18.3	20.6	20.4	21.7	25.8	22.8	21.2
June	22.4	21.2	21.2	20.1	(22.9)	22.3	(23.4)	28.2	25.2	23.9
July	24.9	23.6	23.7	22.4	25.4	24.8	...	30.6	28.0	(26.2)
August	26.4	24.7	25.1	23.5	26.5	25.7	...	31.4	29.6	(28.0)
September	25.5	24.8	24.8	22.7	26.2	25.1	...	30.4	(28.6)	...
October	24.8	24.4	23.3	21.6	25.4	24.9	...	28.6	26.9	24.6
November	21.7	21.1	19.5	17.4	22.2	20.7	...	23.6	22.2	20.5
December	16.4	15.6	15.5	12.4	16.9	16.6	...	18.3	16.8	15.0
Year	19.6	18.6	...	16.2	...	19.7	...	23.4	...	...
MEAN MAXIMUM										
January	16.6	14.2	17.2	11.2	...	17.1	15.8	19.6	17.4	15.6
February	16.6	14.2	16.8	11.2	(15.1)	17.6	15.7	19.3	17.2	15.7
March	17.8	15.2	17.7	12.9	16.4	18.6	(17.3)	21.2	19.0	17.3
April	20.9	18.8	19.8	18.1	20.3	21.2	(22.6)	26.7	24.0	22.1
May	24.3	23.0	23.6	23.9	25.9	25.7	28.8	33.3	30.5	27.9
June	26.5	24.8	25.7	26.3	29.0	27.6	(30.5)	36.1	32.7	30.4
July	28.9	27.0	28.2	28.5	31.4	30.4	33.2	38.0	35.3	32.9
August	30.2	27.9	29.4	29.8	32.4	30.8	...	38.7	36.3	33.7
September	30.4	28.6	29.6	29.0	32.0	30.7	32.8	37.6	35.8	33.0
October	30.3	28.4	28.6	27.1	30.8	30.8	31.5	35.5	33.8	31.2
November	27.5	25.1	25.7	22.8	27.2	26.6	27.5	30.2	29.6	27.6
December	21.4	18.9	21.2	17.2	21.1	22.0	21.6	24.2	22.9	20.6
Year	24.3	22.2	23.6	21.5	...	24.9	...	30.0	27.9	25.7
MEAN MINIMUM										
January	8.6	8.2	8.6	3.7	8.0	8.8	5.1	9.9	8.9	7.5
February	7.8	7.3	8.4	3.0	7.4	8.7	5.2	9.0	...	6.6
March	8.1	7.7	(10.8)	3.9	8.2	8.8	(6.9)	9.6	...	7.2
April	10.4	10.6	...	7.6	10.4	11.3	(9.4)	12.9	9.8	9.9
May	15.6	15.2	...	12.6	15.4	15.1	14.7	18.3	15.2	14.6
June	18.4	17.6	16.7	13.9	(16.7)	17.0	(16.4)	20.4	17.6	17.4
July	20.9	20.3	19.2	16.3	19.5	19.2	...	23.1	20.7	(19.4)
August	22.6	21.5	20.9	17.3	20.7	20.6	...	24.2	22.9	(22.2)
September	20.6	21.0	18.9	16.5	20.3	19.5	...	23.1	(21.3)	...
October	19.2	20.5	18.0	16.0	20.0	19.1	...	21.8	20.0	18.0
November	16.0	17.0	13.2	12.0	17.3	14.8	...	17.0	14.7	13.4
December	11.3	12.3	9.8	7.6	12.7	11.2	...	12.4	10.6	9.3
Year	14.9	14.9	...	10.8	14.7	14.5	...	16.8	...	...

NOTE—( ) Based on incomplete observations.

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Table 4 (Concld.). — **Monthly Mean Temperatures (Degrees Centigrade) during 1943 and 1944.**

Month	1944									
	Acre	Haifa	Te Aviv	Jerusalem	Beit Jimal	Gaza	Beersheba	Jericho	Beisan	Jenin
MEAN TEMPERATURE										
January	12.9	11.2	13.0	7.5	11.8	12.8	...	14.6	12.7	(11.5)
February	14.3	12.8	...	9.8	14.0	(14.4)	(12.5)	15.7	13.9	(13.6)
March	16.2	14.9	14.6	13.0	16.3	16.7	(15.8)	19.1	16.9	(16.3)
April	18.7	18.6	17.1	17.2	20.1	18.8	(19.9)	23.4	21.1	(19.6)
May	19.3	18.9	19.1	18.1	20.6	20.4	(20.7)	25.2	22.9	(21.0)
June	23.2	23.0	22.4	23.2	25.5	24.0	(25.3)	30.0	27.3	25.8
July	25.6	24.2	24.6	22.9	25.7	25.8	(25.6)	30.7	28.3	26.5
August	25.7	24.4	24.6	23.6	26.2	25.9	(25.9)	30.5	28.5	(26.6)
September	24.3	23.6	23.5	22.8	25.2	25.0	(24.4)	29.6	27.5	(25.7)
October	22.8	22.4	21.7	20.8	23.9	23.2	(22.6)	26.8	25.2	23.8
November	18.4	17.2	18.4	14.5	17.8	18.9	(17.8)	20.6	19.4	18.1
December	14.7	12.9	14.7	10.4	14.3	15.4	(14.0)	16.2	14.6	13.5
Year	19.7	18.7	...	17.0	20.1	20.1	...	23.5	21.5	(20.2)
MEAN MAXIMUM										
January	17.1	14.4	17.4	11.3	15.5	17.4	15.8	19.6	17.8	15.7
February	19.3	16.3	18.6	14.4	18.4	19.5	18.4	21.8	20.0	18.3
March	21.6	19.2	20.0	18.4	21.6	22.0	22.4	26.0	24.1	(22.3)
April	24.5	23.2	22.5	22.5	25.9	24.0	27.4	31.0	29.1	(26.0)
May	28.9	22.6	23.3	23.1	26.2	25.4	28.0	32.3	30.0	(27.2)
June	27.8	27.0	27.2	28.9	31.7	29.4	33.3	37.9	34.8	32.3
July	29.6	27.5	28.7	28.1	31.1	30.8	32.4	38.0	35.4	31.6
August	30.0	27.8	29.1	29.0	32.0	31.2	33.4	38.0	35.8	(32.1)
September	28.9	26.8	28.7	28.5	31.0	30.4	31.7	36.9	35.1	(31.4)
October	28.1	26.1	27.2	26.2	29.5	28.9	29.8	33.8	32.8	29.8
November	22.9	20.5	22.8	17.8	21.4	23.2	22.2	25.5	24.5	22.5
December	18.6	15.9	18.7	13.2	17.4	19.7	18.6	20.7	19.2	17.4
Year	24.4	22.3	23.7	21.8	25.2	25.2	26.1	30.1	28.2	(25.6)
MEAN MINIMUM										
January	8.8	7.9	8.5	3.7	8.2	8.2	...	9.6	7.7	(7.2)
February	9.2	9.2	...	5.3	9.6	(9.2)	(6.7)	9.5	7.7	(8.9)
March	10.7	10.6	9.1	7.6	11.0	11.3	(9.2)	12.1	9.7	(10.3)
April	12.9	13.9	11.8	11.8	14.3	13.5	(12.4)	15.8	13.0	13.2
May	14.8	15.1	14.9	13.1	15.0	15.5	(13.4)	18.0	15.7	(14.7)
June	18.5	19.0	17.6	17.4	19.2	18.7	(17.3)	22.0	19.8	19.4
July	21.6	20.9	20.4	17.7	20.3	20.7	(18.7)	23.4	21.2	21.3
August	21.4	21.1	20.0	18.1	20.4	20.5	(18.4)	23.1	21.2	(21.1)
September	19.8	20.3	18.4	17.0	19.5	19.6	(17.1)	22.2	20.0	19.9
October	17.5	18.7	16.2	15.4	18.4	17.6	(15.5)	19.9	17.6	17.9
November	14.0	14.0	13.9	11.2	14.1	14.6	(13.4)	15.7	14.3	13.7
December	10.9	10.0	10.7	7.6	11.1	11.1	(9.5)	11.6	10.0	9.6
Year	15.0	15.1	...	12.2	15.1	15.0	...	16.9	14.8	(14.8)

NOTE—( ) Based on incomplete observations.

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Table 5. — Comparative Statement of Rainfall (in mm.) for the Rainfall Years (June to May), 1926/27—1943/44.

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	1942/43	1943/44	Average o annual rainfall for 1901-1940
A. Lake Hula Area																			
Ayelet 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	[614.3]	[416.0]	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	780.6	443.1	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	1,191.0	769.3	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	969.0	645.5	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	695.2	470.6	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	722.6	680.5	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	(861)	613.4	425.6	500.9
F. 'Ein Harod-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	514.4	291.3	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	670.5	411.8	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	583.1	416.1	405.6
Jericho	118.8	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	183.9	117.7	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	78.0	73.2	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)	[760.9]	579.4	620.6
Qalmaniya	...	...	...	644.0	466.5	315.0	282.5	373.5	620.0	480.0	645.0	709.0	610.0	532.8	(564)	(350)	[778.6]	531.8	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	814.7	470.4	549.6
Wilhelma	484.0	442.4	802.5	639.8	554.1	314.7	332.6	395.9	601.4	390.9	546.2	791.8	819.9	(373.1)	(525.9)	480.5	818.3	...	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	794.0	[486.1]	494.7
Nes Tsiyona	488.8	...	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	671.5	429.5	471.4
Beer Tuvya	369.9	351.5	...	...	...	...	215.7	369.2	462.0	368.4	451.3	(733)	637.1	343.8	429.6	511.2	702.9	421.6	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	479.7	(255.9)	372.7
I. Samarian-Judean Hills																			
Jenin	598.2	429.0	788.9	602.8	653.2	329.2	330.4	377.6	548.0	303.3	486.3	527.8	508.9	468.8	406.3	458.9	749.0	371.3	492.0
Tulkarm	648.2	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)	[772.0]	567.2	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	1,046.0	573.3	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	1,122.6	[616.3]	677.5
Jerusalem—Amer. 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	668.2	[446.2]	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	434.4	682.7	725.3	492.3	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	481.6	466.7	501.9
J. Negeb																			
Beersheba	131.1	170.4	129.8	221.3	163.0	301.2	165.7	386.3	243.5	180.5	269.5	236.1	166.0	242.0	130.8	261.9	221.1	168.8	219.9

NOTE — [ ] Interpolated figures.
( ) Based on incomplete observations.

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Table 6. — Average Monthly Rainfall (in mm.) at Selected Stations, Computed for the Period 1901-1940.

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															
Ayelet 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 Officer	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	14.5	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—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--Amer. 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. Negeb															
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

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CHAPTER 2. — GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION.

Palestine, which formed part of the Turkish Empire, was conquered during World War I by British troops under General the late Fieldmarshal Lord Allenby. Jerusalem, which surrendered on December 9th, 1917, had been in Moslem hands since 637 A.D. with a short interval after conquest by the Crusaders, under Mongolian and Egyptian rule from 1244 to 1517, and under Turkish rule since 1517. 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 who is also Commander-in-Chief.

High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief—General Sir Alan Gordon Cunningham, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C. (assumed office 21st November, 1943).

Chief Secretary—Sir John Shaw, C.M.G. (appointed 24th December, 1943).

The country is administered by Great Britain under a Mandate, which was confirmed by the Council of the League of Nations on July 24th, 1922, and came officially into force on September 29th, 1923. This embodies the Balfour Declaration of November 2nd, 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 Sèvres. The latest statement of policy is contained in the White Paper issued in 1939 (Com. 6019).

RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES.

Under the Palestine Order in Council, 1922, it was laid down that each religious community recognised by Government should enjoy autonomy in its internal affairs, subject to the provisions of any Ordinance or Order of the High Commissioner; in those communities which had hitherto maintained religious courts, the Courts should have exclusive jurisdiction in matters of marriage, divorce, alimony and inheritance, together with certain powers relating to other matters of personal status.

It was further provided under the Religious Communities (Organization) Ordinance of 1926 that any religious community in Palestine might make application for official recognition and the drawing up of rules for organization. These rules might, in suitable cases, authorize the community to form religious and cultural councils with powers to impose community fees and contributions for communal purposes. So far the only religious community for whom rules have been drawn up under this Ordinance is the Jewish community.

Moslems.— Moslem religious affairs are governed by the Supreme Moslem Council, which was established in 1921. Under the authority of this Council are the Sharia Courts, which exercise exclusive jurisdiction as regards personal status of Moslems. Institutions controlled by the Awkaf include an orphanage and some sixteen schools, whilst grants are made to a number of privately-owned Moslem schools. Three polyclinics and three soup-kitchens for the poor are also maintained.

Since 1937, however, the Supreme Moslem Council has been subject in all matters relating to the Moslem Awkaf (or religious endowments) to an Awkaf Commission appointed by the High Commissioner. The Commission consists of a chairman and two members, the present chairman and members being Moslems.

Jews.— Rules giving statutory effect to the organization of the Jewish Community were issued by Government in 1927 under the Religious Communities (Organization) Ordinance of 1926 (see above). The Community enjoys autonomy in its internal affairs; it may levy rates and fees for religious, cultural, charitable and administrative purposes on Jews registered as members of the Community, subject to the approval of the High Commissioner.

The principal religious authority is the Rabbinical Council, vested with jurisdiction in matters of personal status.

The lay organs of the Jewish Community are: an Elected Assembly; a General Council (Va'ad Leumi); and the Committees of Local Communities.

a) *The Elected Assembly*, appointed for a term of four years, considers annually the budget presented by the General Council and decides the rates and fees to be imposed through Local Communities on members of the Community.

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b) *The General Council*, which is elected annually by the Assembly from among its members, 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 Social Welfare Services, and coordinates Jewish Health Services.

c) *Local Communities* may be established in any town or village. The Local Community elects for a term of four years a Committee which administers the affairs of the Local Community, prepares the budget which is subject to the approval of the District Commissioner, and controls expenditure on communal services of a religious and cultural character.

The Jewish Agency for Palestine, consisting jointly of Zionists and non-Zionists, is recognized under the Mandate as a public body for the purpose of advising and co-operating with the Administration in matters affecting the establishment of the Jewish National Home and the interests of the Jewish population in Palestine, and to assist and take part in the development of the country.

Christians.— All Christian Communities in Palestine have powers relating to the registration of marriages. The following communities have also powers of jurisdiction regarding personal status:—

The Eastern (Orthodox) Community
The Latin (Catholic) Community
The Gregorian Armenian Community
The Syrian (Catholic) Community
The Chaldean (Uniate) Community
The Greek Catholic Melkite Community
The Maronite Community
The Syrian Orthodox Community

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The country is divided into six districts and sixteen sub-districts (see page 1), each district being administered by a District Commissioner. Under the guidance and control of the District Administration, local self-government has been encouraged in Palestine throughout the period of the Mandate. There are three types of local government body: Municipal Corporations, Local Councils and Village Councils.

Municipal Corporations. As set forth in the Municipal Corporations Ordinance of 1934, the High Commissioner may proclaim the inhabitants of any area to be a Municipal Corporation. In 1944 there were 24 municipalities, of which 22 were established under the Ottoman regime.

Municipal Corporations act by means of Municipal Councils, elected according to rules set forth in the Ordinance (a) and normally holding office for a peroid of five years. A Municipal Council is responsible for providing the general requirements of the municipal area concerned, and has considerable powers regarding town-planning, construction of streets and public buildings, public health measures, etc. By-laws are issued, subject to confirmation by the High Commissioner. The Municipal Courts Ordinance, 1928, empowers the High Commissioner to appoint fit persons of education and standing to be Magistrates of a town. The jurisdiction of municipal courts extends to any offences against municipal by-laws and regulations and certain ordinances such as the Public Health Ordinance, the Sale of Intoxicating Liquor Ordinance, the Trades and Industries (Regulation) Ordinance and others.

Under the provisions of the Town Planning Ordinance, 1936, Municipal Councils, sitting as local Town Planning Commissions, are responsible for the orderly and aesthetic development of urban areas, including the regulation of building density in commercial, residential and industrial zones, the preservation of open spaces and the control of building materials and design. The Government Town Planning Adviser is also a member of the local Town Planning Commissions.

Each Council is also responsible for its own finances, though grants-in-aid may be provided by Government towards the cost of executing major schemes. Certain rates for the maintenance of public services (including water—supplies, lighting, education, drainage, roads and markets) may be levied by the approval of the District Commissioner, but loans may not be raised except by order of the High Commissioner-in-Council. The annual budget is also subject to approval by the High Commissioner.

Local Councils. The High Commissioner is empowered, under the Local Councils Ordinance of 1921, to make an order declaring that any large village or group of villages shall be administered by a Local Council. A Local Council may also, with the agreement of the Municipal Council in authority, be constituted in any town-quarter which has needs differing from the remainder of the municipal area.

(a) Municipal Councils are elected by male rate payers of Palestinian citizenship, not being less than 25 years of age and not under disability. In the Jewish municipalities of Tel Aviv and Petah Tiqva, females and non-Palestinians may vote; while in Tel Aviv the voting age has been lowered to not less than 21 years of age.

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Councils are elected from among the inhabitants of the area concerned, and usually serve a term of one or two years. There were, in 1944, 34 Local Councils.

Village Councils. Provision is similarly made, under the Village Administration Ordinance of 1944, for the setting up in any village area of a Village Council empowered to administer the affairs of the village. Each village also has one or more mukhtars-ex-officio members of the Council who act as a liaison with the District Administration, and have the powers of police officers in cases of crime. A special feature of the Village Council is that it may be authorized to act as a Village Court, with jurisdiction over offences against by-laws and in certain other civil and criminal cases. A Village Council may also appoint from amongst its members a committee having, subject to the control of the District Administration, powers of settlement by arbitration in disputes between local residents.

Both Village Councils and Local Councils have restricted powers of making by-laws for the securing of health, cleanliness and order. The powers of Village Councils also include the establishment of schools and school-gardens, dispensaries and slaughter-houses, the provision of lighting and water-supplies, the control of livestock and the prevention of diseases, and any other matter conducive to the general well-being of the inhabitants.

The financial arrangements for Village and Local Councils are similar to those for Municipal Councils. An annual budget must be approved by the District Commissioner, by whose permission certain specified rates and taxes may be levied and loans raised.

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

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CHAPTER 3. — POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

SECTION 1. — POPULATION.

Sources for Statistics of Population.

Reliable data on the whole population of Palestine have been collected only twice in modern times, the first census of population having been taken on October 23rd, 1922, and the second on November 18th, 1931. The second census was a very detailed one conducted along scientific lines, and gave a very complete picture of the demography of the country. The Census of 1931 was intended to be the first in a series of quinquennial censuses which should have given periodic information on the rapidly changing structure of population in Palestine. Unfortunately, however, the disturbances of 1936-38 and afterwards the war prevented the taking of the censuses planned for 1936 and 1941. Preparations are now being made for the taking of a census.

Since the Census of 1931, regular quarterly and annual estimates of the population, classified by religion, have been prepared by the Government Department of Statistics. These estimates, however, cannot claim the same reliability as the censuses. In all countries post-censal estimates become increasingly unreliable with the passage of time from the census date. In Palestine the rate of increase of population is so great that the number of inhabitants in 1946 is almost 75 per cent. higher than that enumerated in 1931. It may, therefore, be expected that the degree of reliability involved in estimates of the population of Palestine will be somewhat lower than would be expected in countries not subject to such rapid change.

The annual estimates of the population are obtained by adding to the figures of the Census of 1931 the natural increase and the net migratory increase in the period between the census and the year for which the estimate is prepared.

The Census of 1931 enumerated all the persons present in Palestine at midnight on November 18th, 1931, irrespective of whether they were residents of the country or not. Residents of the country who happened not to be present in Palestine at the time of the census were not included. The estimates of population for 1932-45 are made on a similar basis. For various technical reasons, however, they diverge somewhat from the criterion of the *de facto* population.

Firstly, two categories of the population enumerated in 1931 have been excluded from the current estimates because information concerning changes in these categories was not available:—

(a) The non-local members of His Majesty's Forces, numbering about 2,500 at the Census of 1931, have been deducted from the census figure used as the basis for the calculation of the current estimates.

(b) The 66,553 Beduins enumerated in 1931 have also been excluded. These belonged to tribes usually residing in the Beersheba Sub-district but found, to some extent, in other sub-districts.

The current estimates of population include, therefore, in the main, only the civilian settled population; persons who joined the Army and the Police Force in Palestine are, however, also included. Enlisted Palestinians are not deducted from the population estimate when they leave Palestine on duty, as data on movements of the Army are not made available for the purpose of the compilation of this estimate. These persons are therefore considered to be present in the country even if they are, in fact, abroad.

Moreover, serious difficulties arise in the calculation of the data on migratory increase. The principle followed in the current process of calculating population estimates is to consider as net *de facto* migratory increase (increase of the *de facto* population through migration) the difference between the numbers of the recorded arrivals and recorded departures. Recorded arrivals include transit travellers, temporary visitors, immigrants and residents returning. Recorded departures include transit travellers, temporary visitors and residents departing. Three points should be borne in mind in this respect:—

(a) Records considered are only those of the civilian population. Movements of the military are not taken into consideration and, in addition, the movements of Polish, Greek and other war-refugees have not been included.

(b) Not all of the migratory movements are recorded. It is well known that a considerable movement of illegal immigration occurs across the borders of Palestine. Since 1939, records are kept of Jewish illegal immigrants enumerated in ships, arrested or inferred from reliable evidence, and these persons are included in population estimates. The records, however, are not complete, and similar data for previous years and for persons other than Jews are not available. No allowance has therefore been made for illegal immigration in the years previous to 1939, and in the estimates concerning the non-Jewish population.

(c) Net migration is the residuum of a vast movement of arrivals and departures. In 1932-44, out of 2,119,732 arrivals and 1,861,510 departures, net immigration was 258,222. In so large a movement, account must be taken of the possibility of cumulative errors during the fourteen years which have elapsed since the census.

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In the case of Moslems, uncertainty in the definition of "settled" population, incompleteness of records of natural increase and a certain amount of illegal immigration (mainly from neighbouring countries) are the factors most likely to introduce a margin of error in the compilation of population estimates.

The Jewish population has grown mainly by migratory increase; incompleteness of the records of immigration is consequently a factor tending to cause understatement in the estimates of the Jewish population.

By examining the detailed data on the distribution of the Jewish population by localities resulting from current estimates of the Department of Statistics of the Jewish Agency and from those of the Food Controller, an attempt has been made to prepare a revised *de facto* estimate for the end of 1944. The estimate, however, cannot claim complete reliability and should be considered as rather conservative. No attempt could be made to correct estimates for previous years.

Estimates of the population at the end of 1944 have been prepared not only by religion but also by sex, "race", age and locality. These estimates are, however, to be considered only as rough ones.

The Increase of the Population.

Table 1 shows the population of Palestine classified by religion, according to the Censuses of 1922 and 1931 and the end of year estimates from 1942 to 1945. Data are given for both "settled" and "total" population (the latter figure including the estimated settled population, plus the number of Nomads given by the Census of 1931).

Table 2 shows the mean settled population for the last three years. These figures serve as a basis for the compilation of birth rates, death rates, etc.

Table 1. — Population, Classified by Religion.

Date	Settled population					TOTAL (incl. Nomads)	
	All Religions	Moslems	Jews	Christians	Others	All Religions	Moslems
1922 — Census	649,048	486,177	83,790	71,464	7,617	752,048	589,177
1931 — Census	966,761	693,147	174,606	88,907	10,101	1,033,314	759,700
1942 — 31st December	1,553,452	928,739	484,408	127,184	13,121	1,620,005	995,292
1943 — 31st December	1,610,018	962,162	502,912	131,281	13,663	1,676,571	1,028,715
1944 — 31st December	1,673,071	994,724	528,702	135,547	14,098	1,739,624	1,061,277
1945 — 31st December	1,743,484	1,035,012	554,329	139,285	14,858	1,810,037	1,101,565
1944(a)—31st December	1,697,969		553,600			1,764,522	
1945(a)—31st December	1,768,382		579,227			1,834,935	

(a) Revised *de facto* estimates.

Table 2. — Mean Settled Population, Classified by Religion.

Year	All Religions	Moslems	Jews	Christians	Others
1943	1,582,893	946,978	493,980	129,466	13,414
1944	1,645,506	982,377	515,588	133,651	13,890
1945	1,707,775	1,015,203	540,544	137,472	14,556

It is seen from Table 1 that the population of all religions has increased very rapidly, the Moslems having progressed from 589,000 in 1922 to 1,102,000 at the end of 1945, the Jews from 84,000 to 554,000 according to the current estimate and 579,000 according to the revised *de facto* estimate, the Christians from 71,000 to 139,000, and the "Others" (see following paragraph) from 7,600 to 15,000. As a whole, the population of Palestine has increased from 752,000 in 1922 to 1,835,000 at the end of 1945.

Taking the population of each religion in 1922 as 100 the indices of Table 3 are obtained showing the proportionate increase which has taken place in each section of the population.

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Table 3. — Indices of Population of Each Religion at Various Dates. (1922=100).

Date	Settled population					TOTAL (incl. Nomads)	
	All Religions	Moslems	Jews	Christians	Others	All Religions	Moslems
1922 — Census	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1926 — Mid-year	125	119	178	107	115	119	113
1931 — Census	149	143	208	124	133	137	129
1936 — 31st December	200	164	458	152	149	182	146
1940 — 31st December	228	181	553	169	165	205	161
1945 — 31st December	269	213	662a	195	195	241	187

(a) According to the revised *de facto* estimate (579,200 at the end of 1945) this index becomes 691.

The proportion of the various religions among the population of Palestine has changed considerably during the period 1922-1945, as shown by Table 4. As the increase of Jews has been larger than that of other communities the percentage of Jews in the settled population has tended to rise; thus, from 12.9 per cent. in 1922, the proportion had increased to 31.8 per cent. by the end of 1945.

Table 4. — Number of Persons of Each Religion per 100 Settled Population.

Date	All Religions	Moslems	Jews	Christians	Others
1922 — Census	100	74.90	12.91	11.01	1.18
1926 — Mid-year	100	71.05	18.44	9.43	1.08
1931 — Census	100	71.70	18.06	9.20	1.04
1936 — 31st December	100	61.24	29.54	8.35	0.87
1940 — 31st December	100	59.63	31.36	8.16	0.85
1945 — 31stDecember	100	59.37	31.79a	7.99	0.85
1945 — 31st December, per 100 total population (including Nomads)	100	60.86	30.63b	7.69	0.82

(a) According to the revised *de facto* estimate (579,200 at the end of 1945) this percentage becomes: 32.75.

(b) According to the revised *de facto* estimate (579,200 at the end of 1945) this percentage becomes: 31.57.

Table 5 shows the factors of increase of the various sections of the population of Palestine. It is seen that whilst the Moslem, and to a smaller extent the Christian population increased mainly as a consequence of excess of births over deaths, the Jewish population increased mainly as a consequence of net immigration. The periods of more rapid migratory increase were 1924-26 and 1933-36.

Table 5. — Increase of Total Population of Palestine (a).

	All Religions	Moslems	Jews	Christians	Others
Population at the Census of 1922	752,048	589,177	83,790	71,464	7,617
Current estimate of population at the end of 1945 (b)	1,810,037	1,101,565	554,329	139,285	14,858
TOTAL INCREASE ...	1,057,989	512,388	470,539	67,821	7,241
Natural increase	677,061	491,855	129,989	48,724	6,493
Migratory increase	380,928	20,533	340,550	19,097	748
% Natural increase	64	96	28	72	90
% Migratory increase	36	4	72	28	10
	100	100	100	100	100

(a) Excluding members of His Majesty's Forces; including nomads.
(b) According to current estimate.

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Distribution of the Population by Religion and by "Race".

The population is classified by religion into four main groups: Moslems, Jews, Christians and Others (chiefly Druzes but including also some small communities, e.g. Bahais, Samaritans, etc.). 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 three groups: Arabs, Jews and Others. This division is a political one, and one which the course of events, since the First World 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 majority of the Moslems and a considerable majority of the Christians.

Table 6 below gives an estimated distribution of the population by "race", on the hypothesis that the proportion of Arabs amongst Moslems, Christians and Others has remained unchanged since the Census of 1931.

Table 6. — Estimated Distribution of Population by Race (End of 1944).

	Settled population	Total population
Arabs	1,112,000	1,179,000
Jews	554,000a	554,000a
Others	32,000	32,000
Total	1,698,000a	1,765,000a

(a) Revised *de facto* estimate.

Distribution of the Population of Each Religion by Sex and Age.

Table 7 shows the percentage of males among the population of each religion during 1922-1945.

Table 7. — Males per 100 Persons of Each Religion.

Date	All Religions	Moslems	Jews	Christians	Others
1922 — Census	51.13	50.95	52.34	49.97	59.83
1926 — Mid-year	?	50.81	50.31	?	?
1931 — Census	50.57	50.81	50.45	48.95	50.89
1936 — 31st December	50.49	50.86	49.96	49.64	50.60
1940 — 31st December	50.67	50.85	50.49	50.16	50.04
1945 — 31st December	51.01	50.93	51.06	51.35	51.68

It is seen from the table that the population, on the whole, shows a small excess of males. Among the Moslems the proportion of males has remained nearly constant (at 50.8—50.9%) throughout the 23 years considered. Among Jews the excess of males declined up to 1936, when a slight excess of females appeared; in the last few years males have again exceeded females. Among Christians the excess of females prevailing during the first 15 years considered has been superseded by a certain excess of males, which is probably due to immigration.

Table 8 shows the estimated distribution of the population of each sex and religion by age at different dates between 1926 and 1944.

It appears that the Moslem population has a very high percentage of children aged 0-14, whilst the Christian and, owing to immigration, more especially the Jewish population show a very considerable proportion of young people. The age curve for the Moslems still shows the effects of low birth-rates and heavy child mortality during the decade 1910-1920. The deep depression corresponding, in 1944, to age groups 20-34 is due to the same cause and also to a certain degree of underestimation of persons of these ages (a).

(a) The percentages for the Moslem population, particularly in the older ages, are not very reliable

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Table 8. — Age Distribution per Hundred of Each Religion and Sex, 1926—1944.

	Males					Females				
	1926	1931	1936	1940	1944	1926	1931	1936	1940	1944
a) MOSLEMS										
ALL AGES	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
0— 4	20.69	18.78	18.41	18.32	19.08	19.05	18.69	17.77	17.36	18.43
5— 9	10.65	15.30	14.24	13.33	14.34	8.58	13.87	14.21	13.07	13.63
10—14	8.34	9.08	13.10	13.10	10.88	7.55	7.26	11.97	13.02	10.82
15—19	10.29	7.15	7.75	10.72	11.46	10.78	6.49	6.25	9.60	11.33
20—24	10.05	8.78	6.08	6.07	8.43	11.06	9.25	5.55	4.89	7.38
25—29	8.02	8.55	7.38	5.43	4.74	8.98	9.43	7.90	5.32	3.86
30—34	6.80	6.77	7.22	6.54	4.87	7.37	7.54	8.01	7.14	5.01
35—39	5.68	5.78	5.69	6.05	5.68	6.10	6.21	6.39	6.87	6.26
40—44	4.59	4.72	4.78	4.72	4.93	4.76	5.10	5.23	5.33	5.70
45—49	3.69	3.82	3.92	4.00	3.89	3.69	4.01	4.35	4.47	4.43
50—54	2.84	2.97	3.14	3.21	3.26	2.88	3.05	3.37	3.63	3.72
55—59	2.42	2.34	2.43	2.55	2.57	2.53	2.44	2.53	2.77	2.96
60—64	1.75	1.88	1.84	1.89	1.98	1.97	2.02	1.95	2.04	2.20
65—69	1.36	1.37	1.43	1.41	1.39	1.57	1.62	1.53	1.54	1.58
70—74	1.05	1.04	1.05	1.08	1.01	1.17	1.23	1.18	1.17	1.18
75—79	0.78	0.72	0.72	0.74	0.73	0.86	0.85	0.83	0.84	0.79
80—84	0.51	0.49	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.61	0.49	0.50	0.52	0.49
85—89	0.30	0.34	0.27	0.24	0.22	0.38	0.27	0.29	0.26	0.23
90—94	0.14	0.19	0.12	0.12	0.08	0.16	0.14	0.16	0.12	0.05
95—99	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.00
100 and over	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0— 4	20.69	18.78	18.41	18.32	19.08	19.05	18.69	17.77	17.36	18.43
5—14	18.99	24.38	27.34	26.43	25.22	16.13	21.13	26.18	26.09	24.45
15—24	20.34	15.93	13.78	16.79	19.89	21.84	15.74	11.80	14.49	18.71
25—49	28.78	29.59	28.99	26.74	24.11	30.85	32.29	31.88	29.13	25.26
50—64	7.01	7.14	7.41	7.65	7.81	7.38	7.51	7.85	8.44	8.88
65 and over	4.19	4.18	4.07	4.07	3.89	4.75	4.64	4.52	4.49	4.27
b) JEWS										
ALL AGES	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0— 4	14.2	13.7	11.1	11.2	11.4	13.7	13.3	10.5	10.6	11.1
5— 9	9.0	11.7	8.9	8.6	10.0	8.7	11.4	8.5	8.8	9.6
10—14	8.7	7.8	8.6	8.1	7.4	9.2	7.6	8.2	7.8	7.2
15—19	12.6	7.5	7.1	9.1	8.2	13.3	8.0	7.3	8.2	7.7
20—24	13.8	11.1	9.7	7.4	8.8	13.8	11.7	10.4	7.3	7.9
25—29	10.3	12.9	12.2	9.5	7.1	9.0	12.5	13.4	10.5	7.1
30—34	7.0	9.7	13.2	10.8	9.0	6.4	8.6	12.4	12.2	10.5
35—39	5.2	6.2	8.9	11.0	10.1	5.1	5.7	7.9	10.4	11.0
40—44	4.0	4.5	4.9	6.9	9.4	4.2	4.5	4.7	6.6	8.7
45—49	3.5	3.4	3.5	4.5	5.5	3.8	3.6	3.5	4.1	5.3
50—54	3.2	2.9	2.7	3.3	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.5
55—59	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.3	3.0	2.8
60—64	2.0	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.7	2.9	2.6
65—69	1.4	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.5	2.3
70—74	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.5
75—79	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.8
80—84	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
85—89	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
90—94	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
95—99	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
100 and over	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0— 4	14.2	13.7	11.1	11.2	11.4	13.7	13.3	10.5	10.6	11.1
5—14	17.7	19.5	17.5	16.7	17.4	17.9	19.0	16.7	16.1	16.8
15—24	26.4	18.6	16.8	16.5	17.0	27.1	19.7	17.7	15.5	15.6
25—49	30.0	36.7	42.7	42.7	41.1	28.5	34.9	41.9	43.7	42.6
50—64	7.9	7.7	8.1	8.6	8.6	8.3	8.3	9.2	9.1	8.9
65 and over	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.8	4.0	5.0	5.0

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Table 8 (Concld.). — **Age Distribution per Hundred of Each Religion and Sex, 1926—1944.**

	Males				Females			
	1931	1936	1940	1944	1931	1936	1940	1944
c) CHRISTIANS								
ALL AGES	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0— 4	14.7	14.5	13.6	12.8	13.4	13.3	13.0	12.6
5— 9	13.8	11.6	11.8	11.8	12.2	10.9	10.8	11.5
10—14	9.5	11.5	10.0	9.6	7.8	10.5	10.2	9.5
15—19	8.1	8.0	9.6	9.5	8.5	6.9	9.0	9 2
20—24	10.1	7.1	7.5	8.7	9.9	8.1	6.3	7.8
25—29	9.2	10.4	8.6	7.7	8.8	9.5	8.1	6.1
30—34	7.6	9.1	10.0	9.4	7.1	8.3	8.6	8.0
35—39	5.9	6.9	7.9	8.5	6.1	6.6	7.4	7.9
40—44	4.7	5.2	5.6	6.4	5.4	5.5	5.8	6.4
45—49	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.3	4.7	4.7	4.8	5.0
50—54	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.3	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2
55—59	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5
60—64	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.9
65—69	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.1
70—74	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5
75—79	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0
80—84	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5
85—89	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2
90—94	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
95—99	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	—
100 and over	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	—	—	—
0— 4	14.7	14.5	13.6	12.8	13.4	13.3	13.0	12.6
5—14	23.3	23.1	21.8	21.4	20.0	21.4	21.0	21.0
15—24	18.2	15.1	17.1	18.2	18.4	15.0	15.3	17.0
25—49	31.3	35.5	36.1	36.3	32.1	34.6	34.7	33 4
50—64	8.2	7.7	7.5	7.7	9.8	9.9	10.2	10.6
65 and over	4.3	4.1	8.9	8.6	6.3	5.8	5.8	5.4
d) OTHERS								
ALL AGES	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0— 4	17.6	16.6	17.6	17.8	16.5	15.7	17.5	16.6
5— 9	12.9	14.2	12.2	13.8	12.4	13.4	11.8	12.8
10—14	9.9	11.3	12.6	10.9	10.0	10.7	11.9	10.8
15—19	8.5	8.7	9.5	10.3	8.3	8.8	8.8	10.2
20—24	8.2	7.3	7.4	7.9	9.1	7.3	7.6	7.6
25—29	9.1	7.0	6.1	6.2	8.2	7.9	6.4	6.6
30—34	7.4	7.7	6.2	5.2	7.3	7.0	6.8	5.6
35—39	5.6	6.2	6.6	5.6	6.8	6.3	5.9	6.0
40—44	4.9	4.7	5.2	5.6	4.9	5.9	5.4	5.2
45—49	3.6	4.1	4.1	4.2	3.5	4.2	5.0	4.9
50—54	2.9	3.0	3.4	3.4	3.0	2.9	3.3	4.2
55—59	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.6
60—64	2.3	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.0
65—69	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.6
70—74	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.3
75—79	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.8
80—84	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7
85—89	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4
90—94	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
95—99	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
100 and over	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0— 4	17.6	16.6	17.6	17.8	16.5	15.7	17.5	16.6
5—14	22.8	25.5	24.8	24.2	22.4	24.1	23.7	23.6
15—24	16.7	16.0	16.9	18.2	17.4	16.1	16.4	17.8
25—49	30.6	29.7	28.2	26.8	30.7	31.3	29.5	28.3
50—64	7.7	7.4	7.7	8.1	8.1	7.7	7.8	8.8
65 and over	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.1	4.9

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Distribution of Urban and Rural Population by Sub-district.

Tables 9-11 show the distribution of the population of each religion by sub-districts, towns and villages in 1931 and 1944.

The distribution has been made according to the administrative framework of 1944, and to the classification of localities into urban or rural in use in 1944. All the localities of Palestine are divided into two broad classes: villages and towns. This classification of localities into urban and rural is necessary though somewhat inexact. Many small Arab towns are little more than large villages, while many Jewish settlements classified as towns have retained much of their original rural character. The tables show that the Moslem population, though still retaining a predominantly rural character (70% of Moslems living in villages), has clearly undergone a shift towards towns and mainly towards Haifa, Jaffa, Gaza and Jerusalem. Among the Jewish population, on the other hand, the increase has been more conspicuous in villages than in towns. This community remains, however, fundamentally urban, two-thirds being resident in the four large towns: Tel Aviv, Jerusalem, Haifa and Jaffa. Of the Christian population some four-fifths are urban.

Table 9. — Rural Settled Population, by Religion and Sub-district.
(Census of 1931 (a) and Estimates for End of 1944 (b)).

Sub-district (1944)	All Religions		Moslems		Jews		Christians		Others	
	1931	1944	1931	1944	1931	1944	1931	1944	1931	1944
ALL PALESTINE	548,328	872,090	489,761	693,820	29,276	138,220	20,738	27,760	8,553	12,290
Gaza	51,846	81,350	51,579	78,350	213	2,890	54	110	—	—
Beersheba (c)	142	150	135	—	6	150	1	—	—	—
Jaffa	30,877	90,610	21,601	36,950	8,948	53,000	326	660	2	—
Ramle	45,081	73,430	41,264	61,750	3,113	11,300	703	380	1	—
Hebron	48,546	63,090	48,534	63,000	—	80	12	10	—	—
Jerusalem	52,514	71,270	45,937	63,560	3,559	3,200	2,990	4,480	28	30
Ramallah	34,776	42,200	31,378	38,350	—	—	3,398	3,850	—	—
Tulkarm	42,112	70,250	41,639	60,150	380	10,000	91	100	2	—
Nablus	50,992	68,630	50,390	67,800	4	—	597	830	1	—
Jenin	37,232	52,890	36,482	51,880	2	—	748	1,010	—	—
Haifa	38,833	84,670	30,226	48,270	5,308	31,000	1,344	2,050	1,955	3,350
Nazareth	18,824	29,590	14,598	21,850	2,307	5,300	1,911	2,440	8	—
Beisan	11,293	18,410	9,291	11,190	1,856	7,000	139	220	7	—
Tiberias	18,011	27,890	13,595	17,910	2,394	7,100	1,128	1,600	894	1,280
Acre	37,842	55,970	26,467	37,400	55	2,900	6,147	8,820	5,173	6,850
Safad	29,407	41,690	26,645	35,410	1,131	4,300	1,149	1,200	482	780

(a) 1931 figures include His Majesty's Forces but exclude the nomadic population.
(b) 1944 figures exclude His Majesty's Forces and the nomadic population, and are rounded off to nearest 10.
(c) The Moslem population of Beersheba Sub-district consists almost entirely of nomads, except in Beersheba town.

Table 10. — Urban Population, by Religion and Town.
(Census of 1931 and Estimates for End of 1944)(a).

Town (1944)	All Religions		Moslems		Jews		Christians		Others	
	1931	1944	1931	1944	1931	1944	1931	1944	1931	1944
ALL TOWNS	420,940	825,880	203,398	300,900	145,334	415,380	70,660	107,790	1,548	1,810
Gaza	21,643	34,170	20,917	33,160	1	—	725	1,010	—	—
Khan Yunis	7,251	11,220	7,201	11,180	3	—	47	40	—	—
Majdal	6,398	9,910	6,333	9,820	1	—	64	90	—	—
Beersheba	2,959	5,570	2,791	5,360	11	—	152	200	5	10
Jaffa	55,346	94,310	38,403	50,880	7,749	28,000	9,175	15,400	19	30
Tel Aviv	47,431	166,660	364	130	46,363	166,000	415	230	289	300
Petah Tiqva	6,880	17,250	142	140	6,729	17,100	5	10	4	—
Ramle	10,347	15,160	8,176	11,900	5	—	2,184	3,260	2	—
Lydda	11,250	16,780	10,002	14,910	28	20	1,210	1,840	10	10
Rishon le Zion	2,525	8,100	47	—	2,478	8,100	—	—	—	—

(a) 1931 figures include His Majesty's Forces; 1944 figures exclude them and are rounded off to nearest 10.

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Table 10 (Concld.). — **Urban Population, by Religion and Town.**

Town (1944)	All Religions		Moslems		Jews		Christians		Others	
	1931	1944	1931	1944	1931	1944	1931	1944	1931	1944
Rehovot	3,198	10,020	103	—	3,075	10,000	15	20	—	—
Hebron	17,531	24,560	17,276	24,400	135	—	112	150	8	10
Beit Jala	3,377	3,710	223	200	1	—	3,150	3,510	3	—
Bethlehem	7,320	8,820	1,470	2,370	41	—	5,804	6,430	5	20
Jerusalem	90,503	157,080	19,894	30,630	51,222	97,000	19,335	29,350	52	100
Ramallah	4,286	5,080	519	640	1	—	3,766	4,440	—	—
Tulkarm	5,368	8,090	5,056	7,790	33	—	265	280	14	20
Natanya	253	4,900	—	—	253	4,900	—	—	—	—
Nablus	17,498	23,250	16,708	22,960	6	—	617	680	167	210
Jenin	2,774	3,990	2,668	3,840	2	—	103	150	1	—
Haifa	50,483	128,800	20,401	35,940	15,923	66,000	13,827	26,570	332	290
Shafa 'Amr	4,021	3,640	2,203	1,380	1	10	1,321	1,560	496	690
Hedera	2,135	7,520	—	—	2,135	7,500	—	20	—	—
Nazareth	8,894	14,200	3,345	5,600	79	—	5,464	8,600	6	—
Afula	874	2,310	76	10	786	2,300	9	—	3	—
Beisan	3,830	5,180	3,381	4,730	94	—	338	430	17	20
Tiberias	8,964	11,310	2,951	4,540	5,391	6,000	606	760	16	10
Acre	8,165	12,360	6,303	9,890	241	50	1,525	2,330	96	90
Safad	9,441	11,900	6,465	9,100	2,547	2,400	426	430	3	—

Table 11. — Total Settled Population, by Religion and Sub-ditrict.

(Census of 1931 (a) and Estimates for End of 1944 (b)).

Sub-district (1944)	All Religions		Moslems		Jews		Christians		Others	
	1931	1944	1931	1944	1931	1944	1931	1944	1931	1944
ALL PALESTINE	969,268	1,697,970	693,159	994,720	174,610	553,600	91,398	135,550	10,101	14,100
Gaza	87,138	136,650	86,030	132,710	218	2,890	890	1,250	—	—
Beersheba	3,101	5,720	2,926	5,360	17	150	153	200	5	10
Jaffa	140,534	368,830	60,510	88,100	69,789	264,100	9,921	16,300	314	330
Ramle	72,396	123,490	59,572	88,560	8,699	29,420	4,112	5,500	13	10
Hebron	66,077	87,650	65,810	87,400	135	80	124	160	8	10
Jerusalem	153,714	240,880	67,524	96,760	54,823	100,200	31,279	43,770	88	150
Ramallah	39,062	47,280	31,897	38,990	1	—	7,164	8,290	—	—
Tulkarm	47,733	83,240	46,695	67,940	666	14,900	356	380	16	20
Nablus	68,490	91,880	67,098	90,160	10	—	1,214	1,510	168	210
Jenin	40,006	56,880	39,150	55,720	4	—	851	1,160	1	—
Haifa	95,472	224,630	52,830	85,590	23,367	104,510	16,492	30,200	2,783	4,330
Nazareth	28,592	46,100	18,019	27,460	3,172	7,600	7,384	11,040	17	—
Beisan	15,123	23,590	12,672	15,920	1,950	7,000	477	650	24	20
Tiberias	26,975	39,200	16,546	22,450	7,785	13,100	1,784	2,360	910	1,290
Acre	46,007	68,330	32,770	47,290	296	2,950	7,672	11,150	5,269	6,940
Safad	38,848	53,620	33,110	44,510	3,678	6,700	1,575	1,630	485	780

(a) 1931 figures include His Majesty's Forces but exclude the nomadic population.

(b) 1944 figures exclude His Majesty's Forces and the nomadic population, and are rounded off to nearest 10.

Density of Population.

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 69.8 persons per square kilometre in 1945. 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

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in 1931, an average density of 72 persons per square kilometre, and this density is estimated to have increased to 130 persons per square kilometre in 1945. 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 1944.

Table 12. — Land Area, Population and Density, by Districts.

District and sub-district	Area in square kilometres			Population			Number of persons per sq. kilometre		
	1922(a)	1931(a)	1942(b)	1922	1931	1944	1922	1931	1944
PALESTINE	25,256	25,488	26,305.4	757,182	1,035,821	1,764,520	30.0	40.6	67.1
I. GAZA DISTRICT	13,068	13,068	13,687.6	147,349	145,716	190,880	11.3	11.2	13.9
1. Gaza	1,196	1,196	1,110.6	73,885	94,634	137,180	61.8	79.1	123.5
2. Beersheba	11,872	11,872	12,577.0	73,464	51,082	53,700	6.2	4.3	4.3
II. LYDDA DISTRICT	1,149	1,149	1,261.5	114,389	216,081	501,070	99.6	188.1	397.2
3. Jaffa	335	335	334.8	65,314	145,502	373,800	95.0	434.3	1,116.5
4. Ramle	814	814	926.7	49,075	70,579	127,270	60.3	86.7	137.3
III. JERUSALEM DISTRICT	4,278	4,278	4,275.6	201 380	266,562	384,880	47.1	62.3	90.0
5. Hebron	2,120	2,120	2,064.7	53,571	67,631	89,650	25.3	31.9	43.4
6. Bethlehem	520	520	669.3	24,613	28,725		47.3	45.6	
7. Jerusalem	420	420	515.9	91,272	132,661	247,950	217.3	315.9	162.5
8. Jericho	676	676	340.7	1,919	3,488		2.8	5.2	
9. Ramallah	542	542	685.0	30,005	39,062	47,280	55.4	72.1	69.0
IV. SAMARIA DISTRICT	3,169	3,169	3,271.5	125,201	156,445	232,220	39.5	49.4	71.0
10.Tulkarm	751	751	793.5	34,972	46,328	83,240	46.6	61.7	104.9
11. Nablus	1,618	1,618	1,638.7	56,695	68,706	92,100	35.0	42.5	56.2
12. Jenin	800	800	839.3	33,534	41,411	56,880	41.9	51.8	67.8
V. HAIFA DISTRICT	1,022	1,022	1,019.0	56,457	95,472	224,630	55.2	93.4	220.4
13. Haifa	1,022	1,022	1,019.0	56,457	95,472	224,630	55.2	93.4	220.4
VI. GALILEE DISTRICT	2,570	2,797	2,790.2	112,406	155,545	230,840	43.7	55.6	82.7
14. Nazareth	507	507	499.1	22,681	28,592	46,100	44.7	56.4	92.4
15. Beisan	446	395	360.9	10,679	15,123	23,590	23.9	38.3	65.4
16. Tiberias	451	453	439.0	20,721	26,975	39,200	45.9	59.5	89.3
17. Acre	673	730	809.3	35,535	45,142	68,330	52.8	61.8	84.4
18. Safad	493	712	681.9	22,790	39,713	53,620	46.2	55.8	78.6

(a) 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.

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

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SECTION 2.—MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES.

The contracting of marriages in Palestine, together with the granting of divorces, are governed by the law of the religious communities to which the parties belong. Every marriage contracted and every divorce granted must be registered by the religious authority, and copies of all such registrations must be sent to the District Commissioner. The marriage of British subjects is conducted under the Foreign Marriages Act, the District Commissioners being the Marriage Officers.

The reporting of marriages by certain Christian religious authorities is incomplete, and this explains the low marriage rates for the Christian community as a whole.

Table 13. — Marriages and Divorces Registered in Palestine, Classified by Religion, 1935—1945.

Year	All Religions	Moslems	Jews	Christians	Others
	A. MARRIAGES.				
1935	13,777	8,923	4,408	446	...
1936	10,780	5,968	4,445	367	...
1937	13,461	8,072	4,805	504	80
1938	9,915	5,069	4,465	339	42
1939	13,548	7,942	5,127	407	72
1940	17,172	10,808	5,890	402	72
1941	18,560	11,484	6,482	492	102
1942	19,915	12,949	6,356	538	72
1943	19,942	13,895	5,244	679	124
1944	16,169	10,516	4,842	723	88
1945	15,002	9,283	5,022	607	90
	B. DIVORCES.				
1935	2,938	1,183	1,755	—	...
1936	3,167	900	2,261	6	...
1937	3,891	1,105	2,781	1	4
1938	2,973	739	2,229	5	—
1939	2,944	826	2,115	3	—
1940	3,061	1,128	1,932	1	—
1941	2,951	1,353	1,597	1	—
1942	3,063	1,561	1,493	2	7
1943	3,320	1,990	1,321	3	6
1944	3,109	1,859	1,228	12	10
1945	3,075	1,696	1,364	4	11

Table 14. — Marriage and Divorce Rates, Classified by Religion, 1935-1945.

Year	All Religions	Moslems	Jews	Christians	Others
	A. MARRIAGES.				
1935	11.48	11.73	13.59	4.29	...
1936	8.47	7.09	12.00	3.42	...
1937	10.21	10.00	12.88	4.59	6.98
1938	7.34	6.13	11.10	3.05	3.56
1939	9.64	9.36	11.93	3.55	5.99
1940	11.75	12.37	12.91	3.38	5.80
1941	12.37	12.84	13.79	3.98	8.01
1942	12.94	14.07	13.27	4.25	5.52
1943	12.60	14.67	10.64	5.24	9.24
1944	9.83	10.70	9.89	5.41	6.34
1945(*)	8.79	9.13	9.82	4.40	6.14
	B. DIVORCES.				
1935	2.45	1.56	5.41	—	...
1936	2.49	1.15	6.08	0.06	...
1937	2.75	1.37	7.16	0.01	0.28
1938	2.20	0.89	5.54	0.05	—
1939	2.10	0.97	4.92	0.03	—
1940	2.10	1.29	4.24	0.01	—
1941	1.97	1.51	3.40	0.01	—
1942	1.99	1.70	3.12	0.02	0.54
1943	2.10	2.10	2.68	0.02	0.45
1944	1.89	1.89	2.38	0.09	0.72
1945(*)	1.80	1.67	2.58	0.03	0.75

(*) Provisional figures.

Marriage rates for Moslems and Jews are very high as compared with those of other populations. This is due mainly to the universality of marriage among both populations, to the large proportion of young people among the Jewish population, and among Moslems to the low age at marriage and frequent occurrence of re-marriage and polygamy.

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Table 15 shows the average and median age at marriage, classified by religion, in 1944.

Table 15. — Age at Marriage, Classified by Religion, 1944.

Religion	Conjugal condition of the bride.	Age of bridegroom		Age of bride	
		Average	Median	Average	Median
Moslems	Never married	24.3	21.9	19.4	18.6
	Widowed	37.8	35.7	32.8	30.6
	Divorced	33.6	30.6	28.3	25.7
	TOTAL	26.0	22.7	21.1	19.1
Jews		30.6	29.0	25.9	23.6
Christians		28.9	27.5	22.1	20.4
Druzes		25.2	22.5	20.5	19.8

SECTION 3.—BIRTHS.

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 muhktars (heads) of the villages. In towns, the notification of births is carried out 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 either by the parents or by the 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 some other 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 a payment for each birth or death notified by them. In rural areas it is still not possible 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.

The number of births which have been registered among the settled population and the corresponding annual rates per thousand of population are shown in the table below. The birth rate, which had reached a peak value of 48.60 per 1,000 in the 1926-30 period, afterwards showed a general decline up to 1942. From 1943 the birth rate increased once again, reaching a very high level in 1945. Both the decline and the recent increase have been observed in each of the three principal communities, but with essential differences between the respective rates. The Moslem rate is consistently the highest; the Jewish rate is consistently the lowest. The Christian rate is intermediate, and has occupied this intermediate position each year since 1923.

Table 16. — Births and Birth Rates, Classified by Religion.

	All Religions	Moslems	Jews	Christians	Others
	NUMBER				
1922-1925 average	32,356	26,035	3,809	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
1943	68,820	49,621	14,317	4,225	657
1944	73,055	52,710	15,583	4,142	620
1945	76,554	55,052	16,358	4,489	655

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Table 16 (Concld.). — **Births and Birth Rates, Classified by Religion.**

	All Religions	Moslems	Jews	Christians	Others
	RATES				
1922-1925 average	46.36	50.20	33.89	36.29	42.85
1926-1930 average	48.60	53.52	34.53	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	23.78	27.79	35.00
1943	43.48	52.40	29.04	32.63	48.98
1944	44.40	53.66	30.22	30.99	44.64
1945	44.83	54.23	30.26	32.65	45.00

The birth rates of Moslems are very high as compared with those of other populations, and the rates of the Jews and Christians are also high compared by Western standards.

The high level of the Jewish birth rate in Palestine is largely due to the fact that persons of fertile age constitute an unusually high proportion of the Jewish population. By comparing the specific fertility rates for the Jews with rates for other countries it is seen that they are not, in general, very dissimilar from those prevailing in many Western countries. During 1938-41 the fertility rates tended to decline, but since 1942 they have shown a very considerable increase.

Fertility differs considerably between the Jews of different origin; among those coming from Yemen, Iraq, Iran and other Oriental countries, it is very high and nearer to that of the Moslems; whilst it is lowest among Jews coming from Central and Western Europe.

Fertility is fairly uniform among the Moslem population; some groups, however, mainly in the higher social classes and in the larger towns, show a smaller fertility than that prevailing among the rural and the lower urban classes. Among Arab Christians the fertility is high, though lower than among Moslems, and the differentiation by social classes and localities seems to be more pronounced. The fertility of Christians of European origin is low.

SECTION 4.—DEATHS.

Table 17 shows the number of deaths and the death rates during 1922-45. It is seen that mortality has declined in Palestine at an unusual pace. Moslem mortality has declined from 28 per 1000 in 1926-30 to 16 per 1000 in 1945. Jewish mortality has declined from 14 in 1922-25 to 7 in 1945, and Christian mortality has declined from 18 in 1926-30 to 10 in 1945.

Table 17. — Deaths and Death Rates, Classified 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	1,490	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
1943	23,521	18,029	3,808	1,508	176
1944	22,2 5	16,997	3,681	1,344	243
1945	21,740	16,602	3,595	1,355	188
	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
1943	14.86	19.04	7.72	11.65	13.12
1944	13.53	17.30	7.14	10.06	17.49
1945	12.73	16.35	6.65	9.86	12.93

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The decline of the mortality rate is due in part to changes in the age structure of the population, particularly in the case of the Jews and Christians, but in part also to actual progress in health conditions. In order to measure the actual decline in mortality, independently of changes in age structure, mortality tables have been constructed. On the basis of these tables the average expectation of life at birth has been calculated, and is shown in Table 18; for comparison, data both for a few backward and a few progressive countries are also given. It is seen that the length of life of the Jews in Palestine nears today that of the more advanced countries; the expectation of life of Palestinian Moslems is still far shorter, although it has progressed very much in the period considered and exceeds considerably that of India, Egypt, etc. (e). The Christians occupy an intermediate position between the Moslems and Jews.

Table 18. — Life Expectation (in Years) at Birth.

A) Palestine.

Religion	1926–27		1930–32		1933–35		1936–38		1939–41		1942–44		Net gain		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	No. of years covered	M.	F.
Moslems	37.10	37.92	41.51	42.34	41.01	42.00	46.70	48.53	46.12	46.85	49.35	50.40	16.5	12.25	12.48
Jews	54.09	54.74	59.90	62.68	59.47	61.83	60.79	64.47	62.34	64.55	64.13	65.87	16.5	10.04	11.13
Christians	—	—	—	—	52.57	54.18	—	—	57.21	59.40	57.44	60.10	9	4.87	5.92
Others	—	—	—	—	40.68	44.84	—	—	47.21	51.02	54.83	51.30	9	14.15	6.46

B) and C) Other Countries.

Country	First year available			Last year available			No. of years covered	Net gain	
	Year	M.	F.	Year	M.	F.		M.	F.
B) Backward Countries.									
India (a)	1911	22.59	23.31	1931	26.91	26.56	20	4.32	3.25
Egypt (b)	1917—27(a)	31	36	1927—37	34.2	31.5	10	3.2	-4.5
Brazil (c)	1920	37.43		—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rica (a)	1927	40.69		—	—	—	—	—	—
Bulgaria	1900—05	42.08	42.20	1925—28(d)	45.92	46.64	24	3.84	4.44
Japan	1921—25	42.06	43.20	1935—36	46.92	49.63	12.5	4.86	6.43
C) Progressive Countries.									
England and Wales (d)	1910—12	51.55	55.35	1937	60.18	64.40	26	8.63	9.05
Switzerland	1910—11	50.65	53.99	1933—37	60.7	64.6	24.5	10.05	10.71
Australia	1901—10	55.20	58.84	1932—34	63.48	67.14	27.5	8.28	8.30
Sweden	1911—15	56.49	59.24	1936—40	64.30	66.92	25	7.81	7.68
United States (White) (d)	1929–31	59.12	62.67	1942	63.65	68.61	12	4.53	5.94
Netherlands	1910—20	55.1	57.1	1931—40	65.7	67.2	19.5	10.6	10.1
New Zealand (d)	1906—10	59.17	61.76	1934—38	65.46	68.45	28	6.29	6.69

(a) Approximate data.

(b) 1917—27: Statistical Year-Book of the League of Nations, 1942/44.
1927—37: Clyde V. Kiser: "The Demographic Position of Egypt" in "Demographic Studies of Selected Areas of Rapid Growth". (Milbank Memorial Fund, New York, 1944).

(c) Approximate data for 14 towns taken from: Table of Bulhoes Carvalho, adjusted by G. Mortara.

(d) Private computations.

The progress in the reduction of mortality has been particularly marked in the field of child mortality (i.e. the probability of dying during the first five years of life). The following table shows the decrease of mortality in each of the first five years of life between 1927-29 and 1942-44 (f).

(e) The life expectation for Moslems in 1942-44 is somewhat overestimated.
(f) The mortality rates for Moslems in 1942-44 are somewhat underestimated.

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Table 19. — Mortality (per 1000 at the Beginning of Each Year of Life).

Mortality during	Moslems		Jews		Christians		Others	
	1927-1929	1942-1944	1927-1929	1942-1944	1927-1929	1942-1944	1927-1929	1942-1944
First year of life	185	121	100	48	163	89	138	109
Second year of life	111	77	40	8	76	28	117	79
Third year of life	111	48	15	4	45	17	72	53
Fourth year of life	56	20	9	3	14	6	20	11
Fifth year of life	33	11	6	2	16	5	17	9
First five years of life	412	251	161	63	283	138	320	237
Decrease %	39%		60%		51%		26%	

The percentage decrease has been very high among the Jewish population, which has now a child mortality rate among the lowest in the world. Among the other communities the percentage decrease is also considerable, particularly in the second to fifth years of life. In each community there are considerable differences in child mortality, between different localities. According to the figures for 1942-44, the Moslem child mortality rate was over 300 per 1000 births in the towns of Majdal, Gaza, Beersheba, Hebron and Ramle and in the rural part of Safad Sub-district, while it was under 200 per 1000 in the towns of Tulkarm, Nazareth and Jerusalem and in the villages of Jaffa and Haifa sub-districts. Among the Jews, child mortality exceeded the proportion of 100 per 1000 only in Jaffa town and reached a minimum of 34 per 1000 in the settlements of the Galilee-Acre District. Among the Christians the rate ranged between a minimum of 67 per 1000 in the Haifa villages and a maximum of 245 per 1000 in Bethlehem town.

Despite the reduction in child mortality, children still make up the majority of deaths among the Moslems, as shown in Table 20 which gives the distribution of deaths by age groups and religions.

Table 20. — Deaths, Classified by Age Group and Religion.

Age group	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	a) MOSLEMS									
Under 1 month	1,509	1,490	1,533	1,314	1,214	1,506	1,491	1,460	1,451	1,334
1 month to 11 months	4,403	4,167	5,686	3,669	3,571	4,589	4,306	4,370	4,160	4,092
1 year	3,271	2,628	4,114	2,440	2,327	3,918	3,008	2,818	3,198	2,714
2 years to 4 years	2,360	1,634	2,895	2,246	1,664	4,536	3,228	2,326	2,985	2,180
5 years to 9 years	624	523	671	518	465	916	811	572	628	570
10 years to 19 years	582	536	547	574	558	711	711	728	697	651
20 years to 49 years	2,402	2,181	1,978	2,181	2,129	2,129	2,139	2,134	1,808	2,003
50 years and over	2,646	2,451	2,662	2,501	2,496	3,290	3,433	3,648	3,082	3,424
Unknown	26	14	5	18	20	17	6	15	20	29
TOTAL	17,823	15,624	20,091	15,461	14,744	21,612	19,133	18,271	18,029	16,997
	b) JEWS									
Under 1 month	200	292	245	275	254	232	246	286	370	351
1 month to 11 months	433	466	344	343	280	407	294	345	262	212
1 year	164	194	174	122	90	135	90	96	81	65
2 years to 4 years	119	111	77	114	91	141	87	95	86	64
5 years to 9 years	61	66	58	51	57	79	50	73	65	49
10 years to 19 years	97	92	114	88	98	129	125	146	123	86
20 years to 49 years	497	643	548	715	697	712	668	939	710	713
50 years and over	1,176	1,406	1,436	1,551	1,681	1,859	2,149	2,196	2,110	2,137
Unknown	1	1	7	3	3	36	1	3	1	4
TOTAL	2,748	3,271	3,003	3,262	3,251	3,730	3,710	4,119	3,808	3,681

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Table 20 (Concld.). — **Deaths, Classified by Age Group and Religion.**

Age group	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	c) CHRISTIANS									
Under 1 month	96	110	87	112	71	101	91	92	86	99
1 month to 11 months	368	330	382	285	290	295	221	282	262	209
1 year	158	116	195	93	89	132	100	93	103	82
2 years to 4 years	83	53	83	79	62	100	63	73	118	68
5 years to 9 years	30	36	41	35	32	28	34	37	39	34
10 years to 19 years	52	38	43	50	47	51	54	43	44	38
20 years to 49 years	203	210	205	258	233	173	173	249	198	216
50 years and over	459	452	490	479	498	572	634	665	657	598
Unknown	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
TOTAL	1,449	1,345	1,527	1,392	1,322	1,452	1,370	1,534	1,508	1,344
	d) OTHER RELIGIONS									
Under 1 month	20	21	22	19	11	17	22	23	12	22
1 month to 11 months	63	53	69	26	42	50	63	46	32	48
1 year	39	38	50	32	30	24	37	38	30	49
2 years to 4 years	12	13	21	31	26	32	47	35	24	35
5 years to 9 years	2	8	11	8	4	12	10	6	7	6
10 years to 19 years	8	13	12	11	12	4	11	7	10	9
20 years to 49 years	46	36	37	38	40	36	27	31	18	28
50 years and over	38	43	38	27	47	40	52	51	42	41
Unknown	1	—	3	6	—	10	3	3	1	5
TOTAL	229	225	263	198	212	225	272	240	176	243

Reliable information on the causes of death is available only for towns, where the majority of deaths are certified by a medical practitioner. Table 21 shows the distribution of the deaths which occurred in towns in 1938-45, classified by cause. Data on the distribution by religion of deaths in towns during 1944-45 are given in Table 22.

Table 21. — Deaths of Residents in Towns, Classified by Cause (according to the Abridged International List), and by Sex.

Cause of death	Sex	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
All Causes	M.	4,418	4,222	5,215	4,574	5,051	5,191	4,578	4,628
	F.	3,815	3,577	4,910	4,503	4,999	4,911	4,237	4,486
1. Typhoid and para-typhoid fevers	M.	51	34	50	96	127	82	48	67
	F.	43	38	56	71	101	61	39	45
2. Plague	M.	—	—	—	—	2	3	20	8
	F.	—	—	—	—	1	3	6	—
3. Scarlet fever	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Whooping cough ...	M.	5	1	6	4	2	8	2	—
	F.	6	—	3	4	3	10	1	1
5. Diphtheria	M.	14	11	12	12	18	8	22	33
	F.	8	7	9	6	12	12	16	20
6. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system ...	M.	87	98	86	131	87	120	125	143
	F.	66	61	66	69	80	71	65	79
7. All other forms of tuberculosis	M.	27	26	25	9	24	37	31	36
	F.	13	15	14	18	19	19	15	18
8. Malaria	M.	5	6	4	5	5	11	12	15
	F.	5	4	6	4	3	2	8	2
9. Syphilis	M.	10	7	7	14	9	15	14	14
	F.	5	2	4	4	5	11	5	5
10. Influenza	M.	7	7	13	14	11	10	19	18
	F.	3	8	15	12	16	17	19	7
11. Small-pox	M.	—	—	—	—	—	4	10	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	—

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Table 21 (Concld.)— **Deaths of Residents in Towns, Classified by Cause (according to the Abridged International List), and by Sex.**

Cause of death	Sex	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
12. Measles	M.	42	1	169	55	6	231	30	56
	F.	49	2	178	41	6	211	27	58
13. Typhus fever	M.	—	—	2	1	—	15	31	2
	F.	—	—	1	—	2	1	5	—
14. Other infective or parasitic diseases	M.	90	79	74	103	99	72	78	69
	F.	61	48	74	83	82	54	55	68
15. Cancer and other malignant tumours	M.	145	180	187	180	151	203	196	217
	F.	177	184	218	195	233	236	204	258
16. Non-malignant tumours, or tumours of undetermined nature ...	M.	24	9	16	15	24	19	12	31
	F.	15	20	27	23	30	19	12	34
17. Chronic rheumatism and gout	M.	5	—	2	—	—	1	1	—
	F.	1	2	8	4	—	3	—	1
18. Diabetes mellitus ...	M.	15	20	34	41	41	31	25	29
	F.	30	32	27	50	33	41	40	35
19. Chronic or acute alcoholism	M.	—	1	—	3	2	2	1	3
	F.	—	—	—	--	—	—	—	—
20. Vitamin-deficiency diseases, other general diseases, diseases of the blood and chronic poisonings	M.	46	54	53	51	70	51	55	48
	F.	51	38	66	41	76	61	40	43
21. Non-meningococcal (simple) meningitis and diseases of the medulla and spinal cord	M.	a	a	a	27	30	32	31	33
	F.	a	a	a	21	23	26	18	24
22. Intra-cranial lesions of vacular origin	M.	157	151	162	173	171	170	155	184
	F.	181	160	183	200	214	185	194	228
23. Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	M.	70a	69a	76a	51	52	49	39	37
	F.	40a	38a	48a	42	46	54	42	32
24. Diseases of the heart ...	M.	339	332	377	369	465	431	417	517
	F.	282	285	321	351	401	358	383	408
25. Other diseases of the circulatory system ...	M.	77	67	76	90	94	87	102	107
	F.	71	60	80	76	74	81	113	66
26. Bronchitis	M.	56	55	99	89	78	59	45	29
	F.	89	47	132	80	59	76	32	24
27. Pneumonia and bronchopneumonia	M.	718	703	986	721	816	970	772	702
	F.	595	555	834	678	796	874	699	687
28. Other diseases of the respiratory system ...	M.	93	102	124	129	138	116	128	89
	F.	73	71	97	90	91	71	100	64
29. Diarrhoea and enteritis	M.	676	623	828	695	857	729	575	657
	F.	744	713	1,005	882	1,090	934	756	848
30. Appendicitis	M.	11	13	24	9	16	9	10	6
	F.	4	6	4	7	9	4	3	4
31. Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	M.	34	34	47	53	60	62	44	61
	F.	31	24	45	37	42	41	49	40
32. Other diseases of the digestive system ...	M.	67	76	102	118	91	110	113	94
	F.	45	51	39	58	61	68	57	58
33. Nephritis	M.	129	137	160	156	208	201	189	168
	F.	113	139	139	174	190	160	163	167
34. Other diseases of the uro-genital system ...	M.	28	27	36	35	52	44	32	53
35. Puerperal infection ...	F.	12	16	16	20	24	17	14	10
	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	10	b	b	22	5	14	6	9
36. Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	27	26b	56b	44	30	32	35	42
37. Diseases of skin, cellular tissue, bones, etc.	M.	24	28	30	37	29	25	27	12
	F.	24	15	32	34	23	16	19	14
38. Congenital debility and malformations, premature birth, etc.	M.	272	233	269	247	305	322	376	314
	F.	287	251	232	248	272	304	323	334
39. Senility, old age ...	M.	107	114	206	202	192	133	130	126
	F.	176	212	257	289	301	225	214	187
40. Suicide	M.	28	41	21	27	33	17	24	28
	F.	24	25	24	23	27	27	11	21
41. Homicide	M.	430	326	43	29	39	34	60	37
	F.	43	18	11	6	11	14	11	9
42. Automobile accidents ...	M.	c	c	c	43	109	99	89	65
	F.	c	c	c	16	22	22	18	20
43. Other violent or accidental deaths	M	141c	211c	339c	132	144	152	167	132
	F.	47c	79c	130c	79	77	77	67	72
44. Causes of death unstated or ill-defined	M.	388	346	470	413	394	417	321	393
	F.	368	325	453	401	409	397	347	444

(a) Before 1941, figures for No. 21 (simple meningitis, etc.) were included under No. 23.
(b) For 1939 and 1940, figures for No. 35 (puerperal infection) were included under No. 36.
(c) Before 1941, figures for No. 42 (automobile accidents) were included under No. 43.

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Table 22. — Deaths of Residents in Towns, Classified by Cause, (according to the Abridged International List), and by Religion.

Cause of death	1944				1945				
	Total	Moslems (incl. Others)	Jews	Christians	Total	Moslems	Jews	Christians	Others
All Causes	8,815	4,868	2,921	1,026	9,114	5,068	2,940	1,078	28
1. Typhoid and para-typhoid fevers	87	44	33	10	112	71	31	10	—
2. Plague	26	20	5	1	8	5	2	1	—
3. Scarlet fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Whooping cough	3	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—
5. Diphtheria	38	27	7	4	58	37	6	10	—
6. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	190	78	85	27	222	102	93	26	1
7. All other forms of tuberculosis	46	24	13	9	54	27	19	8	—
8. Malaria	20	9	6	5	17	12	2	3	—
9. Syphilis	19	12	3	4	19	13	4	2	—
10. Influenza	38	14	21	3	20	11	5	4	—
11. Small-pox	16	10	4	2	—	—	—	—	—
12. Measles	57	49	3	5	114	100	11	3	—
13. Typhus fever	36	28	5	3	2	1	—	1	—
14. Other infective or parasitic diseases	133	61	59	13	137	71	55	11	—
15. Cancer and other malignant tumours	400	54	292	54	475	65	357	52	1
16. Non-malignant tumours, or tumours of undetermined nature	24	6	15	3	65	5	53	7	—
17. Chronic rheumatism and gout	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
18. Diabetes mellitus	65	12	43	10	64	7	44	13	—
19. Chronic or acute alcoholism	1	1	—	—	3	2	—	1	—
20. Vitamin-deficiency diseases, other general diseases, diseases of the blood and chronic poisonings	95	49	37	9	91	46	34	11	—
21. Non-meningococcal (simple) meningitis and diseases of the medulla and spinal cord	49	18	25	6	57	18	28	9	2
22. Intra-cranial lesions of vascular origin	349	85	214	50	412	84	253	75	—
23. Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	81	27	48	6	69	27	34	8	—
24. Diseases of the heart	800	211	484	105	925	262	531	132	—
25. Other diseases of the circulatory system	215	44	147	24	173	41	105	26	1
26. Bronchitis	77	59	8	10	53	29	15	8	1
27. Pneumonia and bronchopneumonia	1,471	1,020	304	147	1,389	960	302	121	6
28. Other diseases of the respiratory system	228	54	154	20	153	48	82	23	—
29. Diarrhoea and enteritis	1,381	1,151	80	100	1,505	1,284	80	137	4
30. Appendicitis	13	3	9	1	10	3	6	1	—
31. Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	93	29	39	25	101	28	48	25	—
32. Other diseases of the digestive system	170	55	95	20	152	63	70	17	2
33. Nephritis	352	200	100	52	335	181	108	44	2
34. Other diseases of the uro-genital system	46	12	32	2	63	6	50	7	—
35. Puerperal infection	6	3	1	2	9	5	3	1	—
36. Other diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	35	22	8	5	42	19	19	4	—
37. Diseases of skin, cellular tissue, bones, etc.	46	16	23	7	26	15	6	5	—
38. Congenital debility and malformations, premature birth, etc.	699	367	246	86	648	284	277	85	2
39. Senility, old age	344	212	69	63	313	172	64	75	2
40. Suicide	35	6	27	2	49	14	28	7	—
41. Homicide	71	39	14	18	46	29	2	14	1
42. Automobile accidents	107	64	30	13	85	47	27	11	—
43. Other violent or accidental deaths	234	151	47	36	204	129	49	23	3
44. Causes of death unstated or ill-defined	668	520	85	63	837	744	36	57	—

SECTION 5. — INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Table 23 shows the number of cases of infectious diseases reported by physicians to the Department of Health during 1938-45 and the number of deaths which occurred among them. In interpreting the figures, it should be taken into consideration that records for many diseases are very incomplete in Arab villages of certain sub-districts, where the number of physicians is small and few patients go to hospital.

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Table 23. — Case and Death Incidence of Infectious Diseases, Classified by Religion, 1938—1945.

Disease	1938		1939		1940		1941		1942		1943		1944		1945	
	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.
a) ALL RELIGIONS (INCLUDING "OTHERS")																
Ankylostomiasis	19	—	10	—	13	—	7	—	3	—	9	—	5	—	—	—
Anthrax	20	—	16	—	15	—	21	2	17	3	16	3	15	1	15	2
Blackwater fever	2	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal meningitis ...	14	6	8	3	13	6	8	1	20	8	39	11	45	23	23	7
Chicken-pox	297	1	224	—	377	—	329	—	198	—	143	—	155	2	113	1
Diphtheria	256	19	276	14	252	21	319	21	531	27	639	27	527	47	447	58
Dysentery	303	28	409	16	357	17	433	13	468	18	314	15	229	10	344	7
Encephalitis lethargica ...	—	—	2	2	—	—	3	2	1	1	—	—	2	1	1	1
Erysipelas	156	11	141	5	190	10	240	19	201	17	100	2	116	4	79	3
German measles	3	—	2	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	8	—	4	—	1	—
Gonorrhea	281	—	249	—	198	—	156	—	184	—	66	—	99	—	135	—
Hydrophobia	3	3	7	7	7	7	4	4	5	5	2	2	3	3	1	1
Leishmaniasis (Kala-azar)	8	1	14	3	245	1	42	4	15	2	8	1	10	1	9	4
Leprosy	7	6	2	5	15	4	4	12	4	9	9	7	6	1	8	5
Malaria	1,849	8	3,394	15	1,481	3	870	5	1,707	4	2,587	5	1,847	3	1,849	3
Measles	3,219	175	237	11	14,469	1,422	4,861	687	319	19	5,886	545	2,561	121	2,850	195
Mumps	428	1	130	—	421	1	402	—	377	—	110	1	140	—	152	—
Para-typhoid fever	192	1	175	2	159	4	163	3	188	3	226	2	125	5	162	12
Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	14	9	11	3	93	30	38	15
Pneumonia	470	388	396	336	391	264	303	155	289	154	258	152	344	193	366	182
Poliomyelitis, acute ...	19	1	62	3	18	—	20	5	14	3	6	3	20	5	13	—
Puerperal fever	22	6	31	9	43	21	43	17	19	10	13	4	13	2	22	5
Relapsing fever	38	—	36	—	42	—	30	—	43	—	9	—	16	—	148	4
Rheumatic fever	8	1	7	—	11	—	7	4	4	1	4	—	2	—	—	—
Scarlet fever	67	—	196	—	413	—	236	—	112	—	228	—	556	—	478	—
Schistosomiasis	41	—	4	—	22	—	6	1	1	—	1	—	8	—	2	—
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	1	31	9	155	28	—	—
Syphilis	554	2	353	2	530	2	513	11	238	7	385	3	418	3	604	2
Tetanus	42	27	50	26	46	18	47	23	49	27	50	28	51	17	58	19
Tuberculosis	461	221	461	207	694	184	615	251	512	227	603	265	546	275	614	231
Typhoid fever	1,648	155	1,235	134	1,684	165	2,439	245	3,877	370	2,360	181	1,816	127	1,328	134
Typhus	176	5	271	2	252	6	324	3	280	3	364	34	513	59	203	10
Undulant fever	18	—	29	2	20	—	5	—	10	—	32	1	11	—	6	—
Whooping cough	481	5	304	1	534	2	1,002	7	807	7	530	16	115	1	40	—
TOTAL	11,087	1,078	8,782	805	22,914	2,158	18,524	1,485	10,017	985	15,047	1,320	10,061	962	10,109	902

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Table 23 (Contd.). — **Case and Death Incidence of Infectious Diseases, Classified by Religion, 1938—1945.**

Disease	1938		1939		1940		1941		1942		1943		1944		1945	
	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.
b) MOSLEMS																
Ankylostomiasis	6	—	2	—	5	—	8	—	1	—	7	—	5	—	—	—
Anthrax	19	—	18	—	11	—	17	2	18	2	14	3	15	1	11	1
Blackwater fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal meningitis ...	10	6	5	2	3	2	3	—	11	5	24	7	18	8	12	5
Chicken-pox	183	—	132	—	288	—	85	—	113	—	54	—	44	—	47	—
Diphtheria	16	7	21	6	25	12	20	13	58	22	58	19	74	38	67	41
Dysentery	53	8	47	7	53	15	62	6	57	12	43	8	94	6	79	3
Encephalitis lethargica ...	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Erysipelas	82	8	68	3	122	8	168	18	138	15	51	1	69	4	41	3
German measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhea	180	—	131	—	121	—	92	—	124	—	40	—	43	—	54	—
Hydrophobia	3	3	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
Leishmaniasis (Kala-azar)	4	1	11	1	113	—	29	4	11	2	7	—	9	—	7	3
Leprosy	5	2	1	3	4	3	3	3	2	6	7	5	3	1	4	3
Malaria	834	6	2,076	14	789	2	378	4	1,046	2	1,510	5	1,156	2	1,269	2
Measles	2,727	168	161	10	13,884	1,395	4,655	676	288	19	5,072	517	1,958	118	2,510	193
Mumps	399	—	67	—	190	1	140	—	307	—	63	—	104	—	143	—
Para-typhoid fever	46	—	40	—	43	1	52	—	77	1	59	1	39	2	49	2
Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	3	3	1	—	58	20	22	8
Pneumonia	284	215	260	210	881	208	224	116	252	132	209	114	288	143	309	139
Poliomyelitis, acute ...	—	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	2	1	1	1	3	1	—	—
Puerperal fever	18	5	26	8	40	19	41	17	18	10	13	4	13	2	20	5
Relapsing fever	30	—	29	—	22	—	20	—	31	—	9	—	12	—	139	4
Rheumatic fever	4	1	4	—	8	—	3	—	4	1	4	—	2	—	—	—
Scarlet fever	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
Schistosomiasis	12	—	1	—	5	—	6	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	2	—
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	30	9	138	22	—	—
Syphilis	469	2	308	2	451	2	419	11	196	6	339	3	316	3	556	2
Tetanus	35	23	44	25	41	14	40	20	45	26	43	24	48	15	49	14
Tuberculosis	315	119	322	126	372	115	361	177	278	174	322	161	269	167	323	126
Typhoid fever	1,040	114	806	110	894	113	1,271	161	2,059	267	1,076	111	735	79	832	106
Typhus	24	5	35	1	32	4	53	—	29	2	212	30	387	47	67	5
Undulant fever	6	—	5	1	12	—	1	—	2	—	13	—	6	—	1	—
Whooping cough	419	4	214	—	369	—	881	7	209	7	455	15	74	—	25	-
TOTAL	7,223	697	4,883	535	17,686	1,918	9,044	1,247	5,374	721	9,784	1,099	6,014	680	6,640	666

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Table 23 (Contd.). — **Case and Death Incidence of Infectious Diseases, Classified by Religion, 1938—1945.**

Disease	1938		1939		1940		1941		1942		1943		1944		1945	
	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C	D.
	c) JEWS															
Ankylostomiasis	13	—	7	—	8	—	4	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Anthrax	1	—	2	—	4	—	4	—	8	—	1	—	—	—	3	1
Blackwater fever	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal meningitis ...	4	—	2	—	8	2	5	1	8	2	6	3	23	14	9	2
Chicken-pox	89	—	64	—	102	—	200	—	57	—	71	—	70	1	54	1
Diphtheria	222	7	241	4	214	6	313	4	466	2	556	2	431	5	357	8
Dysentery	228	19	343	5	286	1	315	6	382	2	248	7	113	3	229	3
Encephalitis lethargica ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Erysipelas	68	1	63	—	55	1	59	1	44	1	85	1	89	—	83	—
German measles	3	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	7	—	2	—	—	—
Gonorrhea	12	—	29	—	24	—	21	—	15	—	2	—	1	—	7	—
Hydrophoeia	—	—	1	1	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—
Leishmaniasis (Kala-azar) ...	4	—	1	—	129	—	11	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
Leprosy	2	4	1	2	11	1	1	4	2	3	2	2	3	—	4	2
Malaria	958	2	1,222	—	635	1	451	—	569	2	961	—	592	1	535	—
Measles	374	1	66	—	412	—	13	—	23	—	483	5	178	1	268	—
Mumps	13	1	60	—	92	—	50	—	51	—	38	1	25	—	2	—
Para-typhoid fever	69	1	121	1	93	2	87	1	77	1	149	1	71	2	105	10
Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	5	10	3	19	8	9	5
Pneumonia	149	143	88	82	40	38	69	31	28	15	35	29	42	39	48	35
Poliomyelitis, acute	17	1	59	3	13	—	16	4	11	2	5	2	16	4	12	—
Puerperal fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Relapsing fever	—	—	3	—	19	—	8	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Rheumatic fever	2	—	1	—	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet fever	62	—	190	—	407	—	234	—	109	—	221	—	551	—	474	1
Schistosomiasis	29	—	2	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	12	3	—	—
Syphilis	10	—	9	—	15	—	8	—	4	—	—	—	5	—	8	—
Tetanus	3	2	5	1	1	—	4	2	2	—	3	1	2	1	8	5
Tuberculosis	97	75	106	62	265	47	226	56	186	41	249	86	229	88	217	81
Typhoid fever	354	15	265	8	498	34	948	51	1,392	66	990	53	438	38	344	21
Typhus	147	—	220	1	208	1	262	3	241	1	138	3	104	8	128	4
Undulant fever	5	—	15	1	6	—	4	—	7	—	16	1	3	—	5	—
Whooping cough	29	—	60	—	110	1	65	—	92	—	28	—	3	1	4	—
TOTAL ...	2,960	278	3,248	171	3,678	188	3,377	166	3,785	148	4,253	202	2,977	219	2,865	180

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Table 23 (Concld.). — **Case and Death Incidence of Infectious Diseases, Classified by Religion, 1938—1945.**

Disease	1938		1939		1940		1941		1942		1943		1944		1945	
	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.	C.	D.
	d) CHRISTIANS															
Ankylostomiasis	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anthrax	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Blackwater fever	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	—	—	1	—	2	2	—	—	1	1	9	1	4	1	2	—
Chicken-pox	25	1	28	—	34	—	44	—	28	—	17	—	40	1	12	—
Diphtheria	18	5	14	4	13	3	15	4	12	3	30	6	21	4	23	9
Dysentery	22	1	19	4	18	1	56	1	29	4	22	—	12	1	35	1
Encephalitis lethargica	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Erysipelas	10	2	15	2	13	1	13	—	19	1	13	—	8	—	5	—
German measles	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—
Gonorrhea	89	—	88	—	51	—	43	—	43	—	24	—	55	—	74	—
Hydrophobia	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
Leishmaniasis (Kala-azar)	—	—	2	2	3	1	2	—	4	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Leprosy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	57	—	96	1	57	—	40	—	91	—	116	—	99	—	45	1
Measles	118	6	10	1	437	24	57	4	13	—	281	19	425	2	68	2
Mumps	416	—	3	—	92	—	212	—	19	—	8	—	11	—	7	—
Para-typhoid fever	17	—	14	1	23	1	24	2	34	1	18	—	15	1	8	—
Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	15	1	5	2
Pneumonia	37	30	48	44	20	18	10	8	9	7	14	9	14	11	9	8
Poliomyelitis, acute	2	—	1	—	3	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Puerperal fever	4	1	5	1	3	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Relapsing fever	8	—	4	—	1	—	2	—	8	—	—	—	3	—	8	—
Rheumatic fever	2	—	2	—	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet fever	5	—	5	—	4	—	2	—	2	—	6	—	4	—	3	—
Schistosomiasis	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	1	—	5	2	—	—
Syphilis	72	—	35	—	62	—	84	—	38	1	46	—	67	—	40	—
Tetanus	4	2	1	—	4	4	3	1	2	1	4	3	1	1	1	—
Tuberculosis	48	27	32	17	57	20	58	18	47	12	31	16	45	20	74	24
Typhoid fever	243	24	159	15	282	16	220	22	417	37	293	17	135	9	152	7
Typhus	4	—	15	—	12	1	9	—	10	—	14	1	22	4	7	1
Undulant fever	7	—	9	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	1	—	—	—
Whooping cough	32	1	30	1	50	1	56	—	6	—	52	1	35	—	11	—
TOTAL	841	101	642	95	1,245	95	958	63	843	70	1,004	73	1,052	60	596	56

CHAPTER 4. — MIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION.

SECTION 1. — IMMIGRATION. (a)

Table 1 shows the volume of authorized immigration into Palestine during the period 1920-1945. It is seen that, whilst immigration of non-Jews was quite considerable, the bulk of the immigration consisted of Jews. The largest waves of immigration took place in 1924-26 and 1932-36. During the second World War immigration decreased to a very low level, but after 1943 it increased once more.

Table 1. — Authorized Immigration.

Year	Total	Jews	Non-Jews	Year	Total	Jews	Non-Jews
1920(b)(c)	5,716	5,514	202	1933	31,977	30,327	1,650
1921(c)	9,339	9,149	190	1934	44,143	42,359	1,784
1922(c)	8,128	7,844	284	1935	64,147	61,854	2,293
1923(c)	7,991	7,421	570	1936	31,671	29,727	1,944
1924	13,553	12,856	697	1937	12,475	10,536	1,939
1925	34,641	33,801	840	1938	15,263	12,868	2,395
1926	13,910	13,081	829	1939	18,433	16,405	2,028
1927	3,595	2,713	882	1940	5,611	4,547	1,064
1928	3,086	2,178	908	1941	4,270	3,647	623
1929	6,566	5,249	1,317	1942	3,052	2,194	858
1930	6,439	4,944	1,489	1943	9,867	8,507	1,360
1931	5,533	4,075	1,458	1944	16,476	14,464	2,012
1932	11,289	9,553	1,736	1945	16,019	12,751	2,268

Immigrants are admitted into Palestine according to the following main categories: (A) persons of independent means; (B) persons whose maintenance is assured; (C) persons who have a definite prospect of employment in Palestine; (D) dependants of permanent residents or of immigrants. Some of these four broad categories are sub-divided into smaller categories as follows: —

Category A(i) includes immigrants with a capital of not less than £P.1,000. Such persons are admitted into Palestine after satisfying the Passport Control Officers, or His Majesty's Consul in the country of origin, that they do possess this sum. It is estimated that many of this class bring in far more than £P.1,000. The numbers of "capitalist" immigrants entering Palestine in 1945 and in previous years are shown in Table 2.

Table 2. — Capitalist Immigrants (d).

Year	Total	Jews	Non-Jews
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	8,267	8,250	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
1943	211	164	47
1944	241	180	61
1945	84	35	49

(a) For further details and for the history of immigration legislation and administration, see: Statistical Abstract of Palestine, 1943; The Annual Reports of the Department of Migration; and Chapter VII (Immigration) of "A Survey of Palestine" prepared by the Government of Palestine for the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry. (Jerusalem, 1946).
(b) For the period September-December only.
(c) Prior to 1924 travellers registered as immigrants were not included in the total number of Authorized Immigration.
(d) This category was created in 1926. There are no figures excluding dependants prior to 1926.

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Category A(ii). The admission of immigrants of the liberal professions (e.g. doctors, lawyers, and engineers) with LP.500 and upward has been restricted since 1936, owing to the overcrowding of these professions in Palestine. The number of immigrants in this category who entered Palestine between 1930 (when this category was created) and 1936 was 20 persons (14 Jews and 6 non-Jews).

Category A(iii). This category includes skilled artisans with a capital of not less than LP.250. The number of persons who entered Palestine since 1926 (when this category was created) is shown in Table 3.

Table 3. — Skilled Artisan Immigrants.

Year	Total	Jews	Non-Jews	Year	Total	Jews	Non-Jews
1926	46	44	2	1936	173	170	3
1927	7	5	2	1937	12	12	—
1928	3	3	—	1938	1	1	—
1929	5	4	1	1939	—	—	—
1930	15	12	3	1940	—	—	—
1931	7	4	3	1941	—	—	—
1932	22	21	1	1942	—	—	—
1933	124	121	3	1943	—	—	—
1934	487	485	2	1944	—	—	—
1935	303	301	2	1945	6	—	6

Category A(iv) includes persons with a minimum income of £P.4 a month (mostly elderly persons or those retired on pensions). The number of persons admitted under this category is shown in Table 4.

Table 4. — Immigrants, Having a Minimum Monthly Income of £P.4.

Year	Total	Jews	Non-Jews	Year	Total	Jews	Non-Jews
1926	50	41	9	1936	121	105	16
1927	52	44	8	1937	49	45	4
1928	67	59	8	1938	37	34	3
1929	101	83	18	1939	66	65	1
1930	41	35	6	1940	17	17	—
1931	60	41	19	1941	1	1	—
1932	117	97	20	1942	5	—	5
1933	90	72	18	1943	—	—	—
1934	135	106	29	1944	—	—	—
1935	127	113	14	1945	2	—	2

Category A(v) includes persons with a capital of not less than £P.500. In the period between 1932 (when this category was created) and 1945, 158 persons (138 Jews and 20 non-Jews) were admitted under it.

In respect of persons included under Categories B(i), B(ii) and B(iii), the Department of Migration usually demands the delivery of a financial bond enforceable in Palestine and issued by an institution in this country. This is in order to guarantee the public that persons admitted in these categories will not become a public charge.

Category B(i) consists of orphans coming to institutions. The number admitted under this category between 1926 and 1945, was 202 (83 Jews and 119 non-Jews). Since 1933 many orphans have been, for administrative purposes, included in Category B(iii) (Students).

Category B(ii) includes persons of religious occupations. The numbers during the years 1923-45 were as follows:—

Table 5. — Persons of Religious Occupations.

Year	Total	Jews	Non-Jews	Year	Total	Jews	Non-Jews
1923	117	35	82	1935	1,056	743	313
1924	152	38	114	1936	501	234	267
1925	293	129	164	1937	295	39	256
1926	114	28	86	1938	227	2	225
1927	204	12	192	1939	201	65	136
1928	175	4	171	1940	82	26	56
1929	249	5	244	1941	39	21	18
1930	215	4	211	1942	51	9	42
1931	272	13	259	1943	40	2	38
1932	292	19	273	1944	69	9	60
1933	254	70	184	1945	149	4	145
1934	532	207	325				

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Category B(iii) includes students coming to educational institutions in Palestine. Their numbers during the years 1926-45 are shown in the following table:—

Table 6. — Students Coming to Institutions.

Year	Total	Jews	Non-Jews	Year	Total	Jews	Non-Jews
1926	149	105	44	1936	1,658	1,591	67
1927	166	45	121	1937	1,165	1,043	122
1928	145	53	92	1938	2,629	2,531	98
1929	145	71	74	1939	3,907	3,850	57
1930	165	64	101	1940	1,180	1,144	36
1931	165	66	99	1941	1,532	1,516	16
1932	335	169	166	1942	130	75	55
1933	503	391	112	1943	1,771	1,639	132
1934	2,035	1,893	142	1944	1,947	1,804	143
1935	2,071	1,964	107	1945	2,234	2,106	128

Category C includes persons with a definite prospect of employment (other than purely temporary employment) in Palestine. They formerly entered the country under a half-yearly Labour Schedule, which was fixed by the Government of Palestine after considering the proposals of the Jewish Agency for the admission of Jewish labour immigrants. The following table gives the numbers of persons with assured prospects of employment who entered Palestine in 1945 and previous years:—

Table 7. — Persons Coming to Employment.

Year	Total	Jews	Non-Jews	Year	Total	Jews	Non-Jews
1923	2,254	2,017	237	1935	14,972	14,653	319
1924	3,451	3,181	270	1936	7,202	6,981	221
1925	11,049	10,723	326	1937	2,039	1,869	170
1926	6,933	6,630	303	1938	2,765	2,573	192
1927	1,352	1,063	289	1939	1,543	1,444	99
1928	880	535	345	1940	489	396	93
1929	3,043	2,640	403	1941	556	536	20
1930	2,855	2,506	349	1942	1,092	1,040	52
1931	1,896	1,603	293	1943	3,218	3,160	58
1932	2,631	2,271	360	1944	6,921	6,829	92
1933	11,468	11,165	303	1945	6,403	6,288	115
1934	11,276	10,882	394				

Out of each labour schedule a small reserve of certificates for non-Jewish Immigrants and for unforeseen emergency needs was kept at the disposal of the Department of Migration. The remainder of the schedule was placed, subject to certain conditions, at the disposal of the Jewish Agency.

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

Table 8. — Immigration of Dependants.

Year	Total	Jews	Non-Jews	Year	Total	Jews	Non-Jews
1927	1,619	1,383	236	1937	7,052	6,230	822
1928	1,467	1,220	247	1938	6,528	5,962	566
1929	2,468	2,159	318	1939	8,728	8,329	399
1930	2,429	2,129	300	1940	2,531	2,145	386
1931	2,233	1,851	382	1941	1,498	1,249	249
1932	5,263	4,753	510	1942	1,316	953	363
1933	15,131	14,740	391	1943	3,932	3,508	424
1934	24,237	23,676	561	1944	6,252	5,629	623
1935	38,871	37,739	1,132	1945	5,038	4,291	747
1936	18,469	17,658	811				

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

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Table 9. — Comparison between Total and Dependant Immigration of Jews.

Year	Total immigrants	Of whom dependant immigrants		Year	Total immigrants	Of whom dependant immigrants	
		Number	Per cent			Number	Per cent
1927	2,713	1,383	51.0	1937	10,536	6,230	59.1
1928	2,178	1,220	56.0	1938	12,868	5,962	46.3
1929	5,249	2,150	41.0	1939	16,405	8,329	50.8
1930	4,944	2,129	43.1	1940	4,547	2,145	47.2
1931	4,075	1,851	45.4	1941	3,647	1,249	34.2
1932	9,553	4,753	49.8	1942	2,194	953	43.4
1933	30,327	14,740	48.6	1943	8,507	3,508	41.2
1934	42,359	23,676	55.9	1944	14,464	5,629	38.9
1935	61,854	37,739	61.0	1945	12,751	4,291	33.7
1936	29,727	17,658	59.4				

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 in 1945 and the previous years:—

Table 10. — Immigration of Exempted Persons.

Year	Total	Jews	Moslems	Christians
1929(a)	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
1943	690	29	21	640
1944	1,044	11	43	990
1945	1,102	27	75	1,000

(a) No figures are available prior to 1929.

The following summary table shows, by categories, the number of persons registered as immigrants in the years 1943, 1944 and 1945. It is seen that in practice only persons of categories A(i), B(ii), B(iii), (C) and (D) entered Palestine in these years:—

Table 11. — Registered Immigrants, Classified by Category.

Category	1943			1944			1945		
	Total	Jews	Non-Jews	Total	Jews	Non-Jews	Total	Jews	Non-Jews
A(i) Persons with LP.1,000 and upwards	211	164	47	241	180	61	84	35	49
Dependants of persons in A(i)	215	192	23	274	244	30	40	14	26
A(ii) Members of liberal professions, with a capital of not less than LP.500 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dependants of persons in A(ii)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
A(iii) Skilled artisans with not less than LP.250	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
Dependants of persons in A(iii)	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6

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Table 11 (Concld.). — Registered Immigrants, Classified by Category.

Category	1943			1944			1945		
	Total	Jews	Non-Jews	Total	Jews	Non-Jews	Total	Jews	Non-Jews
A(iv) Persons of minimum income of LP.4 p.m. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
A(v) Persons with not less than LP.500	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Dependants of persons in A(v)	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
B(i) Orphans coming to institutions	5	5	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
B(ii) Persons of religious occupations	40	2	38	69	9	60	149	4	145
Dependants of persons in B(ii)	8	2	6	39	13	26	11	5	6
B(iii) Students whose maintenance is assured	1,771	1,639	132	1,947	1,804	143	2,234	2,106	128
C Persons coming to employment	3,218	3,160	58	6,921	6,829	92	6,403	6,288	115
Dependants of persons in C	3,012	2,985	27	4,811	4,765	46	2,808	2,785	23
D Dependants of residents of Palestine	697	329	368	1,128	607	521	2,171	1,487	684
K Persons exempted from the provisions of the Immigration Ordinance ...	690	29	661	1,044	11	1,033	1,102	27	1,075
Total	9,867	8,507	1,360	16,476	14,464	2,012	15,019	12,751	2,268

In addition to those persons who are admitted to Palestine as declared immigrants, there are persons who enter the country as travellers and, desiring to take up permanent residence and being qualified under the immigration law to do so, are later registered as immigrants. The numbers of travellers who were registered as immigrants in 1945 and in previous years were:—

Table 12. — Travellers Registered as Immigrants.

Year	Travellers recorded as entering			Travellers registered as immigrants		
	Total	Jews	Non-Jews	Total	Jews	Non-Jews
1924	(a)	(a)	(a)	1,232	1,005	227
1925	(a)	(a)	(a)	1,674	1,251	423
1926	52,301	(a)	(a)	1,060	611	449
1927	59,506	(a)	(a)	1,220	705	515
1928	63,319	(a)	(a)	1,866	1,287	579
1929	60,212	(a)	(a)	1,927	1,194	733
1930	58,832	(a)	(a)	1,306	695	611
1931	54,764	(a)	(a)	1,580	939	541
1932	63,253	(a)	(a)	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
1943	108,119	5,095	103,024	113	33	80
1944	133,757	6,078	127,679	676	302	374
1945	154,154	8,618	145,536	635	204	431

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

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Besides those travellers given permission to remain permanently in Palestine, there are many other travellers who overstay the period allowed them, and remain illegally in the country. In order to reduce the number of these illegal immigrants, certain classes of travellers are compelled to pay a deposit at the offices in which visas for Palestine are granted. If the traveller does not leave Palestine before the prescribed date, the deposit is forfeited. As a result of this and of other measures the number of persons who outstay their legal sojourn as tourists has been reduced in recent years, as the following table shows: —

Table 13. — Travellers Remaining Illegally in Palestine.

Year	Total		Jews		Non-Jews	
	Number	Per 100 travellers	Number	Per 100 travellers	Number	Per 100 travellers
1933 (from September)	3,310	13.4	2,321	34.0	989	5.5
1934	5,929	6.5	2,907	11.0	3,022	4.6
1935	7,874	7.4	4,618	12.8	3,256	4.6
1936	1,156	2.0	132	0.9	1,288	3.1
1937	1,772	1.8	93	0.6	1,679	2.0
1938	2,503	3.0	307	4.8	2,196	3.0
1939	2,278	4.6	1,134	13.5	1,144	2.8
1940	883	1.2	198	5.5	685	0.9
1941	216	0.3	30	0.7	186	0.3
1942	602	0.6	170	2.7	432	0.5
1943	220	0.2	5	0.1	215	0.2
1944	520	0.4	62	1.0	458	0.4
1945	489	0.3	103	1.2	386	0.3

In addition to travellers who entered legally and remained illegally in Palestine, there is a considerable number of persons, both Jewish and non-Jewish, who enter the country illegally. No exact statistics are available on the subject.

Detailed statistics on the distribution of immigrants by birthplace, country of previous residence, citizenship, age, sex, conjugal condition, occupation, etc., are published yearly by the Department of Migration. A summary of the distribution by region of previous residence, sex, age and occupation is given in Tables 14-17.

Up to 1939, Jewish immigration came mainly from Eastern and Central Europe. During the German occupation of these countries the immigration from them became very small, while during 1940-44 both the number and the proportion of persons coming from Asiatic countries (Yemen, Turkey, etc.) and Balkan countries (Rumania, Bulgaria etc.) increased considerably (see Table 14).

Tables 15 and 16 show the structure of immigration by sex and age. It appears that there are quite considerable differences in the proportion of the sexes among Jewish, Arab and Other immigrants; among Jewish immigrants the slight excess of females prior to the war has been counterbalanced by an excess of males during the war. The Arab immigration is characterised by a constant excess of females due probably in the main to immigration from adjacent countries of brides coming to be married to Palestinians. The striking excess of males existing among Others is due to the immigration of civil servants (mainly police) of the Palestine Government. The age distribution shows a considerable proportion of young people among Jews, as well as among Arabs and Others.

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Table 14. — Immigrants (a), Classified by Race and Region of Previous Residence (b).

Region of previous residence	Jews				Arabs				Others			
	1938	1939	1940-44	1945	1938	1939	1940-44	1945	1938	1939	1940-44	1945
	A. NUMBER											
ALL COUNTRIES	12,868	16,405	33,359	12,751	473	376	2,276	829	1,922	1,652	3,641	1,439
I. Adjacent Countries in Asia	48	42	808	143	334	303	1,901	644	63	53	335	102
II. Other Middle East Countries (in Asia)	478	253	10,457	1,631	10	10	58	15	42	22	78	49
III. Other Asiatic Countries	67	58	59	27	—	—	—	3	4	3	33	7
IV. North Africa	67	43	680	337	64	39	305	136	143	105	656	176
V. Other African Countries	22	9	230	157	—	—	7	7	2	9	56	14
VI. U.S.S.R. and Poland	3,639	2,023	5,551	2,406	—	—	—	—	11	7	21	6
VII. Balkans	608	581	9,420	2,351	—	—	—	—	94	27	31	14
VIII. Central Europe	7,326	12,201	4,056	3,830	1	—	—	—	112	48	16	13
IX. United Kingdom	76	104	207	66	—	—	—	—	1,312	1,258	2,317	956
X. Other European Countries	407	1,026	1,820	1,642	1	1	—	4	148	95	54	72
XI. America and Oceania	120	53	38	66	62	23	4	9	50	25	40	13
XII. Unspecified Countries	10	12	33	95	1	—	1	11	1	—	4	17
	B. PERCENTAGE											
ALL COUNTRIES	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
I. Adjacent Countries in Asia	0.4	0.3	2.4	1.1	70.6	80.6	83.5	77.7	3.3	3.2	9.2	7.1
II. Other Middle East Countries (in Asia)	3.7	1.5	31.3	12.8	2.1	2.7	2.6	1.8	2.2	1.3	2.1	3.4
III. Other Asiatic Countries	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	—	—	—	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.5
IV. North Africa	0.5	0.3	2.0	2.6	13.6	10.3	13.4	16.4	7.4	6.4	18.0	12.2
V. Other African Countries	0.2	—	0.7	1.2	—	—	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.5	1.5	1.0
VI. U.S.S.R. and Poland	28.3	12.3	16.7	18.9	—	—	—	—	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.4
VII. Balkans	4.7	3.5	28.2	18.4	—	—	—	—	1.8	1.6	0.9	1.0
VIII. Central Europe	56.9	74.4	12.2	30.0	0.2	—	—	—	5.8	2.9	0.4	0.9
IX. United Kingdom	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	—	—	—	—	68.3	76.2	63.7	66.4
X. Other European Countries	3.2	6.3	5.5	12.9	0.2	0.3	—	0.5	7.7	5.8	1.5	5.0
XI. America and Oceania	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.5	13.1	6.1	0.2	1.1	2.6	1.5	1.1	0.9
XII. Unspecified Countries	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.2	—	—	1.3	—	—	0.1	1.2

(a) Including travellers, registered as immigrants.

(b) The grouping of countries into regions is as follows:— I.—Adjacent countries in Asia (incl. Trans-Jordan, Lebanon and Syria). II.—Other Middle East countries in Asia (incl. Iraq, Turkey, Iran, Cyprus, Hijaz, Yemen, Aden and other Arabian countries). III.—Other Asiatic countries. IV.—Northern Africa (incl. Egypt, Sudan, Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, etc.). V.—Other African countries. VI.—U.S.S.R. and Poland. VII.—Balkans (incl. Rumania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Albania and Greece). VIII. Central Europe (incl. Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary). IX.—United Kingdom. X.—Other European countries. XI.—America and Oceania and XII.—Unspecified countries.

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Table 15. — Proportion of Females per 1,000 Males among Immigrants (a).

Race	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Jews	1,125	1,132	1,067	996	1,023	929	747	697	867	769	760
Arabs	1,275	2,066	2,162	1,451	1,745	1,208	1,414	1,286	1,362	1,378	1,193
Others	991	683	561	283	202	440	270	408	238	240	531

(a) Including travellers registered as immigrants.

Table 16. — Age Distribution per 10,000 Immigrants (a).

Age	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
	A. JEWS										
All Ages	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
0— 4	576	454	459	390	422	405	332	849	972	537	412
5— 9	648	554	499	424	494	537	351	8 3	922	675	544
10—14	730	739	624	650	934	1,091	768	538	1,190	808	846
15—19	910	1,094	1,118	1,795	1,999	1,878	3,142	1,232	1,861	1,758	1,7.8
20—24	1,794	1,722	1,888	1,571	729	851	1,335	1,478	1,086	1,649	1,348
25—29	1,452	1,417	1,397	1,458	774	787	954	1,382	1,050	934	1,138
30—34	1,007	870	862	797	625	625	592	1,282	1,051	1,008	1,011
35—39	610	566	544	594	621	728	518	890	638	672	755
40—44	411	451	391	529	669	739	436	575	407	561	533
45—49	327	375	349	427	624	715	417	351	292	413	511
50—54	369	471	441	363	622	723	343	237	161	308	378
55—59	431	505	469	344	585	389	335	173	144	247	313
60—64	341	368	390	300	444	290	236	96	107	203	227
65—69	220	246	280	177	288	116	148	64	60	124	118
70—74	111	103	101	113	140	75	44	18	27	57	57
75 and over	63	65	128	68	80	51	49	32	32	46	31
	B. ARABS										
All Ages	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
0— 4	1,728	1,763	1,682	2,072	2,713	3,111	3,986	1,891	1,380	1,745	1,715
5— 9	1,395	1,007	1,131	944	638	977	1,087	1,135	720	1,065	852
10—14	1,462	1,067	1,131	1,607	878	900	725	1,814	1,820	1,524	1,180
15—19	1,595	2,251	2,207	2,178	1,729	874	1,304	1,229	2,020	1,789	1,741
20—24	1,329	1,719	1,655	867	1,436	1,362	1,014	1,182	1,220	1,139	1,423
25—29	764	622	848	803	984	900	797	686	760	725	1,119
30—34	565	607	471	634	612	720	254	591	660	740	657
35—39	321	267	296	317	399	334	435	473	440	925	438
40—44	299	193	175	254	160	360	72	236	260	192	316
45—49	199	222	81	169	159	51	145	260	140	163	207
50—54	100	148	40	42	80	77	109	166	100	118	85
55—59	144	30	67	63	27	206	36	166	200	104	110
60—64	44	59	135	—	80	51	—	47	80	148	36
65—69	22	—	67	—	—	26	36	47	100	89	61
70—74	—	15	14	—	26	51	—	47	40	30	36
75 and over	33	30	—	—	79	—	—	—	60	104	24
	C. OTHERS										
All Ages	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
0— 4	835	528	485	317	169	535	592	584	399	354	503
5— 9	460	418	284	208	103	267	148	210	270	249	294
10—14	446	497	334	187	212	312	178	234	422	264	245
15—19	1,065	638	619	526	454	594	325	6.8	738	595	2.804
20—24	2,086	3.089	2,885	2.237	1,973	1,605	4,704	2,617	4.162	3,012	2,629
25—29	1,460	1,663	2,132	3,678	3,984	3,745	2,160	1,799	1,524	2,545	1,070
30—34	1,093	1,017	1,104	1,509	2,016	1,114	503	1,472	1,219	1,664	874
35—39	835	701	736	583	1,011	639	533	794	527	399	566
40—44	590	433	443	245	206	461	414	771	293	323	308
45—49	338	331	309	140	139	238	207	444	187	241	231
50—54	309	205	226	146	127	193	178	117	70	128	175
55—59	173	173	167	78	79	104	29	93	59	128	126
60—64	151	142	92	78	67	119	—	164	59	30	70
65—69	101	102	117	31	18	59	—	23	12	8	70
70—74	29	63	42	16	30	15	29	—	12	15	21
75 and over	29	—	25	21	12	—	—	—	47	45	14

(a) Including travellers registered as immigrants.

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The distribution of immigrants according to previous occupation is given by Table 17. It may be noted that, among the Jews who immigrated in 1942-45, 2 per cent. stated agriculture as their previous occupation, 28 per cent. industry, 5 per cent. commerce, transport and communication, and 4 per cent. liberal professions. Among non-Jews, the two leading categories are public officials (including police), and dependants.

Table 17. — Previous Occupation of Immigrants (a).

Occupation	1942		1943		1944		1945	
	Jews	Non-Jews	Jews	Non-Jews	Jews	Non-Jews	Jews	Non-Jews
Agriculture	44	—	16	—	381	2	265	3
Extraction of minerals	1	—	—	—	—	—	13	—
Manufacturing industries:—								
Textile industries	7	—	10	—	108	1	58	—
Chemical industries	2	—	2	1	11	—	12	—
Wood manufacture	36	—	29	—	108	—	121	4
Metal and mechanical industries	43	2	82	5	214	7	236	17
Building industries	37	—	55	1	214	1	211	2
Printing and stationery industries	19	—	34	1	134	1	147	3
Food manufacture	20	—	15	—	88	—	89	4
Clothing and millinery industries	82	2	170	10	383	4	417	8
Leather industries	3	—	6	—	69	1	46	—
Other industries	1	4	9	1	17	1	8	—
Ill-defined industries (b)	331	1	1,644	14	2,629	7	2,701	49
Transport and communication	29	—	38	8	86	9	110	23
Domestic service	19	6	25	5	158	14	66	11
Commerce	139	28	220	29	768	45	483	39
Clerical work	114	29	211	10	546	21	414	19
Public officials, police, army	7	104	14	604	10	945	437	753
Professions and liberal arts:—								
Medicine	28	1	43	1	151	1	180	3
Engineering	19	3	51	1	112	14	108	5
Education	26	11	18	5	79	10	121	14
Arts	15	1	11	—	31	1	46	1
Other liberal professions	23	7	72	7	244	16	204	25
Religious occupations	16	41	16	46	42	53	35	133
Total of gainful occupations	1,061	240	2,791	749	6,608	1,154	6,516	1,116
Students (over 16 years)	44	9	630	30	866	40	994	45
Persons of no occupation and dependants	1,089	609	5,086	581	6,995	818	5,241	1,107
TOTAL	2,194	858	8,507	1,360	14,464	2,012	12,751	2,268

(a) Including travellers registered as immigrants.

(b) Including persons whose type of industry was not indicated.

SECTION 2. — EMIGRATION.

Before the First World War there was a considerable emigration from Palestine to Egypt and to North and South America. The emigrants to America were chiefly Christian Arabs. During the war there was a great exodus of Palestinians (the majority of whom were Jews) to Egypt and Syria. The wartime emigrants had, in the main, returned by the time of the 1922 Census.

After 1920, however, Jewish emigration from Palestine consisted chiefly of immigrants who had failed to settle down in the country, or who were recalled for some reason to their old homes. Non-Jewish emigration consisted partly of Europeans, who were transferred home or to other countries from employment in Government, missionary and consular services or in commerce, etc. Arab emigration continued up to 1930, but fell to a very low level thereafter.

Exact statistics on emigration have been difficult to obtain, for lack of exact definitions. All Palestine residents leaving the country are in one sense emigrants, but the usual connotation of the word implies a prolonged or permanent absence from the country. The present method of ascertaining the extent of 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 expect to return within one year. The following table gives the numbers or residents departing "permanently" and "temporarily" from Palestine during the years 1926-45:—

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Table 18. — Residents Departing.

Year	Total			Residents departing for a period exceeding one year			Residents departing for a period not exceeding one year		
	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)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
1933	32,783	(a)	(a)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
1934	46,644	(a)	(a)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
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	39,233	6,913	32,320	1,185	693	492	38,048	6,220	31,828
1941	40,600	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
1943	61,811	12,521	49,290	432	85	347	61,379	12,436	48,943
1944	66,231	11,506	54,725	814	436	378	65,417	11,070	54,347
1945	66,465	11,234	55,231	1,460	405	1,055	65,005	10,829	54,176

(a) Not known by race.
(b) Not known by period for which departing.

The following table gives the country of destination of residents departing for more than one year during 1943-1945.

Table 19. — Countries of Destination of Residents Departing for a Period Exceeding One Year.

Country of destination	1943			1944			1945		
	Total	Jews	Non-Jews	Total	Jews	Non-Jews	Total	Jews	Non-Jews
ALL COUNTRIES	432	85	347	814	436	378	1,460	405	1,055
EUROPE:									
Belgium	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Czechoslovakia	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
France	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	5	3
Germany	47	—	47	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Britain	181	—	181	222	6	216	889	47	842
Greece	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	5
Italy	1	—	1	3	3	—	1	—	1
Netherlands	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—
Poland	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Sweden	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Switzerland	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	—
Others	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
ASIA:									
Cyprus	—	—	—	6	—	6	7	2	5
India	—	—	—	4	1	3	5	2	3
Iran	8	3	5	168	162	6	24	15	9
Iraq	6	5	1	21	14	7	12	3	9
Syria and Lebanon	48	7	41	66	11	55	74	14	60
Trans-Jordan	22	—	22	89	2	87	26	4	22
Turkey	8	7	1	145	142	3	186	182	4
Others	—	—	—	1	—	1	12	—	12
AFRICA:									
Abyssinia	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	2
Egypt	31	11	20	44	16	28	38	13	25
Sudan	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Union of South Africa	5	1	4	—	—	—	3	2	1
Others	10	2	8	8	1	7	14	6	8
AMERICA:									
Argentine	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canada	1	—	1	5	2	3	1	1	—
Colombia	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—
Cuba	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—
U.S.A.	48	48	—	76	73	3	112	91	21
Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	1	8
OCEANIA:									
Australia	—	—	—	4	2	2	—	—	—
New Zealand	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	3
Undefined	5	—	5	—	—	—	8	—	8

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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 also granted, under article 7(5) of the Palestine Citizenship Order, 1925, to persons whose 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 Orders 1925-1931 was made in July, 1939, with the object of putting an end to the evasion of the immigration laws by certain foreign women. The fact that every legal immigrant could bring his wife into Palestine legally, as a dependant, and that an alien woman staying in Palestine who married a Palestinian thereby acquired Palestinian citizenship, seems to have led to a number of temporary marriages, later dissolved, and contracted solely for the purpose of securing entry to the country (a)).

The following table gives the numbers of applications for citizenship submitted and of naturalization certificates delivered during 1925-45:—

Table 20. — Naturalization.

Year	Applications submitted (b)	Certificates delivered (b)
1925/26	7,281	2,599
1927	4,394	3,188
1928	3,455	4,713
1929	5,038	4,051
1930	1,329	2,757
1931	1,169	1,458
1932	1,078	803
1933	1,186	1,146
1934	3,216	1,997
1935	6,007	5,994
1936	5,444	4,941
1937	12,194	9,925
1938	9,040	9,124
1939	11,501	10,401
1940	8,118	8,727
1941	5,511	5,691
1942	4,768	4,979
1943	3,412	3,341
1944	3,229	3,180
1945	4,177	2,881

The countries of previous citizenship of persons naturalized during 1943-45 are given in the following table:—

Table 21. — Naturalization, Classified by Country of Previous Citizenship.

Country of previous citizenship	1943			1944			1945		
	Total	Jews	Non-Jews	Total	Jews	Non-Jews	Total	Jews	Non-Jews
Total ...	5,999	5,881	118	5,692	5,533	159	4,955	4,815	140
EUROPE:									
Belgium	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Bulgaria	69	69	—	67	67	—	53	53	—
Czechoslovakia ...	194	194	—	214	214	—	169	169	—
Danzig	11	11	—	8	8	—	2	2	—
Estonia	7	7	—	4	4	—	9	9	—
Finland	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
France	3	2	1	11	10	1	14	13	1
Germany	1,430	1,428	2	1,210	1,210	—	918	915	3
Great Britain	4	4	—	9	9	—	7	7	—
Greece	87	82	5	46	40	6	48	45	3
Hungary	89	89	—	85	85	—	64	63	1
Italy	70	69	1	29	28	1	48	48	—
Latvia	86	86	—	82	82	—	76	76	—
Lithuania	202	202	—	179	179	—	144	144	—
Netherlands	6	6	—	4	4	—	11	11	—
Poland	1,703	1,703	—	1,716	1,746	—	1,664	1,662	2
Portugal	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rumania	591	591	—	440	440	—	375	375	—

(a) This feature helps to explain the very high divorce rate which prevailed among Jews in Palestine in the years 1933—1935.

(b) Each application (and each certificate delivered) may include more than one person, e.g. husband, wife and minor children who are legal residents of Palestine.

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Table 21 (Concld.). — **Naturalization, Classified by Country of Previous Citizenship.**

Country of previous citizenship	1943			1944			1945		
	Total	Jews	Non-Jews	Total	Jews	Non-Jews	Total	Jews	Non-Jews
EUROPE (Concld.):									
Spain	45	45	—	24	24	—	35	35	—
Sweden	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Switzerland	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S.S.R.	90	90	—	98	98	—	85	84	1
Yugoslavia	23	23	—	16	16	—	15	14	1
ASIA:									
Afghanistan	10	10	—	13	13	—	4	4	—
Cyprus	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
India	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Iran	60	59	1	73	65	8	40	40	—
Iraq	40	40	—	31	26	5	52	46	6
Syria and Lebanon	61	18	43	52	18	34	69	28	41
Trans-Jordan	2	—	2	20	—	20	12	—	12
Turkey	82	74	8	71	57	14	78	64	14
Yemen	34	34	—	320	320	—	111	111	—
AFRICA:									
Algeria	13	13	—	9	9	—	7	7	—
Egypt	26	10	16	26	17	9	12	8	4
Morocco	30	30	—	35	28	7	10	10	—
Sudan	—	—	—	5	4	1	—	—	—
Tunis	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
AMERICA:									
Argentine	—	—	—	—		—	3	3	—
Brazil	—	—	—	4	—	—	9	1	8
Canada	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Chile	—	—	—	1	—	1	4	4	—
Mexico	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	3	—
Panama	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S.A.	8	4	4	16	15	1	5	5	—
Others	6	5	1	6		4	1	—	1
Stateless or undefined	901	868	33	734		47	797	755	42

During 1945 and previous years, the following numbers of Palestine citizens acquired foreign citizenship, and thereby renounced their Palestinian citizenship — under article 15 of the Palestinian Citizenship Order, 1925:—

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
1943	17	2	15
1944	12	1	11
1945	22	2	20

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CHAPTER 5.—CENSUSES OF INDUSTRY, 1940 AND 1942.

SECTION 1.—CENSUS OF INDUSTRY, 1940.

Scope.—The taking of a Census of Industry in 1940 emerged as a war measure; the Industrial Production Advisory Board, constituted by Government in September of that year for the purpose of "utilization of local individual concerns to the fullest possible advantage for civil and military requirements", had as one of its objects the taking of a census of industry, and the Government Statistician, a member of the Board, carried it out on behalf of the Board. The immediate object of the census was not so much the publication of statistical summaries, as the collection of information about individual manufacturing establishments, and the presentation of the available data in a convenient form for use by the Board. It was not intended to cover all industries or all establishments in certain particular industries. The census was confined mainly to manufacturing (factory trades, but even here certain types not of immediate importance for the information of the Board, such as ice factories, printing presses and manufacturers of ladies' underwear, were excluded. Likewise, small undertakings employing on an average less than five persons in bakeries and less than three to five persons in other industries were excluded on the ground that, though numerous, their importance in the total of industrial output is relatively small, being engaged mainly on repair work or work for customers. It may be added, however, that where any particular establishment had extensive machinery or where the products were considered valuable for war production such establishments were included, even though the number of persons employed fell short of the defined minimum.

Having served their primary purpose, the data are available for publication in summary tables reflecting the industrial production in the country in 1939 of those industries covered by the census.

Authority for taking of the Census.—Manufacturers and their representatives showed considerable interest in the census, hoping thereby to bring to the attention of the authorities the industrial capacity available for military and civilian orders. The Chairman of the Industrial Production Advisory Board, in order to assure full participation and reliable statistics, ordered, as Competent Authority, the submitting of census returns under Section 45 of the Defence Regulations, 1939. In accordance with an Order published in September, 1940 — "All industrial undertakings shall, when required by notice in writing so to do, supply... such particulars of their operations as may be specified in the said notice".

Previous Censuses.—The only previous official census taken in this country was that made by the Department of Customs, Excise and Trade in May, 1928, in respect of the calendar year 1927. Enumeration was on a voluntary basis, covering "all factories and workshops producing any article either by hand or power, with or without paid labour, ready for sale." It also included stone and salt quarries, as well as hotels, though in the report the results relating to hotels were shown separately. No distinction was made between Arab and other non-Jewish establishments, and Jewish industrial undertakings. The result of the differences in scope, definition and methods between the Census of 1928 and those taken by the Department of Statistics is that comparisons of the overall results are not possible.

Apart from the official census, censuses of Jewish industry were carried out by the Statistical Department of the Jewish Agency in 1930, 1933 and 1937. The last mentioned was published in 1939 and partly reproduced in the official Statistical Abstract of Palestine, 1940.

Method of Enumeration.—It was intended to carry out the enumeration mainly by mail, giving firms the opportunity of replying direct but with the choice of calling in an enumerator if necessary. The schedules were printed in the three official languages. Only the larger firms replied direct. The majority of Arabs and many of the Jewish firms preferred the assistance of an enumerator. Even many of those who had replied by mail had later to be visited by an enumerator to revise or amend an inadequately completed schedule. The difficulty arose not so much because of the intricacies of the schedule, though it contained more questions relating to details of quantity and value of materials used and products manufactured than any of the previous censuses, but because certain of the firms enumerated either kept no books or their records were so scanty that they were unable without the assistance of an enumerator, to prepare an adequate return. The information from these firms was based on memory or on whatever records were in existence. Even some of the larger firms had only fragmentary records of materials used and articles produced. The variety of languages used to describe technical articles in the returns constituted a further difficulty. Enumeration lasted from October 1939 until January 1940.

Industrial establishments in communal settlements presented special difficulties. Unlike privately owned establishments, communal industrial undertakings do not pay money wages in the commercial sense. Records of man-days worked were available, but not records of numbers employed. Collective expenses borne by the communal undertakings also presented difficulties. All these problems were met by means of a special schedule, from which it was possible to incorporate the results for the communal settlements into the general results.

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Period covered. — The figures relate generally to the calendar year 1939, but when the accounting year in any particular establishment differed from the calendar year, particulars were taken for the accounting year coinciding most closely with the calendar year. A number of Jewish firms adhere to the Jewish calendar year, roughly from October to September.

Establishments. — In general, firms were required to complete a return for each establishment manufacturing as one unit. Separate returns were, however, obtained from firms operating one or more departments each engaged in a distinct operation, provided that the products of one department were not used solely by the other departments but were also offered for sale. On the other hand, one return was accepted for several establishments situated in the same locality and operated by a single management with one accounting system. The number of establishments should be regarded as the number of returns used in the statistics.

Capital invested. — This item represents the total value of buildings, machinery, stocks of materials including fuel and stocks of finished and semi-finished goods, as at the end of the accounting year; the estimated value of rented machinery is also included, but not the estimated value of rented buildings. In most cases no inventory value of capital equipment existed, and estimates had to be accepted. The results are, therefore, only partly reliable. In particular, figures of capital additions made in the course of the production year were not obtained.

Horse-power of motors.—This item represents the horse-power of steam and internal combustion engines and electric motors using own or purchased electricity, at the end of the production year.

Persons engaged. — Manufacturers were requested to show all persons engaged in the establishments at the end of the year, including owners and family assistants not in receipt of regular wages or salaries, as follows:—

(i) Proprietors and family assistants, if actively engaged in the business but not in receipt of fixed salaries.

(ii) Salaried and wage-earning employees, distinguishing those forming the managerial and office staff.

Outside piece-workers were not included.

In addition, manufacturers had to show the number of wage earners on the 15th or nearest respective date of each month, showing males and females separately. Employees engaged solely in distribution of products to buyers were excluded, except where the selling value of the products was taken as the value at the buyers' premises (e.g. bakery products).

Average number of persons engaged.—The average number of persons engaged is based on the number of wage earners shown for each of the twelve months. In the case of salaried employees, proprietors and family assistants, it was assumed that their number had remained constant throughout the period.

Value of gross output.—The selling value at factory, less excise duties, of all products manufactured during the year, whether sold or in stock, is described as the gross output. Where the practice of selling included delivery carried out by the establishment's staff using the establishment's means of conveyance, as in the case of bakeries and similar industries, the selling value of the products represented the value at buyers' premises. Gross output also includes amounts received for work done for other establishments on materials supplied by them and for repair work. As gross output includes the value of materials used, it will be highest, other things being equal, in those industries in which the proportion existing between value of materials and total costs is largest. Gross output does not therefore reflect the productivity of an industry. In general, the difference between inventories of finished products at the end and at the beginning of the period was included in gross output at market value. Such stocks at back periods were not substantial and the likelihood of any considerable increment in value being included in the gross output is not great.

Materials used. — The value of materials used was taken as the value at factory of all materials used for production and repair work, whether owned or supplied by customers for manufacture during the year. It also included the value of fuel used in manufacturing and in transport; the value of packing materials sold with the products and the value of such containers destroyed in manufacturing; the value of tools spent in the process of manufacture, as well as amounts paid for work done outside the establishment.

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Net output, or value added by manufacture. — The value of gross output, less the value of materials and fuel and less amounts paid for work done outside the establishment on materials supplied, constitutes the value added by the process of manufacture, which is referred to as the net output. The net output of an industry is the most significant quantitative measure by which comparisons can be made of the productivity of different branches of industry, or of the same branch of industry at different times. In normal times differences in net output reflect differences in the efficiency of labour and capital, and differences in the proportions in which the factors of production are used. In a period of rising prices, however, such as the period between 1939 and 1942, the net output of industry includes an increment of value which makes comparison between the net output of the two periods somewhat difficult.

Net output per person. — The total net output divided by the average number of persons engaged throughout the year (not the number of persons engaged at a certain fixed date at the end of the year) provides the figure of net output per person.

Distinction by communities.—Apart from differences of language and custom in the two main communities, which dictated the separate enumeration of the two communities, it was considered that the differences in business methods and differences in the structure of industry warranted the results of the censuses being compiled separately for the two communities. For, whereas most of the Arab industry is of the small neighbourhood type using comparatively little power and little modern machinery, Jewish industry has developed more along western lines in production, organization and the use of mechanical equipment.

For the purpose of the censuses, Arabs and non-Jewish establishments included all establishments whose management or ownership was non-Jewish; Jewish establishments included all those whose management or ownership was Jewish, together with those establishments located in a purely Jewish community and employing all or mainly Jews.

Concessions.—Judged by the nature of their activities, the six concessions operating in this country could not be classed as manufacturing establishments in the strictest sense, as they are engaged in the production of electric energy and in the extraction of minerals. While again, measured by their size, the number of persons employed and the output, some of them rise far above the normal sized establishment found in either the Arab or the Jewish section. It was therefore considered advisable to confine their figures to a special group entitled — Concessions.

Two of the concessions —

The Palestine Electric Corporation, Limited, and

The Jerusalem Electric and Public Service Corporation, Limited,

supplied this country with electric energy; two others —

The Palestine Salt Company and

Shukri Deeb and Sons, Limited,

were engaged in the extraction of table salt; the remaining two—

The Palestine Potash, Limited, and

The Sulphur Quarries, Limited,

were engaged in the extraction of minerals. The latter company has since wound up its activities, owing to the exhaustion of the sulphur deposits on the terrain exploited by them near Gaza.

Classification of industry. — In classifying establishments into industrial groups, the classification proposed by the League of Nations' Committee of Statistical Experts was adopted with some slight modification. It follows mainly the type of products manufactured, though in certain cases the main material used determined the particular industrial group, e.g. metal industries, wood industries, etc.

SECTION 2.—CENSUS OF INDUSTRY, 1943.

Scope. — A second industrial census was taken in 1943, covering production in the year 1942, on similar lines to the census of 1940. In general the procedure adopted in the 1940 census was followed, with such alterations and improvements as seemed advisable in the light of the experience gained in the previous census. The 1943 census differed, however, from the earlier census in being taken purely for statistical purposes, whereas, as explained previously, the primary object of the 1940 census was administrative and not statistical.

The scope of the 1943 census was widened to include factories of a type not covered in the previous study, and also to include even the smallest of the non-Jewish establishments in certain

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industries—viz., metal-working, weaving, baking, wood-working and shoe-making—in which it was thought that the output of the small businesses might form a considerable proportion of the total output. In the case of shoe-making businesses, however, enumeration was carried out only in Jerusalem, Jaffa and Haifa.

Apart from the exceptions mentioned above, the enterprises covered are those employing three persons or more. In the case of Jewish establishments, it was considered that workshops not covered by the census produced a relatively small proportion of the total output of Jewish industry, and that the results obtained would not have justified the labour and time involved in their enumeration. Only, indeed, after full reports of the various industries have been completed will it be possible to judge how far the inclusion of small non-Jewish handicraft in the 1943 census was justified by the results obtained from such firms. The figures for such businesses will be separated in the published results for each industry.

SECTION 3.—RESULTS OF THE TWO CENSUSES, 1940 AND 1943.

Owing to the steep rise in price levels which has taken place between 1939 and 1942, and on a lesser scale to the extension of the scope of the 1943 census, it is unwise to draw any general conclusions regarding the changes which have occurred during this period until the detailed figures for each industry are available. It is not yet possible to publish these details, and the main tables (1-9) which follow, show for each census only combined summaries of the principal results found in different industries.

The following table, however, gives a general comparison between the aggregate results of the two censuses. The great rise in the number of workers recorded in 1943, even allowing for the somewhat wider scope of the 1943 census, indicates a considerable increase in the volume of industrial production in 1942 as compared with 1939.

ITEMS		TOTAL		ARAB AND OTHER NON-JEWISH		JEWISH		CONCESSIONS	
		1939	1942	1939	1942	1939	1942	1939	1942
Establishments	No.	1,217	3,470	339	1,558	872	1,907	6	5
Gross output	LP.	8,841,797	36,830,368	1,545,413	5,658,222	6,045,715	29,040,679	1,250,669	2,131,467
Cost of materials	LP.	4,967,294	21,986,258	1,282,264	3,933,429	3,590,769	17,552,886	144,297	499,998
Net output	LP.	3,874,503	14,844,110	313,149	1,724,793	2,454,982	11,487,843	1,106,372	1,631,474
Capital invested (a)	LP.	10,893,179	20,518,917	703,565	2,181,307	4,390,552	12,093,929	5,799,062	6,293,681
Horse-power of engines	H.P.	177,736	194,895	3,914	3,812	40,694	57,410	133,128	133,673
Salaries and wages paid	LP.	1,404,427	6,763,366	121,634	511,149	1,008,424	5,641,126	274,369	611,091
Total persons engaged	No.	20,414	49,977b	4,117	8,804b	13,678	37,773b	2,619	3,400
Males	No.	16,420	39,279	3,881	8,033	10,039	28,015	2,500	3,231
Females	No.	3,994	10,698	236	771	3,639	9,758	119	169
Proprietors(c)	No.	2,091	5,314	754	2,741	1,333	2,573	4	—
Ratio of net output to gross output	%	43.8	40.3	20.3	30.5	40.6	39.6	88.5	76.5

(a) Capital invested in 1942 includes estimated value of rented premises.
(b) Including outside piece-workers.
(c) Included in the total.

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a) PRINCIPAL TABLES OF THE CENSUS OF INDUSTRY, 1940.

Table 1. — General Results for all Industries Enumerated for the Year 1939, Distinguishing the Two Communities and the Concessions.

Establishments	No. of establishments	Gross output[a]	Cost of materials[b]	NET OUTPUT[c]			Average no. of persons engaged(d)	Net output per person	H. P. of engines and motors	Capital invested
				Total	Salaries and wages	Remainder of net output				
	No.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	No.	LP.	HP.	LP.
Arab and other non-Jewish	339	1,545,413	1,232,264	313,149	121,634	191,515	3,854	81	3,914	703,565
Jewish	872	6,045,715	3,590,733	2,454,982	1,008,424	1,446,558	11,837	207	40,694	4,390,552
Concessions	6	1,250,669	144,297	1,106,372	274,369	832,003	2,517	440	133,128	5,799,062
TOTAL	1,217	8,841,797	4,967,294	3,874,503	1,404,427	2,470,076	18,208		177,736	10,893,179

Table 2. — Averages per Establishment in the Two Communities, 1939.

(Main items contained in Table 1).

Establishments	Gross output[a]	Cost of materials[b]	NET OUTPUT[c]			Average no. of persons engaged(d)	H. P. of engines and motors	Capital invested
			Total	Percentage of net output				
				Salaries and wages	Remainder of net output			
	LP.	LP.	LP.	%	%	No.	H.P.	LP.
Arab and other non-Jewish	4,559	3,635	924	(38.8)	(61.2)	11	12	2,075
Jewish	6,933	4,118	2,815	(41.1)	(58.9)	14	47	5,035

Table 3. — Share of Each Community and Concessions in Total Industry, 1939.

(Main items contained in Table 1).

Establishments	No. of establishments	Gross output[a]	Cost of materials[b]	NET OUTPUT[c]			Average no. of persons engaged(d)	H.P. of engines and motors	Capital invested
				Total	Salaries and wages	Remainder of net output			
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Arab and other non-Jewish	27.9	17.5	24.8	8.1	8.7	7.8	21.2	2.2	6.5
Jewish	71.6	68.4	72.3	63.4	71.8	58.6	65.0	22.9	40.3
Concessions	0.5	14.1	2.9	28.5	19.5	33.6	13.8	74.9	53.2
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) "Gross output" includes selling value of goo ds manufactured, value of work done and amounts received for repairs, but excludes excise duty.
(b) "Cost of materials" includes fuel, containers and packing materials, and amounts paid for work given out.
(c) "Net output" = "Gross output" less "Cost of materials".
(d) "Number of persons engaged"—average of twelve months, including owners and administrative and clerical staff, but excluding outside piece- workers.

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Table 4. — General Summary for Each Section of Industry Enumerated for the Year 1939.

Section of industry	No. of establishments	Gross output[a]	Cost of materials[b]	Net output[c]	Persons engaged in December 1939 — Total persons			Proprietors and family assistants (included in total)		
					Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
	No.	LP.	LP.	LP.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
(i) ARAB AND OTHER NON-JEWISH ESTABLISHMENTS.										
I. Food	76	941,212	835,415	105,797	987	982	5	166	162	4
II. Beverages	14	48,084	24,938	23,146	100	96	4	33	32	1
III. Tobacco	5	123,266	80,812	42,454	614	569	45	3	3	—
IV. Vegetable oils and fats	12	34,184	28,418	5,766	98	98	—	26	26	—
V. Chemicals (excluding matches) (e)	27	167,886	122,514	45,372	245	245	—	65	65	—
VII. Wood	41	64,787	50,673	14,114	330	330	—	79	79	—
VIII. Paper and cardboard (f)	11	17,307	12,747	4,560	66	66	—	26	26	—
X. Leather	65	36,886	20,574	16,312	690	516	174	178	131	47
XII. Wearing apparel	21	17,539	9,568	7,971	145	144	1	35	35	—
XIII. and XIV. (g)										
XV. Non-metallic minerals	16	14,079	8,173	5,906	152	152	—	33	33	—
XVI. Metals (including machinery and tools)	45	62,238	31,238	31,000	386	383	3	91	91	—
XVIII. Miscellaneous	6	17,950	7,199	10,751	304	300	4	9	9	—
Total	339	1,545,413(h)	1,232,264	313,149	4,117	3,881	236	754	702	52
(ii) JEWISH ESTABLISHMENTS.										
I. Food	162	2,291,538	1,549,838	741,700	2,900	2,051	849	288	238	50
II. Beverages	20	210,312	100,149	110,163	351	319	32	27	25	2
III. Tobacco	6	178,967	111,594	67,373	383	150	233	5	5	—
IV. Animal and vegetable oils and fats (including margarine)	12	541,092	398,343	142,749	463	360	103	23	20	3
V. Chemicals (excluding matches) (e)	73	418,896	236,696	182,200	720	491	229	96	84	12
VI. Rubber (other than clothing and footwear)	5	10,314	4,252	6,062	51	35	16	11	9	2
VII. Wood and cork	104	378,216	235,060	143,156	1,088	1,052	36	152	145	7
VIII. Paper, paper articles and cardboard	28	122,052	58,837	63,215	472	181	291	40	31	9
IX. Bookbinding	3	7,646	2,264	5,382	36	35	1	4	3	1
X. Leather	12	73,062	47,132	25,930	94	77	17	15	13	2
XI. Textiles	51	281,463	140,826	140,637	1,094	628	466	73	64	9
XII. Wearing apparel	122	476,548	259,088	217,460	1,944	1,008	936	209	164	45
XIII. and XIV. (g)										
XV. Non-metallic minerals	46	357,815	112,227	245,588	1,072	1,015	57	64	59	5
XVI. Metals (including machinery, electrical appliances, tools and instruments)	197	608,080	292,557	315,523	2,474	2,232	242	282	266	16
XVII. Jewellery (including cutting and polishing of precious stones)	4	25,058	15,911	9,147	197	176	21	5	5	—
XVIII. Miscellaneous	27	64,661	25,964	38,697	339	229	110	89	80	9
Total	872	6,045,715 i	3,590,733	2,454,982	13,678	10,039	3,639	1,333	1,161	172

(e) Matches are shown under XVIII—Miscellaneous.
(f) Paper and cardboard: included with XVIII—Miscellaneous in (i) because number of establishments was less than three.
(g) XIII.—Electricity: included with the Concessions.
XIV.—Manufacture of mineral fuels: not enumerated.
(h) Exclusive of excise duty estimated to have amounted to £P.113,000.
(i) Exclusive of excise duty estimated to have amounted to £P.126,000.

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Table 5. — General Summary for Each Group of Industry Enumerated for the Year 1939:—

Arab and Other non-Jewish Establishments.

	Section and group of industry	No. of establishments	Gross output[a]	Cost of materials[b]	Net output[c]	Persons engaged in December, 1939					
						Total persons			Proprietors and family assistants (included in total)		
						Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
		No.	LP.	LP.	LP.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No
	SECTION I. FOOD										
3.	Grain and cereal mills	25	714,335	658,084	56,251	367	366	1	44	43	1
5.	Bakeries	44	173,000	132,615	40,385	481	477	4	102	99	3
6-7.	Sugar confectionery, halawa and citrus products	7	53,877	44,716	9,161	139	139	—	20	20	—
	Total	76	941,212	835,415	105,797	987	982	5	166	162	4
	SECTION II. BEVERAGES										
9.	Alcohol and alcoholic beverages	4	8,921	6,350	2,571	32	32	—	12	12	1
10.	Aerated waters ...	10	39,163	18,588	20,575	68	64	4	21	20	—
	Total	14	48,084	24,938	23,146	100	96	4	33	32	1
	SECTION III. TOBACCO										
11.	Cigarettes and tombac:										
	Total	5	123,266	80,812	42,454	614	569	45	3	3	—
	SECTION IV. VEGETABLE OILS AND FATS										
12.	Sesame oil and Tahina:										
	Total	12	34,184	28,418	5,766	98	98	—	26	26	—
	SECTION V. CHEMICALS (excluding matches) (e)										
14.	Soap:										
	Total	27	167,886	122,514	45,372	245	245	—	65	65	—
	SECTION VII. WOOD										
26.	Builders' woodwork and furniture:										
	Total	41	64,787	50,673	14,114	330	330	—	79	79	—
	SECTION VIII. PAPER AND CARDBOARD (f)										
	SECTION X. LEATHER										
36.	Tanning:										
	Total	11	17,307	12,747	4,560	66	66	—	36	36	—
	SECTION XI. TEXTILES										
39.	Weaving	60	34,913	19,798	15,115	669	495	174	167	120	47
40.	Bleaching and dyeing	5	1,973	776	1,197	21	21	—	11	11	—
	Total	65	36,886	20,574	16,312	690	516	174	178	131	47
	SECTION XII. WEARING APPAREL										
48.	Shoes and boots:										
	Total	21	17,539	9,568	7,971	145	144	1	35	35	—
	SECTION XV. NON-METALLIC MINERALS										
52.	Floor tiles	12	12,480	6,993	5,487	136	136	—	27	27	—
	Other	4	1,599	1,180	419	16	16	—	6	6	—
	Total	16	14,079	8,173	5,906	152	152	—	33	33	—
	SECTION XVI. METALS (including machinery)										
56.	Iron beds	4	16,935	13,197	3,738	32	32	—	8	8	—
61.	Iron doors, windows, etc. and light construction	17	9,977	4,423	5,554	124	124	—	34	34	—
63.	Bus bodies, ambulances, trucks, etc. ...	5	15,524	6,178	9,346	72	69	3	12	12	—
69.	Mechanical workshops, iron foundries and wire products ...	19	19,797	7,435	12,362	158	158	—	37	37	—
	Total ...	45	62,233	31,233	31,000	386	383	3	91	91	—
	SECTION XVIII. MISCELLANEOUS	6	17,950	7,199	10,751	304	300	4	9	9	—
	GRAND TOTAL	339	1,545,413h	1,232,264	313,149	4,117	3,881	236	754	702	52

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Table 6.—General Summary for Each Group of Industry Enumerated for the Year 1939: Jewish Establishments.

Section and group of industry	No. of establishments	Gross output[a]	Cost of materials[b]	Net output[c]	Persons engaged in December, 1939					
					Total persons			Proprietors and family assistants (included in total)		
					Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
	No.	LP.	LP.	LP.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
SECTION I.—FOOD										
1. Preparation and canning of meat	8	28,302	21,951	6,351	52	49	3	10	10	—
2. Dairy products	8	358,125	269,750	88,375	238	181	57	7	5	2
3. Grain and cereal mills	22	745,239	566,338	178,901	311	301	10	52	46	6
4. Manufacture of macaroni and spaghetti ...	5	14,120	8,020	6,100	47	23	24	12	11	1
5. Bakeries	80	793,307	475,561	317,746	1,251	1,055	196	145	120	25
6. Canning and preserving of fruits, vegetables and fish	13	121,144	83,089	38,055	347	209	138	13	9	4
7. Manufacture of cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectioneries ...	18	196,224	102,285	93,939	596	197	399	37	28	9
8. Other food industries	8	35,077	22,844	12,233	58	36	22	12	9	3
Total	162	2,291,538	1,549,838	741,700	2,900	2,051	849	288	238	50
SECTION II.—BEVERAGES.										
9. Alcohol and alcoholic beverages	11	180,528	90,598	89,930	239	221	18	14	14	—
10. Aerated waters ...	9	29,784	9,551	20,233	112	98	14	13	11	
Total	20	210,312	100,149	110,163	351	319	32	27	25	2
SECTION III.—TOBACCO										
11. Cigarettes and cigars:										
Total	6	178,967	111,594	67,373	383	150	233	5	5	—
SECTION IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE OILS AND FATS (including margarine)										
12. Vegetable oils and fats	5	474,443	353,000	121,443	382	304	78	4	4	—
13. Margarine	7	66,649	45,343	21,306	81	56	25	19	16	3
Total	12	541,092	398,343	142,749	463	360	103	23	20	3
SECTION V.—CHEMICALS (excluding matches) (j)										
14. Soap, soap products and tooth paste ...	15	188,079	118,767	69,312	222	162	60	22	20	2
15. Cosmetic and toilet preparations	5	14,992	8,698	6,294	48	28	20	4	3	1
16. Pharmaceutics	8	31,615	13,142	18,473	95	52	43	9	6	3
17. Polishes and cleaning powders	6	16,291	10,168	6,123	44	24	20	11	11	—
18. Paints, colours, varnishes and inks	12	34,497	20,116	14,381	54	47	7	16	15	1
19. Compressed, liquified and solidified gases ...	3	21,812	3,231	18,581	33	32	1	2	2	—
20. Disinfectants and insecticides	5	9,977	5,363	4,614	19	17	2	6	5	1
21. Glue and starch ...	3	7,254	4,500	2,754	14	11	3	7	6	1
22. Essential oils and flavouring essences, extracts	5	27,794	12,337	15,457	34	28	6	8	7	1
23. Artificial teeth and dental appliances ...	6	50,590	29,593	20,997	125	65	60	7	5	2
24. Miscellaneous chemical manufactures, fire extinguishing materials, candles, textile chemicals, purification of lubricating oil and greases, etc.	5	15,995	10,781	5,214	32	25	7	4	4	—
Total	73	418,896	236,696	182,200	720	491	229	96	84	12
SECTION VI.—RUBBER (OTHER THAN CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR)										
25. Rubber articles:										
Total	5	10,314	4,252	6,062	51	35	16	11	9	2
SECTION VII.—WOOD AND CORK										
26. Builders' woodwork and furniture	80	228,267	123,413	104,854	812	789	23	128	122	6
27. Wood-sawing (preparation of citrus fruits and vegetable boxes)...	9	114,891	95,825	19,066	144	144	—	5	5	—
28. Ice boxes	5	11,380	6,746	4,634	44	44	—	9	9	—
29. Lighters	3	4,997	2,195	2,802	23	23	—	1	1	—
30. Other (wooden pegs, heels, etc.) ...	7	18,681	6,881	11,800	65	52	13	9	8	1
Total	104	378,216	235,060	143,156	1,088	1,052	36	152	145	7

(j) Matches are shown under group 81.—Other, n.e.s.

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Table 6 (Contd.). — **General Summary for Each Group of Industry Enumerated for the Year 1939:— Jewish Establishments.**

Section and group of industry	No. of establishments	Gross output[a]	Cost of materials[b]	Net output[c]	Persons engaged in December 1939					
					Total persons			Proprietors and family assistants (included in total)		
					Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
	No.	LP.	LP.	LP.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
SECTION VIII.—PAPER, PAPER ARTICLES AND CARDBOARD										
31. Stationery	4	24,410	13,549	10,861	64	40	24	3	3	—
32. Cardboard boxes ...	11	41,006	14,708	26,298	268	77	191	20	15	5
33. Sanitary paper	8	39,926	22,653	17,273	92	41	51	12	8	4
34. Miscellaneous	5	16,710	7,927	8,783	48	23	25	5	5	—
Total ...	28	122,052	58,837	63,215	472	181	291	40	31	9
SECTION IX.—BOOKBINDING										
35. Bookbinding:										
Total ...	3	7,646	2,264	5,382	36	35	1	4	3	1
SECTION X.—LEATHER										
36. Tanning	7	63,612	42,025	21,587	51	49	2	8	8	—
37. Fancy leather goods, including travellers' bags and valises ...	5	9,450	5,107	4,343	43	28	15	7	5	2
Total ...	12	73,062	47,132	25,930	94	77	17	15	13	2
SECTION XI.—TEXTILES										
38. Spinning	7	73,797	41,004	32,793	295	121	174	13	11	2
39. Weaving	30	154,002	74,715	79,287	582	352	230	47	42	5
40. Bleaching and dyeing	6	34,070	12,282	21,788	131	104	27	2	2	—
41. Other textiles including cordage and twine ...	8	19,594	12,825	6,769	86	51	35	11	9	2
Total ...	51	281,463	140,826	140,637	1,094	628	466	73	64	9
SECTION XII.—WEARING APPAREL, INCLUDING SHOES AND BOOTS										
42. Hosiery and knitting ...	36	228,230	122,274	105,956	854	355	499	46	39	7
43. Men's clothing	9	43,012	25,699	17,313	136	106	30	14	12	2
44. Women's clothing ...	7	23,637	12,637	11,000	120	21	99	16	10	6
45. Shirts and pyjamas ...	16	45,993	27,139	18,854	230	52	178	25	20	5
46. Hats and berrets ...	11	11,199	5,957	5,242	79	30	49	25	14	11
47. Shades and umbrellas ...	3	4,430	2,232	2,198	14	9	5	5	3	2
48. Shoes and boots	40	120,042	63,145	56,897	511	435	76	78	66	12
Total ...	122	476,543	259,083	217,460	1,944	1,008	936	209	164	45
SECTION XV.—NON-METALLIC MINERALS										
50. Ceramic and fine pottery	3	1,963	1,595	368	23	15	8	4	2	2
51. Polishing and cutting of glass and mirrors	4	3,491	1,801	1,690	19	18	1	5	4	1
52. Stoneware and artificial stone including floor tiles	29	97,385	38,523	58,862	501	461	40	48	46	2
53. Bricks and roof tiles ...	6	21,502	8,007	13,495	124	124	—	4	4	—
54. Cement, lime and plaster	4	233,474	62,301	171,173	405	397	8	3	3	—
Total ...	46	357,815	112,227	245,588	1,072	1,015	57	64	59	5
SECTION XVI.—METALS, INCLUDING MACHINERY, ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES, TOOLS AND INSTRUMENTS										
55. Cutlery and domestic ware	6	29,966	11,342	18,624	88	61	27	10	7	3
56. Steel and iron beds, sofas and medical furniture	8	13,908	7,318	6,590	56	54	2	14	14	—
57. Locks and fittings ...	9	22,028	10,428	11,600	95	86	9	11	11	—
58. Tin products	7	30,471	15,348	15,123	100	61	39	10	9	1
59. Wire and wire products	12	113,962	72,444	41,518	168	140	28	14	14	—
60. Lamps and shades ...	6	10,915	5,679	5,236	60	58	2	15	13	2
61. Iron doors, windows, etc. and light construction	31	55,370	29,279	26,091	323	321	2	32	31	1
62. Foundries	8	44,741	21,319	23,422	255	249	6	19	17	2

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Table 6 (Concld.). — **General Summary for Each Group of Industry Enumerated for the Year 1939:—**

Jewish Establishments.

Section and group of industry	No. of establishments	Gross output[a]	Cost of materials[b]	Net output[c]	Persons engaged in December 1939.					
					Total persons			Proprietors and family assistants (included in total)		
					Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
	No.	LP.	LP.	LP.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
SECTION XVI.—METALS, INCLUDING MACHINERY, ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES, TOOLS AND INSTRUMENTS (Concld.)										
63. Bus bodies, ambulances, trucks	4	25,786	12,500	13,286	148	143	5	8	7	1
64. Scientific and professional instruments ...	7	9,181	2,700	6,481	73	55	18	10	10	—
65. Motor vehicle parts ...	6	13,017	6,642	6,375	58	58	—	8	8	—
66. Agricultural machinery and equipment ...	5	14,488	6,491	7,997	87	87	—	1	1	—
67. Office furniture and equipment	3	9,256	3,748	5,508	40	39	1	4	4	—
68. Engineering and machine construction ...	15	58,180	19,526	38,654	289	287	2	25	25	—
69. Mechanical workshops	12	16,238	3,741	12,497	95	94	1	16	15	1
70. Stoves, small boilers, geysers and parts thereof	8	16,216	6,165	10,051	39	38	1	11	11	—
71. Water supply equipment and fittings, fire extinguishers	11	17,751	7,718	10,033	105	103	2	12	12	—
72. Electrical fittings, equipment, and appliances	18	52,316	27,613	24,703	198	151	47	21	19	2
73. Electro-plating	5	4,405	1,091	3,314	37	34	3	15	13	2
74. Tools and implements	5	3,212	1,401	1,811	30	30	—	6	6	—
75. Miscellaneous	11	46,673	20,064	26,609	130	83	47	20	19	1
Total ...	197	608,080	292,557	315,523	2,474	2,232	242	282	266	16
SECTION XVII.—JEWELLERY										
76. Jewellery including cutting and polishing of precious stones										
Total	4	25,058	15,911	9,147	197	176	21	5	5	—
SECTION XVIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.										
77. Toys and souvenirs ...	5	3,219	1,823	1,396	26	20	6	10	7	3
78-79. Buttons and studs, fancy, carved and moulded articles ...	7	10,805	3,730	7,075	88	39	49	12	9	3
80. Brooms and brushes ...	7	13,893	6,983	6,910	49	30	19	10	7	3
81. Other, n.e.s.	8	36,744	13,428	23,316	176	140	36	7	7	—
Total	27	64,661	25,964	38,697	339	229	110	39	30	9
GRAND TOTAL ...	872	6,045,715 i	3,590,733	2,454,982	13,678	10,039	3,639	1,333	1,161	172

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(b) PRINCIPAL TABLES OF THE CENSUS OF INDUSTRY, 1943.

Table 7. — Preliminary General Summary for Each Section of Industry Enumerated for the Year 1942.

Section of industry	No. of establishments	Gross output[a]	Cost of materials[b]	Net output[c]	Persons engaged in the week ended 18th December, 1942. Total persons			Proprietors and family assistants (included in total)		
					Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
	No.	LP.	LP.	LP.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
(i) ARAB AND OTHER NON-JEWISH ESTABLISHMENTS.										
I. Food	267	2,445,582	2,026,278	419,304	1,708	1,652	56	489	486	3
II. Beverages	16	110,839	69,205	41,634	133	128	5	26	26	—
III. Tobacco	5	510,586	220,347	290 239	842	644	198	3	3	—
IV. Vegetable oils and fats	33	179,436	133,874	45,562	170	170	—	53	53	—
V. Chemicals (excluding matches) (e)	30	466,643	359,796	106,847	191	191	—	77	77	—
VII. Wood	286	160,549	66,690	93,859	669	669	—	396	396	—
VIII. Paper and cardboard	6	42,337	19,335	23,002	210	185	25	10	10	—
X. Leather	45	156,768	105,881	50,887	213	213	—	112	112	—
XI. Textiles	234	284,356	132,816	151,540	1,766	1,331	435	551	410	141
XII. Wearing apparel	345	929,850	665,228	264,622	1,330	1,326	4	471	469	2
XIII. and XIV. (g)										
XV. Non-metallic minerals	59	41,074	10,527	30,547	269	259	10	139	139	—
XVI. Metals (including machinery and tools)	221	277,697	94,663	183,034	1,137	1,133	4	390	390	—
XVIII. Miscellaneous	11	52,505	28,789	23,716	166	132	34	24	24	—
Total ...	1,558	5,658,222k	3,933,429	1,724,793	8,804	8,033	771	2,741	2,795	146
(ii) JEWISH ESTABLISHMENTS.										
I. Food	289	7,926,109	5,732,953	2,193,156	5,966	3,962	2,004	426	381	45
II. Beverages	38	1,350,827	722,908	627,919	942	781	161	42	40	2
III. Tobacco	6	381,027	227,205	153,822	474	213	261	3	3	—
IV. Animal and vegetable oils and fats (including margarine)	18	1,875,154	1,383,524	471,630	859	730	129	24	22	2
V. Chemicals (excluding matches) (e)	172	2,021,546	1,114,787	906,759	2,220	1,556	664	219	202	17
VI. Rubber (other than clothing and footwear)	17	147,695	53,486	94,209	246	191	52	21	16	5
VII. Wood and cork	186	834,104	504,826	329.278	1,467	1,392	75	184	179	5
VIII. Paper, paper articles and cardboard	75	447,032	207,754	239,278	968	496	472	124	110	14
IX. Bookbinding	16	67,156	25,199	41,957	176	147	29	23	20	3
X. Leather	58	856,280	617,299	238,981	973	868	105	80	73	7
XI. Textiles	170	2,358,610	1,225,545	1,133,065	3,407	2,085	1,322	192	169	23
XII. Wearing apparel (including shoes and boots)	347	3,133,962	1,874,067	1,259,895	5,284	2,464	2,820	549	435	114
XIII. and XIV. (g)										
XV. Non-metallic minerals	62	1,458,196	755,558	702,638	2,036	1,871	165	68	61	7
XVI. Metals (including machinery, electrical appliances, tools and instruments)	388	4,330,041	2,167,239	2,162,802	8,107	7,482	625	500	487	13
XVII. Jewellery (including cutting and polishing of precious stones)	36	1,256,859	595,711	661,148	3,404	2,970	434	11	11	—
XVIII. Miscellaneous	79	616,081	344,775	271,306	1,244	804	440	107	91	16
Total ...	1,907	29,040,679 lm	17,552,896	11,487,843	37,773	28,015	9,758	2,573	2,300	273

(k) Includes military orders valued at LP.384,555.
(l) Includes military orders valued at LP.7,182,000.
(m) Exclusive of excise duty estimated to have amounted to LP.282,000.

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Table 8. — Preliminary General Summary for Each Group of Industry Enumerated for the Year 1942:— Arab and Other non-Jewish Establishments.

Section and group of industry	No. of establishments	Gross output[a]	Cost of materials[b]	Net output[c]	Persons engaged in the week ended 18th December, 1942 — Total persons			Proprietors and family assistants (included in total)		
					Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
	No.	LP.	LP.	LP.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
SECTION I.—FOOD										
3. Grain and cereal mills	16	1,489,580	1,342,796	146,784	278	278	—	37	37	—
5. Bakeries	201	559,129	381,927	177,202	1,179	1,153	26	361	358	3
1,6,7. Sugar confectionery, citrus products and sausages	50	396,873	301,555	95,318	251	221	30	91	91	—
Total ...	267	2,445,582	2,026,278	419,304	1,708	1,652	56	489	486	3
SECTION II.—BEVERAGES										
9. Alcohol and alcoholic beverages	5	63,168	46,759	16,409	38	38	—	9	9	—
10. Manufacture of aerated waters	11	47,671	22,446	25,225	95	90	5	17	17	—
Total ...	16	110,839	69,205	41,634	133	128	5	26	26	—
SECTION III.—TOBACCO										
11. Cigarettes and tombac: Total ...	5	510,586	220,347	290,239	842	644	198	3	3	—
SECTION IV.—VEGETABLE OILS AND FATS										
12a. Sesame oil and tahina: Total ...	33	179,436	133,874	45,562	170	170	—	53	53	—
SECTION V.—CHEMICALS (excluding matches) (e)										
14. Soap Total	30	466,643	359,796	106,847	191	191	—	77	77	—
SECTION VII.—WOOD										
26. Builders' woodwork and furniture	225	121,791	51,475	70,316	516	516	—	307	307	—
29. Boat building	14	13,637	6,963	6,674	34	34	—	25	25	—
30a. Olive wood souvenirs	23	16,516	5,237	11,279	74	74	—	33	33	—
30b. Other	24	8,605	3,015	5,590	45	45	—	31	31	—
Total ..	286	160,549	66,690	93,859	669	669	—	396	396	—
SECTION VIII.—PAPER AND CARDBOARD										
32. Cardboard boxes Total	6	42,337	19,335	23,002	210	185	25	10	10	—
SECTION X.—LEATHER										
36. Tanning Total	45	156,768	105,881	50,887	213	213	—	112	112	—
SECTION XI.—TEXTILES										
39. Weaving	201	253,053	117,365	135,688	1,674	1,239	435	497	356	141
40. Bleaching and dyeing	33	31,303	15,451	15,852	92	92	—	54	54	—
Total ...	234	284,356	132,816	151,540	1,766	1,331	435	551	410	141
SECTION XII.—WEARING APPAREL (n)										
43a. Lambskin overcoats ...	33	15,962	8,891	7,071	64	64	—	60	60	—
48. Shoes and boots (o) ...	812	913,888	656,337	257,551	1,266	1,262	4	411	409	2
Total ...	345	929,850	665,228	264,622	1,330	1,326	4	471	469	2
SECTION XV.—NON-METALLIC MINERALS										
50. Ceramic and fine pottery	50	29,834	7,288	22,546	220	210	10	125	125	—
54a. Floor tiles	3	854	297	557	4	4	—	4	4	—
Other	6	10,386	2,942	7,444	45	45	—	10	10	—
Total ...	59	41,074	10,527	30,547	269	259	10	139	139	—
SECTION XVI.—METALS (including machinery and tools)										
55a. Knife making	16	6,037	2,235	3,802	28	28	—	20	20	—
56. Iron beds	4	3,890	1,647	2,243	11	11	—	5	5	—
57. Locks and fittings ...	10	4,200	1,156	3,044	20	20	—	11	11	—
61. Iron doors, windows, etc. and light construction	149	86,898	32,688	54,210	483	483	—	289	289	—
62a. Brass foundries	6	2,952	941	2,011	14	14	—	10	10	—
63. Bus bodies, ambulances, trucks, etc.	10	44,188	26,475	17,713	98	98	—	28	28	—
69. Mechanical workshops, iron foundries and wire products	26	129,532	29,521	100,011	483	479	4	27	27	—
Total ...	221	277,697	94,663	183,034	1,137	1,133	4	390	390	—
SECTION XVIII.—MISCELLANEOUS										
81a. Bone combs	8	9,987	1,829	8,158	33	33	—	16	16	—
Other, n.e.s.	3	42,518	26,960	15,558	133	99	34	8	8	—
Total ...	11	52,505	28,789	23,716	166	132	34	24	24	—
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,558	5,658,222k	3,933,429	1,724,793	8,804	8,033	771	2,741	2,595	146

(n) Excluding one hosiery and knitting establishment which is included with "Miscellaneous".
(o) The figures relate to the three cities of Jerusalem, Jaffa and Haifa only.

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Table 9. — Preliminary General Summary for Each Group of Industry Enumerated for the Year 1942:—

Jewish Establishments.

Section and group of industry	No. of establishments	Gross output[a]	Cost of materials[b]	Net output[c]	Persons engaged in the week ended 18th December, 1942					
					Total persons			Proprietors and family assistants (included in total)		
					Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
	No.	LP.	LP.	LP.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
SECTION I.—FOOD										
1. Preparation and canning of meat	26	198,473	155,168	43,305	185	164	21	37	35	2
2. Dairy products	21	1,040,123	858,426	181,697	422	340	82	31	25	6
3. Grain and cereal mills	26	2,460,945	2,132,451	328,494	410	403	7	46	43	3
4. Manufacture of macaroni and spaghetti ...	15	116,632	68,812	47,820	186	95	91	28	26	2
5. Bakeries	105	1,092,886	724,399	368,487	1,712	1,414	298	176	165	11
6. Canning and preserving of fruits, vegetables and fish	39	1,605,472	1,038,837	566,635	1,579	1,015	564	25	21	4
7. Manufacture of cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectioneries	35	1,258,382	658,941	599,441	1,297	436	861	55	46	9
8. Other food industries ...	22	153,196	95,919	57,277	175	95	80	33	26	7
Total ...	289	7,926,109	5,782,953	2,193,156	5,966	3,962	2,004	426	381	45
SECTION II.—BEVERAGES										
9. Alcohol and alcoholic beverages	21	1,142,757	631,311	511,446	757	627	130	18	18	—
10. Aerated waters	17	208,070	91,597	116,473	185	154	31	29	27	2
Total ...	38	1,350,827	722,908	627,919	942	781	161	42	40	2
SECTION III.—TOBACCO										
11. Cigarettes and cigars:										
Total ...	6	381,027	227,205	153,822	474	213	261	3	3	—
SECTION IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE OILS AND FATS (INCLUDING MARGARINE)										
12. Vegetable oils and fats	8	1,324,548	1,004,650	319,898	637	565	72	7	7	—
13. Margarine	10	530,606	378,874	151,732	222	165	57	17	15	2
Total ...	18	1,855,154	1,383,524	471,630	859	730	129	24	22	2
SECTION V.—CHEMICALS (EXCLUDING MATCHES)										
14. Soap, soap products and tooth paste ...	22	516,404	359,921	156,483	369	259	110	31	29	2
15. Cosmetic and toilet preparations	19	226,726	162,946	63,780	259	95	164	17	13	4
16. Pharmaceutics	16	231,781	109,199	122,582	313	158	155	19	18	1
17. Polishes and cleaning powders	10	51,093	31,510	19,583	78	39	39	16	14	2
18. Paints, colours, varnishes and inks	19	151,459	88,854	62,605	120	102	18	23	23	—
19. Compressed, liquified and solidified gases ...	3	46,511	9,840	36,671	61	55	6	2	2	—
19a. Ice manufacture ...	15	169,290	28,096	141,194	237	232	5	19	19	—
20. Disinfectants and insecticides	5	155,543	94,193	61,350	132	130	2	5	4	1
21. Glue and starch	16	74,875	34,612	40,263	146	134	12	23	22	1
22. Essential oils and flavouring essences, extracts	7	82,871	40,676	42,195	78	54	24	9	8	1
23. Artificial teeth and dental appliances ...	8	121,861	50,103	71,758	194	86	108	14	12	2
24. Miscellaneous chemical manufactures, fire extinguishing materials, candles, textile chemicals, purification of lubricating oil and greases, etc.	32	193,132	104,837	88,295	233	212	21	41	38	3
Total ...	172	2,021,546	1,114,787	906,759	2,220	1,556	664	219	202	17
SECTION VI.—RUBBER (OTHER THAN CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR)										
25. Rubber articles:										
Total ...	17	147,695	53,486	94,209	246	194	52	21	16	5
SECTION VII.—WOOD AND CORK										
26. Builders' woodwork and furniture	99	400,499	221,878	178,621	770	757	13	141	138	3
27. Wood-sawing (preparation of citrus fruits and vegetable boxes)	10	332,387	240,218	92,169	451	415	36	6	6	—

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Table 9 (Contd.). — Preliminary General Summary for Each Group of Industry Enumerated for the Year 1942:—

Jewish Establishments.

Section and group of industry	No. of establishments	Gross output[a]	Cost of materials[b]	Net output[c]	Persons engaged in the week ended 18th December, 1942 — Total persons			Proprietors and family assistants (included in total)		
					Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
	No.	LP.	LP.	LP.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
SECTION VII.—WOOD AND CORK (Concld.)										
28. Ice boxes	5	16,103	7,514	8,589	24	24	—	9	9	—
29. Lighters	3	24,976	9,272	15,704	84	83	1	1	1	—
30. Other (wooden pegs, heels, etc.)	19	60,139	25,944	34,195	138	113	25	27	25	2
Total ...	136	834,104	504,826	329,278	1,467	1,392	75	184	179	5
SECTION VIII.—PAPER, PAPER ARTICLES AND CARDBOARD										
31. Stationery	9	94,986	53,858	41,128	153	122	31	9	9	—
32. Cardboard boxes	28	131,743	50,204	81,539	401	136	265	44	37	7
33. Sanitary paper	9	33,211	20,693	12,518	92	54	38	9	9	—
34. Miscellaneous	29	187,092	82,999	104,093	322	184	138	62	55	7
Total ...	75	447,032	207,754	239,278	968	496	472	124	110	14
SECTION IX.—BOOKBINDING										
35. Bookbinding:										
Total ...	16	67,156	25,199	41,957	176	147	29	23	20	3
SECTION X.—LEATHER										
36. Tanning	28	726,213	543,380	182,833	742	702	40	37	35	2
37. Fancy leather goods, including travellers' bags and valises ...	30	130,067	73,919	56,148	231	166	65	43	38	5
Total ...	58	856,280	617,299	238,981	973	868	105	80	73	7
SECTION XI.—TEXTILES										
38. Spinning	24	386,617	185,797	200,820	836	244	592	28	24	4
39. Weaving	111	1,425,880	820,125	605,755	1,718	1,202	516	129	116	13
40. Bleaching and dyeing	15	372,607	114,626	257,981	626	501	125	15	13	2
41. Other textiles including cordage and twine ...	20	173,506	104,997	68,509	227	138	89	20	16	4
Total ...	170	2,358,610	1,225,545	1,133,065	3,407	2,085	1,322	192	169	23
SECTION XII.—WEARING APPAREL INCLUDING SHOES AND BOOTS										
42. Hosiery and knitting ...	103	968,235	482,870	485,365	1,798	733	1,065	164	128	36
43. Men's clothing	37	314,964	182,565	132,399	473	348	125	47	42	5
44. Women's clothing ...	66	434,328	246,558	187,770	923	227	696	99	64	35
45. Shirts and pyjamas ...	55	582,024	409,099	172,925	910	183	727	97	67	30
46. Hats and berrets ...	15	43,272	22,376	20,896	127	50	77	20	17	3
47. Shades and umbrellas	2	5,671	2,765	2,906	10	7	3	2	1	1
48. Shoes and boots ...	69	785,468	527,884	257,684	1,043	916	127	120	116	4
Total ...	347	3,133,962	1,874,067	1,259,895	5,284	2,464	2,820	549	435	114
SECTION XV.—NON-METALLIC MINERALS										
50. Ceramic and fine pottery	5	23,155	5,251	17,904	80	45	35	6	3	3
51. Polishing and cutting of glass and mirrors	13	105,309	41,268	64,041	459	386	73	17	16	1
52. Stoneware and artificial stone including floor tiles	22	231,478	87,086	144,392	617	584	33	29	28	1
53. Bricks and roof tiles ...	7	120,146	48,600	71,546	163	162	1	4	4	—
54. Cement, lime and plaster	15	978,108	573,353	404,755	717	694	23	12	10	2
Total ...	62	1,458,196	755,558	702,638	2,036	1,871	165	68	61	7

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Table 9 (Concld.). — Preliminary General Summary for Each Group of Industry Enumerated for the Year 1942:—

Jewish Establishments.

Section and group of industry	No. of establishments	Gross output[a]	Cost of materials[b]	Net output[c]	Persons engaged in the week ended 18th December, 1942					
					Total persons			Proprietors and family assistants (included in total)		
					Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
	No.	£.	£.	£.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
SECTION XVI.—METALS (INCLUDING MACHINERY, ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES, TOOLS AND INSTRUMENTS)										
55. Cutlery and domestic ware	7	62,053	26,221	35,832	220	198	22	7	6	1
56. Steel and iron beds, sofas and medical furniture	8	24,966	11,651	13,315	56	53	3	15	15	—
57. Locks and fittings	8	255,630	160,784	94,846	296	287	9	12	12	—
58. Tin products	21	1,057,285	648,064	409,221	1,675	1,425	250	11	10	1
59. Wire and wire products	14	169,306	92,091	77,215	252	221	31	16	16	—
60. Lamps and shades	6	20,667	6,499	14,168	54	53	1	10	9	1
61. Iron doors, windows, etc. and light construction	25	257,105	160,080	97,025	386	380	6	27	27	—
62. Foundries	23	362,205	149,695	212,510	728	715	13	35	33	2
63. Bus bodies, ambulances, trucks	8	146,334	83,684	62,650	178	168	10	11	11	—
64. Scientific and professional instruments	16	54,638	14,541	40,097	163	141	22	15	15	—
65. Motor vehicle parts	10	87,024	32,109	54,915	192	189	3	13	13	—
66. Agricultural machinery and equipment	6	58,476	22,816	35,660	114	109	5	2	2	—
67. Office furniture and equipment	4	18,498	7,305	11,193	38	38	—	5	5	—
68. Engineering and machine construction	42	370,931	138,817	232,114	894	870	24	61	60	1
69. Mechanical workshops	80	694,569	325,557	369,012	1,452	1,409	43	108	108	—
70. Stoves, small boilers, geysers and parts thereof	7	116,636	55,715	60,921	139	131	8	3	3	—
71. Water supply equipment and fittings, fire extinguishers	12	69,378	24,026	45,352	154	152	2	15	15	—
72. Electrical fittings, equipment and appliances	41	283,536	127,856	155,680	596	465	131	64	57	7
73 Electro-plating	13	38,063	5,941	32,122	122	120	2	25	25	—
74. Tools and implements	12	42,113	16,316	25,797	124	122	2	12	12	—
75. Miscellaneous	25	140,628	57,471	83,157	274	236	38	33	33	—
Total	388	4,330,041	2,167,239	2,162,802	8,107	7,482	625	500	487	13
SECTION XVII.—JEWELLERY										
76. Jewellery, including cutting and polishing of precious stones:										
Total	36	1,256,859	595,711	661,148	3,404	2,970	434	11	11	—
SECTION XVIII.—MISCELLANEOUS										
77. Toys and souvenirs	21	39,518	21,473	18,045	125	78	47	32	26	6
78. Buttons and studs	11	49,504	15,676	33,828	222	108	114	15	13	2
79. Fancy, carved and moulded articles	13	52,139	16,564	35,575	193	125	68	17	16	1
80 Brooms and brushes	15	64,745	33,626	31,119	129	93	36	19	17	2
81. Other, n.e.s.	19	410,175	257,436	152,739	575	400	175	24	19	5
Total	79	616,081	344,775	271,306	1,244	804	440	107	91	16
GRAND TOTAL	1,907	29,040,679 1m	17,552,836	11,487,843	37,773	28,015	9,758	2,573	2,300	273

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CHAPTER 6.—FOREIGN TRADE OF PALESTINE (a).

SECTION 1. — INTRODUCTORY.

In the foreign trade of Palestine five categories of trade are distinguished, namely: (1) imports, (2) exports, (3) re-exports, (4) re-exports from bond and (5) transit trade. Short definitions of imports, exports and transit trade are given in the appropriate sections.

Classification by Classes, Groups and Commodities.—All goods appearing in the trade statistics of Palestine are classified into the following classes:—

Class I — Food, drink and tobacco.
Class II — Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured.
Class III — Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.
Class IV — Animals, living, n.e.s.
Class V — Bullion and specie.

The first four classes are further sub-divided into 38 groups and 760 items, with further divisions in the case of certain items. The serial number and the description of the commodities correspond to those of the Customs Tariff and Exemption Ordinance, 1937.

Trans-Jordan.—No statistics of imports from Trans-Jordan into Palestine or of exports and re-exports from Palestine to Trans-Jordan were compiled by the Palestine Authorities prior to July, 1941.

The Trade Aggregate.—The trade figures compiled by the Director of Customs in respect of the years 1919-1921 included the values of the import and export trade passing to and from Syria in transit. Separate data regarding the foreign trade of Palestine are available therefore only since 1922.

The following table gives the four main categories of Palestine's foreign trade during the years 1922-1944:—

Value of Imports, Exports, Re-exports and Transit Trade, 1922—1944.

Year	Imports	Exports	Re-exports	Transit trade	Year	Imports	Exports	Re-exports	Transit trade
	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.		LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.
1922	5,726,241	1,388,555	193,750	406,003	1934	15,152,781	3,217,562	283,946	239,575
1923	4,948,908	1,412,520	240,056	241,320	1935	17,853,498	4,215,486	300,671	823,088
1924	5,401,381	1,231,602	145,479	202,195	1936	13,979,023	3,625,233	642,293	513,252
1925	7,526,657	1,330,830	143,283	126,049	1937	15,903,666	5,813,536	636,092	828,149
1926	6,594,098	1,308,333	179,620	109,807	1938	11,356,963	5,020,368	663,217	671,915
1927	6,184,454	1,899,759	246,592	131,029	1939	14,632,822	5,117,769	348,682	549,872
1928	6,770,818	1,487,207	177,802	177,447	1940	12,560,812	4,072,823	183,140	796,276
1929	7,166,593	1,554,262	197,671	265,501	1941	13,824,983	4,216,256	662,021	913,889
1930	6,985,258	1,896,095	182,222	155,385	1942	21,375,222	8,676,899	579,730	3,046,728
1931	5,940,000	1,572,061	251,338	177,162	1943	27,202,900	12,752,351	492,567	6,204,209
1932	7,768,920	2,381,491	243,607	196,376	1944	36,223,716	14,638,464	965,131	6,988,212
1933	11,123,489	2,591,617	319,302	187,883					

It will be seen that apart from the year 1931, which was a year of world depression, the value of imports has shown a strong upward trend from LP.5.7 million in 1922 to LP.36.2 million in 1944; while the value of exports has risen from LP.1.4 million in 1922 to LP.14.6 million in 1944. These increases amount to 533 per cent. in the case of imports and 956 per cent. in the case of exports, during the 23 years of Palestine's foreign trade.

The next table shows the value of imports, exports and total merchandise trade per head of population:—

Value of Trade Per Head of Population.

Year	Imports	Exports	Total trade	Year	Imports	Exports	Total trade
	LP.	LP.	LP.		LP.	LP	LP.
1931	5.732	1.517	7.249	1938	7.913	3.498	11.411
1932	7.235	2.318	9.453	1939	9.744	3.408	13.152
1933	9.749	2.271	12.020	1940	8.182	2.637	10.769
1934	12.517	2.658	15.175	1941	8.404	2.660	11.064
1935	13.648	3.253	16.871	1942	13.195	5.356	18.551
1936	10.228	2.652	12.880	1943	16.225	7.606	23.831
1937	11.345	4.147	15.492	1944	20.823	8.415	29.238

The Visible Balance.—During the 23 years of recorded foreign trade transactions, Palestine has always had a considerable "adverse" balance of visible trade. The following table sets out the value of the "adverse" balance for each year and the proportion between total imports and total exports:—

(a) Detailed figures of Foreign Trade are published quarterly in the General Monthly Bulletin of Current Statistics and annually in a separate volume.

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Year	Excess of imports	Exports as per cent. of imports	Year	Excess of imports	Exports as per cent. of imports
	LP.	%		LP.	%
1922	4,143,936	24	1934	11,651,273	23
1923	3,296,332	28	1935	13,337,336	25
1924	4,024,303	26	1936	9,711,497	31
1925	6,052,544	20	1937	9,454,038	41
1926	5,106,145	23	1938	5,673,378	50
1927	4,038,103	35	1939	9,166,371	37
1928	5,105,809	25	1940	8,304,849	34
1929	5,414,660	24	1941	8,446,706	37
1930	4,906,941	30	1942	12,119,093	43
1931	4,116,601	31	1943	13,957,982	49
1932	5,143,822	34	1944	20,620,121	43
1933	8,212,570	26			

The value of imports into Palestine has amounted in the aggregate to LP.281 million and that of exports to LP.99 million, resulting in an accumulated unfavourable visible balance of trade amounting to LP.182 million. The annual average of Palestine's excess imports over the period has therefore amounted to approximately LP.8 million, being LP.3.3 in the lowest year (1923) and LP.20.6 in the highest year (1944). Nevertheless, although the annual adverse balance has increased progressively in absolute figures, the value of exports has tended to increase more rapidly than that of imports. The result has been to improve the proportion existing between exports and imports from 24:100 in 1922 to 43:100 in 1944. Indeed, if the years 1938 and 1943 are considered alone it is seen that the value of exports actually amounted to almost 50 per cent. of that of imports. The outstanding causes of increase in both imports and exports are discussed separately below. Here it is sufficient to draw attention to certain aspects of the economy, which are necessary to an understanding of how Palestine is enabled permanently to support an adverse balance of visible trade of a magnitude ranging from over LP.4 per head of population in 1931 to over LP.12 per head in 1944.

In fact the magnitude is somewhat lower than is shown in the years 1940-44 when account is taken of the fact that a part of the adverse balance consists of refined petroleum products, supplied for military and similar use and not recorded in the export statistics. This consideration would reduce the figure of LP.12 per head in 1944 to LP.10 per head. In other years the difference arising from the exclusion of petroleum is much less. The most important feature of Palestine's foreign trade arises from the attachment of world Jewry to the territory of Palestine, which results in a continual flow of funds from Jewish sources abroad for the financing of Jewish colonization and development. Further substantial funds representative of foreign assets accrue from immigrants. Charitable and religious organizations and institutions in the country are in receipt of donations from abroad, and tourist expenditure in normal times is also an important source of funds to meet the "adverse" balance.

No official estimates are available of the aggregate amount of these invisible exports but certain calculations have been made by the Anglo-Palestine Bank Ltd., which is the receiving bank for some 50 to 60 per cent. of these transfers(a). The following table, which is reproduced by the courtesy of the Anglo-Palestine Bank Ltd., shows the value of remittances from abroad received by the Anglo-Palestine Bank Ltd., on account of its Jewish clients, together with the estimated amounts received by all banks for all clients. The figures are net, i.e. outgoing transfers have been deducted:-

Year	Anglo-Palestine Bank	Total	Year	Anglo-Palestine Bank	Total
	LP.	LP.		LP.	LP.
1934	6,816,000	12,000,000	1940	8,615,000	5,700,000
1935	8,524,000	15,000,000	1941	3,042,000	4,500,000
1936	5,039,000	9,000,000	1942	4,403,000	6,000,000
1937	3,603,000	6,000,000	1943	6,670,000	10,400,000
1938	4,734,000	8,500,000	1944	8,005,000	11,600,000
1939	4,708,000	8,500,000			

It will be seen from the above table that during the last eleven years covered by the estimates the import of such funds amounted to LP.97.2 million or almost 80 per cent. of the visible balance of trade. The position is complicated by military expenditure for the maintenance of troops, etc., in Palestine in the war years.

It is not yet possible to furnish figures of expenditure by the military authorities during the years 1940 to 1944, during which substantial imports of funds took place. Even before the war, however, it can be seen that the adverse balance of visible trade was practically covered by the remittances described above. Thus in the six years 1934 to 1939 the adverse visible balance amounted to approximately LP.59 million, and the remittances referred to amounted also to LP.59 million.

(a) For a complete examination of the factors which compose Palestine's international financial transactions, reference should be made to the estimates of Palestine's International Balance of Payments, to be published shortly by the Government Statistician.

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The international distribution of Palestine's adverse balance of visible trade has shown wide variations from year to year. Up to 1939 the distribution was largely determined by the sources of Jewish immigration, apart from the constant importance of the United States as the main source of contributions to Jewish institutions. Since that year there has been a complete change in the importance of the countries engaged in trade with Palestine. On the one hand the war-time allocation of loading areas for many imported commodities, principally foodstuffs, altered the sources of supply. On the other hand the refining of petroleum which commenced at the Haifa refineries at the end of 1939 made Palestine a large importer of crude oil and an exporter of refined products. A further important factor arises from the creation of the diamond industry in Palestine during the war years.

The following table compares the trade balance with the main countries, for the years 1939 and 1944:—

Trade Balance by Principal Countries, 1939 and 1944.

Countries of origin and destination	1939			1944		
	Imports	Exports	Balance + Excess of exports — Excess of imports	Imports	Exports	Balance + Excess of exports — Excess of imports
	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.
United Kingdom	2,891,250	2,440,098	+ 48,848	2,949,875	2,182,445	— 767,430
British Possessions	896,370	188,767	— 707,603	10,017,871	1,727,135	— 8,290,736
Egypt	599,648	97,350	— 502,298	2,098,600	4,412,006	+ 2,313,406
Iran	282,555	406	— 282,153	167,512	668,073	+ 500,561
Iraq	206,858	5,498	— 201,360	11,648,933	383,774	— 11,265,159
Syria	1,355,203	389,223	— 965,980	1,400,184	1,301,577	— 98,607
Turkey	92,457	8,806	— 83,651	2,288,719	752,568	— 1,536,151
Trans-Jordan	(a)	(a)	(a)	1,440,627	656,329	— 784,298
U.S. America	1,953,457	145,772	— 1,807,685	3,109,269	2,384,321	— 724,948

(a) Figures for the trade with Trans-Jordan were not available prior to July, 1941.

SECTION 2.—IMPORTS.

Definition.—"Imports" comprise all commodities entered for consumption in Palestine. The term "Imports for Consumption" does not necessarily imply that the goods have actually been consumed in Palestine, but that they have passed into the possession of the importer and that the duty (if any) has been paid thereon.

A number of institutions in Palestine are entitled to the duty-free import of commodities which they use: the chief institutions are the Government, the Military Authorities, the Iraq Petroleum Company and all religious and charitable organizations and consular offices. Prior to 1937 all imports by these institutions were included in Class IV, and details of the commodities were not specified. In 1937, however, imports by these institutions were itemized as far as possible and distributed under the appropriate items of the first three classes.

Considerable difficulty was encountered in itemizing imports of Military and N.A.A.F.I. stores and therefore these two institutions were again excluded, as from 1938, from the itemized statistics and furthermore from the total imports. Imports by the other institutions entitled to exemption, however, continued to be included in the itemized statistics and total imports.

Value of Imports.—The value of the imports represents the cost, insurance and freight as shown on the invoice and specification lists presented by merchants at the time of clearance and as subsequently checked by customs officials. Where no invoices are available the valuation of imports is carried out by customs officials.

The total value of imports of merchandise into Palestine, according to the four main classes of commodities, during the last eight years is shown in the following table:—

Year	Food, drink and tobacco	Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	Animals, living, n.e.s.	Total merchandise
	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.
1937	4,147,841	1,607,888	10,089,860	58,077	15,903,666
1938	3,209,287	1,138,375	6,978,617	30,684	11,356,963
1939	3,755,794	1,480,914	9,362,443	36,671	14,632,822
1940	3,477,760	2,827,836	6,240,487	15,289	12,560,812
1941	4,629,582	2,641,487	5,858,329	195,085	13,324,983
1942	7,067,835	5,111,259	8,867,662	328,466	21,375,222
1943	9,985,284	10,860,611	5,986,381	370,174	27,202,900
1944	14,285,186	13,784,120	8,061,809	142,651	36,228,716

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The great increase in the money cost of Palestine's imports in the last five years of war was more than accounted for by increases in prices accompanied by substantial changes in the structure of the import trade. The following table shows the value of each of the four classes of imports as percentages of total imports in each year:—

Class	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
I—Food, drink and tobacco	26	28	35	33	37	40
II—Articles mainly unmanufactured	10	22	20	24	40	38
III—Articles mainly manufactured	64	50	44	41	22	22
IV—Animals, living, n.e.s.	—	—	1	2	1	—
Total merchandise	100	100	100	100	100	100

The proportion of food imports to total imports, which in 1939 amounted to only 26 per cent., had by 1944 increased to 40 per cent. Imports of raw materials and unmanufactured articles are swollen by the inclusion of rough diamonds in the latter years, without which they would represent a much smaller proportion of the total. Manufactured articles showed the greatest reduction, having fallen from 64 per cent. in 1939 to 22 per cent. in 1944.

The extent to which imports are inflated by price increases is shown in the following table, where imports in the years 1941 to 1944 have been revalued, as far as possible, at the prices (or average value per unit) ruling in the year 1939:—

Indices of Volume and Average Value of Imports.
(1939 = 100)

Class	Index of volume				Index of average value			
	1941	1942	1943	1944	1941	1942	1943	1944
I—Food, drink and tobacco	73	83	71	83	169	227	336	409
II—Articles mainly unmanufactured	69	105	83	104	188	270	288	305
III—Articles mainly manufactured	37	42	20	29	175	233	328	302
IV—Animals, living, n.e.s.	365	386	372	209	159	166	295	202
Total merchandise	50	60	41	52	174	235	325	352

It will be seen that the changes in the proportion of imports in each class are the result of reductions in total volume which have imposed reductions of varying degree on each class of imports. The extent of the country's dependence on imported food is reflected by the fact that food, drink and tobacco imports proved very inelastic and yielded less to the overall reduction than other imports. Increases in the average values of food, drink and tobacco were greater than in any other class, being 309 per cent. higher than in 1939. The main cause of this increase was the higher cost of imported cereals, a large proportion of which was imported from Middle East countries whose internal price level stands higher than that of Palestine. Imports of raw materials remained high and showed an increase over the 1939 volume. This increase is mainly due to increased imports of textile materials for local manufacture. The reduction in the volume of imports has been greatest in the case of manufactured articles, which in 1944 amounted to only 29 per cent. of the 1939 figure.

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In the following table particulars are given of Palestine's import trade for the years 1940-1944, according to groups of commodities:—

Distribution of Imports by Classes and Groups, 1940—1944 (a).

Class and Group	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.
CLASS I. — Food, Drink and Tobacco					
Group A — Grain and flour	872,293	1,688,322	3,205,802	4,721,123	7,907,048
,, B — Feeding stuffs for animals	64,409	118,362	349,086	448,836	397,254
,, C — Meat	78,408	40,731	32,480	21,195	66,778
,, D — Animals, living, for food	386,209	555,416	674,433	826,362	1,571,901
,, E — Dairy produce	413,227	322,790	247,057	178,763	619,254
,, F — Fresh fruits, nuts and vegetables	259,491	206,133	249,898	647,522	916,474
,, G — Beverages	67,557	54,520	41,145	128,965	27,744
,, H — Other foodstuffs	1,262,944	1,532,514	2,112,270	2,688,704	2,357,647
,, I — Tobacco and tombac	73,222	110,744	155,664	322,814	421,041
Total Food, Drink and Tobacco	3,477,760	4,629,532	7,067,835	9,985,284	14,285,186
CLASS II. — Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured					
Group A — Coal	80,072	174,278	954,698	74,158	38,545
,, B — Non-metalliferous mining and quarry products, other	158,275	50,422	23,762	98,591	103,678
,, C — Metalliferous ores and scrap	808	2,347	2,866	15,196	11,928
,, D — Wood and timber	762,108	128,422	117,422	140,109	212,291
,, E — Textile materials, raw or waste	80,458	135,543	160,525	405,329	420,257
,, F — Seeds, beans and nuts for oil, oils, fats, gums and resigns	1,532,421	1,566,088	2,757,167	7,926,724	10,014,634
,, G — Hides and skins, undressed	19,997	39,373	280,885	454,582	336,593
,, H — Miscellaneous raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	193,197	544,964	868,934	1,750,972	2,601,204
Total Articles Mainly Unmanufactured	2,827,336	2,641,437	5,111,259	10,860,611	13,734,120
CLASS III. — Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured					
Group A — Coke and manufactured fuel	35,258	25,570	24,873	8,115	7,737
,, B — Ceramic ware, glass and manufactured quarry products	184,654	145,183	140,693	44,057	73,948
,, C — Iron and steel manufactures	975,794	748,634	608,717	317,398	436,345
,, D — Non-ferrous metals and manufactures thereof	182,789	138,418	214,640	77,556	130,174
,, E — Cutlery, hardware, implements, instruments and photographic film	147,004	174,117	219,376	129,111	172,536
,, F — Electrical goods and apparatus	266,387	145,017	165,838	60,379	105,762
,, G — Machinery	483,281	282,695	380,923	335,861	817,419
,, H — Wood and timber manufactures	247,860	29,234	44,646	43,219	90,289
,, I — Cotton yarn and manufactures thereof	729,775	918,591	2,589,665	1,476,044	1,553,105
,, J — Wollen yarn and manufactures thereof	202,653	387,288	761,492	273,288	347,671
,, K — Silk yarn and manufactures thereof	152,244	179,478	308,875	295,914	126,515
,, L — Other textile manufactures	189,702	207,695	318,969	294,827	300,132
,, M — Apparel	156,433	80,140	185,490	163,542	131,032
,, N — Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours	428,433	498,959	859,892	865,178	1,129,175
,, O — Oils, fats and waxes manufactures	511,394	249,309	263,574	214,696	355,398
,, P — Leather manufactures	194,201	168,232	283,458	69,265	133,913
,, Q — Paper and cardboard	286,132	303,608	337,657	277,787	280,238
,, R — Aircraft, ships and vehicles	334,004	270,635	448,358	412,442	451,685
,, S — Rubber manufactures	172,147	243,094	222,924	166,059	553,688
,, T — Miscellaneous articles	410,342	663,087	493,802	463,078	865,152
Total Articles Mainly Manufactured	6,240,487	5,858,929	8,867,662	5,986,831	8,061,809
CLASS IV. — Animals, Living, N.E.S.	15,229	195,085	328,466	370,174	142,651
Total Merchandise	12,560,812	13,324,983	21,375,222	27,202,900	36,223,716
CLASS V. — Bullion and Specie	13,601	6,810	7,345	29,110	28,468

(a) Excluding military and N.A.A.F.I. stores.

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The quantities and values of the principal articles imported during the last three years are given in the following table:—

Quantity and Value of Principal Articles Imported, 1942—1944.

Commodity	Unit	1942		1943		1944	
		Quantity	Value LP.	Quantity	Value LP.	Quantity	Value LP.
Class I. — Food, Drink and Tobacco							
Barley	Ton	9,656	166,340	18,745	410,840	84,042	2,990,910
Haricot beans	,,	26	686	2,180	107,556	1,431	71,906
Chick peas	,,	447	23,374	1,718	90,102	1,066	40,346
Lentils	,,	3,827	118,411	1,804	88,038	3,107	112,009
Maize	,,	8,597	124,540	22	685	1,296	29,285
Malt	,,	578	36,556	1,677	96,897	2,157	117,941
Millet, unhusked	,,	911	15,916	23,508	504,328	5,523	139,841
Rough and clean rice	,,	2,722	63,937	4,242	137,081	6,796	239,869
Wheat	,,	95,888	1,752,299	74,840	2,249,972	104,567	3,249,703
Wheat flour	,,	36,290	714,577	34,007	975,528	26,890	801,069
Bakieh, gelbaneh and kersenneh	,,	998	39,280	1,987	83,642	2,471	81,762
Cake and meal of fish and meat	,,	2,813	77,407	511	12,261	675	22,660
Cake and meal of rape, soya, nut seed and oil seed	,,	11,752	141,271	4,712	68,991	14,466	181,449
Hay, tibben and bran	,,	9,351	80,979	20,067	279,258	7,224	105,786
Cattle (and buffaloes, n.e.s.)	No.	20,622	393,644	12,620	299,114	19,567	626,080
Goats and kids	,,	19,888	48,727	34,704	115,109	40,913	162,796
Sheep and lambs	,,	102,649	221,405	91,211	410,797	156,511	782,698
Cheese, in brine and other	Ton	113	20,109	149	35,301	682	166,886
Eggs	1,000	3,845	80,018	1,969	24,744	1,963	29,153
Condensed milk	Ton	443	46,972	60	6,258	245	33,183
Milk powder and milk food (a)	,,	1,079	60,897	64	8,469	1,056	186,806
Semneh	,,	107	18,527	335	103,589	536	203,213
Fresh fruits (excluding citrus fruit)	,,	4,584	104,048	7,417	314,893	6,797	329,815
Edible nuts, in shell	,,	907	24,238	621	83,493	1,450	206,365
Edible nuts, without shell	,,	175	26,927	466	113,450	842	202,984
Fresh vegetables	,,	8,345	83,695	4,919	132,690	9,737	176,354
Fruit juices unsweetened (b)	,,	217	8,756	1,490	106,041	292	16,707
Cocoa beans, raw	,,	2,346	166,500	2,457	232,830	401	45,771
Cocoa butter	,,	345	61,468	177	40,472	108	21,677
Coffee beans, raw	,,	1,969	157,222	2,197	228,789	601	90,618
Fish, in brine	,,	959	83,591	2,183	245,882	1,203	145,020
Fish, dry, salted or smoked	,,	33	2,206	333	42,815	1,655	185,135
Fish, fresh or frozen	,,	1,017	125,615	696	142,229	1,234	227,505
Fish in tins	,,	268	42,905	507	133,063	615	216,209
Apricot paste	,,	215	20,277	768	84,399	313	27,273
Dried fruits	,,	8,846	311,149	7,907	466,545	7,131	406,913
Fats, edible, n.e.s.	,,	766	56,020	308	36,583	1	102
Seeds, edible	,,	856	25,705	368	15,245	269	30,719
Spices	,,	677	71,949	149	36,096	372	66,500
Starch	,,	418	25,784	89	11,819	252	36,240
Sugar	,,	18,081	471,443	23,467	631,129	17,181	490,882
Tea	,,	540	171,753	128	48,423	129	33,938
Cigarettes	Kilo	92,264	84,540	106,528	118,946	106,889	129,511
Tobacco leaves, unmanufactured	,,	193 612	60,918	435,480	188,029	501,048	251,589
Other articles in Class I	—	—	680,257	—	430,863	—	631,959
Total Class I			7,067,835		9,985,284		14,285,136
Class II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured							
Coal, other	Ton	125,410	889,577	11,938	63,894	4,470	33,545
Sulphur	,,	281	2,425	2,102	46,911	4,519	74,089
Boards or planks of ebony, mahogany, sandal, oak, rose, beech, nut-wood and gum-wood	M³	3,135	83,162	1,637	36,646	271	14,340
Boards or planks, other	,,	930	10,624	1,879	56,404	4,940	144,912
Cotton, raw	Ton	1,221	91,264	2,843	226,238	2,300	287,159
Wool, raw	,,	87	24,756	150	51,782	218	67,794
Copra	,,	7,785	248,969	5,921	229,921	10,585	284,115
Groundnuts, decorticated	,,	14,782	404,485	8,655	277,439	21,312	841,568
Crude petroleum	,,	2,053,086	1,629,182	2,849,360	6,981,884	3,363,808	8,319,518
Cotton seed	,,	22,240	201,025	1,898	20,719	9,654	104,095

(a) Including 535 tons of dried leben, to the value of LP.68,629, imported from Syria and Trans-Jordan in 1944.

(b) Including dibs, i.e. concentrated fruit juice such as grape juice, etc.

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Quantity and Value of Principal Articles Imported, 1942—1944—(Contd.).

Commodity	Unit	1942		1943		1944	
		Quantity	Value LP.	Quantity	Value LP.	Quantity	Value LP.
Class II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured (Concld.)							
Linseed	Ton	3,878	95,015	814	30,251	680	27,569
Sesame seed	,,	373	14,881	9,115	343,485	7,381	291,705
Cattle, camel or horse hides, raw or dried	,,	1,562	187,906	1,196	182,668	1,463	282,154
Sheep or goat hides, raw or dried	,,	356	37,805	833	242,959	200	79,195
Locust beans (carobs)	,,	13,823	113,705	20,128	243,781	34,770	362,658
Agricultural seeds	,,	1,758	75,913	1,891	101,790	4,782	259,188
Rough diamonds	Carat	183,087	381,173	481,302	1,138,496	416,099	1,522,861
Diamonds, cut or polished	,,	1,336	66,754	628	67,007	2,200	183,074
Tanning substances	Ton	3,244	127,726	2,472	86,784	2,079	61,383
Other articles in Class II	—	—	424,972	—	329,682	—	403,696
Total Class II			5,111,259		10,860,611		13,734,190
Class III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured							
Pig iron	Ton	1,360	29,269	2,336	49,318	491	8,847
Iron bars, rods or angles	,,	1,623	43,255	771	19,751	1,379	42,338
Iron black sheets and plates	,,	2,491	88,463	1,126	35,218	1,112	27,124
Tinned plates	Kilo	5,196,941	277,362	100	5	139,183	6,734
Iron pipes, other	Ton	495	23,492	94	3,956	1,773	88,925
Iron wire, other	,,	122	4,698	1,787	122,001	19	1,274
Tin ingots	,,	159	65,545	4	1,797	58	26,121
Cinematograph film, synchronized with sound on film	Kilo	5,300	17,288	6,541	19,653	7,533	49,333
Dental, optical, surgical and medical appliances and apparatus; veterinary instruments	—	—	55,441	—	44,707	—	36,862
Photographic paper, apparatus, cameras and accessories	—	—	51,520	—	12,861	—	12,430
Machines and parts	—	—	389,914	—	316,553	—	785,526
Wood prepared for citrus cases	Ms	261	5,920	214	6,095	5,952	51,516
Cotton yarn	Ton	2,296	589,456	1,149	437,748	2,125	756,146
Cotton piece goods	,,	4,601	1,874,061	961	936,562	821	651,289
Cotton thread, other	Kilo	21,446	26,968	37,888	59,852	59,897	103,653
Woollen and worsted yarn	,,	123,798	108,273	120,118	129,555	195,610	258,694
Woollen tissues	,,	519,450	643,358	84,913	120,696	25,294	50,190
Artificial silk yarn	,,	187,123	116,902	45,810	36,714	129,871	86,961
Artificial silk crepe	,,	21,080	32,785	15,928	61,874	1,152	6,254
Miscellaneous artificial silk tissues	,,	120,218	124,429	78,387	179,319	9,850	23,552
Cordage, cable, rope and twine	Ton	637	55,021	142	20,588	294	61,906
Sacks or bags, empty	,,	1,885	106,594	2,255	195,917	2,011	145,561
Textile manufactures, n.e.s.	—	—	77,171	—	43,338	—	46,508
Wearing apparel, other	—	—	59,090	—	60,307	—	49,784
Chemical fertilizers (c)	Ton	3,672	108,616	7,075	175,570	13,280	245,540
Sodium carbonate (soda ash)	,,	889	12,199	1,088	15,361	2,815	45,366
Sodium hydroxide (caustic soda)	,,	2,860	48,706	3,789	81,243	4,115	101,856
Chemicals, n.e.s.	—	—	316,626	—	301,242	—	483,058
Drugs and medicines	—	—	158,829	—	145,943	—	106,933
Dyes, other	Kilo	147,175	60,464	59,746	41,955	89,905	30,908
Paints, colours, varnishes, other	,,	977,469	50,858	527,712	14,998	687,690	38,858
Lubricating oil and grease	Ton	4,829	204,560	3,598	172,036	7,500	308,546
Leather, other	,,	138	167,531	13	35,105	41	112,583
Cigarette paper in rolls	Kilo	67,819	23,200	85,132	30,607	85,635	27,357
Printing paper	Ton	1,865	113,161	1,726	114,319	2,778	142,895
Paper in sheets not less than m2 0.15	,,	878	81,518	705	80,218	696	79,596
Motor cars, omnibuses, lorries and vans	No.	282	112,650	382	159,098	299	125,140

(c) Including 5,385 tons of raw phosphate to the value of LP.21,341, imported from Trans-Jordan in 1944.

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Quantity and Value of Principal Articles Imported, 1942—1944—(Concld.).

Commodity	Unit	1942		1943		1944	
		Quantity	Value LP.	Quantity	Value LP.	Quantity	Value LP.
Class III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured (Concld.)							
Chassis and tractors ...	No.	418	119,920	139	59,378	117	48,423
Parts of motor cars, etc.	Kilo	412,877	165,986	301,289	153,977	325,686	151,390
Rubber tyres and tubes	,,	697,551	183,780	381,829	152,448	1,143,697	524,190
Books	—	—	51,568	—	99,527	—	157,482
Other articles in Class III	—	—	2,061,780	—	1,242,996	—	1,885,371
Total Class III			8,867,662		5,986,831		8,061,809
Class IV.—Animals, Living, N.E.S.							
Camels	No.	31,262	316,232	20,078	360,289	5,266	125,795
All other animals, n.e.s. ...	—	—	12,234	—	9,885	—	16,856
Total Class IV			328,466		370,174		142,651
Total Merchandise ...			21,875,222		27,202,900		36,223,716

Countries to which import trade is credited.— Imports are classified according to countries of origin.

The country of origin of any goods is defined as:—

a) in case of primary goods, the country in which the goods were grown or produced.

b) in case of manufactured articles, the country in which the manufacturing process was substantially completed.

Thus British goods purchased in Egypt or Syria, are entered under the United Kingdom as being the country of origin.

Origin of imports.—The sources from which Palestine drew its supplies prior to 1940 were quite widespread and varying, apart from a regular concentration on some five or six main suppliers. The chief countries which supplied over half of Palestine's imports before the war were:—

Percentage of Imports for Consumption from Certain Countries of Origin, 1935—1939.

Country of Origin	Per cent. of total value of imports				
	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
United Kingdom	18.0	19.9	15.8	13.2	16.4
Germany	12.3	14.6	16.5	14.5	11.1
Rumania	6.8	7.6	8.6	11.0	8.2
Syria	7.3	10.0	8.6	8.9	9.3
U.S. America	3.4	7.2	6.9	8.5	13.3

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The countries of origin of Palestine's import trade for the years 1938-1944 are shown in the following table:—

Value of Imports of Merchandise for Consumption, by Countries of Origin, 1938—1944.

Country of Origin	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.
United Kingdom ...	1,495,800	2,391,250	2,461,260	3,667,448	3,922,547	1,830,769	2,949,875
British Possessions	726,417	896,370	1,304,365	3,267,069	8,866,710	7,740,613	10,017,871
Belgium	338,568	361,139	340,829	1,819	1,860	397	108
Bulgaria	75,699	44,168	42,557	9,688	2,516	2,982	36,218
Czechoslovakia ...	347,298	281,116	17,251	1,369	1,195	218	665
Denmark	63,186	69,309	13,969	75	—	—	—
France	207,774	296,402	229,488	13,380	2,470	953	1,321
Germany	1,644,838	1,621,929	166,205	14,446	7,666	22,326	13,672
Holland	232,011	286,696	133,314	2,239	365	144	266
Hungary	76,355	130,682	101,136	5,009	2,074	80	64,410
Italy	236,242	316,134	261,236	11,848	3,654	123	1,173
Norway	31,191	44,697	23,993	300	—	—	—
Poland	419,478	599,455	27,151	2,688	2,016	530	4,279
Portugal	18,570	19,558	17,022	3,340	2,110	4,048	250,330
Rumania	1,253,021	1,200,217	1,322,096	64,365	12,450	13,840	1,736
Russia	89,785	9,451	2,491	3,944	2,359	66,223	28,239
Sweden	106,212	140,668	91,854	5,149	487	11	996
Switzerland	107,720	135,716	84,909	17,793	6,457	1,415	16,607
Yugoslavia	110,861	148,200	103,641	4,485	57	600	11
Abyssinia	8,902	1,287	84	14	8,835	64,047	332,326
Egypt	405,249	599,648	1,388,084	1,677,155	1,034,719	2,011,004	2,098,600
Arabia	8,988	15,353	19,474	210,379	438,466	493,804	222,570
Dutch East Indies ...	160,258	318,814	250,553	345,734	346,475	88,531	1,143
Japan	303,402	343,844	477,058	196,455	14,898	1,424	3,378
Iraq	172,835	206,858	1,148,463	1,845,221	2,270,653	7,748,774	11,648,933
Iran	114,864	232,555	224,807	95,192	85,970	113,822	167,512
Syria	1,014,953	1,355,203	501,966	395,216	678,609	1,459,590	1,400,184
Turkey	78,535	92,457	317,429	282,124	570,449	1,371,957	2,288,719
Trans-Jordan	(a)	(a)	(a)	285,142	673,911	2,172,138	1,440,627
U.S.A.	969,573	1,953,457	1,249,461	1,317,896	2,195,705	1,887,248	3,109,269
Other Countries ...	538,378	525,249	238,666	78,122	219,539	110,839	122,678
Total ...	11,356,963	14,632,822	12,560,812	13,324,983	21,375,222	27,202,900	36,223,716

(a) Figures for the trade with Trans-Jordan were not available prior to July, 1941.

Owing to the severe limitation of the shipping space allotted to Palestine's import trade during the war years, Palestine had to find its sources of supply in the neighbouring countries, and as will be seen from the following summary, the Near East countries became the chief suppliers of Palestine's imports.

Percentage of Imports for Consumption from Certain Countries and Regions, 1939—1944.

Country or Region	Per cent. of total imports					
	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
United Kingdom	16.4	19.6	27.5	18.3	6.7	8.2
British Possessions (a)	5.5	9.5	22.7	38.6	24.3	24.0
U.S. America	13.3	9.9	9.9	10.3	7.0	8.6
Near Eastern Countries	17.7	29.6	34.0	29.8	60.0	56.8
Other Countries	47.1	31.4	5.9	3.0	1.4	2.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Excluding Cyprus and Sudan which are included under Near East countries.

The value of imports from the Near Eastern countries rose from LP.2.6 million in 1939 to LP.20.6 million in 1944. Excluding the value of imports of crude oil imported from Iraq, for the Consolidated Refineries, amounting to LP.8.3 million in 1944, the imports from these countries in 1944 were five times the figure of 1939.

SECTION 3.—EXPORTS.

Definition. "Exports" comprise all commodities of Palestinian produce or manufacture which are exported. They include all commodities manufactured in Palestine, whether of local or of imported raw materials, and all commodities of foreign produce or manufacture which have been processed in any way within the "free circulation" of the country.

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Value of Exports.— The value of exports represents the cost and the charges of delivering the goods on board the export ship or wages, as declared by the exporters or as assessed by the customs officials, if either the value declared or the invoice presented is considered to be incorrect. In the case of citrus exports it is not possible for the exporter to declare correct values at the time of export, as the fruit is consigned to destinations (mainly United Kingdom) for disposal by auction. In consequence citrus fruit is valued for customs purposes at a fixed price each season.

The total value of exports of Palestine produce, according to the main classes of commodities, in the last eight years is given in the following table:—

Year	Food, drink and tobacco	Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	Animals living, n. e. s.	Total merchandise
	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.
1937	4,875,277	877,283	558,758	2,223	5,813,536
1938	4,172,078	207,912	629,604	774	5,080,368
1939	4,191,674	159,484	765,255	1,356	5,117,769
1940	1,702,495	853,070	1,516,711	547	4,072,823
1941	513,561	629,986	3,071,959	750	4,216,256
1942	565,700	1,913,762	6,195,606	1,331	8,676,399
1943	800,877	8,722,099	8,229,285	90	12,752,351
1944	2,164,047	5,126,423	7,347,424	570	14,638,464

Prior to 1941, "food, drink and tobacco" was the most important class of exports. This class includes the exports of citrus fruits, which accounted for 77 per cent. of the total value of exports in the quinquennium 1935-1939.

The following table shows the quantity and value of citrus fruits exported during the seasons 1925/26-1944/45:—

Quantity and Value of Citrus Fruits Exported in Cases, in the Twelve-Months Seasons Ending May 31st, 1925—1945.

Year	Oranges		Lemons		Grapefruit		Total oranges, lemons and grapefruit	
	Quantity	Value (a)	Quantity	Value (a)	Quantity	Value (a)	Quantity	Value (a)
	Cases	LP.	Cases	LP.	Cases	LP.	Cases	LP.
1925/26	1,515,116	466,669	3,615	968	—	—	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	1,787,498	534,887	12,789	3,695	2,265	980	1,802,547	539,512
1929/30	2,590,861	777,256	6,333	1,899	18,011	5,622	2,610,205	784,777
1930/31	2,425,115	727,647	4,805	1,264	39,998	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	9,190,688	3,377,845	71,501	29,760	1,533,710	465,824	10,795,894	3,873,429
1937/38	9,678,271	3,846,116	77,019	30,069	1,794,118	508,950	11,444,408	3,880,135
1938/39	13,055,700	3,865,876	142,243	45,899	2,066,833	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(b)	64,597	19,916	326	121	12,812	3,541	77,735	23,578
1941/42(b)	31,279	14,252	10	5	2,762	1,307	34,051	15,564
1942/43(b)	3,614	2,985	—	—	990	526	4,594	3,511
1943/44(b)	532,041	530,675	1	1	841	841	532,883	531,717
1944/45(b)	1,121,066	1,122,227	54	54	352,562	352,578	1,473,682	1,474,854

(a) The method of fixed valuation for customs purposes results in an understatement of the value of these exports. In 1939 this understatement amounted to over 20% of the value shown, in the case of exports to the United Kingdom.

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

The almost complete cessation of citrus exports during the early war years was a severe blow to Palestine's citrus industry.

The value of exports of citrus fruits dropped from LP.4,355,853 in the season of 1938/39 to only LP.3,511 in the season of 1942/43. In 1943/44 and 1944/45 the figures rose to LP.531,717 and LP.1,474,854 respectively.

As a result of this reduction in citrus exports, the "food, drink and tobacco" class became, after the year 1940, a class of minor importance, while "articles mainly manufactured" increased to first importance and "articles mainly unmanufactured" ranked next.

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Particulars regarding the value of exports for the years 1940-1944, according to groups of commodities, are given in the following table:—

Distribution of Exports by Classes and Groups, 1940—1944.

Class and Group	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.
Class I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco					
Group A — Grain and flour	25,542	71,056	2,134	13,105	36,400
„ B — Feeding stuffs for animals	22,440	8	1,000	18	8
„ C — Meat	22	932	228	—	288
„ D — Animals, living, for food	—	30	274	52,376	620
„ E — Dairy produce	23	3,020	1,154	586	4,637
„ F — Fresh fruits, nuts and vegetables	1,454,679	55,628	78,278	327,631	1,606,670
„ G — Beverages	44,347	52,025	122,564	178,249	218,330
„ H — Other foodstuffs	155,405	329,332	351,890	220,459	295,668
„ I — Tobacco and tombac	37	1,580	8,178	6,506	1,426
Total Food, Drink and Tobacco	1,702,495	513,561	565,700	890,877	2,164,047
Class II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured					
Group A — Coal	—	—	—	—	—
„ B — Non-metalliferous mining and quarry products, other	9,836	86,832	10,127	39,614	130,853
„ C — Metalliferous ores and scrap	11,161	2	86	5	15
„ D — Wood and timber	—	28	—	176	680
„ E — Textile materials, raw or waste	19,278	16,960	2,806	6,340	7,458
„ F — Seeds, beans and nuts for oil, oils, fats, gums and resins	736,300	348,648	921,698	1,040,317	1,701,757
„ G — Hides and skins, undressed	48,230	73,245	3,457	802	2,876
„ H — Miscellaneous raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	33,270	159,271	976,088	2,634,845	3,282,789
Total Articles Mainly Unmanufactured	858,070	629,986	1,913,762	3,722,099	5,126,423
Class III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured					
Group A — Coke and manufactured fuel	1	—	610	2,516	5,125
„ B — Ceramic ware, glass and manufactured quarry products	1,776	5,711	18,469	112,762	282,107
„ C — Iron and steel manufactures	5,612	11,455	66,796	138,042	137,254
„ D — Non-ferrous metals and manufactures thereof	15,204	2,583	39,716	37,512	47,288
„ E — Cutlery, hardware, implements, instruments and photographic film	12,277	16,166	22,512	50,591	84,471
„ F — Electrical goods and apparatus	4,088	5,575	7,353	6,504	26,890
„ G — Machinery	264	3,035	4,156	13,677	80,827
„ H — Wood and timber manufactures	16,489	5,199	19,041	15,470	12,045
„ I — Cotton yarn and manufactures thereof	24,532	9,951	15,765	124,871	36,933
„ J — Wollen yarn and manufactures thereof	528	2,682	28,673	3,149	1,624
„ K — Silk yarn and manufactures thereof	743	3,296	1,980	330	1,292
„ L — Other textile manufactures	14,967	24,212	84,372	201,662	13,270
„ M — Apparel	24,108	153,207	588,836	883,258	1,073,343
„ N — Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours	719,242	751,994	885,089	1,205,748	1,479,746
„ O — Oils, fats and waxes manufactures	601,520	1,952,702	4,141,764	4,523,865	3,051,350
„ P — Leather manufactures	2,992	10,926	56,344	303,993	267,528
„ Q — Paper and cardboard	7,693	5,262	4,957	15,935	16,796
„ R — Aircraft, ships and vehicles	2,625	8,526	2,418	6,033	20,857
„ S — Rubber manufactures	242	1,311	4,919	1,714	1,049
„ T — Miscellaneous articles	61,786	98,219	200,856	581,653	727,629
Total Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured	1,516,711	3,071,959	6,195,607	8,229,285	7,347,424
Class IV.—Animals, Living, N.E.S.	547	750	1,331	90	570
Total Merchandise	4,072,823	4,216,256	8,676,899	12,752,351	14,638,464
Class V.—Bullion and Specie	144,627	63,921	27,936	1,810	2,382

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The quantities and values of the principal articles exported in the last three years are given in the following table:—

Quantity and Value of Principal Articles of Palestine Produce Exported, 1942—1944.

Commodity	Unit	1942		1943		1944	
		Quantity	Value LP.	Quantity	Value LP.	Quantity	Value LP.
Class I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco							
Wheat flour	Ton	67	1,742	421	12,758	1,115	36,115
Grapefruit in cases	Case	1,359	606	523	388	86,262	86,262
Grapefruit in bulk	Ton	2,465	10,722	3,521	21,485	1,601	11,845
Melons and watermelons	,,	826	2,525	162	1,190	2,021	20,671
Oranges in cases	Case	5,912	3,732	117,667	117,408	1,083,946	1,082,979
Oranges in bulk	Ton	16,389	48,438	30,985	173,621	54,951	385,869
Fruit juices	,,	792	92,906	1,316	144,288	1,071	146,231
Brandy and cognac	Litre	36,962	7,128	2,665	829	34,765	13,115
Wines, other	,,	408,963	13,859	237,480	30,422	255,251	42,872
Biscuits and cakes	Kilo	522,600	61,472	484,827	65,042	12,590	1,989
Butter substitutes	,,	59,324	5,978	177,948	22,210	22,822	4,261
Cocoa, ground	,,	418	128	160	68	47,118	11,035
Chocolate	,,	253,764	64,248	85	49	18,855	8,430
Cocoa block, unsweetened	,,	—	—	—	—	88,010	22,66[illegible]
Flavouring essences	Litre	95,575	123,670	11,007	21,324	11,600	25,222
Olive oil, edible	Kilo	14,982	3,044	182,245	25,414	161,468	28,056
Oils, edible, other	Ton	420	38,147	179	19,080	858	105,739
Tehini	,,	124	9,316	198	15,912	251	24,475
Confectionery and sweets	Kilo	114,706	11,643	31,490	11,088	33,719	14,227
Other articles in Class I	—	—	71,406	—	118,866	—	91,991
Total Class I ...			565,700		800,877		2,164,047
Class II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured							
Asphalt	Ton	—	7	4,516	34,699	13,708	125,969
Solar, diesel, mazut, gas oil and fuel oil	,,	171,527	904,550	173,542	1,018,685	357,644	1,684,104
Intestines	Kilo	3,916	3,533	4,162	5,588	24,590	12,236
Diamonds, cut and polished	Carat	26,259	947,144	61,740	2,620,624	76,996	3,235,117
Tanning substances	Ton	28	2,773	—	—	260	18,195
Other articles in Class II	—	—	55,695	—	42,503	—	50,802
Total Class II ...			1,913,762		3,722,099		5,126,423

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Quantity and Value of Principal Articles of Palestine Produce Exported, 1942—1944—(Concld.).

Commodity	Unit	1942		1943		1944	
		Quantity	Value LP.	Quantity	Value LP.	Quantity	Value LP.
Class III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured							
Cement	Ton	3,546	12,083	3,861	15,499	6,005	25,463
Glassware, domestic and fancy	—	—	1,310	—	16,928	—	41,766
Mirrors	—	—	579	—	11,062	—	61,058
Plate glass and window glass	Kilo	—	—	436,600	50,563	739,805	94,139
Stoves, n.e.s.	—	—	—	—	590	—	62,396
Tin manufactures	—	—	37,669	—	30,572	—	1,384
Razor blades	1,000	2,305	8,570	6,816	31,460	14,078	50,681
Dental, optical, surgical and medical appliances and apparatus; veterinary instruments	—	—	12,519	—	8,378	—	19,283
Machines and parts	—	—	3,299	—	13,257	—	78,509
Cotton piece goods	Kilo	1,345	937	171,279	91,605	27	33
Cotton manufactures, n.e.s.	—	—	7,848	—	13,885	—	26,793
Textile manufactures, n.e.s.	—	—	58,848	—	103,539	—	8,689
Shoes with uppers of leather	Pair	38,514	22,849	76,211	72,392	139,311	209,629
Ammunition and football boots	,,	342,581	323,268	202,441	256,952	—	—
Furs, prepared	—	—	11,387	—	34,324	—	39,504
Socks and stockings, all kinds	Pair	347,707	23,884	849,153	68,386	302,967	37,411
Ladies' dresses of silk and artificial silk	—	—	17,538	—	16,811	—	37,287
Wearing apparel of silk and artificial silk, other	—	—	10,620	—	22,092	—	53,485
Wearing apparel of wool	—	—	49,250	—	111,672	—	161,128
Wearing apparel of leather	—	—	4,194	—	31,303	—	63,094
Pyjamas, shirts, tricot underwear and knitted wear other than of silk or artificial silk	—	—	73,615	—	151,365	—	264,405
Wearing apparel, other	—	—	44,847	—	109,166	—	203,482
Chemical fertilizers	Ton	1,455	19,715	4,005	92,932	4,428	84,991
Potash	,,	91,678	641,746	103,121	774,006	97,358	876,222
Chemicals, other	—	—	99,337	—	142,595	—	257,355
Drugs and medicines	—	—	71,450	—	153,126	—	178,414
Paints, colours, varnishes, lacquers and ochre, other, n.e.s.	Ton	43	1,260	15	2,733	49	31,886
Kerosene	'000 litr.	110,810	531,236	181,409	1,149,719	218,024	986,667
Motor spirits	,,	582,037	3,527,994	423,422	3,229,636	358,796	1,860,302
Essential oils	Kilo	26,255	54,511	31,226	95,194	37,575	115,653
Soap, laundry	Ton	280	27,063	458	44,255	453	57,913
Tanned hides and sole leather	Kilo	35,130	24,830	307,814	205,420	233,305	95,288
Leather, other	,,	27,461	12,480	8,301	7,968	29,485	50,702
Ladies' handbags, purses and wallets, leather	,,	2,618	10,275	8,329	46,933	8,615	64,637
Leather goods, other	—	—	7,029	—	24,095	—	32,557
Brooms and brushes	—	—	14,348	—	33,529	—	29,670
Horn, artificial, and manufactures thereof	—	—	3,352	—	11,848	—	33,490
Matches, in boxes	Gross of boxes	18,569	11,398	85,094	40,299	122,826	78,947
Boot polish	—	—	416	—	18,486	—	55,869
Stationery	—	—	5,353	—	48,117	—	37,493
Teeth, artificial	—	—	61,379	—	85,872	—	96,856
Toilet preparations	—	—	34,290	—	120,777	—	98,110
Perfumery and eau de Cologne containing more than 50 per cent. of alcohol by volume	Litre	253	67	32,158	31,322	2,106	3,664
Toys, other	—	—	6,059	—	15,045	—	22,055
Other articles in Class III	—	—	304,944	—	593,577	—	664,058
Total Class III			6,195,606		8,229,285		7,347,424
Class IV.—Animals, Living, N.E.S.			1,331		90		570
Total Merchandise			8,676,399		12,752,351		14,638,464

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It will be seen from the above tables that the increase in the value of exports of "articles mainly unmanufactured" is due principally to the increase in the exports of polished diamonds and heavy petroleum products. Both of these are, however, finished products from the point of view of Palestine industries, and could more appropriately be considered as "articles mainly manufactured". Apart from these two items the value of exports of "articles mainly unmanufactured" is very small consisting mainly of asphalt (1944) which is also a product of the oil refineries.

Even before the war the value of exports of manufactured articles had shown an upward trend, and in 1939 exports of this class amounted to LP.765,255. During the war years, however, Palestine became the centre for the production of a wide range of commodities required both for military and for civil consumption in the Middle East. The result was that exports of this class amounted to LP.8.2 million in 1943 and to LP.7.3 million in 1944. A large part of this increase is attributable to the exports of refined petroleum products; nevertheless, the increase in exports other than petroleum products is considerable, as can be seen from the following table:—

Value of Exports of Manufactured Articles, Distinguishing Petroleum Products, 1940—1944.

Product	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	LP.	LP.	LP	LP.	LP.
Petroleum products	583,460	1,841,127	4,059,930	4,879,355	2,851,876
Other manufactured articles	983,251	1,230,832	2,136,376	3,849,930	4,495,548
Total manufactured articles	1,516,711	3,071,959	6,195,606	8,229,285	7,347,424

Excluding the petroleum products, the principal groups of commodities included in manufactures which contributed to the increased exports in the year 1944 were as follows: glass and glassware, LP.227,000; iron and steel manufactures, LP.137,000; apparel and footwear, LP.1,073,000; leather manufactures, LP.268,000 and miscellaneous manufactures, LP.728,000.

Countries to which exports are credited.— Exports are credited to the countries of destination declared at the time of exportation. These countries are not, in all cases, the countries of ultimate consumption, since goods may be re-sold on arrival and shipped to another country.

The countries of destination of Palestine's exports in the last seven years are given in the table below:—

Value of Exports of Palestinian Merchandise, by Countries of Destination, 1938—1944.

Country of Destination	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.
United Kingdom ...	2,468,854	2,440,098	1,553,635	721,462	882,679	1,022,265	2,182,445
British Possessions	144,921	188,767	374,219	240,210	585,551	826,270	1,727,185
Belgium	229,539	314,418	104,534	—	—	—	—
Bulgaria	15,294	11,757	9,753	—	—	—	—
Czechoslovakia ...	90,318	80,788	—	—	—	—	—
Denmark	43,001	26,215	7,926	—	—	—	—
France	82,413	165,535	46,314	—	—	—	—
Germany	73,837	29,724	—	—	—	—	—
Holland	402,040	452,098	196,767	—	—	—	—
Hungary	11,239	11,687	9,132	—	—	—	—
Italy	54,897	73,886	105,121	—	—	—	—
Norway	124,144	84,639	6,021	—	—	—	—
Poland	133,981	135,460	—	—	—	—	—
Rumania	115,966	132,345	58,573	—	—	—	—
Russia	316	876	1,361	7,784	4,950	204,291	50,180
Sweden	171,881	178,183	49,252	—	—	—	—
Switzerland	24,396	35,529	25,022	—	—	—	499
Yugoslavia	18,823	10,974	2,139	42	—	—	—
Egypt	101,725	97,350	449,875	1,499,478	3,530,999	4,990,990	4,412,805
Japan	35,680	61,265	238,331	—	—	—	—
Iraq	8,326	5,498	15,804	23,471	103,603	492,029	868,774
Iran	373	403	2,568	6,852	19,594	145,671	668,073
Syria	412,825	389,228	433,501	779,188	1,389,290	1,318,372	1,901,577
Turkey	44,073	8,806	51,459	443,386	1,058,768	1,463,797	752,568
Trans-Jordan ...	(a)	(a)	(a)	150,559	242,462	608,648	656,329
U.S.A.	108,541	145,772	54,862	141,992	867,899	2,338,931	2,384,231
Other Countries ...	102,965	86,978	282,154	202,612	20,674	84,257	119,908
Total ...	5,020,866	5,117,769	4,079,823	4,216,956	8,676,999	12,752,351	14,688,464

(a) Figures for the trade with Trans-Jordan were not available prior to July, 1941.

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The comparative isolation of the Middle East during the war years resulted in a substantial increase in the trade of Middle East countries. Consequently, Palestine's exports to its neighbours expanded, while its exports to other countries diminished to a still greater extent than was observed in the case of imports.

Value of Exports to Certain Countries and Regions, 1939—1944.

Country or region	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.
United Kingdom	2,440,098	1,553,635	721,462	852,679	1,022,255	2,182,445
British Possessions (a)	173,933	344,893	130,996	463,210	523,888	1,220,592
U.S.A.	145,772	54,862	141,262	867,829	2,338,931	2,384,321
Near Eastern Countries (b)	518,401	983,651	3,012,234	6,467,425	8,631,379	8,718,142
Other Countries	1,839,565	1,135,782	210,302	25,256	235,898	132,964
Total	5,117,769	4,072,823	4,216,256	8,676,399	12,752,351	14,638,464

(a) Excluding Cyprus and Sudan, which are included under Near Eastern Countries.
(b) Near Eastern Countries comprise Cyprus, Sudan, Egypt, Arabia, Iraq, Iran, Syria, Turkey and Trans-Jordan. Figures for the trade with Trans-Jordan were not compiled before July, 1941.

The percentage distribution of the Palestinian exports by leading countries of destination is given in the table below:—

Percentage of Exports to Certain Countries and Regions, 1939—1944.

Country or region	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
United Kingdom	47.68	38.15	17.11	9.83	8.02	14.90
British Possessions (a)	3.40	8.47	3.11	5.34	4.11	8.34
U.S.A.	2.85	1.35	3.35	10.00	18.34	16.29
Near Eastern Countries (b)	10.13	24.15	71.44	74.54	67.68	59.56
Other Countries	35.94	27.88	4.99	0.29	1.85	0.91
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Excluding Cyprus and Sudan, which are included under Near Eastern Countries.
(b) Near Eastern Countries comprise Cyprus, Sudan, Egypt, Arabia, Iraq, Iran, Syria, Turkey and Trans-Jordan. Figures for the trade with Trans-Jordan were not compiled before July, 1941.

Whilst, of total exports to Near East countries, a large part consists of petroleum products, the value of exports of other commodities is also considerable, having increased from LP.518,401 in 1939 to LP.4,158,088 in 1944.

SECTION 4.—TRANSIT TRADE OF PALESTINE.

Transit trade includes all goods passing overland through Palestine for purposes of transport only, without being placed at the free disposal of the importers. Goods in transit do not pay import or export duties on entering or leaving Palestine.

Owing to its geographical position, Palestine has become an important transit country for the exports from and imports into the neighbouring countries.

Transit trade is classified by importing and exporting countries. Exporting countries are the countries of origin, and importing countries are the countries of destination of the goods.

The following table shows the value of the transit trade, classified by principal importing and exporting countries:—

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Transit Trade, 1939—1944.

Country of Destination or of Origin	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.
	(i) IMPORTING COUNTRIES					
United Kingdom	116,517	58,511	—	99,919	7,302	1,163,665
Australia	—	662	47	—	—	21,797
Cyprus	8	—	234	33,091	158	4,158
All other British Possessions	41	—	40	—	716	3,888
Egypt	9,897	166,424	396,542	549,272	3,496,182	3,756,323
Arabia	—	92	650	224	27,971	7,813
Iraq	146,366	146,114	21,247	39,833	174,612	185,262
Syria	1,723	14,508	72,317	1,852,106	2,074,579	814,376
Turkey	—	1,364	78	20,516	62,278	8,043
Trans-Jordan	178,203	289,619	417,689	450,445	337,264	826,893
U.S.A.	76,684	105,765	4,611	336	—	115,667
Other Countries	20,938	13,217	434	986	23,147	30,332
Total	549,872	796,276	913,889	3,046,728	6,204,209	6,938,212
	(ii) EXPORTING COUNTRIES					
United Kingdom	71,803	61,167	87,917	159,352	78,960	115,200
Aden	—	—	—	7,426	20,994	10,115
British India	2,715	9,826	11,042	1,017,993	942,665	467,083
Canada	—	277	2,213	1,989	70,135	3,083
Ceylon	10,242	51,783	7,681	74,705	46,050	29,929
Cyprus	258	157	—	2,516	110,863	50,845
Sudan	—	1,011	15	53,914	115,581	76,989
Tanganyika	786	887	3,283	7,024	112,850	45,934
All other British Possessions	9,014	11,181	31,278	237,590	870,921	116,850
Italy	41,803	58,032	—	—	—	150
Rumania	487	—	—	—	20,132	—
Switzerland	4,026	6,016	5,793	47,923	142,883	102,202
Abyssinia	174	—	—	14,721	109,054	206,510
Egypt	36,604	148,927	206,906	304,647	251,258	283,105
Dutch East Indies	5,583	35,965	88,082	126,865	56,769	12,447
Japan	29,793	86,899	222,016	55,395	28,736	8,696
Iraq (a)	98,949	133,611	29,030	40,886	20,720	39,037
Iran	117,163	48,118	22,152	98,861	75,361	177,054
Syria	2,415	49,150	94,659	197,321	196,582	1,585,258
Turkey	1,710	2,772	8,914	247,343	2,991,519	3,201,931
Brazil	603	631	9,278	44,001	15,940	—
U.S.A.	48,140	66,078	66,300	276,865	303,751	281,759
Other Countries	67,604	24,288	17,330	29,391	122,485	124,035
Total	549,872a	796,276a	913,889	3,046,728	6,204,209	6,938,212

(a) Excluding transit of crude oil in 1939 and 1940.

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CHAPTER 7. — FINANCE.

(a) GOVERNMENT FINANCE.

Statistics of revenue and expenditure are available since the formation of the Civil Administration, on July 1st, 1920.

The fiscal year, adopted for the annual statements and accounts, commences on the 1st day of April and ends on the 31st day of March. 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 have been recast on the basis of a uniform fiscal year (from 1st April to 31st March).

The total revenue and expenditure and the annual balance during the twenty-five years of the Civil Administration are shown in the table below:—

Table 1. — Revenue, Expenditure and Annual Balance, 1920/21—1944/45.

Fiscal Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus (+) Deficit (−)	Appreciation (+) Depreciation (−) of investments	Accumulated balance
	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.
(1st July, 1920 — 31st March, 1921)	1,136,951	1,259,587	(−) 122,636	—	(−) 122,636
1921 — 1922	2,371,531	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	4,286,202	(+) 1,584,255	—	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 a	7,463,601	(+) 861,951	(−) 20,656	5,266,075
1942 — 1943	8,851,877 b	10,253,283	(−) 1,401,406	(+) 70,677	3,935,346
1943 — 1944	11,513,748	14,319,250	(−) 3,805,502	(+) 22,001	651,845
1944 — 1945	17,496,682	18,196,594	(−) 699,912	(+) 48,067	—
Total 1.7.1920 — 31.3.1945	121,535,801	121,646,107	(−) 110,306	(+) 110,306	—

(a) Excluding Railway deficit amounting to LP.42,867, charged to 1942/43 budget.
(b) Including the Railway deficit of 1941/42, see footnote (a).

Government revenue fluctuated in the first eleven years of the Civil Administration between LP.1,676,000 and LP.2,809,000 per year. In the years 1932/33 to 1935/36 revenue increased rapidly, reaching LP.5,770,457 in 1935/36. Owing, however, to the disturbed conditions in the country during the following years, revenue dropped in 1936/37 to LP.4,640,821; but from 1937/38 onwards revenue began to rise again, reaching in 1944/45 LP.17,5 million — the highest figure ever recorded.

The rapid expansion of revenue in the four years 1932/33 to 1935/36, unaccompanied by a corresponding expansion in expenditure, resulted in an accumulated surplus of LP.6.3 million at the end of the financial year 1935/36. In the three following years before the outbreak of war this surplus was reduced to LP.2.5 million as a result of increases under all items of expenditure, the largest of which were Police and Prisons, Defence, Public Works and Posts and Telegraphs. On the other hand revenue declined considerably in the years 1936/37 and 1937/38 owing to the widespread disturbances.

During the six years of war revenue amounted to LP.61.4 million, including grants-in-aid amounting to LP.10.4 million, while expenditure amounted to LP.64.2 million, the increased expenditure being mainly due to heavy disbursements on services arising out of war conditions such as food subsidies, allowances for increased cost of living, and commodity controls. The result was that the accumulated surplus of LP.2.5 million existing before the war was exhausted.

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Analysis of Revenue Collections.—Receipts under the main heads of revenue during the last six years were as follows:—

Table 2. — Revenue Collections by Main Heads, 1939/40—1944/45.

Head of Revenue	1st April to 31st March					
	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.
1. Customs	2,019,366	2,044,746	2,361,571	2,316,574	2,557,948	3,576,223
2. Port and Marine	130,576	55,183	69,441	82,989	—	—
3. Licences, Taxes, etc.	975,870	1,329,752	1,775,576	2,872,544	4,934,582	6,450,778
4. Fees of Courts and Office, etc.	633,108	712,550	806,886	1,201,278	1,553,930	2,134,725
5. Posts and Telegraphs	616,992	639,696	707,251	834,319	1,083,445	1,330,571
6. Revenue from Government Property	50,058	67,345	82,724	85,344	97,175	84,311
7. Interest	88,638	118,340	140,618	234,272	220,405	208,867
8. Miscellaneous	112,524	129,939	156,260	184,287	311,141	910,168
9. Land sales	7,828	4,096	5,406	15,490	16,905	29,615
10. Repayment of loans from Public Funds	—	—	119,949	261,102	353,380	351,200
Total Ordinary Revenue	4,634,960	5,101,647	6,225,682	8,088,199	11,128,911	15,076,458
11. Grant-in-Aid	2,131,544	3,262,805	2,098,601	591,669	71,641	2,201,246
12. Railways (Excess of Revenue over Expenditure) (a)	—	76,384	—	171,791	311,732	31,518
13. Colonial Development Fund ...	1,848	1,063	1,270	2,200	1,464	38,107
13a. War Loans	—	—	—	—	—	149,353
Total Revenue	6,768,352	8,441,899	8,325,553	8,851,879	11,513,748	17,496,682

(a) As from the 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.

It should be noted that the net excess of railway receipts appears under revenue, or, alternatively, the net railway deficit appears as an item of expenditure. The same method was adopted in the ports accounts, following the transfer of the administration of the ports from the Department of Customs, Excise and Trade to the Palestine Railways in 1943/44.

It will be observed from the above table that the most important heads of revenue are: Customs, Licences, Taxes, etc., Fees of Court and Office, etc., and Posts and Telegraphs.

The customs revenue, which in 1939/40 accounted for 43.6 per cent. of the total revenue received from local sources, fell steadily to 23.4 per cent. in 1944/45. Licences, taxes, etc., however, rose from 21.1 per cent. in 1939/40 to 42.3 per cent. of the total revenue from local sources in 1944/45, mainly as a result of the introduction of Income Tax. The main composition of the heading Licences, Taxes, etc. is shown in the following table:—

Table 3. — Licences, Taxes, etc., 1939/40—1944/45.

Item	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.
Licences	83,976	89,388	97,342	125,783	125,722	261,892
Animal tax	27,388	33,628	20,404	24,939	28,327	209,495
House and land tax	3,715	3,393	2,606	2,746	1,577	1,722
Tithe	2,726	7,429	6,961	15,792	11,000	10,710
Rural property tax	103,697	165,986	144,961	156,316	250,702	464,518
Urban property tax	297,550	410,225	466,437	517,451	538,635	680,398
Income tax	—	—	196,675	900,212	2,117,873	2,534,181
Stamp duties	74,489	80,576	95,065	123,720	178,249	269,331
Excise on matches	30,911	23,873	34,142	36,685	48,959	109,768
Excise on salt	12,725	13,253	19,156	22,507	10,965	33,925
Excise on tobacco	227,398	325,943	423,127	560,192	869,692	949,819
Excise on intoxicating liquors ...	68,354	107,345	148,667	196,145	507,309	639,125
Excise on cement	—	—	—	—	—	34,000
Fines and forfeitures	42,941	68,713	120,036	190,114	245,572	251,891
Total	975,870	1,329,752	1,775,578	2,872,543	4,934,582	6,450,778

It will be noted that income tax, which was introduced in 1941, rose from LP.196,675 in 1941/42 to LP.2,534,181 in 1944/45. Increases were recorded in all the other items of this main

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head of revenue and were due to the increases introduced during the last two years in the rates charged as well as to the improvement in the collection of revenue.

Analysis of Expenditure.—Payments under the main heads of expenditure during the last six years were as follows:—

Table 4. — Actual Expenditure by Main Heads, 1939/40—1944/45.

Head of Expenditure	1st April to 31st March					
	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.
1. Pensions	71,459	70,851	67,435	77,009	85,422	117,184
2. Public Debt and Loan Charges	158,946	158,946	158,946	173,246	207,676	223,482
3. His Excellency the High Commissioner	11,370	10,196	12,584	12,355	12,222	13,726
4. Secretariat	96,025	124,719	165,439	353,442	246,308	240,845
4a. Administrator General	—	—	—	—	6,379	7,296
5. District Administration	189,288	217,573	258,031	265,804	232,246	246,208
6. Legal Department	22,528	21,618	22,241	26,537	23,377	27,791
7. Judicial Department	114,831	120,839	122,973	131,079	143,224	154,324
8. Treasury	22,730	19,060	15,389	14,533	15,188	16,923
9. Audit Department	16,756	16,582	17,320	17,691	21,585	24,798
10. Customs, Excise and Trade	247,387	304,489	447,618	545,881	418,482	332,181
11. Department of Health	246,754	253,033	296,910	362,877	426,212	529,822
11a. Department of Social Welfare	—	—	—	—	—	240,213
12. Department of Education	265,272	302,079	371,336	415,743	490,007	528,533
13. Department of Agriculture and Fisheries	149,591	118,103	136,095	177,749	226,747	216,256
14. Department of Forests	16,936	20,185	29,389	38,056	47,406	48,579
14a. Department of Labour	—	—	—	—	16,505	23,598
15. Department of Antiquities	20,744	21,390	20,858	19,633	18,896	20,184
16. Department of Land Settlement						
17. Department of Land Registration	128,972	130,260	149,549	161,722	193,251	203,450
18. Department of Survey						
18a. Registrar of Co-operative Societies	—	5,472	6,449	7,993	9,384	9,453
19. Department of Development	4,804	—	—	—	—	—
19a. Commissioner of Income Tax	—	—	—	—	69,991	115,769
20. Police and Prisons	1,647,896	1,707,812	1,971,680	2,277,442	2,465,694	3,232,903
21. Department of Migration	26,874	30,821	29,019	26,869	27,465	28,181
22. Department of Statistics	6,884	7,174	8,511	8,777	11,857	18,614
23. Trans-Jordan Frontier Force	229,980	356,531	42,796	42,796	42,796	42,796
24. Defence (a)	4,458	832	3,283	16,954	6,057,043	8,093,723
25. Posts and Telegraphs	397,782	425,651	490,193	564,975	691,373	744,168
26. Public Works Department	100,746	130,753	140,327	183,802	183,113	185,916
27. Public Works Recurrent	341,529	334,901	307,239	337,673	462,465	559,859
27a. Custodian of Enemy Property	1,915	10,014	20,105	27,468	29,065	31,071
28. Miscellaneous	523,724	509,781	1,106,400	2,383,529	354,898	206,282
28a. Registrar of Enemy Debts	—	680	—	—	—	—
Grants to Local Authorities	—	—	76,592	117,892	132,852	261,675
29. Posts and Telegraphs Extraordinary	74,090	59,701	58,466	47,013	54,826	53,186
30. Public Works Extraordinary	526,946	1,684,862	598,101	521,914	483,621	462,493
31. Trans-Jordan Frontier Force Extraordinary	23,064	8,357	—	—	—	—
32. Railways, Excess of Expenditure over Revenue	186,675	—	b	42,867 c	—	—
32a. Loans to Municipalities	99,256	161,291	79,712	28,359	176,476	79,692
33. Colonial Development Fund	1,586	1,063	1,270	220	190	—
34. Agricultural Loans	—	104,736	231,456	923,383	785,508	764,520
Total	6,004,738	7,450,355	7,463,602	10,253,283	14,819,250	18,196,594

(a) Including War Services as from 1943/44.
(b) A deficit of LP.42,867 was charged to the year 1942/43.
(c) Deficit of 1941/42, see footnote (b).

It will be observed from the above table that the two main heads of expenditure, 'Defence and War Services" and "Police and Prisons", accounted for 57.5 per cent. of the total expenditure in 1943/44 and 62.2 per cent. of the total expenditure in 1944/45.

Of the LP.6.1 million spent on "Defence and War Services" in 1943/44, LP.5.2 million or 85 per cent. was spent on subsidization of essential commodities (LP.3.4 million) and high cost of living allowances (LP.1.8 million). In 1944/45 LP.8.1 million was spent on "Defence and War Services", including LP.6.9 million on subsidization of essential commodities (LP.4.7 million) and high cost of living allowances (LP.2.2 million).

Government Assets and Liabilities.—The statement given below shows the assets and liabilities at 31st March, 1945. Liabilities amounted to LP.9,397,687 and assets to LP.8,697,775, resulting in an excess of liabilities over assets amounting to LP.699,912. This excess was covered by the general revenue balance on 1st April, 1944, amounting to LP.651,846 and appreciation of investments to the amount of LP.48,066.

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Table 5. — Statement of Government Assets and Liabilities, 31st March, 1945.

Liabilities	LP. mils	LP. mils	Assets	LP. mils	LP. mils
Drafts and Remittances		744.648	Cash and Banks:		
Deposits			With Accountant-General	136,369.324	
(a) *Special Funds, etc.*			With Sub-Accountants	147,591.191	
Administrator-General	33,710.182		Remittances in Transit	1,500.000	
Citrus Marketing Board	5,018.739			285,460.515	
Custodian of Enemy Property (Current)	352,258.645		Less: Overdraft with Crown Agents	695.404	284,765.111
Custodian of Enemy Property (Fixed)	1,770,000.000				
General Police Fund	14,375.841		Bank Deposits		
Grant-in-Aid, Police Mobile Force (Unexpended balance)	87,442.772		Custodian of Enemy Property	200,000.000	
Insurance Companies	21,661.368		Insurance Companies	21,661.368	
Moslem University of Palestine	7,882.514		Moslem University of Palestine	7,882.514	
Official Receiver	2,646.384		Trans-Desert Motor Route	15,000.000	
Ottoman Agricultural Bank	28,607.091		Workmen's Compensation	4,089.853	248,583.735
Palestine Archaeological Museum (Endowment Fund)	288,432.152		Imprests		18,518.705
Palestine 3% Defence Bonds	495,040.000		Loan to His Majesty's Government		
Palestine Savings Certificates	231,670.500		Palestine 3% Defence Bonds	481,645.000	
Palestine Savings Stamps	3,462.200		Palestine Savings Certificates	225,600.000	707,245.000
Palestine Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund	4,276.688				
Post Office Savings Bank	533,336.939		Advances		
Posts and Telegraphs—Fines Fund	577.066		Ady Battery Factory—Manufacture	78,580.017	
Provident Fund	63,269.828		Army Services—Battle Area Roads	55,281.684	
Russian State Property	7,989.146		Controller of Agricultural Production	148,428.816	
Sir Ellis Kadoorie Bequest	101,082.084		Controller of Light Industries	24,218.183	
Smith B. C. Trust Fund	2,628.500		Controller of Medical Supplies	50,613.492	
Trans-Jordan Frontier Force—Fines Fund	7,658.079		Custodian of Enemy Property—Advance Payments	132,229.981	
War Risks Insurance Fund	470,856.183		Egyptian Ministry of Finance	20,559.050	
Workmen's Compensation	7,735.213		Food Controller—Purchase of Olive Oil	48,193.203	
	4,541,618.048		Government Officers	15,860.889	
(b) *General*			Government Transport Agency	161,187.392	
Controller of Agricultural Production	81,950.492		Ministry of Information	18,123.565	
Controller of Heavy Industries	74,687.936		Ministry of Shipping	109,678.867	
Controller of Salvage	35,400.080		Other Governments	11,994.322	
Courts	371,729.162		Postmaster-General	107,670.863	
Customs	182,148.112		Posts and Telegraphs Advance Accounts	297,556.282	
General Manager Railways	405,656.432		Trans-Jordan Frontier Force	31,886.258	
Government Agents—Foodstuffs Account	590,720.942		War Supply Board	78,231.065	
Improvement of Villages	46,741.753		Sundry Accounts	168,990.011	1,554,232.840
Land Registries	58,770.158				
Posts and Telegraphs	213,547.893				
Special Police Posts	37,242.540				
War Supply Board	38,867.647				
Sundry Accounts	822,636.928	7,501,668.118			

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Table 5 (Concld.). — **Statement of Government Assets and Liabilities, 31st March, 1945.**

Liabilities	LP. mils	LP. mils	Assets	LP. mils	LP. mils
Joint Colonial Fund		283,000.000	Investments		
Palestine Treasury Bills		249,139.000	General Balances	5,130,841.199	
Renewals Funds			General Police Fund	5,042.937	
Ain Farah Water Supply	1,465.360		Palestine Archaeological Museum (Endowment Fund)	288,432.152	
Jerusalem Water Supply	108,529.108		Post Office Savings Bank	529,790.305	
Posts and Telegraphs	401,592.988		Provident Fund	56,066.188	
Safad Water Supply	678.398				
Shibteen Water Supply	229.572	512,495.426	Renewals Funds		
War Loans—Bearer Bonds (unexpended balance)		850,646.655	Ain Farah Water Supply	545.360	
General Revenue Balance			Jerusalem Water Supply	108,529.108	
Balance on 1st April, 1944	651,845.818		Posts and Telegraphs	349,930.643	
Add: Appreciation of Investments at 31st March, 1945	48,066.471		Safad Water Supply	678.398	
	699,912.289		Shibteen Water Supply	229.572	
Deduct: Deficit for the year ending 31st March, 1945	699,912.289	—	Russian State Property	7,087.500	
			Sir Ellis Kadoorie Bequest	101,082.084	
			Smith B. C. Trust Fund	2,628.500	
			Trans-Jordan Frontier Force—Fines Fund	3,517.500	6,584,341.446
		9,397,686.837			9,397,686.837

(1) Public Debt

	LP.
Palestine Government 3% Guaranteed Stock 1962/67	3,600,000
War Loans-Bearer Bonds, 1944	997,760

(2) Amounts of Grants-in-Aid short received:

Revenue Head XI. Grants-in-Aid:	LP. mils
Item 1. Publicity and Augmented News Service	73,870.017
Item 2. Second Broadcast Transmitter	70,864.423

(b) PUBLIC DEBT.

Apart from the Ottoman Public Debt part of which was allocated to Palestine under the Treaty of Lausanne and which was settled at a cost of LP.813,898, Palestine remained free from public debt until 1927. From 1927 until the end of 1944, two kinds of obligations have been issued to a total nominal value of LP.5,475,000. These obligations are discussed below.

Palestine Government 5 per cent. Guaranteed Stock, 1942/1967.

An issue of £.4,475,000 of Palestine Government 5 per cent. Guaranteed Stock, 1942/1967, authorized by the Palestine Loan Ordinance, 1927, was made by the Bank of England on behalf of the Government of Palestine in December, 1927. The price of issue was £.100 10s. 0d. per cent., and the issue was fully subscribed on the day of issue. Principal and interest and sinking fund payments in respect of the loan are secured upon the general revenues and assets of Palestine, with priority over any charges thereon not existing at the 15th December, 1926. Payments of principal and interest are guaranteed by the British Treasury. The loan was required for the following purposes: the construction of a harbour at Haifa; the improvement of the port of Jaffa; for railway capital improvements and public works; the payment of LP.1,000,000 to His Majesty's Government for railway and other capital assets taken over by the Palestine Government; the repayment of monies advanced to defray expenditure on railway equipment and improvement, on other public works, and on the acquisition of the Jaffa—Jerusalem railway.

On the 1st November, 1942, this loan was converted to a 3 per cent. Guaranteed Loan. 1962-1967 in the amount of LP.3,600,000.

At the 31st March, 1945, the total payments from the Palestine Government 5 per cent. Guaranteed Stock, 1942/1967 amounted to LP.4,497,375 and were as follows:

		LP.
1. Railways		1,639,021
2. Purchase of railway and other capital assets from His Majesty's Government		1,000,000
3. Harbour construction and port improvement	LP.	1,489,283
4. (i) Telegraphs and Telephones	188,126	
(ii) Government buildings, etc.	60,642	
(iii) Cost of raising loan	120,303	369,071
Total		4,497,375

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War Loan (Bearer Bonds).—The first issue of the War Loan (Bearer Bonds) of LP.1,000,000 at 1 per cent. per annum for a term of 20 years was raised by Government in September, 1944. The monies borrowed are to be utilized as may be required: to meet the excess of expenditure over revenue of the Government of Palestine for the year 1944/45; to grant loans to municipalities and local councils, and to lend to His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom. During the currency of the loan, quarterly drawings are made by lot, in the months of March, June, September and December, of 159 bonds for redemption at a premium amounting annually to LP.19,640 on surrender of the relevant bonds. Bonds not drawn at the expiration of the currency of the loan will be redeemed at par on the 20th day of September, 1964.

(c) FINANCES OF MUNICIPALITIES AND LOCAL COUNCILS.

Municipalities.—The Municipal Corporations Ordinance, enacted in 1934, defines inter alia the powers of the corporations, the maximum rates they may levy and the services they may undertake. The annual estimates of revenue and expenditure are subject to the approval of the District Commissioners.

The revenues of municipal corporations are drawn from the following sources:—

(a) A Municipal property rate not exceeding 10 per cent. to be levied upon the owners of property;
(b) A general rate not exceeding 15 per cent. to be levied upon the occupiers of property;
(c) An education rate not exceeding 7½ per cent. to be levied upon the occupiers of property;
(d) A sewage rate to be levied upon the occupiers of property;
(e) Fees for licensing of stalls, booths and street traders, dogs, establishments selling intoxicating liquors, public entertainments, trades and industries, signboards;
(f) Fees for building permits, slaughtering of animals, advertisements and for specific services;
(g) Rent of municipal property;
(h) Contributions for installations of drainage and for the construction of road pavements;
(i) Auction dues;
(j) Grants-in-aid from Government.

There were 24 municipal corporations in Palestine at the end of 1944. The revenue and expenditure of these municipalities for the years 1940-1944 are shown in the following table:—

Table 6. — Revenue (a) and Expenditure of Municipal Corporations, 1940—1944.

Municipality	1940		1941		1942		1943		1944	
	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure
	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.
Gaza District										
Beersheba ...	4,199	2,749	6,136	5,724	5,178	3,328	8,824	6,094	8,321	7,370
Gaza	21,686	21,255	15,171	15,383	19,645	18,070	24,559	22,673	36,027	27,663
Khan Yunis ...	2,462	1,424	6,189	7,452	3,182	4,602	4,868	3,420	7,739	4,450
Majdal	3,783	2,725	5,581	9,884	5,774	3,870	9,669	7,661	11,505	11,350
Lydda District										
Jaffa	67,636	54,245	84,670	75,892	111,126	90,967	119,840	99,995	201,689	193,585
Lydda	6,031	4,774	9,361	6,049	11,273	7,095	19,128	15,796	25,332	12,451
Ramle	7,540	5,800	7,974	6,317	7,399	7,116	11,379	10,883	25,170	13,888
Tel Aviv	670,699	615,165	667,828	659,882	810,316	779,589	959,524	1,019,943	1,268,838	1,255,666
Petah Tiqva ...	24,924	26,018	32,005	31,938	39,073	39,463	51,178	51,583	78,275	79,315
Jerusalem District										
Bethlehem	3,035	2,962	3,618	3,245	3,696	2,108	2,416	2,668	4,619	3,100
Beit Jala	1,041	773	2,048	1,403	1,228	818	1,804	809	2,564	2,282
Jerusalem	149,797	132,726	198,047	171,940	209,820	196,395	338,082	345,360	474,355	391,973
Hebron	3,559	3,196	8,721	7,939	12,606	12,606	10,488	10,522	14,220	16,410
Ramallah	7,314	7,314	6,957	7,368	3,290	4,261	3,383	2,900	5,034	4,553
Haifa District										
Haifa	133,575	127,980	144,113	154,131	197,999	188,817	292,760	241,959	352,862	328,576
Shafa 'Amr ...	1,910	1,608	1,912	1,597	2,774	2,725	2,488	2,301	2,607	2,279
Samaria District										
Jenin	3,644	2,099	4,472	3,767	3,152	2,320	3,733	3,000	9,263	6,790
Nablus	14,369	11,491	15,135	10,931	14,548	17,223	18,308	15,661	26,805	20,084
Tulkarm	9,526	7,562	9,944	9,567	8,530	6,861	9,003	8,970	13,500	13,000
Galilee and Acre District										
Acre	11,328	6,668	6,046	5,625	6,249	7,488	9,750	10,556	15,153	12,078
Beisan	2,684	2,906	4,042	2,837	3,360	2,742	6,822	4,673	9,506	8,076
Nazareth	8,639	5,774	8,803	19,840	22,136	17,975	17,340	19,044	18,047	17,473
Safad	3,526	3,247	4,680	3,122	3,993	4,257	4,830	4,569	6,580	5,102
Tiberias	12,440	9,831	15,027	12,790	15,144	15,308	14,267	16,321	16,856	17,011

(a) From all sources.

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It will be observed that in 1944 only five municipalities showed revenues exceeding LP.50.000. These municipalities were:—Tel Aviv (LP.1,268,838), Jerusalem (LP.474,955), Haifa (LP.352,862), Jaffa (LP.201,639) and Petah Tiqva (LP.78,275). The revenues of the 19 other minicipalities varied between LP. 36,027 and LP.2,564. Expenditure kept pace with revenue in all but three cases, where an excess of expenditure over revenue was recorded.

Local Councils.—The Local Councils Ordinance empowers the High Commissioner, on the recommendation of a District Commissioner, by order published in the Palestine Gazette to declare that any large village, area or group of villages shall be administered by a local council. Councils may, with the sanction of the District Commissioner, levy rates upon the owner or occupier of property in the village and may also impose a poll tax on the inhabitants and certain fees for licences. At the end of 1944 there were 34 local councils. The revenue and expenditure of these local councils during the years 1940-1944 are shown in the following table:—

Table 7. — Revenue and Expenditure of Local Councils, 1940—1944.

Local Council	1940		1941		1942		1943		1944	
	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure
	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.
Gaza District:—										
Faluja	2,741	2,008	3,004	2,629	4,570	3,620	6,711	4,461	11,265	10,076
Lydda District:—										
Petah Tiqva (rural area)	2,292	1,291	1,450	1,351	1,700	1,138	2,535	2,242	3,929	3,261
Ramat Gan	16,926	16,389	23,931	23,728	28,494	26,357	52,115	54,409	63,718	61,009
Rehovot	15,692	15,282	26,002	25,842	30,849	30,951	44,588	45,060	49,734	49,934
Rishon-le-Zion	10,705	10,544	12,288	12,204	14,094	14, 05	21,321	20,275	28,349	22,023
Sarona	760	726	760	726	740	677	740	677	881	843
Bat Yam	3,328	3,224	3,206	2,573	4,819	4,434	5,912	5,818	14,545	14,307
Benei Beraq	3,870	3,952	6,020	5,945	9,254	9,487	14,758	15,252	19,462	19,062
Herzliya	5,595	5,674	6,217	6,000	9,318	9,131	14,495	13,534	22,790	22,148
Kefar Sava	3,695	3,857	4,523	4,688	7,205	6,600	10,379	9,028	11,923	12,279
Ra'anana	4,416	4,403	4,887	4,426	5,306	4,965	7,026	7,247	12,665	12,036
Holon (a)	—	—	3,174	3,001	6,330	6,268	9,668	10,141	18,955	18,312
Sheikh Muwannis (b)	—	—	64	45	487	247	—	—	—	—
Givatayim	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,468	12,413	24,752	24,500
Magdiel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,407	8,077
Jerusalem District:—										
Beit Sahur	802	716	1,009	903	402	244	374	227	817	718
Birch	1,318	1,291	1,071	1,165	1,432	1,432	1,803	1,564	2,407	1,726
Jericho	1,806	1,629	754	578	778	490	707	464	1,025	372
Haifa District:—										
Hadera	12,791	12,679	12,558	12,183	17,493	15,789	22,850	24,488	23,724	24,188
Karkur (c)	722	720	1,437	1,306	2,248	2,242	3,731	3,766	4,593	4,647
Kiriat Motzkin (d)	1,880	1,704	2,247	2,026	2,457	2,296	3,609	3,452	4,199	4,562
Kfar Ata (e)	—	—	473	446	2,046	1,768	3,904	2,837	8,009	7,936
Samaria District:—										
Qalqiliya	2,186	1,736	2,558	2,036	2,691	1,495	2,300	2,247	4,694	4,625
Anebta (f)	825	775	507	484	816	776	942	848	1,837	1,345
Emek-Hefer (g)	1,307	1,150	1,416	1,332	2,095	2,093	3,319	2,810	5,202	4,335
Natanya (h)	—	—	5,405	5,282	12,408	11,587	15,840	15,083	25,516	22,811
Kfar Yona (h)	—	—	144	133	1,235	1,072	949	871	1,755	1,420
Galilee and Acre District:—										
Afula	4,392	4,185	5,819	4,989	6,449	5,914	10,141	10,126	10,892	9,807
Bassa	—	—	—	—	238	230	389	392	1,407	783
Kefr Yassif	337	190	445	455	694	601	1,688	1,995	1,515	1,598
Mujeidel	98	28	109	52	117	34	53	106	—	—
Rameh	—	—	—	—	121	118	—	—	—	—
Saffourieh	670	345	795	1,048	660	771	1,253	1,272	1,278	1,217
Samakh	540	442	867	770	597	869	1,038	1,015	1,614	1,111
Tarshiha	251	210	342	276	790	264	2,929	1,465	1,376	2,076
Nahariya	—	—	2,231	2,173	6,350	5,580	7,435	6,140	12,127	10,265
Ezor Israel	—	—	—	—	1,186	770	—	—	2,643	2,532

(a) As from 19/6/40
(b) As from 11/1/41
(c) As from 1/5/40
(d) As from 1/6/40
(e) As from 15/5/41
(f) As from 1/4/40
(g) As from 21/3/40
(h) As from 12/12/40

(d) CURRENCY.

Under the Turkish Regime many European currencies circulated in Palestine side by side with the Turkish currency. In commercial and trade circles, however, preference was given to French currency, particularly the gold Napoleon piece of 20 francs. During World War I the devaluation of the Turkish paper currency drove metal coins out of circulation and caused 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

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the early years after the War. A Palestine Currency Board was set up in 1926 and a new Palestinian currency was first put into circulation on 1st November, 1927. Early in 1928 the new Palestine currency was made the sole legal tender.

The Palestine pound, at parity with the pound sterling. is diivded into 1,000 mils, and is issued as a paper note. Other paper notes are of the following denominations:— 500 mils, LP.5, LP.10, LP.50 and LP.100. There is also a provision for a gold coin of LP.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 wartime measure bronze coins of 20, 10 and 5 mils were introduced.

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 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 as 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 contribution to the general revenue. In the years of its existence the Board has contributed to the Palestine Government a total of LP.2,210,000 of which LP.400,000 were contributed from the Board's income in 1944/45.

The currency in circulation on 31st December, 1927 to 1944 is given in the following table:—

Table 8. — Total Currency (Notes and Coins) in Circulation as at 31st December, 1927—1944.

Year	Coins and notes	Notes	Coins	Year	Coins and notes	Notes	Coins
	LP.	LP.	LP.		LP.	LP.	LP.
1927	1,465,148	1,275,000	190,148	1936	5,741,135	5,167,135	574,000
1928	1,762,664	1,547,948	214,716	1937	4,829,134	4,322,434	506,700
1929	2,117,664	1,880,000	237,664	1938	5,509,134	4,975,290	533,844
1930	2,244,664	1,959,060	285,604	1939	8,525,635	7,818,071	707,564
1931	2,303,664	1,973,316	330,348	1940	10,615,635	9,737,047	878,588
1932	2,541,664	2,204,552	337,112	1941	13,366,635	12,284,511	1,082,124
1933	3,579,664	3,166,248	413,416	1942	24,052,099	22,630,795	1,421,304
1934	4,738,964	4,234,224	504,740	1943	35,978,824	34,322,966	1,655,858
1935	6,561,135	5,959,735	601,400	1944	41,516,602	39,915,036	1,601,566

It will be observed from the above table that the currency circulation increased from LP.1.5 million in 1927 to LP.6.6 million in 1935. In 1936, 1937 and 1938 the currency in circulation dropped to LP.5.7 million, LP.4.8 million and LP.5.5 million respectively. The main factor which caused this decline was the adverse economic and financial conditions of the country resulting from the disturbances. As from 1939, however, the currency in circulation has increased rapidly, reaching a record figure of LP.42 million on 31st December, 1944. The preponderant cause of this increase was the large volume of military expenditure which took place in Palestine, and in all Middle East countries, as a result of the war. Subsidiary and allied causes were the development of Palestine as a centre of production for many of the requirements of the Middle East, both military and civil, and the general wartime tendency towards the holding of larger cash balances by individuals.

The following tables show the currency (coins and notes) in circulation, according to the various denominations, 1940-1945:—

Table 9. — Total Currency in Circulation and Amount of Currency Reserve Fund, on March 31st, 1940—1945.

Currency		1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Coins		LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.
Bronze	... 1 mil	7,356	8,608	10,628	12,708	14,928	17,232
	... 2 mils	3,188	3,824	6,004	7,784	9,580	11,372
Nickel or bronze (a)	5 mils	27,140	31,960	38,200	45,620	52,920	55,960
	... 10 mils	40,840	51,340	64,000	80,640	90,839	95,339
	... 20 mils	24,160	29,540	38,720	48,500	56,899	58,659
Silver	... 50 mils	291,788	336,388	410,881	586,281	675,479	692,279
	... 100 mils	305,492	428,492	519,287	655,087	750,585	739,585
	Total Coins	699,964	890,152	1,087,720	1,436,620	1,651,230	1,610,426

(a) These types of bronze coins have been introduced in 1943.

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Table 9 (Concld.). — **Total Currency in Circulation and Amount of Currency Reserve Fund, on March 31st, 1940—1945.**

Currency	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Notes	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.
500 mils	477,825	639,717	705,698	1,125,205	932,056	712,049
LP. 1	2,785,821	3,716,346	5,464,702	9,893,099	12,494,508	11,449,583
5	2,581,585	3,014,890	3,766,665	7,496,760	11,564,275	15,534,205
10	1,686,090	2,154,980	2,603,800	5,687,490	9,228,930	13,626,730
50	295,800	611,050	575,250	802,400	1,092,000	1,208,500
100	14,600	13,500	13,300	46,100	75,700	145,700
Total Notes	7,841,671	10,150,483	13,128,915	25,051,054	35,387,469	42,676,767
Total Coins and Notes	8,541,635	11,040,635	14,216,635	26,487,674	37,038,699	44,287,198
Currency reserve fund	8,698,479	11,268,210	14,442,455	27,060,295	38,745,584(a)	46,449,100
Contribution to revenue in respect of year's business	115,000	115,000	120,000	250,000	400,000	400,000

(a) Including the Investment Reserve account, amounting to LP.476,403.

Table 10. — Balance Sheet of the Currency Board, as at 31st March, 1944.

Liabilities			Assets	
Currency in Circulation:—			Investments at mean market prices on 31st March, 1944	LP. 33,208,669
Notes	LP. 35,387,469		Treasury Bills	3,491,802
Coins	LP. 1,651,230		Market value of silver in coin, in stock on 31st March, 1944, less 10 per cent. to cover cost of realisation	175,929
	LP. 37,038,699		Westminster Bank—Balance of interest due	2,055
Deduct market value of silver in coin, in circulation on 31st March, 1944 (at 23½d. per oz.), less 10 per cent. to cover cost of realisation	LP. 366,826	LP. 36,671,873	Balance in hand:—	
Surplus and Deficit account		LP. 2,006,235	Westminister Bank LP.1,800,150	
		LP. 38,678,108	Petty Cash 3	1,800,153
				LP. 38,678,108

Table 11. — Investments of the Currency Board, as at 31st March, 1944.

Description of Securities		Nominal value	Cost	Value at mean market price
		LP.	LP.	LP.
Australia	3 % 1943/44	4,100	4,074	4,120
New Zealand	3½% 1939/45	4,000	3,950	4,040
Conversion Loan	2 % 1943-45	4,000,000	4,012,110	4,030,000
New Zealand	4½% 1945	65,800	65,802	67,116
New South Wales	5 % 1945/65	20,000	20,254	20,600
Western Australia	5 % 1945/75	15,000	15,266	15,300
Australia	5 % 1945/75	8,200	8,716	8,446
Victoria	5 % 1945/75	34,000	35,312	34,680
London County	4½% 1945/85	100,000	95,287	102,500
Australia	3 % 1944/46	60,000	59,244	60,300
Fiji	5 % 1946/56	29,800	30,366	30,9 2
National War Bonds	2½% 1945-47	3,340,000	3,403,908	3,398,450
Nigeria	5 % 1947-57	45,000	46,126	47,700
National Defence Bonds	2½% 1944/48	1,688,000	1,686,856	1,704,880
National War Bonds	2½% 1946/48	4,590,000	4,660,166	4,681,800
Conversion Loan	2½% 1944/49	3,500,000	3,569,049	3,552,500
Kenya	4½% 1950	100,000	94,969	108,000
Nigeria	5 % 1950/60	150,000	149,602	166,500
National War Bonds	2½% 1949/51	3,000,000	3,011,108	3,015,000
Railway Finance Corporation (Guaranteed Debenture Stock)	2½% 1951/52	205,300	199,141	202,220
Australia	3½% 1948/53	25,000	25,250	25,750
Conversion	3 % 1948/53	2,462,000	2,525,979	2,526,628
National War Bonds	2½% 1951/53	2,500,000	2,498,750	2,496,875
National War Bonds	2½% 1952/54	3,000,000	2,998,525	3,007,500
London Electric Transport Finance Corporation Ltd. (Guaranteed Debenture Stock)	2½% 1950/55	126,900	126,867	128,093
National Defence Loan	3 % 1954/58	1,170,000	1,189,616	1,184,625
War Loan	3 % 1955/59	875,000	884,478	881,563
Jamaica	3½% 1955/59	9,700	9,591	9,991
Savings Bonds	3 % 1955/65	695,000	695,628	695,000
Savings Bonds	3 % 1960/70	1,000,000	999,000	1,002,500
Total		32,822,800	33,124,485	33,208,669

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(e) BANKING.

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 decade following World War I. 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 LP.21,277 in March, 1936.

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 may be registered to carry on banking business in Palestine unless its subscribed capital exceeds fifty thousand pounds, of which not less than twenty-five thousand pounds is paid up. By the same ordinance, the minimum paid up capital of foreign banks was fixed at LP.100,000 or the equivalent thereof. All banks are required to pay Government an annual fee of LP.100. 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 of twenty-five thousand pounds and their paid up capital to 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 minimum prescribed for new banks. As a result of the requirements regarding bank capital, many smaller banks unable to fulfil the provisions of the Banking Ordinance had to cease banking operations as defined by the Ordinance. At the end of December, 1944, the number of local banks so operating had fallen to 20 and the number of foreign banks to 5.

Liabilities and Assets.—Statistics of liabilities and assets of banks and credit co-operatives are published monthly in the General Monthly Bulletin of Current Statistics. The figures are extracted from monthly and half-yearly statements submitted by individual banks to the Examiner of Banks, under the Banking Ordinance.

The growth of banking activities in the country is reflected by the summaries of liabilities and assets as at 31st March, 1940-1945, given in the table below:—

Table 12. — Summary of Liabilities and Assets of Banks (a) Carrying on Business in Palestine, as at 31st March, 1940—1945.

[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.

ITEM	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
	LIABILITIES					
	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.
1. Capital paid up (b)	1,691,069	1,713,700	1,704,274	1,889,829	2,465,897	3,256,971
2. Reserve fund (b)	388,166	283,078	276,475	286,066	515,116	1,013,514
3. Debentures (b)	119,785	104,874	91,763	79,381	69,750	68,114
4. Balances held for:—						
(a) banks in Palestine	918,686	1,365,403	1,132,858	3,572,490	5,171,065	6,432,424
(b) banks outside Palestine	168,671	128,327	475,291	672,126	972,112	1,094,709
(c) head office and/or branches outside Palestine (aggregated figures) (c)	515,767	1,764,295	1,576,583	1,860,742	2,312,211	2,964,165
(d) other correspondents	—	—	—	—	—	4,175,386
5. (a) Demand deposits	13,889,054	14,370,475	19,849,189	32,015,563	49,492,212	61,841,202
(b) Time deposits repayable:—						
i. within 3 months	1,570,040	1,554,857	1,250,488	1,446,624	2,120,576	2,773,726
ii. between 3 and 6 months	498,363	364,456	392,423	476,869	1,786,392	1,443,816
iii. between 6 and 12 months	359,522	253,893	163,468	235,676	807,887	888,403
iv. later than 12 months	354,366	264,511	298,799	320,096	283,932	518,586
Total time deposits	*2,782,291*	*2,437,757*	*2,105,178*	*2,479,265*	*4,998,727*	*5,624,531*
6. Bills payable	388,136	436,520	399,953	585,975	818,816	1,138,601
7. Advances from:—						
(a) banks in Palestine (d)	477,727	346,081	257,147	81,995	22,456	12,808
(b) banks outside Palestine	158,930	88,080	113,608	68,098	70,553	—
(c) others (d)	22,318	30,820	34,101	32,508	34,120	61,250
8. Acceptances on account of customers	14,847	7,268	23,695	8,988	1,417	7,399
9. Guarantees, endorsements and other obligations on account of customers	2,155,468	2,649,626	4,632,214	2,961,081	4,429,624	7,078,579
10. Other accounts	603,705	896,202	1,004,624	1,079,663	1,015,741	1,243,627
TOTAL	24,245,120	26,622,501	33,673,903	47,568,710	72,389,317	96,013,583

(a) Not including mortgage banks. (b) Local banks only. (c) Foreign banks only.
(d) To local banks only. (e) From foreign banks only.

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Table 12 (Concld.). — **Summary of Liabilities and Assets of Banks(a) Carrying on Business in Palestine, as at 31st March, 1940—1945.**

Item	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
	ASSETS					
	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.
1. Currency and bullion in hand and in transit	762,791	872,097	858,889	1,680,998	1,865,092	3,059,264
2. Balances with, including remittances in transit to:—						
(a) banks in Palestine	1,011,864	1,364,627	1,192,479	3,107,237	4,705,142	6,285,257
(b) banks outside Palestine	738,435	764,314	1,107,328	1,336,829	2,831,527	5,672,268
(c) head office and/or branches outside Palestine (aggregated figures) (c)	4,681,511	9,394,286	11,357,670	19,639,283	27,767,109	80,134,341
(d) other correspondents	23,142	20,325	7,470	6,442	121,370	27,248
3. Bills discounted:—						
(a) for banks in Palestine	2,495	—	—	—	—	—
(b) for customers other than banks	1,783,654	1,595,099	2,019,339	2,378,718	3,738,156	4,556,480
4. Advances to:—						
(a) banks in Palestine	479,149	334,743	267,433	89,733	22,964	20,530
(b) banks outside Palestine (e)	—	269	121	8	8	544
(c) customers other than banks:—						
i. repayable within one year	7,308,448	5,764,380	6,725,015	5,644,072	7,719,661	10,626,281
ii. repayable upwards of one year	1,876,593	1,678,526	1,507,240	1,390,991	1,233,391	1,507,999
5. Investments	2,796,753	1,506,417	3,188 324	8,540,529	17,139,456	26,052,418
6. Bank premises	350,673	321,916	282,574	275,464	271,225	273,884
7. Liabilities of customers for acceptances (as per contra)	14,847	7,268	22,696	8,988	1,417	7,399
8. Liabilities of customers for guarantees, endorsements and other obligations (as per contra)	2,155,468	2,649,626	4,632,214	2,961,081	4,429,624	7,078,572
9. Other accounts	259,207	848,613	505,662	568,342	543,175	711,098
Total	24,245,120	26,622,501	33,678,903	47,568,710	72,889,317	96,013,588

Liabilities (and assets) rose from LP.24 million in 1940 to LP. 96 million in 1945. During the same period, paid up capital and reserve funds rose from LP.1,691,069 and LP.388,166, to LP.3,256,971 and LP.1,013,814 respectively. Thus while the paid up capital has more than doubled, the reserve funds have increased to about three times the figures of 1940. Total deposits rose from LP.16.7 million at the end of March, 1940, to LP.67.5 million at the end of March, 1945.

The following table shows the ratio of paid up capital and reserve funds to total deposits in the case of local banks. (It is not possible to compile such data for foreign banks):—

Table 13. — Ratio of Capital and Reserve Fund to Total Deposits of Local Banks, as at 31st March, 1940—1945.

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.
Capital and reserve funds	2,079,235	1,996,778	1,980,749	2,125,895	2,981,013	4,270,785
Total deposits balances	3,178,532	2,560,614	3,331,181	6,382,487	11,674,285	16,664,859
Ratio	65.4%	78.0%	59.5%	33.3%	25.5%	25.6%

The cash ratio of both local and foreign banks as at 31st March, 1940—1945 was as follows:—

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.
Currency and bullion in hand and in transit	762,791	872,097	858,339	1,680,998	1,865,092	3,059,264
Total deposits	16,671,845	16,808,232	21,954,317	34,494,828	54,490,939	67,465,733
Ratio	4.6%	5.2%	3.9%	4.7%	3.4%	4.5%

In the absence of a central bank and a discount market, the Palestine banking system differs greatly from banking systems in other countries. Moreover, the foreign banks and certain of the local banks are accustomed to maintaining balances with London banks. The funds held by foreign banks with their head offices and by local banks with banks in London are in many ways comparable with balances which in other countries are held either with the central bank or in the form of short term instruments negotiable in the money market. The following table shows the ratio existing between, on the one hand, cash and balances held with banks and branches outside Palestine and, on the other hand, deposits, both banking and private (exclusive of deposits held for other banks in Palestine):—

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.
Cash	762,791	872,097	858,339	1,680,998	1,865,092	3,059,264
External bank balances	5,419,946	10,158,600	12,464,998	20,976,112	30,598,636	35,806,609
Total	6,182,737	11,030,697	13,323,337	22,607,105	32,463,728	38,865,873
DEPOSITS						
Private	16,671,845	16,808,232	21,954,317	34,494,828	54,490,939	67,465,733
External banks	684,426	1,892,622	2,059,874	2,582,868	3,284,323	4,058,874
Total	17,356,288	18,700,854	24,014,191	37,027,696	57,775,262	71,524,607
Ratio	35.6%	59.0%	55.5%	61.1%	56.2%	54.3%

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Credit co-operative societies are not required by ordinance to submit monthly returns of their liabilities and assets, but a number of them agreed to do so on a voluntary basis at the request of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. The number of regularly reporting credit societies in 1941-1943 was 85 and in 1944-1945 the number decreased to 84. The principal items of liabilities and assets of these credit co-perative societies as at 31st March, 1941-1945 are shown in the following table:—

Item	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.
LIABILITIES					
Share capital	258,511	258,091	262,693	270,488	287,800
Reserves	253,341	263,256	292,921	328,294	384,025
Deposits	931,788	1,155,992	2,298,999	4,481,119	6,984,549
Loans received	631,447	509,529	284,510	123,464	118,453
Sundry creditors	259,114	279,463	328,790	589,458	603,069
TOTAL LIABILITIES	2,334,201	2,466,331	3,467,943	5,792,823	8,377,996
ASSETS					
Cash in hand and with bankers	264,211	449,424	1,371,985	3,264,200	4,925,141
Advances to members	1,549,858	1,496,702	1,467,396	1,651,336	2,107,939
Bills discounted	74,640	82,315	106,465	139,041	206,586
Investments (shares and securities)	109,303	112,908	164,216	286,628	651,319
Premises	105,586	96,741	82,385	73,619	71,558
Sundry debtors	203,603	228,241	275,496	377,999	415,183
TOTAL ASSETS	2,334,201	2,466,331	3,467,943	5,792,823	8,377,996

It will be noted that total liabilities and assets of these societies increased from LP.2.3 million in March, 1941, to LP.8.4 million in March, 1945. In the same period total own funds (share capital and reserves) increased from LP.511,852 to LP.671,825, while borrowed funds (i.e. loans received) decreased by LP.512,994, from LP.631,447 in March, 1941, to LP.118,453 in March, 1945. A remarkable advance has been noted in the total deposits, which rose from less than one million pounds in March, 1941, to about seven million in March, 1945.

In spite of the remarkable increase in the total deposits, total credit granted (advances to customers and bills discounted) increased only by LP.690,027 from LP.1,624,498 in March, 1941 to LP.2,314,525 in March, 1945.

In the same period, cash in hand and with bankers has also shown a tremendous increase from LP.264,211 to LP.4,925,141.

The statements submitted by the regularly reporting credit co-operative societies make it possible to present a more complete picture of the trend of deposits and credit outstanding of the financial institutions of Palestine.

The aggregate amounts of demand and time deposits of both banks and credit societies at the end of 1936-1944 are shown in the table below:—

Table 14. — Total Demand and Time Deposits of Banks and Credit Co-operative Societies, as at 31st December, 1936—1944.

End of Year	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.
1936	16,985,457	14,195,915	2,789,542	18,027,950	11,193,664	1,833,686	3,958,107	3,002,251	955,856
1937	16,286,356	13,466,925	2,819,431	11,710,377	10,033,662	1,676,715	4,575,979	3,433,263	1,142,716
1938	18,099,134	14,979,673	3,119,461	13,410,988	11,546,359	1,864,629	4,688,146	3,433,314	1,254,832
1939	16,198,860	15,052,886	1,145,974	12,765,301	12,125,069	640,232	3,433,559	2,927,817	505,742
1940	15,748,551	14,894,591	853,960	13,030,238	12,537,757	492,481	2,718,313	2,356,834	361,479
1941	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	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
1943	53,616,208	49,675,370	3,940,838	49,094,562	45,884,955	3,209,607	4,521,646	3,790,415	731,231
1944	71,135,485	64,679,627	6,455,858	64,180,107	58,847,656	5,332,451	6,955,378	5,831,971	1,123,407

It will be observed that total deposits in the years 1936-1940 fluctuated between LP.18.1 million and LP.15.7 million, while from 1941 onwards total deposits show a steady upward trend from LP.21.7 million at the end of 1941 to LP.71.1 million at the end of 1944. The ratio of time deposits to total deposits declined from 23.3 per cent. in 1936 to 9.8 per cent. in 1944.

The tables that follow show the aggregate of bills discounted and advances to customers by banks and credit societies at 31st December 1936-1944, the ratio of demand deposits to total deposits and the ratio of credit outstanding to total deposits. It may be noted that the difference between time and demand deposits is not as rigid in Palestine as in most other countries as many of the banks permit the withdrawal of time deposits at very short notice.

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Table 15. — Bills Discounted and Advances to Customers (a), by Banks and Credit Co-operative Societies, Outstanding on 31st December, 1936—1944.

End of year	Total advances and bills discounted			Bills discounted			Advances to customers		
	Total	Banks	Co-operatives	Total	Banks	Co-operatives	Total	Banks	Co-operatives
	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.
1936	13,351,407	10,142,096	3,209,311	3,412,271	2,577,111	835,160	9,939,136	7,564,985	2,374,151
1937	13,986,149	10,580,530	3,405,619	3,537,174	2,698,737	838,437	10,448,975	7,881,793	2,567,182
1938	14,079,527	10,667,457	3,412,070	2,812,834	2,192,769	620,065	11,266,693	8,474,688	2,792,005
1939	13,849,140	11,858,401	1,990,739	2,028,826	1,915,661	113,165	11,820,314	9,942,740	1,877,574
1940	11,406,007	9,763,804	1,642,203	1,680,476	1,603,606	76,870	9,725,531	8,160,198	1,565,333
1941	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	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
1943	13,196,347	11,497,556	1,698,791	3,209,228	3,075,686	133,542	9,987,119	8,421,870	1,565,249
1944	16,704,414	14,617,647	2,086,767	3,834,656	3,655,857	178,799	12,869,758	10,961,790	1,907,968

(a) Including banks and credit co-operative societies.

Table 16. — Ratio of Demand Deposits to Total Deposits and Ratio of Total Credit Outstanding to Total Deposits, as at 31st December, 1936—1944.

End of Year	Ratio of demand deposits to total deposits			Ratio of total credit outstanding to total deposits		
	Total	Banks	Co-operatives	Total	Banks	Co-operatives
1936	76.7	78.8	65.7	78.6	71.4	115.1
1937	71.9	74.5	59.5	85.9	78.6	120.8
1938	74.1	77.1	59.8	77.8	71.2	109.4
1939	78.8	80.5	55.9	85.5	78.8	178.7
1940	82.7	84.2	57.7	72.4	65.6	192.3
1941	88.3	89.5	64.8	51.1	46.3	143.4
1942	91.5	92.5	76.1	85.2	82.4	79.6
1943	91.6	92.4	81.4	24.6	23.1	42.9
1944	90.2	91.0	82.6	23.5	22.6	32.3

Table 17. — Total Credit Outstanding and Total Deposits per Head of Population as at 31st December, 1936—1944.

End of Year	Total credit outstanding			Total deposits		
	Total	Banks	Co-operatives	Total	Banks	Co-operatives
	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.
1936	9.769	7.420	2.349	12.428	10.387	2.041
1937	9.977	7.548	2.429	11.618	9.607	2.011
1938	9.809	7.432	2.377	12.610	10.437	2.173
1939	9.222	7.896	1.326	10.787	10.024	0.763
1940	7.384	6.321	1.063	10.196	9.643	0.553
1941	6.992	6.036	0.956	13.692	13.026	0.666
1942	6.858	5.957	0.901	19.489	18.357	1.132
1943	7.871	6.858	1.013	31.980	29.629	2.351
1944	9.602	8.403	1.199	40.891	37.180	3.711

Distribution of Bank Loans.—In accordance with the Banking Ordinance, banks are required to submit semi-annual statements showing the particulars of the credit granted by them in the form of advances and/or bills discounted as at 31st March and 30th September of each year. The table below shows the distribution of outstanding bank loans by categories as at 31st March, 1944 and 1945:—

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Table 18. — Distribution of Bank Loans (Bills Discounted and Advances to Customers) Outstanding on 31st March, 1944 and 1945.

Category	March, 1944			March, 1945		
	Number of loans	Amount lent	Percentage of total funds lent to each category	Number of loans	Amount lent	Percentage of total funds lent to each category
		LP.	%		LP.	%
To municipalities, local councils and village authorities	42	181,109	1.42	84	224,750	1.34
To gas, electricity, water, harbour, dock and other general utility bodies	80	130,885	1.03	125	228,268	1.37
For Agriculture:						
On or for the citrus groves or its fruit	6,221	1,191,907	9.38	5,773	1,059,534	6.34
On or for live stock	890	166,372	1.31	1,584	287,549	1.72
On or for agricultural holdings	6,113	1,649,602	12.97	6,542	1,973,973	11.81
For Manufacture of:						
Food, drink and tobacco products	447	508,589	4.00	592	610,573	3.65
Textiles and clothing	529	346,139	2.72	762	487,606	2.92
Wood and paper products (including furniture factories)	260	178,590	1.40	270	200,419	1.20
Soap and oils	355	139,452	1.10	239	113,930	0.68
Printed matter	151	71,711	0.56	187	79,088	0.47
Metal products (including machinery)	346	286,045	2.25	333	348,348	2.08
Chemical products	191	315,094	2.48	216	420,069	2.52
Stone, cement and bricks	162	64,037	0.50	139	63,085	0.38
Other manufactured products	581	770,859	6.06	558	1,038,212	6.21
Construction:						
For buildings in course of erection	342	378,527	2.98	677	733,981	4.39
General Commerce:						
To wholesale merchants	2,959	2,575,996	20.26	4,021	3,848,883	23.04
To retail merchants	3,494	675,220	5.31	4,200	742,386	4.44
Miscellaneous:						
To or for:—						
Motor vehicles and transport services	867	412,767	3.25	940	538,596	3.23
Hotels, restaurants and boarding houses	155	49,791	0.39	200	99,555	0.60
Religious and charitable institutions	50	60,517	0.48	56	110,575	0.66
Financial concerns including insurance companies, banks, etc.	312	451,672	3.55	481	840,931	5.03
Professional and private individuals	8,062	759,826	5.98	9,485	1,208,414	7.23
Entertainment concerns	96	39,442	0.31	107	99,897	0.60
Purchase of land	1,368	547,077	4.30	1,542	456,222	2.73
Buildings (Mortgages) (a)	363	314,666	2.48	301	299,453	1.79
Other items	1,515	448,228	3.53	2,581	597,537	3.58
Total	35,951	12,714,180	100.00	41,895	16,711,894	100.00

(a) Including all mortgage loans not included in other categories.

It will be noted that as compared with March, 1944 the amount of total credit outstanding in March, 1945, increased by LP.3,997,654 or 31.4 per cent. The number of customers in March, 1945, was 41,895, being 16.5 per cent. greater than in March, 1944. The average loan per customer was LP.354 in 1944 and LP.392 in 1945.

The activity of the different branches of industry and trade is reflected to some extent by the variations in the amount of credit granted by banks to customers engaged in these branches as shown in the above table. A summary of this table by six main categories of customers given below shows that while credit granted to citrus production declined from 9.4 per cent. of the total credit outstanding at the end of March, 1944 to 6.3 per cent. at the end of March, 1945, credit granted to wholesale traders during the same period rose from 20.3 per cent. to 23 per cent.

Category of Customer	March, 1944		March, 1945	
	Amount lent	Per cent. of total	Amount lent	Per cent. of total
	LP.		LP.	
Manufacture	2,680,516	21.07	3,361,330	20.11
Wholesale trade	2,575,996	20.26	3,848,883	23.04
Agricultural holdings	1,649,602	12.97	1,973,973	11.81
Citrus production	1,191,907	9.38	1,059,534	6.34
Professional and private	759,826	5.98	1,208,444	7.23
Retail trade	675,220	5.31	742,386	4.44

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Size of Loans. The distribution of credit according to the sum due to banks from customers in respect of advances and/or bills descounted at the end of March, 1945, was as follows:—

Size of Loan	No. of customers	Amount due LP.	Percentage of total	
			No. of customers	Amount due
Up to LP. 100	25,890	890,569	62.08	5.33
Over LP. 100 and up to LP. 500 ...	10,141	1,986,643	24.79	11.89
Over LP. 500 and up to LP. 1,000 ...	2,479	1,564,969	6.06	9.36
Over LP. 1,000 and up to LP. 5,000 ...	2,317	4,794,969	5.67	28.69
Over LP. 5,000 and up to LP. 10,000 ...	346	2,389,252	0.85	14.30
Over LP. 10,000 and up to LP. 50,000 ...	208	3,559,483	0.51	21.30
Over LP. 50,000	16	1,525,949	0.04	9.13
Total	40,897	16,711,884	100.00	100.00

It will be seen that the number of small borrowers was considerable, amounting to 85 per cent. of all borrowers. On the other hand 73 per cent. of the advances taken out were in the form of sums in excess of LP.1,000.

Distribution of Credit Co-operative Society Loans.—Regularly reporting credit co-operative societies submit semi-annual statements, similar to those submitted by banks, showing the distribution by categories of credit granted to members in the form of advances and/or bills discounted. The following table shows the details as at 31st March, 1944 and 1945:—

Table 19. — Distribution of Loans (Bills Discounted and Advances to Customers) Granted by Credit Co-operative Societies and Outstanding on 31st March, 1944 and 1945.

Category	March, 1944			March 1945		
	Number of loans	Amount lent	Percentage of total funds lent to each category	Number of loans	Amount lent	Percentage of total funds lent to each category
		LP.	%		LP.	%
To municipalities, local councils and village authorities	50	15,694	0.88	63	29,199	1.69
To gas, electricity, water, harbour, dock and other general utility bodies	42	49,776	2.79	37	64,781	2.80
For Agriculture:						
On or for the citrus groves or its fruit	1,293	93,095	5.23	975	82,471	3.56
On or for live stock	786	29,763	1.67	822	35,181	1.52
On or for agricultural holdings	4,280	278,959	15.38	4,129	374,001	16.16
For Manufacture:						
Food, drink and tobacco products	385	27,309	1.53	484	39,084	1.69
Textiles and clothing	425	15,438	0.87	497	26,160	1.13
Wood and paper products (including furniture factories)	415	17,626	0.99	429	22,810	0.99
Soap and oils	23	1,069	0.06	14	1,881	0.08
Printed matter	171	8,391	0.47	167	13,403	0.58
Metal products (including machinery)	341	19,147	1.07	434	23,013	0.99
Chemical products	39	4,259	0.24	31	3,275	0.14
Stone, cement and bricks ...	136	5,242	0.29	244	13,612	0.59
Other manufactured products	213	15,954	0.90	310	17,196	0.74
Construction:						
For buildings in course of erection	1,870	90,707	5.09	2,239	160,896	6.95
General Commerce:						
To wholesale merchants ...	403	49,457	2.78	458	42,596	1.84
To retail merchants	2,485	76,606	4.30	1,886	83,699	3.62
Miscellaneous:						
To or for:—						
Motor vehicles and transport services	1,289	133,066	7.47	1,182	136,125	5.88
Hotels, restaurants and boarding houses	277	12,107	0.68	217	16,905	0.73
Religious and charitable institutions	27	7,899	0.44	30	10,609	0.46
Financial concerns, including insurance companies, banks, credit co-operative societies etc.	30	12,595	0.71	261	28,881	1.25
Professional and private individuals	13,802	322,601	18.11	13,251	391,678	16.94
Entertainment concerns ...	14	3,167	0.18	6	927	0.04
Purchase of land	1,009	139,945	7.86	885	179,172	7.74
Buildings (Mortgages) (a) ...	1,313	144,349	8.10	1,227	199,740	8.63
Other items	7,456	212,192	11.91	6,952	306,106	13.24
Total	38,474	1,781,413	100.00	37,230	2,313,401	100.00

(a) Including all mortgage loans not included in other categories.

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The average loan per member was LP.46 in 1944 and LP.62 in 1945.

It will be noted that, of the amount of loans outstanding in March, 1945, LP.391,670 or 16.9 per cent. was received by 13,251 members (35.6 per cent.) classified as professional and private individuals. Agricultural holdings received loans amounting to LP.374.001 or 16.2 per cent. of all loans.

Size of Loans.—The distribution of credit by size of the amount due to credit co-operative societies from members in respect of advances and/or bills discounted at the end of March, 1945, was as follows:—

Size of Loan	No. of members	Amount due LP.	Percentage of total	
			No. of customers	Amount due
Up to LP.10	13,867	75,768	38.24	3.28
Over LP. 10 and up to LP. 20	6,308	97,091	17.39	4.20
Over LP. 20 and up to LP. 50	8,085	270,908	22.29	11.71
Over LP. 50 and up to LP. 100	3,902	279,667	10.76	12.09
Over LP. 100 and up to LP. 200	2,153	296,081	5.94	12.80
Over LP. 200 and up to LP. 300	795	190,466	2.19	8.23
Over LP. 300 and up to LP. 500	616	241,166	1.70	10.42
Over LP. 500	540	862,254	1.49	37.27
Total	36,266	2,313,401	100.00	100.00

Out of the total number of members, 13,867 or 38.2 per cent. were liable for amounts not exceeding LP.10 while 32,162 or 88.7 per cent. of the members were liable for amounts not exceeding LP.100; only 4,104 or 11.3 per cent. of the members, however, were liable for amounts exceeding LP.100.

(f) CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

Co-operative undertakings originated in Palestine among Jewish citrus growers and vintners who sought to improve their economic conditions by creating instruments for collective bargaining. These undertakings were followed by others which had as their object the provision of capital on easy terms for financing the current needs of the small man. Other attempts were also made to organize co-operative purchasing agencies for agricultural and industrial requirements. All these undertakings, which date back to the end of the 19th century, made little or no progress until the means to develop co-operative undertakings on a sound and legal basis was provided by the co-operative legislation of 1920 passed by the Civil Administration set up after the British occupation. As credit was the most pressing need of the bulk of the people, and because there were Jewish settlers from the European continent who were fully acquainted with the organisation and management of societies for credit, the co-operative movement began with facilities for providing credit. The first societies to be registered and to achieve notable success were credit and thrift societies in urban and rural areas. Soon afterwards, co-operation was applied to other economic objects and in a short space of time co-operative organisations became a potent instrument in the hands of the Jewish population for house building, the development of agriculture in all its branches, industrial production, and organisation of consumers.

The co-operative movement in Palestine up to 1933 was exclusively Jewish. Towards the close of 1933, following the recommendations made to Government by an expert on co-operative organisation (Mr. Strickland), the formation of Arab societies became one of the primary functions of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

None of the co-operative societies is financed by the Government. The Jewish societies are financed by the Anglo-Palestine Bank, the Central Bank of Co-operative Institutions, the Workers' Bank Limited, Bank Zerubabel Co-operative Society Limited, and other financial institutions and agencies.

The Arab societies obtain their credits from Barclays Bank at a low rate of interest.

By the end of 1944 there were 1,070 Jewish; 224 Arab; and 10 other co-operative societies. These societies are divided into 11 main groups, namely:—

1. Credit societies
   - Urban
   - Rural
2. Saving and Provident Fund Societies
3. Agricultural societies
   - 1) Collective settlement societies
   - 2) Smallholders' settlement societies
   - 3) Agricultural marketing societies
   - 4) Agricultural insurance societies
   - 5) General agricultural societies
   - 6) Miscellaneous agricultural societies
   - 7) Irrigation and water supply societies
4. Industrial producers' and service societies
5. Transport and travel service societies
6. Contracting societies
7. Housing societies
8. Consumers' societies
9. Miscellaneous societies
10. Mutual insurance societies
11. Audit Unions.

The total number of societies registered, according to years of registration, the principal items of assets and liabilities and averages per member are given in the following tables:—

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Table 20. — Number of Co-operative Societies, by Class of Society and Year of Registration.

Class of Society	Total on Register 31.12.44	1921-1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Credit societies																			
(i) Urban	45	10	3	1	1	2	2	2	2	5	3	2	6	—	1	—	1	3	1
(ii) Rural	185	17	—	3	6	2	5	13	24	29	1	61	2	2	—	2	2	10	6
(iii) Saving and provident funds	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	21
Agricultural societies																			
(i) for settlement	239	9	5	1	3	13	19	32	12	28	16	27	20	13	10	15	3	3	10
(ii) for marketing	78	1	2	1	—	2	6	3	1	3	1	18	7	11	8	2	2	7	3
(iii) Saving and provident funds supply	70	—	—	2	—	3	3	8	13	9	3	5	—	5	4	4	1	3	2
(iv) for agricultural insurance	4	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(v) for general and miscellaneous agricultural purposes	105	6	—	2	2	1	1	4	7	6	—	2	5	4	13	4	10	14	24
Industrial producers' and contracting societies (a)	106	2	4	2	3	2	4	5	5	10	8	9	7	7	2	8	10	11	7
Transport and travel service societies	41	—	3	—	1	2	1	2	5	—	2	1	3	1	—	2	3	11	4
Garden cities and communal building societies	176	18	2	1	1	2	5	6	22	13	28	19	8	10	3	2	3	16	17
Consumers' and wholesale societies	191	—	—	1	6	3	1	7	8	4	3	9	2	25	2	12	52	25	26
Mutual insurance societies	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous and professional societies	23	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	12	3	2
Audit Unions	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total	1,304	66	20	14	24	33	47	82	104	108	76	155	61	79	44	51	99	117	124

(a) Including agricultural contracting societies.

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Table 21. — Principal Items of Assets and Liabilities, as at 30th September, 1944, Extracted from Returns Submitted by Various Classes of Reporting Co-operative Societies, with Totals for 1940—1944.

Class of Society	No. of societies in operation on 30.9.44	No. of societies from whom returns were obtained	No. of members	Own funds			Borrowed funds			Cash, bankers, investments and 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														
(i) Urban	46	44	65,009	237,889	125,028	228,809	38,024	4,982,518	618,849	3,800,442	502,649	4,765	83,907	1,839,354
(ii) Rural	184	150	22,374	85,993	74,238	34,129	132,027	1,370,540	135,653	962,499	102,209	2,104	16,405	749,363
(iii) Saving and provident funds	18	14	1,568	64,472	140,436	27,838	1,890	—	72,160	100,875	8,905	314	15,734	180,968
Agricultural societies														
(i) for settlement	236	223	23,143	376,306	588,765	505,781	5,915,731	—	1,158,328	156,680	302,615	2,772,298	4,005,846	1,257,972
(ii) for marketing, agricultural insurance, and general and miscellaneous agricultural purposes	185	128	23,947	247,108	268,851	537,583	336,959	3,097	775,618	502,480	97,270	324,536	411,744	833,186
(iii) for irrigation and water supply	70	67	5,331	152,366	24,247	105,714	117,819	—	77,885	12,630	10,472	81,824	238,290	134,815
Industrial producers' and contracting societies (a)	106	97	2,507	143,359	181,855	231,671	126,001	—	583,137	103,875	84,193	300,333	193,703	583,919
Transport and travel service societies	40	35	2,433	715,882	164,430	551,149	141,175	—	877,573	251,507	26,010	1,200,355	256,102	716,185
Garden cities and communal building societies	175	156	18,468	744,660	179,556	215,356	457,077	—	192,876	34,616	6,253	51,083	1,431,471	266,102
Consumers' and wholesale societies	190	158	29,489	109,803	181,607	229,620	431,010	—	528,623	86,659	101,058	589,761	199,847	503,338
Mutual insurance societies	2	2	657	3,702	4,846	5,760	—	—	3,191	4,888	870	89	—	11,702
Miscellaneous and professional societies	22	18	143,421	356,265	354	1,378	30,343	—	13,993	2,905	278,396	5,896	84,149	30,987
Total 1944 (b)	1,274	1,092	338,847	3,237,755	1,884,213	2,674,788	7,728,056	6,356,155	5,037,886	6,020,056	1,520,900	5,333,308	6,936,698	7,107,891
Total 1943 (b)	1,197	1,038	312,264	2,243,533	1,622,866	2,332,585	6,479,469	3,686,266	4,295,938	3,288,554	913,042	4,812,806	5,512,273	6,633,979
Total 1942 (b)	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 (b)	1,074	1,008	277,116	1,826,274	1,064,785	1,112,747	5,398,680	1,234,966	2,038,158	630,052	550,052	2,249,961	4,481,318	4,815,805
Total 1940	1,027	996	303,175	1,842,951	994,442	1,001,348	5,385,143	1,156,151	2,121,889	374,023	527,821	2,037,484	4,406,276	5,114,496

(a) Including agricultural contracting societies.
(b) Audit Unions are not included.

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Table 22. — Averages of Own Funds, Borrowed Funds, Cash, Investments and Other Property, per Member, on September 30th, 1944.

Class of Society	Average number of members per society	Own funds			Borrowed funds			Cash, investments and 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												
(i) Urban	1,477	3.66	1.92	2.52	0.59	76.64	9.52	58.46	7.74	0.07	1.29	28.29
(ii) Rural	149	3.84	3.32	1.53	5.90	61.25	6.07	48.02	4.57	0.09	0.73	33.50
(iii) Saving and provident funds	112	41.12	99.50	17.78	1.25	—	46.01	64.80	5.73	0.25	10.07	115.31
Agricultural societies												
(i) for settlement	104	16.33	23.35	21.50	255.73	—	50.15	6.76	13.07	119.80	173.08	54.35
(ii) for marketing, agricultural insurance, and general and miscellaneous agricultural purposes	187	10.32	11.23	22.44	14.07	0.13	32.39	21.02	4.06	13.54	17.18	34.78
(iii) for irrigation and water supply	80	28.58	4.55	19.83	22.10	—	34.61	2.36	1.96	15.35	44.71	25.29
Industrial producers' and contracting societies (a)	26	57.07	72.47	92.39	50.11	—	232.96	41.27	33.39	119.84	77.23	233.27
Transport and travel service societies	70	294.33	67.42	226.56	57.85	—	360.89	103.25	10.45	493.73	105.14	294.48
Garden cities and communal building societies	118	40.32	9.72	11.67	24.75	—	10.44	1.87	0.34	2.77	77.51	14.41
Consumers' and wholesale societies	187	3.72	6.16	7.79	14.62	—	17.92	2.94	3.48	20.00	6.77	17.07
Mutual insurance societies	329	5.64	7.38	8.76	—	—	4.85	7.44	1.35	0.09	—	17.75
Miscellaneous and professional societies	7,912b	2.49	c	0.01	0.21	—	0.10	0.02	1.94	0.04	0.59	0.22

(a) Including agricultural contracting societies.
(b) Including one society with a membership of 142,529. Hence the high average.
(c) Less than 10 mils.

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Table 23. — Distribution of Co-operative Societies, by Class, and by Number of Members.

(This classification applies to 1,092 societies from whom returns were obtained for the year ending 30th September, 1944).

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 societies										
(i) Urban	44	4	222	16	4,081	11	8,518	13	52,188	65,009
(ii) Rural	150	107	4,383	31	7,658	8	5,745	4	4,588	22,374
(iii) Saving and provident funds	14	8	361	6	1,207	—	—	—	—	1,568
Agricultural societies										
(i) for settlement	223	133	7,488	88	14,531	2	1,124	—	—	23,143
(ii) for marketing, agricultural insurance and general and miscellaneous agricultural purposes	128	111	3,699	15	2,434	—	—	2	17,814	23,947
(iii) for irrigation and water supply	67	52	1,946	13	2,087	1	1,298	—	—	5,331
Industrial producers' and contracting societies (a)	97	95	1,716	2	791	—	—	—	—	2,507
Transport and travel service societies	35	26	522	9	1,911	—	—	—	—	2,433
Garden cities and communal building societies	156	128	3,480	29	4,990	2	1,108	2	8,990	18,468
Consumers' and wholesale societies	158	65	3,708	88	17,598	8	4,771	2	3,412	29,489
Mutual insurance societies ...	2	1	14	—	—	1	643	—	—	657
Miscellaneous and professional societies	18	14	485	3	407	—	—	1	142,529	143,421
Total, 1944	1,092	739	28,024	295	57,695	84	23,207	24	229,421	338,347
Total, 1943	1,038	726	28,090	255	49,765	32	20,835	25	213,574	312,264
Total, 1942	1,021	714	26,164	254	49,803	30	20,980	23	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

(a) Including agricultural contracting societies.

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Table 24. — Number and Authorized Share Capital of Local Companies, 1920—1944.

Year	New companies registered		Old companies increasing their authorized 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 LP.	Number	Increase LP.	LP.	Number	Decrease LP.	Number	Decrease in authorized share capital LP.	LP.	LP.
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	54,082	54,082	1,182,583
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	278	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	542,508	81	213,610	756,118	2	22,025	45	378,345	400,370	355,743
1941	339	1,370,448	64	432,407	1,802,850	3	29,824	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
1943	521	2,741,839	157	2,456,385	5,198,224	—	—	38	286,477	286,477	4,911,747
1944	647	4,641,939	198	4,263,513	8,905,452	1	14,319	90	397,772	412,091	8,493,361

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(h) MORTGAGES.

Table 25. — Value of Registered Mortgages in Main Sub-Districts, 1941—1944.

Sub-district	1941 (a)		1942		1943		1944	
	New mortgages	Mortgages transferred	New mortgages	Mortgages transferred	New mortgages	Mortgages transferred	New mortgages	Mortgages transferred
	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.
All Sub-districts	1,327,606	548,776	1,964,302	605,584	3,822,941	583,182	3,128,076	458,628
Acre ...	13,879	3,512	19,209	3,232	17,752	2,306	33,214	3,318
Gaza ...	15,196	1,480	15,176	5,413	30,008	1,934	42,969	2,656
Haifa ...	286,144	106,367	342,869	89,114	593,087	84,081	596,400	42,714
Jaffa ...	197,241	68,664	291,022	71,506	613,429	69,161	621,870	99,370
Jerusalem ...	282,373	105,005	409,025	109,766	561,832	122,403	222,394	56,958
Natanya ...	—	—	—	—	70,092	7,669	119,223	18,419
Tel Aviv ...	378,285	232,979	778,344	291,526	1,368,569	292,645	1,384,649	231,061
Tiberias ...	11,935	1,905	16,429	645	26,418	2,207	10,649	900
Tulkarm ..	27,241	500	2,900	1,350	15,014	282	55,190	100
Other sub-districts	115,312	28,363	89,328	33,032	26,740	494	41,548	3,152

(a) The totals for the two previous years were:

1939		1940	
New Mortgages LP.	Mortgages transferred LP.	New Mortgages LP.	Mortgages transferred LP.
2,045,610	592,871	1,759,092	649,109

(i) SECURITIES PRICES.

Table 26. — Prices of Palestine Securities Quoted on the Tel Aviv Securities' Clearing House.

(Note:—Quotations are presented in percentages except when otherwise stated).

Security	1939 Lowest	1939 Highest	Sellers' prices 31st Dec. 1942	Sellers' prices 30th Dec. 1943	Sellers' prices 31st Dec. 1944
Debentures:					
The General Mortgage Bank of Palestine Ltd.					
5% debentures 1938/55-39/56	88	96⅜	96⅜	101⅜	—
5% debentures 1941/56,42/57, 43/58	88	96⅜	97⅜	103	—
6% debentures 1934/54	93½	101½	102½	—	—
5% debentures 1943/58	—	—	—	102½b	—
4% debentures 1948/63	—	—	—	—	99½a
4% debentures 1949/64	—	—	—	—	101 b
Bizur Ltd.					
6% debentures 1938/43	94½	99⅜	—	—	—
6% debentures 1940/47	90	98	101½	101½b	—
6% debentures 1942/49	—	—	—	100½b	—
4% debentures 1946/58	—	—	—	—	99½
4% debentures 1947/59	—	—	—	—	98½a
Keren Kayemeth Leisrael Ltd.					
2½% debentures 1934/53	66	78	77½	85	87½
4 % debentures 1939/58	79	88⅜	90	96½b	100
Nir Ltd.					
4% debentures 1937/51	72½	85⅜	90⅜	96 b	98½b
4% debentures 1938/52	72½	85	96⅜	97½b	100½b
Tel Aviv Municipality Loan					
6½% 1928/43	98	102½	—	—	—
Investment Corporation Ltd.					
5% debentures 1940/51	70½	75½	99½	100½	100
Pal. Agr. Settl. Association "Pasa" Ltd.					
4% debentures 1942/62	62	73½	82c	94½	94½
Preference Shares:					
The General Mortgage Bank of Palestine Ltd.					
6% cum. part. pref. shares	96	109⅜	109½	132⅜	132⅜
Palestine Land Development Co. Ltd.					
6% cum. part. pref. shares	84⅜	93	80 c	103⅜	103⅞
Nir Ltd.					
5% cum. part. pref. shares	62	76⅜	88½	101⅜	103¾
Palestine Potash Ltd.					
5½% cum. part. pref. shares (d)	14/-	19/9	18/6	23/1½	—
Ordinary Shares:					
The General Mortgage Bank of Palestine Ltd., (Bearer)	99	113½	117½	141	143⅜
Palestine Land Development Co. Ltd., (Bearer)	83⅜	95½	81 c	88	94½
Palestine Potash (registered) (d)	—	—	—	—	24/3b

(a) Excluding the part of the interest accrued on current coupon.
(b) "Buyers" quotations.
(c) Fixed minimum price.
(d) Quoted in shillings per share.

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(j) JEWISH FUNDS.

Table 27. — Summary of Income and Expenditure of the Jewish National Funds and Institutions in Palestine during the Period October, 1917—September, 1944 (a).

Head of Income or Expenditure	Restoration Fund	Keren Hayesod	Keren Kayemeth	Hadassah	W.I.Z.O.	Hebrew University	Emergency funds	Total	
	1917—1921	1921—1944	1918—1944	1918—1944	1921—1944	1925—1944	1929—1944	1917—1944	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	%
Income									
Receipts from contributions	714,716	12,315,830	9,253,681	2,658,333	588,308	1,710,978	2,701,110	29,892,976	83.9
Receipts from services, collections of debts, grants, etc.	136,144	3,613,678	382,633	841,433	223,688	189,369	353,139	5,740,084	16.1
Grand Total	850,860	15,929,508	9,636,314	3,499,766	761,996	1,900,347	3,054,249	35,633,060	100.0
Percentage	2.4%	44.7%	27.1%	9.8%	2.1%	5.3%	8.6%	100.0%	
Expenditure									
Immigration and Settlement —									
1. Immigration and training	74,218	2,710,534	—	—	—	—	69,593	2,854,335	8.0
2. Agricultural settlement	123,219	4,388,179	8,786,222	—	272,692	—	731,687	14,301,999	40.0
3. Public works, labour and housing ...	40,227	1,605,489	19,385	—	59,122	—	92,640	1,816,813	5.1
4. Urban settlement, trade, industry and investment	106,105	1,240,099	870,147	—	5,321	—	165,985	2,389,657	6.7
Total	345,769	9,944,241	9,675,754	—	337,135	—	1,059,905	21,362,804	59.8
Public Services and National Organisation —									
5. Education and culture	361,076	1,898,671	—	612,210	264,292	1,890,488	1,664,866	6,631,098	18.5
6. Health and social work	5,045	179,302	—	3,203,298	226,647	—	54,024	3,668,316	10.3
7. National organisation, security and emergency aid	77,416	2,404,766	108,326	—	5,555	—	302,311	2,898,374	8.1
8. General administration, interest, etc. (excluding organisation and collecting expenses of the Funds)	104,818	837,859	27,642	—	56,127	56,292	109,674	1,192,412	3.3
Total	548,355	5,320,598	135,968	3,815,508	552,621	1,886,775	2,130,375	14,390,200	40.2
Total (1—8)	894,124	15,264,839	9,811,722	3,815,508	889,756	1,886,775	3,190,280	35,753,004	100.0
9. Add amounts transferred to other institutions (included in this table)	+89,113	+948,770	+622,172	—	+39,950	+6,991	+100,964	+1,807,960	
10. Deduct amounts received from other institutions (included in this table)	—132,377	—627,172	—64,844	—343,657	—164,046	—54,082	—421,782	—1,807,960	
Grand Total (1—10)	850,860	15,586,437	10,369,050	3,471,851	765,660	1,839,462	2,869,462	35,753,004	

(a) A. Ulitzur, Jewish National Finances 1943/44, Bulletin of the Economic Research Institute, 1945.

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Table 28. — Income and Expenditure of the Jewish National and Local Institutions during the Year 5704 (October, 1943—September, 1944).
(Source: Department of Statitics of the Jewish Agency for Palestine).

Head of Income or Expenditure	National institutions							Local emergency drives			
	National central funds			National health, education, etc., institutions							
	Jewish Agency and Keren Hayesod	Jewish National Fund	J. A. emergency funds	Hadassah Medical Organisation	Women's Int.-Zionist Org. (WIZO)	Hebrew University	Haifa Technical Institute	Security services	Enlistment and rescue drives	Soldiers' Welfare Committee	Soldiers' families relief
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.
Net Income											
1. Contributions: Palestine	117,008	178,590	152	—	22,620	20,904	2,198	—	827,200	267	2,772
2. Contributions: United States	1,135,990	1,009,946	301,367	215,788	—	97,355	8,462	—	—	—	—
3. Contributions: other countries	502,547	577,817	188,058	—	94,633	59,604	266	—	—	3,987	—
4. Voluntary indirect contributions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55,804	—	475	—
5. Municipal taxes and rates	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Income from property, etc.	59,157	59,295	1,801	9,678	16,898	7,156	7,861	—	—	—	5
Social Services—											
7. Education and culture	—	—	6,516	26,588	12,883	17,911	35,978	—	—	—	—
8. Health and sanitation	—	—	—	105,111	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—	41,390	—	—	—	—	—	10,526
10. Participation in road construction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Special and miscellaneous receipts	464,702	344	319	792	3,584	4,025	3,541	—	—	1,498	9,253
12. Repayment of debts	131,693	58,803	26,981	—	500	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Government grants-in-aid	6,192	—	—	4,970	900	6,552	—	—	—	—	11,810
Total (1-13)	2,417,289	1,884,795	524,694	362,927	192,793	213,507	57,801	55,804	827,200	6,222	34,366
14. Municipal water supply	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Loans (or excess over payments)	300,000	754,683	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Deposits on special a/c J.N.F.	—	(—)20,692	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Total (1-16)	2,717,289	2,618,786	524,694	362,927	192,793	213,507	57,801	55,804	827,200	6,222	34,366
Expenditure—											
1. Immigration and training	313,925	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1A. Rescue and help to refugees	866,237	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Agricultural Settlement —											
2. Purchase of land and amelioration	—	1,184,713	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Agricultural settlement	536,080	189,127	13,843	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Experimental station and instruction	67,299	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Agricultural education	1,000	—	—	—	89,942	—	—	—	—	—	—

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Table 28 (Contd.). — **Income and Expenditure of the Jewish National and Local Institutions during the Year 5704 (October, 1943—September, 1944).**

Head of Income or Expenditure	National institutions							Local emergency drives			
	National central funds			National health, education, etc., institutions							
	Jewish Agency and Keren Hayesod	Jewish National Fund	J. A. emergency funds	Hadassah Medical Organisation	Women's Int. Zionist Org. (WIZO)	Hebrew University	Haifa Technical Institute	Security services	Enlistment and rescue drives	Soldiers' Welfare Committee	Soldiers' families relief
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.
6. Investment in agricultural companies	126,480	27,696	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Afforestation, plantations, etc.	101,928	18,112	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total (2-7)	882,787	1,419,658	13,348	—	39,942	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labour —											
8. Occupational training	68,045	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Public works	20,821	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Housing	173,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Miscellaneous (including technical offices)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Urban Settlement —											
12. Purchase of urban land	—	296,069	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Commerce and industry	84,225	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Handicrafts, etc.	31,489	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Investment in property and securities	16,174	17,146	—	—	617	4,309	4,319	—	—	—	—
Social Services —											
16. Education and culture	19,924	—	946	133,769	57,641	195,466	58,659	—	—	—	—
17. Youth immigration	—	—	498,772	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18. Health and sanitation	—	—	—	229,259	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. Social welfare, etc.	16,797	—	8,284	3,208	83,907	—	—	2,343	—	—	—
20. Public security	303,138	—	—	—	—	—	—	42,355	—	—	—
21. Political work, religion, etc.	144,166	5,882	—	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21A. Enlistment and help to soldiers' families	61,389	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37,048	353,055
22. Administration and fund-raising	112,251	77,817	5,596	2,831	25,795	—	—	11,105	71,550	—	—
23. Payment of interest	22,850	14,385	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total (1-23)	3,097,568	1,880,907	526,891	369,067	207,802	199,775	62,958	55,808	71,550	37,048	353,055
24. Municipal water supply	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25. Payment of debts, etc.	92,682	10,526	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26. Purchase of land on a/c of depositors	—	45,579	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL (1-26)	3,190,250	1,887,012	526,891	369,067	207,802	199,775	62,958	55,808	71,550	37,048	353,055

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Table 28 (Contd.). — Income and Expenditure of the Jewish National and Local Institutions during the Year 5704 (October, 1943—September, 1944).

Head of Income or Expenditure	Vaad Leumi, municipalities, kehiloth, local councils, etc.											
	Vaad Leumi			Municipalities				Communities (kehiloth), etc.				Local councils
	Total	General account	Education department	Total	Tel Aviv	Petah Tiqva	Natanya	Total	Jerusalem	Haifa (a)	Hadar Hacarmel	
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Net Income	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.
1. Contributions: Palestine ...	2,098	2,098	—	3,069	297	2,772	—	8,578	5,312	3,266	—	3,108
2. Contributions: United States ...	13,754	13,754	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Contributions: other countries	759	759	—	—	—	—	—	88	88	—	—	—
4. Voluntary indirect contributions	—	—	—	33,644	31,764	1,880	—	12,956	4,728	8,228	—	—
5. Municipal taxes and rates ...	7,216	7,216	—	843,630	791,878	36,340	15,412	77,665	18,076	59,589	—	133,812
6. Income from property, etc. ...	1,047	1,047	—	12,522	10,487	2,035	—	5,228	—	90	5,133	1,961
Social Services —												
7. Education and culture	46,331	8,864	37,467	71,777	54,466	12,228	5,083	10,107	3,296	6,811	—	40,825
8. Health and sanitation	1,226	1,226	—	71,698	64,042	6,742	914	49,296	4,698	32,583	12,065	24,931
9. Miscellaneous	1,760	1,760	—	16,554	14,051	2,503	—	22,397	9,683	7,712	5,002	14,038
10. Participation in road construction	—	—	—	11,589	9,960	955	674	1,051	—	—	1,051	24,221
11. Special and miscellaneous receipts	2,589	1,575	964	86,112	82,330	2,372	1,410	20,695	2,529	17,802	364	5,970
12. Repayment of debts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,100	—	—	4,100	—
13. Government grants-in-aid ...	209,093	92,573	116,520	91,864	89,864	1,500	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total (1-13)	285,823	130,872	154,951	1,191,959	1,099,139	69,327	23,493	212,156	48,410	136,031	27,715	248,866
14. Municipal water supply ...	—	—	—	178,510	168,044	10,466	—	63,600	—	—	63,600	28,043
15. Loans (or excess over payments)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,035	—	—	2,035	5,700
16. Deposits on special a/c J.N.F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Total (1-16)	285,823	130,872	154,951	1,370,469	1,267,183	79,793	23,493	277,791	48,410	136,031	93,350	282,609
Expenditure												
1. Immigration and training ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1a. Rescue and help to refugees	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Agricultural Settlement —												
2. Purchase of land and amelioration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Agricultural settlement ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Experimental station and instruction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Agricultural education ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(a) Excluding Hadar Hacarmel

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Table 28 (Contd.). — **Income and Expenditure of the Jewish National and Local Institutions during the Year 5704 (October, 1943—September, 1944).**

Head of Income or Expenditure	Vaad Leumi, municipalities, kehiloth, local councils, etc.											
	Vaad Leumi			Municipalities				Communities (kehiloth), etc.				Local councils
	Total	General account	Education department	Total	Tel Aviv	Petah Tiqva	Natanya	Total	Jerusalem	Haifa (a)	Hadar Hacarmel	
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.
6. Investment in agricultural companies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Afforestation, plantations, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total (2-7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labour —												
8. Occupational training	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Public works	—	—	—	64,386	57,576	4,459	2,351	983	—	—	983	45,596
10. Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Miscellaneous (including technical offices)	—	—	—	22,095	20,789	918	388	935	—	—	935	5,516
Urban Settlement —												
12. Purchase of urban land	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Commerce and industry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Handicrafts, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Investment in property and securities	—	—	—	43,713	43,713	—	—	11,015	—	—	11,015	4,176
Social Services —												
16. Education and culture	280,143	54,594	225,549	283,055	244,582	29,472	9,001	59,845	23,069	35,496	1,280	88,256
17. Youth immigration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18. Health and sanitation	7,856	7,856	—	264,179	250,054	12,233	1,892	83,289	10,404	54,023	18,862	28,634
19. Social welfare, etc.	35,040	35,040	—	122,271	114,195	6,530	1,546	51,245	23,159	26,419	1,667	13,688
20. Public security	—	—	—	17,051	14,066	1,918	1,067	2,051	195	1,561	295	9,294
21. Political work, religion, etc.	14,695	14,695	—	5,937	5,331	372	234	1,737	—	1,677	60	2,188
21A. Enlistment and help to soldiers' families	2,054	2,054	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22. Administration and fund-raising	18,864	18,864	—	470,440	444,224	20,770	5,446	47,578	16,433	25,325	5,820	72,369
23. Payment of interest	—	—	—	13,428	13,428	—	—	755	—	—	755	907
Total (1-23)	358,652	133,103	225,549	1,306,555	1,207,958	76,672	21,925	259,433	73,260	144,501	41,672	270,619
24. Municipal water supply	—	—	—	67,271	63,885	3,386	—	40,336	—	—	40,336	17,001
25. Repayment of debts, etc.	—	—	—	55,848	45,599	4,728	5,521	14,183	—	200	13,983	14,559
26. Purchase of land on a/c of depositors	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Total (1-26)	358,652	133,103	225,549	1,429,674	1,317,442	84,786	27,446	313,952	73,260	144,701	95,991	302,179

(a) Excluding Hadar Hacarmel.

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Table 29. — Income of and Expenditure on the Jewish Social Services (Education, Health and Social Work), 1936—1940.

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

Head of Income or Expenditure	1936		1937		1938		1939		1940		Total	
	LP.'000	%	LP.'000	%	LP.'000	%	LP.'000	%	LP.'000	%	LP.'000	%
Income												
1. Contributions and membership fees:												
a) Palestine	438.0	16.3	448.4	15.2	498.3	15.2	750.4	17.5	783.1	18.4	2,918.2	16.7
b) U.S.A.	310.8	11.6	377.1	12.8	542.9	16.6	718.4	16.7	763.7	18.0	2,712.9	15.5
c) Other countries	364.9	13.6	495.2	16.7	466.8	14.3	602.2	14.0	453.4	10.7	2,382.5	13.7
Total	1,113.7	41.5	1,320.7	44.7	1,508.0	46.1	2,071.0	48.2	2,000.2	47.1	8,013.6	45.9
2. Fees for education, hospital and other social services	418.6	15.6	393.9	13.3	435.0	13.3	523.6	12.3	493.8	11.6	2,264.9	12.9
3. Municipal rates and taxes, and income from economic enterprises	859.8	32.0	924.0	31.3	957.6	29.2	1,089.1	25.2	1,038.9	24.4	4,869.4	27.9
Total net Income (1—3)	2,392.1	89.1	2,638.6	89.3	2,900.6	88.6	3,683.7	85.7	3,532.9	83.1	15,147.9	86.7
4. Transfer payments (grants)	293.8	10.9	317.8	10.7	374.6	11.4	613.3	14.3	716.6	16.9	2,316.1	13.3
Grand Total (1—4)	2,685.9	100.0	2,956.4	100.0	3,275.2	100.0	4,297.0	100.0	4,249.5	100.0	17,464.0	100.0
Expenditure (a)												
Branches of the Social Services:												
1. Education and culture	787.2	31.4	909.0	32.4	940.3	30.2	1,035.1	28.1	1,031.4	26.0	4,703.0	29.2
2. Health and hygiene	483.3	19.2	526.0	18.8	578.4	18.6	592.0	16.0	658.4	16.5	2,838.1	17.6
3. Social work and relief:												
a) Immediate aid	194.7	7.8	187.8	6.7	317.1	10.2	503.2	13.6	756.1	19.0	1,958.9	12.1
b) Constructive aid	98.7	3.9	155.7	5.6	183.6	5.9	163.1	4.4	150.5	3.8	751.6	4.7
c) Creation of work	72.6	2.9	65.9	2.4	89.3	2.9	53.0	1.7	109.6	2.7	390.4	2.4
d) Combined aid and sundry	74.1	3.0	74.1	2.7	106.1	3.4	136.5	3.7	169.1	4.2	559.9	3.5
Total social work and relief	440.1	17.6	483.5	17.4	696.1	22.4	855.8	23.4	1,185.3	29.7	3,660.8	22.7
4. Combined activities (education and social work)	223.9	8.9	244.1	8.7	263.9	8.4	603.6	16.3	549.9	13.8	1,885.4	11.7
5. Municipal and other activities, and administration	573.9	22.9	637.3	22.7	638.1	20.4	601.7	16.2	561.2	14.0	3,012.2	18.8
Grand Total (1—5)	2,508.4	100.0	2,799.9	100.0	3,116.8	100.0	3,688.2	100.0	3,986.2	100.0	16,099.5	100.0
Subtract transfer payments (grants)	293.8	11.7	317.8	11.3	374.6	12.0	613.3	16.6	716.6	18.0	2,316.1	14.4
Total net Expenditure	2,214.6	88.3	2,482.1	88.7	2,742.2	88.0	3,074.9	83.4	3,269.6	82.0	13,783.4	85.6

(a) Does not include about LP. 2½ million spent by the Jewish Agency and Keren Hayesod on agricultural settlement and other purposes outside the scope of the Social Services' activities.

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Table 30. — Income of and Expenditure on the Jewish Social Services (Education, Health and Social Work), Classified according to the Character of the Institutions, 1936—1940.

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

Head of Income or Expenditure	National and public institutions (a)		Municipal and communal institutions (b)		Labour movement institutions		Other institutions (c)		Total	
	LP.'000	%	LP.'000	%	LP.'000	%	LP.'000	%	LP.'000	%
Income										
1. Contributions and membership fees:										
a) Palestine	200		970		1,410		340		2,920	
b) U.S.A.	2,360		20		60		270		2,710	
c) Other countries	2,210		20		—		150		2,380	
Total ...	4,770	59	1,010	13	1,470	18	760	10	8,010	100
2. Fees for education, hospital and other social services	670	30	920	41	350	15	320	14	2,260	100
3. Municipal rates and taxes, and income from economic enterprises	700	14	3,950	81	60	2	160	3	4,870	100
Total Net Income (1—3) ...	6,140	41	5,880	39	1,880	12	1,240	8	15,140	100
4. Transfer payments (grants)									2,320	
Grand Total (1—4) ...									17,460	
Expenditure (d)										
Branches of the Social Services:										
1. Education and culture	1,380	29	2,780	59	10	—	540	12	4,710	100
2. Health and hygiene	680	24	490	17	1,280	43	440	16	2,840	100
3. Social work and relief:										
a) Immediate aid	460		500		660		340		1,960	
b) Constructive aid	560		80		80		30		750	
c) Creation of work	150		40		200		—		390	
d) Combined aid and sundry	80		170		100		210		560	
Total social work and relief ...	1,250	34	790	21	1,040	29	580	16	3,660	100
4. Combined activities (education and social work) ...	980	52	570	31	20	1	310	16	1,880	100
5. Municipal and other activities, and administration	40	1	2,790	93	—		180	6	3,010	100
Grand Total (1—5) ...	4,330		7,420		2,300		2,050		16,100	
Subtract transfer payments (grants)	490		1,020		180		630		2,320	
Total Net Expenditure ...	3,840	28	6,400	46	2,120	16	1,420	10	13,780	100

(a) Include: Jewish Agency, Keren Hayesod, Hebrew University, Hadassah Medical Organisation, etc.
(b) Include: The General Council and its education department, Jewish municipalities, local councils, communities, etc.
(c) Include: Religious institutions, "Kolelim", etc.
(d) Does not include about LP. 2½ million spent by the Jewish Agency and Keren Hayesod on agricultural settlement and other purposes outside the scope of the Social Services' activities.

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Table 31. — Net Proper Income of the Jewish National Funds and Institutions from Voluntary Contributions during the Period, October, 1917—September, 1944(a).

(Net amounts actually received at the Palestine Offices).

Hebrew Year	Restoration Fund 1917—1921	Keren Hayesod 1921—1944	Keren Kayemeth 1918—1944	Hadassah 1918—1944	W.I.Z.O. 1921—1944	Hebrew University 1925—1944	Emergency funds (incl. Youth Aliyah) 1929—1944	Total 1917—1944
	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.
5678—1917/18	84,196	—	76,855	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	183,915	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	36,771b	—	819,370b
5686—1925/26	—	520,318	200,998	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	144,986	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	64,398	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	121,985	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	—	626,988	560,006	149,588	21,189	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
5703—1942/43	—	1,146,493	1,146,064	177,676	73,333	143,510	168,187	2,855,263
5704—1943/44 (Provisional)	—	1,743,356	1,766,365	213,092	92,819	187,862	499,474	4,502,468
Total	714,716	12,315,830	9,253,681	2,658,333	538,308	1,710,998	2,701,110	29,892,976

(a) A. Ulitzur, Jewish National Finances 1942/44, Bulletin of the Economic Research Institute, 1945.
(b) Revised figures.

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CHAPTER 8. — PRICES AND PRICE INDICES.

SECTION 1.—PRICE CONTROL.

Palestine, like other countries of the Middle East, has experienced during the war years a steep rise in prices, due first of all to the restriction of imports and later to the additional demand on available consumer goods made by the supplying of the Armed Forces stationed in the area.

The existence of strong inflationary forces led Government to adopt measures of control which have played a large part in moderating the rise in the price level and in keeping it within safe limits.

Practically from the outbreak of war a substantial degree of control was imposed on the sale and disposal of essential commodities. This was effected under various legislative measures, of which the chief were the Food and Essential Commodities (Control) Ordinance, 1939, and the Food Control Ordinance, 1942, together with the orders made by the Competent Authorities under the Defence Regulations, 1939.

Since price-control legislation was restricted to essential commodities, there remained outside its scope a wide range of goods which were in every-day demand by the public, but, strictly speaking, non-essential. Amongst certain merchants there was undoubtedly a considerable tendency to profiteer in goods of this nature, and by the spring of 1942 the price increases shown were becoming disproportionate to the general rise in costs. Therefore, on April 11th, 1942, the first Defence (Prevention of Profiteering) Regulations were enacted. These regulations prescribed that the price of any commodity should not provide for the seller any more than a reasonable profit.

Since that date, the scope of the anti-profiteering legislation has been greatly widened under the Defence (Prevention of Profiteering) Regulations, 1944, and covered all commodities except "land", and also certain personal services. In addition, the prevention of contraventions has been simplified by the provision that at each stage of sale not only must the seller of an article furnish an invoice, but that it is the specific duty of the purchaser to obtain such an invoice and produce it on official request. Severe penalties have been instituted for contraventions against the Prevention of Profiteering Regulations, and may take the form not only of court proceedings but of administrative action such as the closure of premises, and the refusal of applications for import and other licences. Such penalties have had a markedly deterrent effect.

Price control, moreover, was extended, in cooperation with Commodity Controllers, to include the fixation of prices over a large range of commodities and services, the following three methods being used:—

i) *Fixed prices.* Prices are fixed by Controllers in respect of all commodities which are Government-owned or under complete Government control, and in respect of other commodities coming under their jurisdiction where this form of control is practicable and advantageous.

ii) *Fixed margin differentials.* In some cases Controllers do not declare a fixed price to the final purchaser but regulate the maximum amounts which may be added to the price, at the various stages through which a commodity passes in production and distribution.

iii) *Ceiling prices.* In other cases ceiling prices are prescribed, within which the trade or industry is at liberty to determine the price at which sale will be effected.

In addition, an import tender system was introduced in a number of instances, with a view to securing lower prices for imported goods. Under the system the tenderer not only declared his import price, but also submitted with his offer copies of his proposed contract with the wholesaler and the latter's proposed contract with retailers, showing the profit margins at each stage. This system proved fairly effective in fixing the prices at each stage of sale, but the method of selection of traders met with some opposition from vested trade interests. The opposition has resulted in the formation of associations of merchants. In cases in which suitable associations were formed, prices were fixed in consultation with them by Controllers, whilst other price agreements were made by Controllers with individual merchants.

The fixation of prices for local produce presented considerable difficulty; in the case of vegetables, the varying transport charges created a danger that, with fixed prices, vegetables might be delivered to the nearest and most profitable market. To overcome the difficulty inherent in this situation, Government provided free transport from the farm to the market, thereby enabling uniform ceiling prices to be fixed in all the principal towns—regardless of the distance from the producers—and ensuring equitable distribution of the produce.

SECTION 2.—WHOLESALE PRICES.

Commodities Selected.— The commodities included in the present index number consist mainly of food and fuel items, numbering 52 in all and subdivided into three categories: Grain and Meat (17 items), Other Food and Fruit (21 items) and Fuel and Miscellaneous (14 items). While the

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index adequately covers food and fuel marketed at wholesale, it does not give a sufficient representation to producers' materials and consumers' goods other than foods.

Prices and Indices.— Wholesale price quotations of foodstuffs are collected on Thursday of each week and prices of fuel are obtained once a month, from leading wholesale dealers in the four main towns: Jerusalem, Haifa, Tel Aviv and Jaffa.

During the war, Government took steps to fix maximum prices for a number of essential commodities; the published wholesale 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), white bread and rye bread, which became no longer obtainable in the market, were substituted by new commodities such as standard flour and standard bread; the list of commodities as published has been altered accordingly, though the number of commodities in each of the three categories remained almost unchanged.

From the weekly price quotations, monthly averages of wholesale prices are calculated for each town and for the country as a whole. (For annual average wholesale prices see Table 31. Prices in any one month are related, for each commodity in each town, to corresponding prices ruling in the previous month. The index number for each category and the All-Categories Index Number of wholesale prices given in Table 3, are unweighted geometric averages of the monthly price ratios, chained to June, 1936, the date on which the new series was put into operation. As yet, separate index numbers are not published for each town, nor is distinction made—as in the case of retail prices—between Arab and Jewish markets.

It was possible to link the new series of index numbers to a pre-existing series of wholesale price index numbers (All-Categories) dating back to 1920; until June, 1936 this earlier series was compiled by the Department of Customs. Table 1, below, gives an unbroken historical series of index numbers as far back as 1920.

Table 1. — Yearly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices.

(Initial Period: 1920 = 100).

Year	Index Number	Year	Index Number
1920	100.0	1933	80.1
1921	64.4	1934	80.0
1922	49.1	1935	80.1
1923	41.4	1936	81.2
1924	41.8	1937	83.5
1925	44.8	1938	81.5
1926	42.6	1939	81.3
1927	40.6	1940	38.8
1928	39.5	1941	59.0
1929	36.7	1942	77.3
1930	31.0	1943	111.8
1931	28.3	1944	118.0
1932	30.6		

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Table 2. — Monthly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices, 1940—1944.

(Chained on June, 1936 = 100).

Month	Category I. Grain and Meat	Category II. Other Foods	Category III. Fuel and Miscellaneous	All Categories
	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	229.6	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	264.4	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	248.4
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	368.0	179.8	281.3
December	348.2	362.6	180.0	282.7
Average	314.3	283.5	179.5	251.0
	1943			
January	346.8	368.0	188.6	284.1
February	361.0	381.2	184.9	293.5
March	357.4	398.7	184.7	296.4
April	357.0	427.8	185.1	303.5
May	357.0	431.2	185.7	304.7
June	362.0	456.2	189.2	313.8
July	362.0	455.5	189.9	314.1
August	362.0	460.5	189.5	315.0
September	338.8	458.2	189.3	305.9
October	337.1	474.2	189.7	310.5
November	340.5	496.5	188.4	315.5
December	337.4	520.3	185.8	318.0
Average	351.2	448.6	187.2	306.3
	1944			
January	335.7	512.0	187.1	317.0
February	334.7	496.6	187.3	313.5
March	338.7	507.0	189.7	318.2
April	350.9	510.0	193.9	324.9
May	343.9	468.2	194.5	313.8
June	342.5	428.9	204.4	309.4
July	348.0	432.3	208.3	313.7
August	348.7	497.1	210.8	330.3
September	348.3	510.0	210.8	332.9
October	348.3	526.8	210.8	336.6
November	353.9	536.8	210.2	340.3
December	361.0	479.4	207.0	328.4
Average	346.2	492.1	201.2	326.3

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Table 3. — Annual Average Wholesale Prices of Principal Commodities, 1935—1944.

Commodity	Unit	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Category I.— Grain and Meat		LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP	LP.	LP.	LP.
Bread, mainly of local flour	100 kgs.	1.450	1.532	1.744	1.664	1.679	1.842	2.272	3.227a	3.392a	2.954a
Bread, mainly of foreign flour	" "	1.650	1.925	2.362	2.267	2.126	2.491	2.687	—	—	—
Wheat, local	" "	0.890	0.944	1.016	1.051	0.992	1.124	1.222b	2.181b	2.997b	1.960b
Flour, local extra	" "	—	—	1.433	1.381	1.306	1.490	1.810c	2.650c	2.883c	2.456c
Flour, Australian	" "	1.440d	1.639d	1.637	1.480	1.470	1.837	2.231e	—	—	—
Flour, American	" "	—	—	2.006	1.909	1.648	2.143	2.250e	—	—	—
Barley	" "	0.540	0.571	0.697	0.553	0.486	0.728	1.432	2.052b	1.732b	1.790b
Millet (durrah)	" "	0.490	0.681	0.725	0.595	0.575	0.768	1.334	2.911b	2.000b	1.790b
Maize	" "	—	0.698	0.695	0.676	0.635	0.837	1.360	3.113	—	—
Kersenneh	" "	0.770	0.690	0.780	0.680	0.529	0.636	1.321	3.221	3.426	4.551
Barley fodder	" "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.350*	1.317*	1.283*
Rice	" "	1.440	1.242	1.321	1.526	1.305	1.490	2.022e	3.231*	3.350*	4.251*
Beef	" "	—	—	4.744	5.124	5.191	—	—	23.420b	23.958b	24.060b
Beef, Kosher	" "	5.770	6.781	6.710	6.953	7.489	8.824	11.867	24.597b	24.931b	25.000b
Mutton	" "	7.210	7.251	6.230	6.796	6.469	7.652	11.566	23.819b	26.838b	30.400b
Mutton, Kosher	" "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.500b	29.458b	30.400b
Eggs, local	per 100	0.290	0.314	0.271	0.265	0.276	0.340	0.591	1.139*	1.606*	1.854e
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	1.414f	1.606*	1.780e
Category II.— Other Foods, Fruits and Vegetables											
Milk	litre	0.015	0.017	0.015	0.014	0.015	0.017	0.022	0.031	0.042	0.049e
Butter, Tnuva	kgm.	—	—	0.245	0.241	0.243	0.313	0.387	0.584	0.802e	1.000*
Butter, Baltic	"	0.125f	0.137f	0.147	0.152	0.163	—	—	—	—	—
Butter, Australian	"	—	—	0.153	0.170	0.176	0.202	0.229	0.248*	—	—
Samneh	"	—	—	0.132	0.110	0.118	0.151	0.280	0.515	—	—
Margarine	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.115*	0.140*	0.146*
Cheese, soft	"	0.072	0.064	0.066	0.060	0.064	0.077	0.098	0.138	0.165e	0.171*
Cheese in brine	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.305	—	—
Potatoes	100 kgs.	0.820	0.831	0.703	0.688	0.896	1.076	2.863	4.202e	4.538*	4.088*
Chick peas	" "	0.920	1.046	1.062	0.839	0.822	0.989	2.094	6.046	9.547	6.298
Beans, white (large)	" "	—	—	2.140	2.131	2.438	—	—	—	—	—
Beans, white (medium)	" "	—	—	1.756	1.721	1.135	4.091	5.447	5.281	4.291e	4.220*
Sesame seed	" "	1.810	2.007	2.063	—	—	—	—	—	4.400*	4.400*
Lentils, split	" "	1.340	1.521	1.527	1.386	—	1.564	2.225	5.892	9.302e	7.028e
Tomatoes	" "	1.300	1.206	1.284	1.220	1.112	0.887	1.348	3.115	5.618e	3.762e
Onions	" "	0.470	0.615	0.475	0.545	0.460	0.393	0.685	2.869	6.782e	1.700*
Coffee beans	" "	5.870	5.141	5.638	3.707	4.278	6.982	10.515	14.750	19.240	26.708
Sugar, granulated	" "	1.580	1.239	1.327	1.361	1.941	2.637	3.055e	3.125*	3.406*	4.350*
Sugar, tablets	" "	—	—	1.562	1.753	2.230	3.245	3.452e	3.475*	—	—
Salt	" "	0.530	0.529	0.513	0.505	0.507	0.531	0.542	0.542	0.769	0.837
Grapes	" "	1.160	1.632	1.097	1.106	1.022	0.978	1.276	2 008	4.291	4.757
Watermelons	" "	0.430	—	0.305	—	0.408	0.324	0.504	0.825	1.101	1.483
Oranges	per 100	0.130	0.125	0.071	0.057	0.047	0.027	0.070	0.115	0.130	0.136
Grapefruit	" "	—	—	0.117	0.069	0.053	0.032	0.115	0.194	0.238	0.247
Category III.— Fuel and Miscellaneous											
Coal, Newcastle	Ton	3.060	2.459	2.781	2.833	3.317	6.677	8.958	8.542*	8.750*g	9.042*g
Fuel wood	"	2.180	2.178	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kerosene	gal.	0.140	0.142	0.161	0.155	0.161	0.209	0.223	0.180	0.178	0.161
Benzine	"	0.355	0.356	0.374	0.369	0.383	0.434	0.442	0.442	0.441	0.478
Alcohol (denatured)	100 kgs.	6.150	6.327	6.157	6.120	6.682	8.667	9.825	13.858	14.100	15.750
Olive oil (native)	" "	5.150	5.282	6.455	4.282	4.476	6.443	7.840e	12.138	18.418	27.489
Olive oil (refined)	" "	—	—	9.092	8.050	8.218	8.500	8.500e	—	—	—
Vegetable oil	" "	—	—	4.186	2.818	2.936	5.094	7.141e	8.620	11.400*	12.900*
Cocosine	" "	—	—	4.250	3.822	3.525	4.500	6.522e	10.903	—	—
Cottonseed oil	Ton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.000*	9.000	11.192*
Soap, laundry	100 kgs.	2.410	2.902	3.463	3.325	3.277	3.967	5.076	6.917	8.239	8.771
Soap, Nabulsi	" "	—	—	5.787	4.251	4.488	5.643	9.215	13.939	16.395	19.912
Matches	per 100 boxes	0.240	0.239	0.230	0.227	0.235	0.243	0.346	0.437	0.420	0.658
Gas oil	Ton	—	—	5.787	5.652	6.082	8.750	9.409	8.475	8.433	7.946
Diesel oil	"	—	—	5.292	5.429	5.780	8.250	8.920	8.075	8 033	7.546
Furnace fuel	"	—	—	3.776	4.167	4.595	6.392	6.864	6.375	6.393	5.838

(a) Bread of standard flour.
(b) Subsidized price.
(c) Standard flour.
(d) Average of Australian and American flour.
(e) Average of controlled price in force for part of the year and market price for the remaining period.
(*) Controlled price.
(f) Average of Australian, Baltic and local native butter.
(g) Indian Coal.

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SECTION 3.—INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES, 1922, 1937.

***Index Number*, 1922.**— Retail prices of a number of essential commodities entering into family expenditure have been collected regularly from retail dealers in the large towns since 1922. The collection of retail price data and the compilation of the index number, as well as the publication of the statistics on retail prices, was carried out by the Department of Customs, Excise and Trade until 1936, when it was taken over by the Office of Statistics, established in that year.

The index number designed to measure changes in the cost of living was based on a basket consisting of 19 food items besides soap and one item of fuel (kerosene); the weights alloted to each item in the index were determined from a family budget inquiry carried out in January, 1922, among urban families of junior Government employees. The aggregate expenditure in any one month on the items included in the index was related to the aggregate expenditure on the same commodities in January, 1922.

***Revised Index Number*, 1937.**— In 1937 some modifications were introduced in the existing index, although, fundamentally, the composition of the index remained the same.

The principal changes brought into effect were as follows:—

a) Average prices prevailing in 1937, rather than prices in January, 1922, were taken as basis for subsequent calculations of monthly index numbers.

b) Prices prevailing in Arab markets were shown separately from prices prevailing in Jewish markets, and at the same time it became possible to compile separate index numbers for each community (Arab and Jewish) in each of the main towns, Jerusalem, Haifa, Jaffa, Tel Aviv, as well as for the whole of Palestine.

c) The list of commodities and the weights allotted were revised in the light of the rapidly changing consumption habits in this country. Owing to the lack of a family budget inquiry recourse had to be made to various official and non-official sources of information, including direct inquiries from a number of housewives.

But even in its revised form the index number 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 regimen of the average family, and could not, therefore, be regarded as adequately measuring changes in the cost of living. Nevertheless, despite its limitations, the index number served a useful purpose as a retail prices index for food from 1922 until 1942. In 1942 the index number of retail prices of food had been revised (see "Section 4—Cost of Living Index—1942") and the new series is based on January, 1942. For these years the index numbers are given in Table 6.

SECTION 4.—COST-OF-LIVING INDEX—1942.

Introduction.

The need for a more comprehensive official index for the measurement of changes in the cost-of-living in Palestine became urgent during the war years. Both the original series based on 1922 and the revised indices based on 1937 were confined to food, soap and kerosene. The extension of the range of price collection to cover items in all the main groups of family expenditure, namely food, housing, fuel and light, clothing and miscellaneous, although recognised as desirable, was not made possible until 1942.

In February, 1942, funds were made available to cover the cost, both of the necessary preliminary inquiry and of the expanded machinery of price collection for the compilation of a comprehensive new index, in view of the need for a cost-of-living index as a guide to Government in dealing with urgent questions relating to cost-of-living allowances. The new index was made available for the use of Government by mid-June of 1942.

The Family Budget Inquiry.

In order to discover those items of goods and services which were of sufficient importance to be included in the regimen of the cost-of-living index, and to gain an idea of the relative importance of these items, a family budget inquiry was undertaken.

The need for data to be speedily available for the construction of the new index made it impossible for the inquiry in Palestine to be spread over the different seasons of the year. In view, also, of the standard of education of the families with whom it was proposed to deal, it was decided that the method of keeping accounts by the families concerned would not be practicable. The problem of securing such accounts is by no means insoluble, but the available resources were not sufficient to provide the daily supervision which would have been necessary.

It was therefore deemed sufficient, for the purpose in view, to base the inquiry on the method of the questionnaire filled in by an interviewer. The deficiencies of the method are obvious and

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the results can certainly not take their place beside those of family budget inquiries planned for more comprehensive purposes, but nevertheless they provided sufficient information to enable the items which should be included in the regimen of the cost-of-living index to be selected and their relative importance to be assessed.

The inquiry was conducted among Arab and Jewish families in the towns of Jerusalem, Jaffa, Tel Aviv and Haifa. The families were selected by visits to employers who were asked to recommend one or more of their employees whose family budget might be investigated. It was stipulated that the employee should be in regular employment, should be married and preferably should have children. The monthly wages of the workers varied from LP.4.320 to LP.11.250 in the case of the Arab families, and from LP.6.000 to LP.23.000 in the Jewish families. The average stated family expenditure was LP.8.297 per month in the case of the Arab families and LP.12.375 per month in the case of the Jewish families.

The interviewer endeavoured to obtain and to record on a special form information as to the consumption of, or the expenditure on, all commodities and services which entered into the family's budget. The questions were of three types. One type sought to elicit the weekly or monthly consumption in terms of quantity; most articles of food were covered in this way. The second type sought to discover how long a unit quantity of a commodity would last the household: fuel and cooking oil and non-perishable foods were suitable for such treatment. In both of these types of questions the commodities were described by quantity, and the values were later calculated from market price data. The third type of question sought to discover the expenditure in money terms, whether weekly, as in the case of bus fares, or monthly or annually, as in the case of rent. For many items, the actual expenditure in the year 1941 was asked.

The complete list of items of goods and services upon which the families expended money was divided into five main groups, as follows:—

I. Food
II. Housing (rent, rates and water)
III. Fuel and Light
IV. Clothing and Footwear
V. Miscellaneous.

The last group—Miscellaneous—was made up of ten sub-groups, namely:— household drapery, household utensils, laundry and cleaning, toilet services, transport, medical services, education, cigarettes and matches, newspapers and books(a), and union fees(a). In addition to these sub-groups there remained a small residue of other items which did not fit into any of the sub-groups. Sub-groups were also made in the clothing and footwear group and the food group, the latter being divided into a) fresh fruits and vegetables and b) food other than fresh fruits and vegetables.

The total value of all the items of expenditure was found to be considerably in excess of the total income of the families. The gap between income and estimated expenditure may have been due to one or more of the following causes:—

(i) The families' living beyond their means
(ii) The concealment of income
(iii) The over-estimation of expenditure.

Since the object of the inquiry was to establish the *relative* importance of the various items and groups of expenditure, the *absolute* value of those items was not essential. If there were a uniform degree of over-estimation of expenditure affecting all items the resulting choice of weights for the cost-of-living index would not have been affected.

It was felt, however, that although there had been general over-estimation, the rent item and the union fees item were not over-estimated, as they were subject to exact check. The distribution of expenditure was therefore adjusted on the assumptions that rent figures and union fees were correctly stated; that the income was correctly stated; that all other items were uniformly over-estimated; and that total expenditure was equal to total income.

The resulting distribution of expenditure is shown in the following table. Expenditure on food, housing, fuel and light, clothing and the "miscellaneous" group was estimated as covering 97.6 per cent. of total income in the case of Arabs and 96.8 per cent. of total income in the case of Jews. The few residual items accounted for 2.2 per cent. and 3.2 per cent. of the total income respectively.

The figures of proportional distribution of expenditure on the five groups were recalculated so that the total of the five groups made 100 per cent.; the resulting figures were then adopted as the weights allotted to the five individual group index numbers in making up the All-Groups Cost-of-living index. The weights which are allotted to the various sub-groups in each group index number are calculated from the proportional distribution of expenditure found at the family budget inquiry.

(a) These two sub-groups are included only in the Jewish index.

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Table 4. — Proportional Expenditure on Each Group and Sub-Group, and Weight Allotted to Each Sub-Group within the Group.

Group and Sub-groups of Expenditure	Proportion of total expenditure (January 1942)		Weight allotted to each sub-group in its group	
	Arabs	Jews	Arabs	Jews
	%	%	%	%
Group I.—Food	56.1	55.0	100.00	100.00
1. Food other than fresh fruits and vegetables ...	46.2	46.5	82.37	84.56
2. Fresh fruits and vegetables	9.9	8.5	17.63	15.44
Group II.—Rent.	15.7	17.6	100.00	100.00
3. Rent (including water and rates)	15.7	17.6	100.00	100.00
Group III.—Fuel and light.	3.1	2.4	100.00	100.00
4. Fuel and light	3.1	2.4	100.00	100.00
Group IV.—Clothing and footwear.	7.2	7.1	100.00	100.00
5. Men's clothing	2.1	2.1	28.57	29.42
6. Boys' clothing	0.9	0.7	13.19	9.81
7. Women's clothing	1.9	1.6	26.37	22.87
8. Girls' clothing	0.6	0.6	8.79	8.17
9. Footwear	1.7	2.1	23.08	29.73
Group V.—Miscellaneous.	15.7	14.7	100.00	100.00
10. Household drapery	0.5	0.4	2.94	2.56
11. Household utensils	0.5	0.4	2.94	2.56
12. Laundry and cleaning	3.0	0.4	19.12	2.56
13. Toilet services	1.1	0.7	7.35	5.13
14. Transport	2.0	1.5	13.24	10.26
15 Medical services	3.5	1.5	22.06	10.26
16. Education	1.4	2.3	8.82	15.38
17. Cigarettes and matches	3.7	1.5	23.58	10.26
18. Newspapers and books	—	0.4	—	2.56
19. Union fees	—	5.6	—	38.47
Total All Groups	97.8	96.8		
Other Items	2.2 a	3.2 a		

(a) Expenditure on items not represented by a group index.

The Group Index Numbers.

The group index numbers are quite independent of one another. For each group a separate index is compiled for each of the three towns; Jerusalem, Jaffa and Haifa in the case of Arabs, and Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa in the case of Jews. The weight given to each item in an Arab group index is the same for all three towns, likewise the weight given to each item in a Jewish group index is the same for all three towns. All group index numbers are based on January, 1942 as 100. The fact that an index number is higher in one town than another does not necessarily mean that prices are higher in the former town, but rather that prices in the former town have risen more (or fallen less) since January, 1942, than prices in the latter town.

Group I—The Food Index.— The Food Index is constructed on the basis of aggregate expenditure. Thus, the total cost of a basket of commodities is obtained each month and is divided by the cost of purchasing the basket of commodities in the base month January, 1942. The commodities are divided into two sub-groups, the first containing foodstuffs other than fresh fruits and vegetables, and the second containing fresh fruits and vegetables. The basket contains fixed quantities of the foodstuffs of the first sub-group, but the quantities of the second sub-group vary with the season.

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a) Foodstuffs other than Fresh Fruits and Vegetables:— The items of foodstuffs other than fresh fruits and vegetables were selected from the complete list of foodstuffs by taking those on which the expenditure was above a certain minimum. The quantity of each selected foodstuff was increased by the addition of the quantity of any allied foodstuff which was itself of too little importance to be selected. For example, the consumption of leben was added to that of milk. The resulting list contains nineteen foodstuffs in the case of the Arab index and twenty-three in the case of the Jewish index. They are arranged according to the following order:— bread and cereals, meat and fish, oils and fats, dairy products and eggs, dried vegetables, other foods.

b) Fresh Fruits and Vegetables:— In view of the importance of expenditure on fresh fruits and vegetables revealed by the budget inquiry, it was thought advisable to include fresh fruits and vegetables in the regimen of the cost-of-living index. A number of difficulties have had to be overcome. In the first place, whereas supplies of other foodstuffs can be bought the whole year round, supplies of some fruits and vegetables which are very important in their season may be quite absent from the markets at other seasons; oranges and grapes are examples. It is clear that such items can only be included in the regimen for the months when they are in season. In the second place, even where supplies of a fruit or vegetable may be available all the year round, the seasonal variation in price may be very great, reflecting in inverse ratio the varying amounts of the fruit or vegetable that are available. Tomatoes, eggplant, carrots, onions and bananas may be instanced as examples.

Before the war, imports from neighbouring countries had a steadying effect upon the prices of items of this class, particularly vegetables. During the war, Palestine became almost entirely dependent on local supplies, so that the seasonal variations tended to be more marked than before. It is of importance, therefore, that the weight of these items in the regimen of the index should be reduced in the "out-of-season" months and increased in the months when they are in plentiful supply. The above two factors have led to the adoption—for fruits and vegetables—of a basket whose composition varies according to the month. The individual items of fruits and vegetables that go to make up the basket in each month were determined by a special inquiry into family expenditure on these items, conducted over a period of twelve months.

January, 1942, is the starting point of the food index, and the index is "based" on that month as *100*. The cost of the basket of fruits and vegetables in any later month, however, cannot be directly related to the base month, except in the cases where the later month is a January. The cost of the basket for any other month can be directly related, not to January, 1942, but to the corresponding month of 1942. A link was therefore devised to connect each month of 1942 with the month of January, 1942(a).

Prices of the foodstuffs used in calculating the food index are collected weekly in Arab markets in Jerusalem, Jaffa and Haifa, and in Jewish markets in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa. The prices used in the calculation are the monthly averages of the four or five weekly quotations.

Group II—The Housing Index.— The housing index includes the three items: rents, rates and water. At the budget inquiry it was found that the relative expenditure on these three items was as follows:

Rent	—	Arab families	85.76;	Jewish families	91.87
Rates	—	" "	4.48;	" "	2.40
Water	—	" "	9.76:	" "	5.73.

The above figures are averages covering different conditions. In some quarters it is usual for the landlord to supply water, and the cost is therefore included in the rent. In others, water is normally a separate charge. The municipal rates are usually paid by the landlord and therefore included in the rent, although in some cases these taxes are levied on the tenant as an extra charge. The figures, therefore, represent the average distribution of expenditure by tenants and not the proportions between the true net rental value of the house, the rates received by the municipality, and the true cost of water. These latter proportions would probably give greater importance to the rates and water items, particularly in Jewish quarters. The housing group index is a geometric average of the three component indices, one for each item, and the weight given to each is proportional to the relative expenditure shown above.

The index of rents is based on a half-yearly survey of rents, covering approximately 300 rented dwellings in the Arab quarters and 300 in the Jewish quarters of each of the towns—Jerusalem, Jaffa/Tel Aviv and Haifa—a total of over 1,800 dwellings.

The ratio of the present to the previous rent in respect of each dwelling is calculated and the index for the town is an un-weighted geometric average of all these individual ratios.

(a) For a full discussion of the method adopted in dealing with the compilation of the fresh fruits and vegetables index the reader is referred to the General Monthly Bulletin of Current Statistics, June, 1943.

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Owing to the operations of the Rent Restrictions Ordinance, the rents have remained generally unchanged where there has been no change in the tenant, but where the tenant has changed there has usually been a substantial rise. Many cases of small voluntary increases, however, have also been noted.

Rates are expressed as a proportion of the assessed net rental value, and annual re-assessments are made. The money amount of the rates change according to the valuation by the municipal authority. In the absence of any other index of valuations it has been assumed that the amounts of the rates have varied in the same way as the rents paid by the tenants. With regard to water, there has been no change in the charges of the various water supply authorities and the inclusion of water has had merely a steadying effect upon the index.

It is not practicable for the collection of information on rents to be made as frequently as that of the other prices data, but it is considered hat the maintenance of a regular half-yearly collection is adequate. The housing index is therefore strictly applicable only at half-yearly intervals. The level of the index in the intervening months is a matter of convention.

Group III—Fuel and Light Index.— The items which go to make up the fuel and light group index are: electricity, kerosene, firewood, methylated spirits and charcoal; the last-mentioned being used only by Arabs, is therefore included in the Arab index. An index is constructed for each item and these indices are grouped together to form the fuel and light group index as a weighted geometric average, the weights being proportional to the expenditure found at the budget inquiry.

The weights are as follows:—

Item	Weight allotted	
	Arab Index	Jewish Index
Electricity	7.5	30.3
Kerosene	55.0	51.5
Firewood	5.0	9.1
Methylated spirits	7.5	9.1
Charcoal	25.0	—
Total	100.0	100.0

Group IV—Clothing and Footwear Index.— The clothing and footwear group index is a weighted geometric average of five sub-group indices, the weights being proportional to the expenditure found at the budget inquiry. Each sub-group index is built up from the indices of price movement of the individual items included therein; the method of calculation is again that of a weighted geometric average and the weights are proportional to the expenditure found at the budget inquiry.

The description of the sub-groups, the relative weights given to them, and the number of individual items of clothing or footwear that go to make up each sub-group are as follows:—

Sub-group	Weight allotted		No. of items in sub-group	
	Arab Index	Jewish Index	Arab Index	Jewish Index
Men's clothing	28.57	29.42	8	7
Women's clothing	13.19	9.81	7	8
Boys' clothing	26.37	22.87	9	9
Girls' clothing	8.79	8.17	7	7
Footwear	23.08	29.73	6	4
Total	100.00	100.00	37	35

The prices of the individual items are collected monthly in Arab shops in Jerusalem, Jaffa and Haifa and in Jewish shops in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa. Whenever possible, standard items of clothing made by local manufacturers are used. Where there are no standard lines, samples of clothing material are carried by the price collector and are used as his standard of quality. As the range of "Utility" clothing and footwear extended more and more, "Utility" articles have been adopted for the purpose of constructing the index. They have not been adopted, however, until it has been verified that they are actually on sale in the towns where the prices are collected.

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Group V—The Miscellaneous Index.— The miscellaneous group index, like the previous group index, is a weighted geometric average of the indices for the various sub-groups. There are ten sub-groups in the Jewish group index and eight in the Arab group index, "newspapers and books" and "union fees" being absent from the latter. The weights given to the sub-groups are proportional to the expenditure found at the budget inquiry. The list of the sub-groups and the weights allotted thereto are shown in Table 4.

The "drapery", "utensils", "laundry and clothing" and "cigarettes and matches" sub-groups are made up of individual commodities or articles, the prices of which are regularly collected. There are also such commodities or articles in the "toilet" and "medical" sub-groups. In these latter sub-groups, however, there are also items of services, barbers' charges, doctors' fees, hospital fees, etc. The "transport" sub-group is based on bus fares, the "newspapers and books" sub-group on certain daily newspapers and standard children's books, and the "union fees" sub-group is based on the charges levied by the largest labour organization.

At the budget inquiry it was found that union fees and allied payments accounted for approximately 5.6 per cent. of the total income of the Jewish families surveyed. This expenditure is greater than that on any other of the sub-groups that go to make up the miscellaneous group. The resulting weight adopted for the "union fees" sub-group in the miscellaneous group index is 38.47 per cent.

The Wages Committee Index.

The foregoing paragraphs have described the method of construction and compilation of the new series of cost-of-living index numbers. Six distinct series of these index numbers are calculated, three for Arab and three for Jewish markets. All series are based on January, 1942, as 100, and give no information about the cost-of-living at an earlier date.

The Wages Committee, which was appointed by Government in September, 1942, to make recommendations *inter alia* upon the question of a system of cost-of-living allowances, recommended that war-time wages and salaries should be regulated by the addition of cost-of-living allowances, varying according to a cost-of-living index, to the basic rates of pay, the basic rate being defined, with some exceptions, as the pre-war rate.

In order that the recommendations of the Committee should be followed it was necessary that the cost-of-living index should express the rise in the cost-of-living since the pre-war period. The Committee therefore recommended that an arbitrary link between the pre-war period and January, 1942, should be made, it being taken that the cost-of-living had risen in that period in the ratio of 100 to 175. It was also deemed necessary that there should be a single index, to serve as the basis of calculation for all cost-of-living allowance schemes.

In accordance with this suggestion of the Wages Committee the six index numbers of cost of living are grouped into a single index called the All Markets Index, in which equal weight is given to each market. The resulting series which is still based on January, 1942 as 100, is then multiplied by 1.75, to produce the Wages Committee Index.

Table 5. — Wages Committee Index, 1942—1944.

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1942	175	182	186	186	184	185	186	197	202	205	209	211
1943	215	219	218	226	240	248	247	243	243	239	230	230
1944	233	232	236	235	234	238	244	255	249	248	248	252

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Table 6. — Monthly Index Numbers of Retail Prices of Food, 1922—1944.

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual Average
	(Base: January, 1922 = 100)												
1922	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	83.6	87.0	85.1	85.0	88.5	88.9	88.3
1923	86.8	83.5	79.7	78.2	77.5	74.1	72.6	72.5	71.3	72.8	74.2	75.9	76.5
1924	76.8	75.7	74.8	76.8	76.2	74.0	74.8	80.3	83.4	84.5	87.7	88.7	79.5
1925	87.8	90.4	86.2	85.1	80.9	80.2	81.5	82.5	81.1	84.6	83.0	84.0	83.9
1926	82.5	83.6	81.4	79.0	78.9	76.4	80.0	87.2	85.1	85.8	82.4	83.5	82.1
1927	82.6	83.7	82.3	78.3	74.8	73.0	74.1	75.3	74.3	76.3	74.7	75.1	77.0
1928	76.6	75.0	69.2	72.6	71.2	69.9	70.1	69.6	70.8	70.4	73.7	73.4	71.9
1929	73.9	73.7	70.4	67.9	63.4	62.3	64.0	62.9	67.1	68.0	67.1	69.1	67.5
1930	67.0	63.9	60.9	58.8	58.3	57.7	57.2	57.9	60.4	58.9	58.4	58.0	59.8
1931	56.1	54.9	52.9	51.7	52.9	53.1	52.0	51.1	51.9	54.5	57.0	58.3	53.9
1932	58.3	57.4	55.5	55.1	53.8	54.2	52.7	53.4	53.8	55.7	58.2	54.7	55.2
1933	56.4	52.7	53.7	52.6	51.0	51.8	53.5	52.0	53.3	54.3	54.6	56.2	53.5
1934	52.5	54.5	52.9	53.1	52.0	52.4	53.4	53.8	55.6	54.3	55.7	55.0	53.8
1935	54.4	54.6	52.9	53.0	52.7	52.9	53.3	52.9	53.1	53.6	53.5	53.8	53.4
1936	54.1	53.3	53.5	52.9	54.2	56.4	59.1	59.2	60.5	57.7	57.8	57.5	56.4
	(Base: Year 1937 = 100)												
1937	104.8	102.9	101.9	100.9	99.0	97.4	97.2	98.2	99.1	99.8	100.1	98.6	100.0
1938	98.2	96.9	94.4	92.4	91.7	91.3	91.3	92.7	94.8	97.0	99.2	99.0	94.9
1939	98.1	94.6	92.4	91.5	89.9	90.0	89.7	91.3	101.2	105.4	107.0	108.9	96.7
1940	109.5	106.9	105.0	101.5	103.4	108.0	111.8	114.6	118.5	122.7	127.7	129.2	113.0
1941	130.1	129.3	131.3	133.5	135.0	143.3	146.4	150.1	158.5	180.7	190.7	206.3	152.9
1942	212.2	223.9	238.0	232.2	222.1	226.3	228.2	249.6	257.9	260.9	270.6	272.8	241.2
	(Base: January, 1942 = 100)												
1942	100.00	105.84	110.65	111.10	110.14	111.67	113.38	122.56	126.51	128.14	130.74	132.47	116.93
1943	134.96	138.44	136.65	141.83	154.69	159.98	158.01	152.94	150.04	145.90	136.63	136.36	145.54
1944	139.05	138.39	136.82	135.74	134.10	138.08	143.98	154.22	147.40	145.32	145.54	148.55	142.27

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Table 7. — Monthly Averages of Weekly Retail Prices of Food in Urban Markets (in Mils), 1942—1944.

1942

Commodity	Unit	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Aver.
ARAB MARKETS (Average of Jerusalem, Jaffa and Haifa)														
Bread	Kgm.	29	29	30	30	30	28	29	39	39	37	37	37	33
Flour, Standard	,,	26*	26*	26*	26*	26*	26*	26*	34*	34*	34*	34*	34*	29*
Rice	,,	28*	28*	28*	28*	36*	38*	38*	38*	38*	38*	38*	38*	35*
Burghul	,,	62	62	62	58	58	61	68	84	113	60*	60*	60*	67
Mutton, with bones	,,	259	315	293	269	277	265	253	253	269	272	294	312*	278
Olive oil	,,	190	201	212	191	178	176	198	213	217	217	217	217	202
Margarine	,,	154	160	155	150	150	150	150	135*	135*	135*	135*	135*	145
Tahina	,,	132	132	125	111	111	105	106	103	117	128	83*	83*	111
Milk (a)	Litre	35	38	38	38	38	42	42	40	43	44	47	48	41
Cheese, white, hard	Kgm.	200	208	187	187	211	229	262	259	301	329	341	343	255
Eggs, fresh	10	125	100	125	125	100	125	121	145	140	148*	175*	175*	134
Lentils, whole	Kgm.	33	45	50	45	38	35	39	52	65	69	78	79	52
Beans, dried	,,	67	67	67	62	61	60	60	63	67	68	60b	60b	64
Ful, dried	,,	31	31	40	47	42	47	47	55	64	68	69	71	51
Sugar, granulated	,,	35*	35*	35*	35*	35*	35*	35*	35*	35*	35*	35*	35*	35*
Tea	,,	487b	500b	500b	500b	500b	500b	500b	500b	500b	500b	500b	500b	499b
Coffee, ground	,,	165	201	229	226	209	194	194	208	221	226	246	252	214
Halawa	,,	93	115	125	115	115	119	122	122	122	138	137	133	121
Olives, green	,,	83	111	125	111	111	114	115	129	136	128	101	108	114
JEWISH MARKETS (Average of Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa)														
Bread	Kgm.	37	38	40	40	40	40	33	39	39	39	39	39	39
Flour, Standard	,,	26*	26*	26*	26*	26*	26*	26*	34*	34*	34*	34*	34*	29*
Macaroni	,,	80	80	80	101	98	87*	83*	87*	90*	94*	94*	94*	89
Rice	,,	28*	28*	28*	28*	36*	38*	38*	38*	38*	38*	38*	38*	35*
Beef, without bones	,,	330	358	412	469	401	423	444	448	451	452	461	463	426
Poultry (chicken)	,,	385	402	459	574	602	631	622	694	616	591	589	625	566
Fish, fresh	,,	275	288	309	352	388	359	365	391	399	384	356	373	353
Fish, preserved	,,	287	1.8	196	216	233	275	304	304	330	343	327	220b	269
Margarine	,,	150	160	150	150	150	150	150	140*	140*	140*	140*	140*	147
Vegetable oil	,,	95*	95*	95*	95*	95*	95*	95*	95*	95*	99*	100*	104*	97*
Milk (Tnuva) (a)	Litre	33	35	38	39	39	39	39	39	41	41	41	41	39
Cheese, white, lean	Kgm.	143	162	162	162	162	162	162	162	162	162	162	196	163
Butter (Tnuva)	,,	520	540	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	588
Eggs, fresh	10	136	115	128	120	120	127	135	148	148*	157*	175*	175*	140
Beans, dried	Kgm.	75	75	74	76	66	63	62	63	66	74	78	76	71
Lentils, split	,,	66	66	68	73	54	51	52	58	71	90	104	105	72
Sugar, granulated	,,	35*	35*	35*	35*	35*	35*	35*	35*	35*	35*	35*	35*	35*
Jam	,,	132	132	132	121	115	111	107	105	108	118	132	143	121
Halawa	,,	114	159	153	130	130	129	129	129	133	153	153	155	139
Tea	,,	487b	500b	500b	500b	500b	500b	500b	500b	500b	500b	500b	500b	499b
Coffee, ground	,,	202	236	277	261	251	244	239	239	233	248	272	272	248
Cocoa	,,	309	293	309	302	283	278	287	284	280	293	307	322	296
Olives, green	,,	104	111	125	125	125	137	139	145	170	180	186	182	144

Footnotes to this table appear on page 122.

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Table 7 (Contd.). — **Monthly Averages of Weekly Retail Prices of Food in Urban Markets (in Mils), 1942—1944.**

1943

Commodity	Unit	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Aver.
	ARAB MARKETS (Average of Jerusalem, Jaffa and Haifa)													
Bread	Kgm.	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	32	32	32	32	35
Flour, Standard	,,	34*	34*	34*	34*	34*	34*	34*	34*	27*	27*	27*	27*	32*
Rice	,,	38*	38*	38*	38*	38*	38*	38*	38*	38*	38*	38*	38*	38*
Burghul	,,	60*	60*	60*	60*	60*	60*	60*	60*	60*	60*	60*	60*	60*
Mutton, with bones	,,	312*	312*	312*	312*	312*	312*	312*	312*	312*	312*	312*	312*	312*
Olive oil	,,	217	217	217	217	241	245	245	232	218	214	209	226	225
Margarine	,,	154*	160*	160*	160*	160*	160*	160*	160*	160*	160*	160*	160*	160*
Tahina	,,	83*	83*	83*	83*	83*	85*	85*	85*	85*	85*	85*	85*	84*
Milk (a)	Litre	49	49	49	49	48	53	59	60	64	72	59*	59*	56
Cheese, white, hard	Kgm.	329	279	286	320*	320*	320*	320*	320*	366*	366*	366*	366*	330
Eggs, fresh	10	190*	183*	160*	160*	160*	160*	160*	160*	160*	175*	190*	190*	171*
Lentils, whole	Kgm.	77	74	75	77	79	83	91	90	86	75	75b	75b	80
Beans, dried	,,	60b	60b	60b	60b	60b	60b	60b	60b	60b	84	93	92	67
Ful, dried	,,	73	66	64	70	65	72	85	82	84	82	84	85	76
Sugar, granulated	,,	35*	35*	35*	35*	35*	35*	35*	35*	35*	45*	48*	48*	38*
Tea	,,	500b	500b	500b	500b	500b	500b	500b	500b	500b	500b	500b	500b	500b
Coffee, ground	,,	251	251	248	258	261	340	387	438	403	463	500*	500*	358
Halawa	,,	132	128	126	129	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	154	132
Olives, green	,,	114	112	107	105	115	115	113	106	96	91	81*	99	105
	JEWISH MARKETS (Average of Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa)													
Bread	Kgm.	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	33	33	33	33	36
Flour, Standard	,,	34*	34*	34*	34*	34*	34*	34*	34*	27*	27*	27*	27*	32*
Macaroni	,,	94*	94*	94*	93*	93*	93*	93*	93*	93*	94*	95*	95*	94*
Rice	,,	38*	38*	38*	38*	38*	38*	38*	38*	38*	38*	38*	38*	38*
Beef, without bones	,,	490	458*	458*	458*	458*	458*	458*	458*	458*	458*	458*	458*	461
Poultry (chicken)	,,	680	683	690	690*	732*	746*	746*	746*	746*	746*	746*	746*	725
Fish, fresh	,,	377	432	465	437	456	527	490	619	755	649	540	517	522
Fish, preserved	,,	215b	215b	215b	215b	215b	242b	242b	242b	242b	242b	242b	242b	231
Margarine	,,	160*	160*	160*	160*	160*	160*	160*	160*	160*	160*	160*	160*	160*
Vegetable oil (o)	,,	104*	110*	110*	110*	110*	110*	110*	145*	145*	145*	145*	145*	124*
Milk (Tnuva) (a)	Litre	41	45	45	45	45	46	56	57	57	59*	59*	59*	51
Cheese, white, lean	Kgm.	203	196	202	192*	192*	192*	192*	192*	192*	212*	212*	212*	199
Butter (Tnuva)	,,	600	608	667	700	830	920	920	1000	1000	1100*	1100*	1100*	879
Eggs, fresh	10	190*	183*	160*	160*	160*	160*	160*	160*	160*	175*	190*	190*	171*
Beans, dried	Kgm.	76	79	74	72	72	77	80	86	88	86	90	96	81
Lentils, split	,,	104	123	114	111	111	109	116	119	115	109	107	101	112
Sugar, granulated	,,	35*	35*	35*	35*	35*	35*	35*	35*	35*	42*	48*	48*	38*
Jam	,,	144	147	155	165	160	158	144	151	153	154	138*	138*	151
Halawa	,,	148	144	150	157	158	155	155	159	159	159	160	165	157
Tea	,,	500b	500b	500b	500b	500b	500b	500b	500b	500b	500b	500b	500b	500b
Coffee, ground	,,	272	280	284	275	282	295	322	339	351	434	500*	500*	345
Cocoa	,,	320	326	328	336	364	375	383	416	400	390	390	390	368
Olives, green	,,	176	185	178	180	182	180	184	190	193	180	81*	110	168

Footnotes to this table appear on page 122.

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Table 7 (Concld.). — **Monthly Averages of Weekly Retail Prices of Food in Urban Markets (in Mils), 1942—1944.**

1944.

Commodities	Unit	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Aver.
ARAB MARKETS (Average of Jerusalem, Jaffa and Haifa)														
Bread	Kgm.	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
Flour, Standard	,,	27*	27*	27*	27*	27*	27*	27*	27*	27*	27*	27*	27*	27*
Flour, wheat	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55*	55*	55*	55*	55*
Rice	,,	38*	38*	43*	50*	50*	50*	50*	50*	50*	50*	50*	50*	47*
Burghul	,,	60*	60*	60*	60*	60*	126	118	118	102	95	85*	85*	86
Mutton, with bones	,,	312*	312*	312*	312*	312*	312*	312*	312*	312*	312*	312*	312*	312*
Olive oil	,,	231	231	235	251	279	307	333	375	375	344	355	378	308
Edible oil	,,	145*	145*	145*	145*	145*	145*	145*	145*	145*	145*	145*	145*	145,
Margarine	,,	160*	160*	160*	160*	163*	170*	170*	170*	170*	170*	170*	170*	166*
Tahina	,,	85*	136	187	205	216	219	226	242	209	204	214	221	197
Milk (a)	Litre	59*	59*	59*	59*	59*	59*	59*	59*	59*	59*	59*	59*	59*
Cheese, white, hard	Kgm.	366*	366*	366*	366*	366*	366*	366*	366*	366*	366*	366*	366*	366*
Eggs, fresh	10	190*	180*	170*	170*	150*	158*	170*	188*	200*	200*	263	347	199
Lentils, whole	Kgm.	75b	75b	70b	60b	60b	58b	60	57	55	56	57	55	62
Beans, dried	,,	98	93	92	89	93	87	87	86	84	75	77	83	87
Ful, dried	,,	75	73	68	64	65	62	63	60	59	59	59	61	64
Sugar, granulated	,,	48*	48*	48*	48*	48*	48*	48*	48*	48*	48*	48*	48*	48*
Tea	,,	500b	500b	740b	800b	800b	800b	800b	800b	800b	800b	800b	800b	745b
Coffee, ground	,,	500*	500*	500*	500*	500*	500*	500*	500*	500	500*	500*	500*	500*
Halawa	,,	160	160	160	144	158	156	120*	120*	120*	120*	120*	120*	138
Olives, green	,,	101	108	108	108	108	108	116	122	110	106	106	129	111
JEWISH MARKETS (Average of Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa)														
Bread	Kgm.	33	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
Flour, Standard	,,	27*	27*	27*	27*	27*	27*	27*	27*	27*	27*	27*	27*	27*
Flour, wheat	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55*	55*	55*	55*	55*
Macaroni	,,	95*	103*	103*	103*	128*	128*	128*	128*	128*	128*	128*	128*	119*
Rice	,,	38*	38*	43*	50*	50*	50*	50*	50*	50*	50*	50*	50*	47*
Beef, without bones	,,	458*	458*	458*	458*	458*	458*	458*	458*	458*	458*	458*	458*	458*
Poultry (chicken)	,,	746*	746*	746*	746*	881*	881*	881*	881*	1040	1032	1021	1070	889
Fish, fresh	,,	563	586	615	577	491	544	579	630	614	601	560	611	581
Fish, preserved	,,	201b	201b	201b	201b	212b	216b	216b	216b	216b	216b	216b	216b	211b
Margarine	,,	160*	160*	160*	160*	168*	170*	170*	170*	170*	170*	170*	170*	166*
Vegetable oil (c)	,,	145*	145*	145*	145*	145*	145*	145*	145*	145*	145*	145*	145*	145*
Milk (Tnuva) (a)	Litre	59*	59*	59*	59*	59*	59*	59*	59*	59*	59*	59*	59*	59*
Cheese, white, lean	Kgm.	212*	212*	212*	212*	212*	212*	212*	212*	191*	170*	170*	180*	201*
Butter (Tnuva)	,,	1100*	1100*	1100*	1100*	1100*	1100*	1100*	1100*	1100*	1100*	1100*	1100*	1100*
Eggs, fresh	10	190*	180*	170*	170*	150*	158*	170*	188*	200*	200*	243	310	194
Beans, dried	Kgm.	94	95	103	96	96	98	102	104	100	104	105	119	101
Lentils, split	,,	101	98	90	99	95	98	87	87	84	84	84	83	91
Sugar, granulated	,,	48*	48*	48*	48*	48*	48*	48*	48*	48*	48*	48*	48*	48*
Jam	,,	138*	138*	130*	130*	130*	130*	140*	140*	140*	140*	140*	140*	136*
Halawa	,,	188	205	201	203	173	170	120*	120*	120*	120*	120*	120*	155
Tea	,,	500b	500b	740b	800b	800b	800b	800b	800b	800b	800b	800b	800b	745
Coffee, ground	,,	500*	500*	500*	500*	500*	500*	500*	500*	500*	500*	500*	500*	500*
Cocoa	,,	390	390	390	390	390	390	390	390	390	390	390	390	390
Olives, green	,,	130	151	152	147	151	153	162	167	164	162	170	180	157

The following footnotes apply to the whole of this table:
(*) Controlled price.
(a) Milk: up to 14th September, 1944, including delivery, and thereafter ex seller's premises.
(b) Tea, preserved fish, dried beans, and whole lentils supplied by Government at fixed price during the period shown.
(c) Vegetable oil: from August, 1943, as sesame oil, the cheapest vegetable oil available.
NOTE.—For prices of fresh fruits and vegetables, 1942-44, see Table 8.

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Table 8. — Monthly Averages of Weekly Retail Prices of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables in Urban Markets (in Mils), 1942—1944.

1942

Commodity	Unit	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Arab Markets (Average of Jerusalem, Jaffa and Haifa)													
Bamia	Kgm.	—	—	—	—	—	30	27a	33	58	70a	—	—
Beans, broad	,,	—	52	37	28	24	—	—	—	—	78a	101a	—
Beans, French	,,	—	—	—	—	36a	22	35a	50	68a	76	71	59
Cabbage	,,	12	23	25	20	14a	15a	28a	—	55a	50a	49	22
Carrots	,,	27	16	31	27	21a	20a	24a	53a	83a	61a	73a	60a
Cauliflower	,,	23	31	44	56a	—	—	—	—	—	89a	94a	50
Cucumbers	,,	—	—	—	—	16	12	24	49a	54a	54a	69a	—
Eggplant	,,	15	28	46	27	23	26	16	9	14	20	24	18
Garlic	,,	—	—	—	—	31	58	91a	87a	154a	178a	179a	148a
Lubia	,,	—	—	—	—	—	27a	32	42a	47	58a	61a	—
Marrows	,,	37	50a	46a	22	18	9	16	19	28	33	35	35
Molukhia	,,	—	—	—	—	29a	19	17	18	21	25	35a	—
Onions	,,	10	13	29	14	11	12	18	26	40a	57	84	78a
Peas, fresh	,,	—	—	32	40	50a	51a	—	—	—	—	—	—
Potatoes	,,	47	61	84	61	38	29	28	52	66	50*	50*	50*
Pumpkin	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	21	19	—
Spinach	,,	25	23	23	20	24a	14a	—	—	—	44a	30	26
Tomatoes	,,	24	34	42	47	23	19	12	19	27	47	66	68
Turnips	,,	9	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34a	32a	19a
Apples, local	,,	—	—	—	—	—	44	54	85	151a	197a	206	237
Apricots	,,	—	—	—	—	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bananas	,,	42	40	45	49	54	80	89	99	108	118	126	114
Dates, fresh	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59	71	—
Figs, fresh	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	39	46	—	—
Grapefruit	,,	12	5	8	9	11	11a	—	—	—	—	9a	9a
Grapes	,,	—	—	—	—	—	45a	24	23	37	52	—	—
Lemons	,,	8	10	11	18	20	25	29	18	17	17	18	14
Mandarines	,,	17	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
Melons	,,	—	—	—	—	39a	30a	16	30	42a	—	—	—
Oranges	,,	4	4	6	8	14	14	—	—	9a	—	8	8
Plums	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	—	—	—	—	—
Water melons	,,	—	—	—	—	—	14a	7	8	11	14a	—	—
Jewish Markets (Average of Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa)													
Bamia	Kgm.	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	34	50a	73a	73a	—
Beans, French	,,	—	—	—	—	32a	23a	42a	55a	69a	82	78	73a
Beetroot	,,	—	—	—	18	15	14a	16a	29a	47a	46a	51a	46a
Cabbage	,,	17	25	28	—	—	15a	29a	—	63a	61a	67	41
Carrots	,,	34	31	32	25	21	20	26	54	88	68	80	63
Cauliflower	,,	39	45	43	51	—	—	—	—	—	137a	136	81
Cucumbers	,,	—	—	—	—	21	14	24	48	68	61	76	—
Eggplant	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	16	25	29	27
Green pepper	,,	—	—	—	—	—	44	38	28	37	39	60a	36a
Marrows	,,	—	—	—	—	12	13	20	25	40a	50a	51a	55a
Onions	,,	10	14	30	14	12	14	28	27	40	61	82	88
Peas, fresh	,,	—	40	40	42	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Potatoes	,,	49	60	84	59	37	31	30	50	58	50*	50*	50*
Pumpkin	,,	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	23	20	18a
Radishes	,,	—	—	41	19	17	14a	17a	—	63a	49	48a	44
Tomatoes	,,	31	43	51	58	28	24	18	25	34	62	77	88
Apples	,,	99	—	137	—	—	91	58	86	134	160	193	221
Apricots	,,	—	—	—	—	33	45	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bananas	,,	41	39	44	50	55	94	105	116	110	124	122	118
Figs, fresh	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35a	—	—	67a
Grapefruit	,,	—	—	6	9	11	17a	23a	—	—	14	12	11a
Grapes	,,	—	—	—	—	—	51	27	27	40	56	—	—
Lemons	,,	—	—	15	—	27	35	41	40	25	23	24a	19a
Mandarines	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	35	23
Melons	,,	—	—	—	—	—	28a	19	31	—	—	—	—
Oranges	,,	6	5	4	8	16	31a	38a	—	—	13	11	9
Plums	,,	—	—	—	—	—	54	53	94	—	—	—	—
Pomegranates	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	46	—	—
Water melons	,,	—	—	—	—	—	18a	10	11	11a	12a	—	—

Footnotes to this table appear on page 125.

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Table 8 (Contd.). — **Monthly Averages of Weekly Retail Prices of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables in Urban Markets (in Mils), 1942—1944.**

1943

Commodity	Unit	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
ARAB MARKETS (Average of Jerusalem, Jaffa and Haifa)													
Bamia	Kgm.	—	—	—	—	—	144d	63a	52	61	92a	110a	—
Beans, broad	,,	100a	77	51	34	37	—	—	—	—	—	17*a	—
Beans, French	,,	107a	134a	—	201a	122a	75	82a	87	117a	121	84	66*
Cabbage	,,	19	19	35	41	36a	38a	53a	96a	107a	82ab	23*c	31*
Carrots	,,	30	25	21	21	28a	46a	61a	96a	141a	—	23*a	35*a
Cauliflower	,,	53	58	60	109a	—	—	—	—	—	—	23*a	49*
Cucumbers	,,	—	—	—	—	52d	37	53	76a	127a	118ab	27*a	—
Eggplant	,,	21	32	53	80	70	79	65	25	30	16	15*	15*
Garlic	,,	236a	252a	177a	87a	119	205	262a	293a	281a	245ab	23*a	23*a
Lubia	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	69	70a	67	80a	99a	—
Marrows	,,	30	53a	84a	123	39d	31	31	48	55	59b	15*c	76
Molukhia	,,	—	—	—	—	—	69	29	26	29	39	—	—
Onions	,,	120	120	111	163	185	99	45	37	30a	23	23*	23*a
Peas, fresh	,,	88a	64a	44	51	79a	—	—	—	—	—	23*a	—
Potatoes	,,	51*	51*	51*	51*	51*	51*	51*	51*	51*	50*	50*	50*
Pumpkin	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	18	19*	19*a
Spinach	,,	23	23	30	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	15*c	60
Tomatoes	,,	31	51	94	140	162	93	48	42	63	69b	27*c	46*
Turnips	,,	13	13	11a	13a	—	—	—	—	—	—	16*a	19*a
Apples, local	,,	—	—	—	—	—	107	110	99	178a	189a	225	336
Apricots	,,	—	—	—	—	—	72	82a	—	—	—	—	—
Bananas	,,	97	100	95	108	130	120	137	151	151	108	91*	91*
Dates, fresh	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78	90	—
Figs, fresh	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	94a	67	61	57	56a	—
Grapefruit	,,	7	8	11	12	17	32a	54a	—	—	—	13a	13a
Grapes	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	67	46	58	44	37*a	—
Lemons	,,	15	14	14	15	23	42	46	51	51	30	20	18
Mandarines	,,	34	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57a	36
Melons	,,	—	—	—	—	—	90a	25e	27	—	—	—	—
Oranges	,,	8	8	10	10	22	27	—	—	—	—	13	8
Plums	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	118	117a	—	—	—	—
Water melons	,,	—	—	—	—	—	46a	12e	10	17	—	—	—
JEWISH MARKETS (Average of Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa)													
Bamia	Kgm.	—	—	—	—	—	—	75	60	69a	102	104a	—
Beans, French	,,	127a	—	—	—	118a	85	86a	91a	103a	125	118	66*a
Beetroot	,,	44a	37a	38a	35	31	34a	38a	—	51a	81ab	17*a	23*a
Cabbage	,,	31	32	37	43a	39a	37a	51a	—	124a	—	23*c	31*
Carrots	,,	48	41	34	35	37	49	73	110	144	258b	23*c	35*
Cauliflower	,,	86	102	104	157	151a	—	—	—	—	—	23*c	49*
Cucumbers	,,	—	—	—	—	55d	44	65	80	121	157b	27*c	—
Eggplant	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	65a	31	30	19	15*	15*
Green pepper	,,	90a	—	—	—	116a	84	66	52	43	73	10Ja	127a
Marrows	,,	37a	54a	73a	110a	35d	27	39	48	61a	66ab	15a	76a
Onions	,,	125	128	125	182	202	111	61	43	36	26	23*	29*
Peas, fresh	,,	88a	71	54	63	94	—	86a	—	—	—	—	—
Potatoes	,,	51*	51*	51*	51*	51*	51*	51*	51*	51*	50*	50*	50*
Pumpkin	,,	20	23a	25a	37a	44a	47a	39a	—	27	20	19*	15a
Radishes	,,	33a	25a	23	25	39	56a	59a	—	62a	78b	15*a	19*
Tomatoes	,,	42	70	125	186	194	108	51	53	77	121b	27*c	46*
Apples	,,	289	300a	376	398a	405a	264	214	233	217	256	242	307
Apricots	,,	—	—	—	—	70f	68	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bananas	,,	111	110	109	113	136	124	130	151	150	106	91*	91*
Figs, fresh	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60a	—
Grapefruit	,,	11a	11a	10	10	11	24a	—	—	—	23	17	13a
Grapes	,,	—	—	—	—	—	126d	82	73	81	48	—	—
Lemons	,,	17a	16a	16	16a	21	29	37	39	48	44	32a	21a
Mandarines	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	96	68	48
Melons	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	27e	30	—	—	—	—
Oranges	,,	9	9	9	10	17	56a	—	—	—	27	13	10
Plums	,,	—	—	—	—	—	115d	94	100	—	—	—	—
Pomegranates	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	65	—	—
Water melons	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	19e	17	22a	—	—	—

Footnotes to this table appear on page 125.

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Table 8 (Concld.). — **Monthly Averages of Weekly Retail Prices of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables in Urban Markets (in Mils), 1942—1944.**

Commodity	Unit	1944 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
ARAB MARKETS (Average of Jerusalem, Jaffa and Haifa)													
Bamia	Kgm.	—	—	—	—	178a	64	58*a	63	70	94a	117a	—
Beans, broad	,,	—	143	67	35	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beans, French	,,	66*a	—	—	—	57*a	52*	52*a	68*	69*a	50*	58*	77*
Cabbage	,,	30*	30*	30*	30*	31*a	31*a	41a	43a	50a	53a	53	33*
Carrots	,,	34*	32*	30*	30*	21*a	24*a	28*a	38a	41a	41a	52a	37*a
Cauliflower	,,	45*	43*	47*	50*a	—	—	—	—	—	103a	93a	48*
Cucumbers	,,	—	—	—	224a	32*	27*	30*	90a	85a	108a	77a	—
Eggplant	,,	15*	15*	15*	15*	47	24*	17*	15*	23*	23*	24*	39
Garlic	,,	367a	—	—	83a	92*	112*	112*a	52*a	61*a	81*a	109*a	109*a
Lubia	,,	—	—	—	—	—	66a	59	62a	65	52a	43a	—
Marrows	,,	94	—	124a	88	21*	20*	22*	53	65	69	83	76 ↄ
Molukhia	,,	—	—	—	—	113a	43	23	28	33	31	—	—
Onions	,,	23*	23*	23*	23*	18*	18*	16*	16*	19*a	24*	31*	31*a
Peas, fresh	,,	—	76*a	70*	66*	59a	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Potatoes	,,	50*	51*	51*	51*	42	32*	32*	48*	52*	52*	54*	54*
Pumpkin	,,	15*a	15*a	—	—	—	—	—	16*a	17*	17*	17*	28a
Spinach	,,	58	58	31	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	56
Tomatoes	,,	45*	45*	52*	56*	46*	32*	32*	51g	62	83	89	52*
Turnips	,,	19*	19*	19*a	19*a	—	—	—	—	—	—	41a	35a
Apples, local	,,	387a	—	—	375a	—	120	190	169	177a	317a	220	341
Apricots	,,	—	—	—	—	84a	68	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bananas	,,	73*	74*	95*	95*	95*	95*	95*	95*	96*	96*	96*	96*
Dates, fresh	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60a	56a	86	88	—
Figs, fresh	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	91a	55	55	63	—	—
Grapefruit	,,	11	11	11	11	12	—	—	—	—	21a	16a	11a
Grapes	,,	—	—	—	—	—	87a	61	52	55	85	—	—
Lemons	,,	17	16	15	14	15	24	42	43	33	28	17	12
Mandarines	,,	89	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46a	50a	46
Melons	,,	—	—	—	—	—	57a	42	48	—	—	—	—
Oranges	,,	7	7	7	10	12	24	—	—	—	21a	12	9
Plums	,,	—	—	—	—	—	132a	115	120a	—	—	—	—
Water melons	,,	—	—	—	—	—	19a	14	20	19	30a	—	—
JEWISH MARKETS (Average of Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa)													
Bamia	Kgm.	—	—	—	—	141a	58a	44	60	93a	95a	—	—
Beans, French	,,	66*a	—	—	—	57*a	52*a	52*a	68*a	69*a	50*	58*	77*a
Beetroot	,,	23*a	23*a	23*a	23*	19*	19*a	19*	52a	58a	60a	60a	24*a
Cabbage	,,	30*	30*	30*	30*a	31*a	31*a	39a	52a	44a	52a	59	33*
Carrots	,,	34*	33*	30*	30*	21*	24*	28*	43	38	38	70	37*
Cauliflower	,,	45*	43*	47*	50*	167a	—	—	—	—	179a	134	48*
Cucumbers	,,	—	—	—	125a	32*	27*	30*	96	102	124	111	—
Eggplant	,,	15*a	15*a	15*a	15*a	50a	24*a	17*a	15*	23*	23*	24*	48
Green pepper	,,	158a	—	—	—	—	105	69	63	54	62	110a	144a
Marrows	,,	122a	—	—	73a	24*	21*	22*	62	89a	94a	100a	103a
Onions	,,	23*	23*	23*	23*	18*	18*	16	16*	19*	24*	31*	31*
Peas, fresh	,,	—	76*	70*a	66*	84	—	—	—	—	50*a	58*a	—
Potatoes	,,	50*	51*	51*	51*	39	32*	32*	48*	52*	52*	54*	54*
Pumpkin	,,	15*	15*a	15*a	—	—	—	16*a	16*a	17*	17*	17*	39a
Radishes	,,	19*a	19*a	19*	19*	42	40a	—	—	—	81	64a	69
Tomatoes	,,	45*	45*	52*	56*	46	32*	32*	64g	91	116	108	52*
Apples	,,	372	379a	382	356a	642a	196	252	252	259	281	262	285
Apricots	,,	—	—	—	—	83	71	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bananas	,,	73*	67*	95*	95*	95*	95*	95*	95*	96*	96*	96*	96*
Figs, fresh	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47a	—	—	—	—
Grapefruit	,,	11a	11a	13	12	13	18a	—	—	—	19	17	14a
Grapes	,,	—	—	—	—	—	118	89	82	75	96	—	—
Lemons	,,	20a	18a	17	18a	20	27	41	41	39	33	24a	21a
Mandarines	,,	57a	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65	60	47
Melons	,,	—	—	—	—	—	52a	42	54	—	—	—	—
Oranges	,,	9	8	8	9	19	27a	—	—	—	13	11	10
Plums	,,	—	—	—	—	—	110	103	120	—	—	—	—
Pomegranates	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63a	59	73	—	—
Water melons	,,	—	—	—	—	—	26a	19	24	30a	—	—	—

(*) Controlled price.
(a) Not included in the food index for this month.
(b) Price in the first week of the month only.
(c) Not found. Price used in calculation is last November's quotation.
(d) Average of the two latter weeks of the month.
(e) Average of the last three weeks of the month.
(f) Price in the last week of the month only.
(g) Controlled till the 15th of August, only.

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Table 9. — Monthly Index Numbers of Cost of Living, 1942—1944: All Groups (Cost of Living Index).
(Base: January, 1942=100).

Month	ARAB MARKETS				JEWISH MARKETS				ALL MARKETS
	Jerusalem	Jaffa	Haifa	Three towns	Jerusalem	Tel Aviv	Haifa	Three towns	
				1942					
January	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
February	105.99	105.48	104.15	105.21	102.33	102.67	102.24	102.41	103.81
March	105.86	107.01	106.70	106.52	106.62	106.69	106.24	106.52	106.52
April	103.13	103.56	103.66	103.45	106.69	109.31	110.03	108.68	106.06
May	101.55	103.27	104.21	103.01	105.22	107.10	109.54	107.29	105.15
June	102.39	102.47	104.32	103.06	106.85	106.60	111.42	108.29	105.68
July	104.40	104.99	106.04	105.14	108.00	106.57	110.27	108.28	106.71
August	112.46	113.46	113.92	113.28	111.43	110.81	113.96	112.07	112.67
September	116.31	117.38	118.30	117.33	118.47	112.16	115.99	113.87	115.60
October	118.01	118.55	119.46	118.67	115.07	114.11	117.09	115.42	117.05
November	119.65	121.12	122.79	121.19	114.98	117.73	119.59	117.48	119.31
December	122.21	121.28	124.89	122.79	116.83	118.73	120.09	118.55	120.67
				1943					
January	122.01	122.87	127.17	124.02	121.22	120.82	121.89	121.31	122.66
February	124.88	126.02	129.76	126.89	120.71	123.36	127.49	123.85	125.37
March	121.01	124.32	128.45	124.59	121.92	125.84	127.06	124.94	124.77
April	126.09	130.35	134.32	130.25	126.33	130.06	127.97	128.12	129.19
May	137.79	142.14	146.81	142.25	130.11	134.64	132.78	132.51	137.38
June	143.56	149.99	147.12	146.89	134.08	138.34	135.89	136.09	141.49
July	143.98	147.47	143.09	144.85	134.91	140.97	135.79	137.22	141.04
August	138.60	141.52	141.44	140.52	135.18	140.98	136.14	137.43	138.98
September	134.05	138.64	139.92	137.54	136.55	142.89	139.75	139.73	138.63
October	129.06	132.30	134.28	131.88	136.66	142.13	143.69	140.83	136.35
November	127.86	131.90	131.85	130.54	129.34	133.92	134.60	132.62	131.58
December	130.54	134.50	135.90	133.65	127.45	130.13	130.07	129.22	131.43
				1944					
January	132.39	135.45	137.45	135.10	128.51	131.40	132.26	130.72	132.91
February	131.60	135.02	137.39	134.67	128.20	131.00	131.31	130.17	132.42
March	133.86	135.66	140.67	136.73	131.59	133.49	134.81	133.30	135.01
April	134.68	139.86	139.60	138.05	128.08	131.03	133.54	130.88	134.47
May	133.41	136.80	138.56	136.26	127.80	130.87	134.13	130.93	133.60
June	135.71	140.51	143.53	139.92	129.92	132.95	134.80	132.56	136.24
July	141.31	143.71	145.46	143.49	133.53	136.11	137.83	135.82	139.66
August	146.41	158.92	153.61	151.31	137.77	140.51	140.86	139.71	145.51
September	143.87	148.30	149.26	147.14	135.82	137.66	140.49	137.99	142.57
October	143.70	147.63	147.61	146.31	134.56	136.37	140.70	137.21	141.76
November	143.57	146.79	146.84	145.73	136.69	137.03	141.07	138.26	142.00
December	144.88	152.02	150.12	149.01	137.42	137.95	141.19	138.85	143.93

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Table 10. — Monthly Index Numbers of Cost of Living, 1942—1944: Group I — Retail prices of food.

(Base January, 1942 = 100)

Month	ARAB MARKETS				JEWISH MARKETS				ALL MARKETS
	Jerusalem	Jaffa	Haifa	Three towns	Jerusalem	Tel Aviv	Haifa	Three towns	
	1942								
January	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
February	109.83	108.68	106.35	108.12	103.32	104.04	103.30	103.55	105.84
March	109.22	111.46	110.97	110.55	110.77	111.21	110.29	110.76	110.65
April	106.13	107.34	107.32	106.93	111.64	116.53	117.63	115.27	111.10
May	104.40	107.76	108.73	106.96	110.42	112.88	116.65	113.32	110.14
June	107.11	107.66	109.72	108.16	113.45	112.19	119.88	115.17	111.67
July	110.66	111.61	112.26	111.51	115.63	112.36	117.78	115.26	113.38
August	122.10	123.97	124.37	123.48	121.52	119.48	123.92	121.64	122.56
September	127.20	129.32	130.30	128.94	124.37	121.29	126.55	124.07	126.51
October	128.74	130.56	130.66	129.99	126.80	124.15	127.93	126.29	128.14
November	129.54	132.67	134.64	132.28	126.03	130.00	131.58	129.20	130.74
December	133.00	132.88	137.64	134.51	128.62	130.90	131.75	130.42	132.47
	1943								
January	131.77	135.07	141.10	135.98	135.10	133.14	133.60	133.95	134.96
February	135.19	139.30	143.14	139.21	133.43	136.90	142.65	137.66	138.44
March	128.31	134.73	140.00	134.35	134.82	140.68	141.33	138.94	136.65
April	135.66	143.20	144.63	141.16	141.17	144.99	141.34	142.50	141.83
May	155.28	163.20	165.62	161.37	145.82	150.81	147.40	148.01	154.69
June	162.25	173.82	163.69	166.59	151.66	156.67	151.76	153.36	159.98
July	161.88	167.76	155.84	161.83	152.21	160.02	150.34	154.19	158.01
August	150.91	155.50	150.30	152.24	151.82	159.20	149.90	153.64	152.94
September	142.18	148.38	146.60	145.72	150.59	159.89	152.62	154.37	150.04
October	132.94	136.97	136.55	135.49	150.80	158.56	159.55	156.30	145.90
November	130.41	135.12	130.62	132.05	137.09	143.25	143.26	141.20	136.63
December	135.36	140.11	138.25	137.91	133.38	135.76	135.29	134.81	136.36
	1944								
January	138.62	141.80	140.98	140.47	135.49	138.23	139.15	137.62	139.05
February	137.24	141.04	140.83	139.70	135.27	137.87	138.09	137.08	138.39
March	134.28	134.88	137.07	135.41	136.91	138.58	139.27	138.24	136.82
April	136.37	142.06	134.94	137.79	130.43	133.93	136.73	133.70	135.74
May	134.20	135.53	133.49	134.41	129.93	133.65	137.77	133.78	134.10
June	137.97	140.70	140.93	139.87	133.28	137.01	138.55	136.28	138.08
July	147.60	146.19	144.14	145.98	139.59	142.52	143.84	141.98	143.98
August	156.48	163.98	158.36	159.61	147.05	150.28	149.17	148.83	154.22
September	150.57	152.91	149.53	151.00	141.73	144.31	145.37	143.80	147.40
October	150.27	151.74	146.66	149.56	138.15	140.71	144.38	141.08	145.82
November	149.95	150.23	145.33	148.50	141.50	141.58	144.62	142.57	145.54
December	152.29	158.50	150.67	153.82	142.68	142.80	144.35	143.28	148.55

Table 11. — Monthly Index Numbers of Cost of Living, 1942—1944: Group II — Expenditure on Housing (a)

(Base January, 1942 = 100)

Month	ARAB MARKETS				JEWISH MARKETS				ALL MARKETS
	Jerusalem	Jaffa	Haifa	Three towns	Jerusalem	Tel Aviv	Haifa	Three towns	
1942—March—April	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1942—Oct.-Nov.	100.31	100.00	106.39	102.23	101.28	102.68	105.79	103.25	102.74
1943—April	105.96	106.64	126.15	112.92	103.77	107.94	107.82	106.51	109.71
1943—September	108.78	114.15	129.91	117.61	108.00	110.50	110.50	109.67	113.64
1944—March	123.97	130.41	154.02	136.13	118.14	118.93	122.81	119.96	128.05
1944—September	127.60	135.16	159.90	140.89	124.09	122.00	132.73	126.27	133.58

(a) The housing index is adjusted twice yearly.

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Table 12. — Monthly Index Numbers of Cost of Living, 1942—1944: Group III — Expenditure on Fuel and Light.

(Base: January, 1942=100).

Month	ARAB MARKETS				JEWISH MARKETS				ALL MARKETS
	Jerusalem	Jaffa	Haifa	Three towns	Jerusalem	Tel Aviv	Haifa	Three towns	
	1942								
January	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
February	100.23	100.02	99.38	99.88	99.91	99.91	99.90	99.91	99.89
March	100.23	100.02	99.98	100.08	99.91	101.21	101.98	101.03	100.56
April	100.23	100.55	100.50	100.43	100.25	101.21	101.98	101.15	100.79
May	99.69	99.67	99.61	99.66	98.09	99.91	101.98	99.99	99.83
June	106.10	101.49	108.97	105.52	96.16	96.40	100.63	97.73	101.63
July	111.23	108.91	110.82	110.34	96.50	96.40	100.81	97.90	104.12
August	129.34	130.30	117.42	125.69	95.93	96.40	99.54	97.29	111.49
September	141.03	131.59	128.40	133.67	96.09	98.17	99.94	98.07	115.87
October	137.90	133.20	138.23	136.44	96.43	98.17	1.0.54	98.38	117.41
November	147.81	143.13	140.26	143.73	97.11	98.17	100.27	98.52	121.13
December	150.50	141.81	141.61	144.64	97.11	98.88	100.63	98.87	121.76
	1943								
January	153.95	142.86	142.18	146.16	98.13	106.10	105.72	103.32	124.74
February	154.52	148.63	143.31	148.82	98.13	106.10	105.72	103.32	126.07
March	151.35	139.46	143.31	144.71	98.13	106.10	105.72	103.32	124.01
April	146.38	139.46	140.70	142.18	101.77	106.74	109.11	105.87	124.03
May	146.38	139.46	140.70	142.18	101.37	108.28	108.60	106.08	124.13
June	146.38	140.37	140.70	142.48	101.21	108.28	108.77	106.09	124.29
July	146.38	140.37	140.70	142.48	101.71	108.28	108.77	106.25	124.37
August	146.38	140.37	140.70	142.48	101.90	108.52	108.47	106.30	124.39
September	146.38	140.37	140.70	142.48	101.86	108.76	108.47	106.36	124.42
October	156.39	147.12	144.64	149.98	101.86	108.76	108.47	106.36	127.87
November	156.39	153.98	154.03	154.80	101.86	109.80	108.47	106.71	130.76
December	147.13	142.18	141.86	143.72	96.27	101.51	100.43	99.40	121.56
	1944								
January	147.13	142.18	141.86	143.72	96.27	101.51	100.43	99.40	121.56
February	147.13	142.18	141.86	143.72	97.52	101.51	100.61	99.88	121.80
March	147.13	142.18	141.86	143.72	97.52	101.51	101.31	100.11	121.92
April	147.13	142.18	141.86	143.72	97.52	101.51	101.31	100.11	121.92
May	147.13	142.18	141.86	143.72	97.52	101.51	101.31	100.11	121.92
June	147.75	142.18	144.25	144.73	97.52	101.51	101.31	100.11	122.42
July	147.75	142.18	144.25	144.73	98.37	102.39	102.19	100.98	122.86
August	147.75	142.18	144.25	144.73	98.37	102.39	102.19	100.98	122.86
September	147.75	142.18	144.25	144.73	98.37	102.39	102.19	100.98	122.86
October	147.75	142.18	144.25	144.73	98.37	102.39	102.19	100.98	122.86
November	147.75	142.18	144.25	144.73	105.11	108.64	111.39	108.38	126.55
December	147.75	142.18	144.25	144.73	105.11	108.64	111.39	108.38	126.55

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Table 13. — Monthly Index Numbers of Cost of Living, 1942—1944: Group IV — Expenditure on Clothing and Footwear.
(Base: January, 1942=100).

Month	ARAB MARKETS				JEWISH MARKETS				ALL MARKETS
	Jerusalem	Jaffa	Haifa	Three towns	Jerusalem	Tel Aviv	Haifa	Three towns	
	1942								
January	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
February	101.59	101.16	101.94	101.36	105.48	104.22	104.39	104.70	103.03
March	98.59	99.81	100.39	99.60	105.27	101.60	101.88	102.92	101.26
April	90.48	90.71	93.20	91.45	99.37	95.90	95.57	96.95	94.20
May	86.41	86.79	89.67	87.62	86.34	94.19	94.33	91.62	89.62
June	77.80	76.80	84.14	79.58	84.96	92.96	93.29	90.40	84.99
July	77.76	76.89	84.15	79.60	83.77	90.79	92.27	88.94	84.27
August	84.59	83.86	89.74	86.06	84.12	91.90	92.79	89.60	87.83
September	89.96	91.76	94.21	91.93	85.27	93.89	94.27	91.14	91.56
October	94.41	94.25	96.75	95.14	87.33	96.95	96.33	93.54	94.34
November	97.64	100.02	102.07	99.91	87.72	97.23	98.41	94.45	97.18
December	99.51	100.88	106.44	102.28	92.61	103.37	103.60	99.86	101.07
	1943								
January	103.11	102.83	107.56	104.50	95.41	106.52	106.42	102.78	103.64
February	103.55	102.94	107.85	104.78	95.82	106.83	107.16	103.27	104.03
March	105.91	105.35	110.84	107.97	100.77	111.40	111.48	107.88	107.63
April	107.37	107.02	112.80	109.06	102.82	115.34	115.98	111.38	110.22
May	111.59	109.70	116.17	112.49	109.11	123.58	122.66	118.45	115.47
June	122.34	118.31	126.79	122.48	110.42	124.98	123.52	119.64	121.06
July	127.86	125.06	132.65	128.52	117.30	133.34	132.25	127.63	128.08
August	131.04	129.52	135.62	132.06	117.30	133.34	132.96	127.87	129.96
September	131.04	129.52	135.62	132.06	117.66	133.75	133.72	128.38	130.22
October	131.04	129.52	135.62	132.06	117.66	133.75	133.72	128.38	130.22
November	133.01	131.14	141.10	135.08	123.86	140.01	136.06	133.31	134.20
December	133.01	131.14	141.10	135.08	125.88	144.18	137.34	135.80	135.44
	1944								
January	133.01	131.14	141.10	135.08	125.88	144.18	137.34	135.80	135.44
February	133.22	131.35	141.48	135.35	125.88	144.47	137.34	135.90	135.62
March	134.87	133.20	143.02	137.03	126.16	144.47	137.34	135.99	136.51
April	135.01	133.35	143.16	137.17	125.52	143.73	136.64	135.30	136.24
May	134.43	133.49	147.09	138.34	125.52	143.73	136.64	135.30	136.82
June	134.87	135.47	148.49	139.61	125.52	143.73	136.64	135.30	137.45
July	135.58	135.73	149.29	140.20	125.52	143.73	136.64	135.30	137.75
August	135.58	135.73	149.29	140.20	125.52	143.73	136.64	135.30	137.75
September	133.30	132.95	144.63	136.96	124.78	142.88	135.83	134.50	135.73
October	133.30	132.95	144.63	136.96	124.78	142.88	135.83	134.50	135.73
November	133.30	132.88	144.14	136.77	124.78	142.88	135.83	134.50	135.64
December	132.99	132.80	144.09	136.63	126.23	144.55	135.57	135.45	136.04

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Table 14. — Monthly Index Numbers of Cost of Living, 1942—1944: Group V — Expenditure on Miscellaneous Items.

(Base: January, 1942=100).

Month	ARAB MARKETS				JEWISH MARKETS				ALL MARKETS
	Jerusalem	Jaffa	Haifa	Three towns	Jerusalem	Tel Aviv	Haifa	Three towns	
	1942								
January	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
February	103.21	102.57	102.66	102.81	100.28	100.47	100.33	100.36	101.59
March	104.17	102.79	102.38	103.11	100.79	101.12	101.37	101.09	102.10
April	101.87	100.11	98.89	100.26	100.51	100.74	100.86	100.70	100.48
May	100.13	98.78	98.04	98.98	101.84	100.44	100.83	101.04	100.01
June	98.33	98.34	94.98	97.22	102.00	100.37	100.81	101.06	99.14
July	97.14	98.43	95.40	96.99	101.70	100.11	100.52	100.78	98.89
August	99.69	99.59	96.46	98.58	101.92	100.38	100.70	101.00	99.79
September	100.66	101.02	97.46	99.71	103.85	100.74	102.45	102.35	101.08
October	104.30	102.45	99.35	102.03	104.11	101.11	102.82	102.68	102.36
November	108.21	106.31	102.92	105.81	106.10	102.96	104.62	104.56	105.19
December	110.40	106.44	103.02	106.62	106.25	103.08	104.75	104.69	105.66
	1943								
January	111.14	107.48	104.20	107.61	109.43	105.74	107.40	107.52	107.57
February	116.52	110.73	112.71	113.32	112.11	108.29	110.02	110.14	111.73
March	116.59	117.14	114.38	116.04	112.45	108.43	110.12	110.33	113.19
April	116.60	117.06	114.29	115.98	113.20	111.59	110.93	111.91	113.95
May	117.46	117.81	115.50	116.92	117.67	115.74	116.82	116.74	116.83
June	123.52	124.63	119.44	122.53	121.04	117.50	120.50	119.68	121.11
July	124.98	127.45	119.74	124.06	121.37	118.26	120.90	120.18	122.12
August	129.19	132.14	127.87	129.73	124.61	121.35	124.59	123.52	126.63
September	129.19	132.14	127.87	129.73	132.96	128.02	134.64	131.87	130.80
October	129.19	132.14	127.87	129.73	132.96	128.02	134.64	131.87	130.80
November	129.84	134.16	129.55	131.18	133.05	128.08	134.64	131.92	131.55
December	130.64	134.82	129.93	131.80	131.38	130.45	135.27	133.37	132.58
	1944								
January	130.54	134.72	129.83	131.70	132.01	128.15	132.89	131.02	131.36
February	130.45	134.64	129.83	131.64	132.06	128.18	132.93	131.06	131.35
March	139.15	143.51	138.84	140.50	135.97	131.96	136.76	134.90	137.70
April	136.74	143.99	139.74	140.16	137.42	133.37	138.22	136.34	138.25
May	136.85	148.18	136.67	140.57	137.42	133.37	138.22	136.34	138.45
June	137.36	151.94	139.91	143.07	138.90	134.49	139.71	137.70	140.39
July	137.55	152.12	140.07	143.25	138.90	134.49	139.71	137.70	140.47
August	137.55	152.12	140.07	143.25	138.90	134.49	139.71	137.70	140.47
September	140.29	153.23	140.75	144.76	139.21	134.79	140.02	138.01	141.38
October	140.29	153.23	140.75	144.76	144.29	139.71	145.13	143.04	143.90
November	140.65	153.42	140.91	144.99	144.69	139.81	145.14	143.21	144.10
December	140.60	156.46	142.30	146.45	144.36	140.50	147.11	143.99	145.22

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CHAPTER 9. — LABOUR.

SECTION 1.—LABOUR LEGISLATION AND ORGANIZATION.

Legislation.

The rapid industrial development of Palestine has brought to the foreground various labour problems and, in the first instance, the need for labour legislation. The earliest modern enactments—relating to workmen's compensation, protection of working women and children, and fencing of dangerous machinery—date from 1927. Until 1942, however, no one Government Department was entrusted with their administration and there was no proper supervision of the conditions of work regulated by law.

The Department of Labour was established on July 1st, 1942, and in October of the same year the Labour Inspectorate was organized. Three Regional Inspectors of Labour, assisted by a staff of Inspectors, and subordinate to the Chief Inspector at the Central Office in Jerusalem, are in charge of the Department's affairs in the regions assigned to them: the Northern Region including Haifa District, the northern part of the Coastal Plain, Galilee and the Plain of Esdraelon; the Southern Region, including the central part of the Coastal Plain, centred around Jaffa and Tel Aviv; Jerusalem Region, including the mountainous districts in the south of Palestine, the Hills of Samaria and the southern part of the Coastal Plain.

The status of the Department of Labour and the powers of Inspectors of Labour were legally established by the Department of Labour Ordinance, 1943, which enables the Inspectors to enter and inspect industrial and business undertakings, require the production of documents and collect statistics relating to labour matters.

Since the establishment of the Department some new laws regulating conditions of work have been enacted or published as bills, and some others have been revised.

In July, 1945, the following labour legislation was in force:—

(1) *Workmen's Compensation Ordinance*, to a large extent modelled on similar English legislation and based on the principle of employers' liability for industrial accidents. This Ordinance is principally applicable to workers employed in manufacturing industry, construction and transportation, and does not apply to agricultural occupations, clerical workers or personal service. Revised rates of compensation were introduced in 1945, bringing the rates of compensation into line with the high cost of living prevailing in Palestine.

This Ordinance does not cover disability arising from occupational diseases. An advisory committee, appointed by the High Commissioner is now considering a thorough revision of workmen's compensation legislation.

(2) *Employment of Women Ordinance, Employment of Children and Young Persons Ordinance*, give effect to modern tendencies in the employment of women and young workers. These Ordinances prohibit the employment of women and young workers in certain dangerous industries; provide for maximum hours of work, rest intervals in spells of work, maternity leave, and vacation leave. They fix the minimum age for employment, prohibit night work, and introduce other regulations safeguarding the health and safety of women and young people in employment.

(3) *Machinery (Fencing) Ordinance*, provides for the proper fencing of dangerous machinery.

(4) *Steam Boilers Ordinance*, contains rules for the safe operation of steam boilers, and provides for the compulsory registration and inspection of steam boilers.

(5) *Accidents and Occupational Diseases (Notification) Ordinance*, enacted in 1945, provides for the immediate notification by employers of every disabling accident or case of occupational disease occurring to an employed person. The latter have also to be reported by medical practitioners. The definition of a disabling accident coincides with that of a reportable accident under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance. The obvious purpose of the Ordinance is to enable a prompt investigation of reported accidents to be made by Inspectors of Labour, with a view to preventing their recurrence.

The requirement of notification may be extended to include notification of dangerous occurrences, e.g. explosion, fire, collapse of building, where no injuries result.

(6) *Trade Boards Ordinance*, enacted in 1945, provides for the introduction of minimum wages and minimum conditions of employment by trade boards composed of employers' and workers' representatives and neutral members. Upon approval by Government, the recommendations of the trade boards become legally binding in the trades covered.

(7) *Defence (Trade Disputes) Order*, issued in 1942 under the Defence Regulations, prohibits stoppages of work under certain circumstances and institutes compulsory arbitration in trade disputes.

(8) *Defence (War Service Occupations) Regulations*, were in force from 1942 until they were revoked in September, 1945. They constituted an emergency measure, the object of which was the control of manpower, particularly the prevention of undesirable migration of labour from one employer to another.

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In 1945 the *Factories Ordinance* was published as a bill. This Ordinance is modelled on the British Factories Act and contains detailed provisions for maintaining a high standard of safety and health in industry.

The following laws are in preparation: an Apprenticeship Ordinance, a Trade Union Ordinance and a Labour Relations Ordinance. It is hoped that more particulars regarding these will be given in next year's issue of this Abstract.

Conditions of Employment.

There is no legislation in Palestine concerning hours of work of adult men or concerning wages. The Trade Boards Ordinance only provides the machinery for fixing minimum conditions of employment in selected trades, and has not yet been put into operation. In Jewish industry, hours of work, wage rates and some other conditions of work such as sick leave, vacation, rules for dismissal, recruitment of labour and the like, are regulated by agreements between employers and trade unions. Although comprehensive collective agreements embracing whole branches of industry are almost non-existent in Palestine, many agreements have been arrived at between individual employers and workers' representatives. Cost-of-living allowances during wartime and the immediate post-war period have been regulated by an agreement between the Manufacturers' Association of Palestine and the General Federation of Jewish Labour. The principles embodied, which followed the recommendations of the Wages Committee, have been adopted in many industrial undertakings in Palestine, including some which are not parties to the agreement.

Agreements of the type described are not common in Arab industry. Lately, however, the conciliatory activities of the Department of Labour and the awards given by official arbitration boards have resulted in an appreciable number of formal settlements of conditions of employment in Arab industry.

Trade Unions.

As there is at present in Palestine no law providing for the registration of trade unions, no official statistics of trade union membership are available. The largest labour organization in Palestine is the General Federation of Jewish Labour with a declared membership of over 150,000, including 38,000 wives of members, not gainfully employed, and 8,500 juvenile workers who are members of the "Working Youth Organization" affiliated to the Federation. The Federation claims to have among its ranks about 70 per cent of the total number of Jewish wage and salary earners in Palestine. There are also a number of smaller Jewish labour organizations which are believed to include about 20 per cent of the Jewish labour force. The General Federation of Jewish Labour is a widely ramified organization, engaged in various forms of political, industrial, social and educational activities. The Federation maintains a Sick Fund which extends medical aid to about 250,000 persons, an insurance scheme for the payment of old age pensions and death benefits, and a number of economic enterprises. Many co-operative undertakings, including co-operative and communal agricultural settlements, are affiliated to the Federation. The General Federation of Jewish Labour, jointly with some other Jewish labour organizations, maintains employment offices which are supported and supervised by the Jewish Agency for Palestine.

The Arab trade union movement is at an early stage of development compared with the Jewish trade unions of Palestine. The largest Arab labour organization—the Palestine Arab Workers' Society—has a declared membership of over 15,000. There are also in existence two smaller organizations, the Federation of Arab Trade Unions and Labour Societies and the Palestine Labour League (the latter cooperating with the General Federation of Jewish Labour). At the end of 1944 the membership of each of these two organizations did not exceed 1,500(a). The Palestine Arab Workers' Society maintains an employment office at Haifa, medical services in some of its branches, and controls a number of co-operative societies.

Official Labour Publications and Statistics.

The Department of Labour publishes in the three official languages a quarterly magazine the "Department of Labour Bulletin", containing information and articles of interest to employers and workers, extracts from current labour statistics, rules of safety and health, and appropriate illustrations. A number of pamphlets and leaflets dealing with industrial relations, safety and health have also been issued. The Research and Intelligence Section of the Department, apart from other duties, deals with the departmental administrative statistics and collects data on trade disputes, union wage-rates, conditions of employment and industrial accidents. Statistics of employment, wages and cost of living are collected and compiled by the Department of Statistics.

For fuller particulars regarding the activities of the Department of Labour the reader is referred to its published Annual Reports.

(a) In the middle of 1945 there occurred some changes in the constitution and organization of the Arab trade unions, which may have resulted in shifts of membership.

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SECTION 2.—EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLLS, 1943 AND 1944.

Introduction.

The series of employment statistics compiled from 1938 to 1942 was substantially altered in January, 1943. The main changes related to the composition of the sample and to the method of presentation of the results. The basic data which employers were asked to provide remained unchanged.

In the 1938-42 series, the sample consisted of 3 main employing groups, namely Government Departments, Municipalities and Private Employers (consisting mainly of manufacturers). Besides the employees of the two business departments—Palestine Railways and Posts—the sample also included employees of 12 other departments (including civilian employees of the army) which together accounted for about 75 per cent. of the total number of employees in the sample. Municipal employees comprised about 5 per cent., while employees in private employment accounted for about 20 per cent. of the total.

The predominance in the sample of Government employees resulted in undue weight being given to salaried persons. Actually, salaried employees amounted to 40 per cent. of the total. It was clear therefore that the sample contained so great a proportion of employment of a permanent nature that it could not be adequately representative of the whole labour force and could not reflect the actual variations in employment in the local labour market.

Composition of new Sample.

In introducing the new series, an attempt was made to rectify the more obvious shortcomings of the old sample; though, it must be admitted that the re-organization is as yet incomplete.

In order to balance the sample and at the same time include some branches of economic activity which had hitherto been excluded, a large number of private employers drawn from industry, construction, transport and mining have been added to the existing list of private employers from whom data on employment are obtained.

Again, Government Departments and Municipalities were no longer regarded as distinct groups of employers. Only certain Government Departments engaged in manufacture, construction or transportation such as certain branches of the Palestine Railways, The Public Works Department, the Government Printer, as well as the engineering and water supply departments of the larger municipalities are included, not as separate groups, but together with private employers engaged in the same type of activity.

By dividing all establishments according to the branches of economic activity to which they belong (irrespective of whether they are managed by Government, local authorities, or private bodies), the following main groups of industries were obtained:

1. *Extraction of minerals*:— Includes 18 establishments engaged in the extraction of salt, stone, and Dead Sea chemicals.
2. *Manufacturing industries and repair*:— Include 644 establishments sub-divided into 18 main industrial groups.
3. *Construction*:— Includes 43 establishments engaged in construction of buildings and roads.
4. *Transport*:— Includes part of the Palestine Railways and 31 establishments engaged in motor-transport.

A number of important branches of economic activity such as agriculture, commerce and services—public and other, are as yet not represented in the sample. Nevertheless, the inclusion of branches such as: road transport, building and construction, extraction of minerals and a wider range of industrial undertakings (covering about 75 per cent. of the number of persons enumerated in the Census of Industry, 1943) renders the present sample more representative of the local labour market than was the previous sample.

Method of Presentation.

Consequent upon the change in the composition of the sample, some fundamental changes had to be introduced in the method of presentation of the statistical summaries and indices of employment and pay-rolls. These are set out briefly as follows:—

1. Separate figures showing the number of employees in Government departments, municipalities and private establishments as distinct groups are no longer compiled. Likewise, salaried employees are no longer shown as a distinct group, instead their number is combined with the number of full time daily wage employees(a) to arrive at a figure of the monthly "volume of employment" or the average number of employees working each working day of the month.
2. In like manner the daily average of total pay-rolls paid to daily wage employees is combined with the daily average of total salaries paid to salaried employees. These two averages are obtained by dividing the total wage bill payable to daily wage employees by the possible number of working days in the month and the total salary bill payable to salaried employees

(a) To calculate the hypothetical number of full-time daily paid employees the aggregate number of man-days worked in any one month by all daily paid employees is divided into the possible number of working days in that month.

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in any one month by 25 (days). The two averages combined into one figure and presented in form of an index number, measure the fluctuations in the average daily pay-rolls (wages and salaries) per working day in any one month — in industry as a whole and for each industry separately.

3. The third set of indices showing the average daily rate of earnings per person per working day in each month and for each industry is calculated by dividing the average daily pay-rolls by the average number of full time employees.

4. A fourth series, in ratio form, is designed to measure the intensity of employment, or, the average share of the possible working time which daily paid employees are actually at work. It is obtained from the ratio of the hypothetical number of full-time daily wage employees and the total number of employees actually recorded.

5. In addition, averages in absolute figures of daily earnings per daily paid employee for each industry are shown separately for Arabs and other non-Jewish employees, and for Jewish employees. The distinction of earnings as between the two communities is necessitated by the considerable differences of wage rates prevailing in the two communities. Average salaries per salaried employee are, however, shown as a combined figure for both communities, since the differences between the two communities are not so pronounced in the case of salaried persons.

Calculations of Indices.

An indication of the method adopted for calculating the various indices from the basic data is as follows:—

For the pay period or periods which fall within each month the five items of data contained in the returns are as follows:—

(i) Number of salaried (monthly-paid) employees whose names appear on the pay-rolls; (ii) total pay-roll of these salaried employees; (iii) number of daily-paid employees whose names appear on the pay-rolls; (iv) number of man-days worked by daily-paid employees during the pay period; (v) total pay-roll for these daily-paid employees. The number of possible working days in the month is ascertained for each month; it varies from month to month and from community to community, according to the number of holidays and weekly rest days in that particular month.

The totals compiled for each industrial group or trade are combined to give the figures shown in Tables 1-7, using the symbols mentioned below:

Salaried Employees	*Daily-paid Employees*
A. Total number of persons (i)	C. Total number of persons (iii)
B. Daily amount of pay = total monthly pay-roll (ii) divided by 25	D. Total number of man-days (iv) worked per average working day (iv ÷ x)
	E. Pay-roll per average working day (v ÷ x)

(x) = The assigned possible number of working days in the month.

Volume of employment (Table 1)—represents in absolute figures and in index numbers the total number of employees receiving monthly salaries (A), and the hypothetical number of daily-paid employees assumed to have worked a "full" month —i.e. all the possible working days of the month (D). The latter figure (also defined as the average number of man-days worked per average working day) is obtained by dividing the total number of man-days worked (iv) by the number of possible working days in the month in each particular industry (x).

Total daily pay-roll (Table 2)—shows in absolute figures and in index numbers the sum of the total amount of salaries paid per day to salaried employees (B) and the total daily wages paid to daily-paid employees (E).

Daily rate of earnings (Table 3)—represents in the form of index numbers the earnings per person per working day, obtained by dividing the amount of total pay-roll (B+E) shown in Table 2 by the total hypothetical number of employees working a "full" month (A+D) as shown in Table 1.

Intensity of employment of daily-paid workers (Table 4)—shows in the form of ratios the relation between the hypothetical number of daily-paid employees working a "full" month (D) and the total number of daily-paid employees actually employed (C).

It also may serve to represent the ratio of the average number of actual working days in the month per employee $\frac{(iv)}{(iii)}$, to the number of possible working days in the same month (x).

Average earnings per man-day of daily-paid workers (Tables 5 and 6).—Figures in these tables are obtained by dividing the total pay-roll per average working day (E) by the total number of man-days worked per average working day (D). For comparisons between the two communities, these figures are given separately for Arabs and Jews.

Average monthly earnings of salaried employees (Table 7).—Figures in this table are obtained by dividing the total monthly pay-roll (25 B) by the total number of salaried employees during the month (A).

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Table 1. — Index Numbers of Volume of Employment, by Month, 1943 and 1944.

Branch of economic activity	No. of persons (a)	INDEX NUMBERS (January, 1938 = 100)											
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
		1943											
EXTRACTION OF MINERALS ...	3,035	100.0	93.1	86.3	79.9	79.7	86.9	93.5	92.8	84.9	95.0	...	...
MANUFACTURE (Total) ...	31,792	100.0	103.6	106.4	102.2	109.7	110.9	107.8	104.9	108.9	108.3	111.7	105.0
Food	4,114	100	108	108	103	108	102	97	97	101	102	107	98
Beverages	680	100	92	107	99	109	109	122	142	128	128	131	118
Tobacco	1,276	100	101	94	96	96	100	104	104	105	104	111	97
Oils and margarine	769	100	101	99	93	91	88	88	81	83	74	80	79
Chemicals	1,513	100	101	103	99	105	104	106	101	106	102	110	114
Wood	612	100	114	109	99	102	109	100	83	87	88	87	71
Paper	444	100	99	103	98	100	104	103	108	112	105	115	108
Printing	744	100	102	105	106	109	111	112	116	118	119	117	120
Leather (tanning)	278	100	101	118	117	116	134	119	114	109	107	115	109
Textiles	2,193	100	109	112	110	117	105	107	103	104	100	108	108
Wearing apparel ...	2,182	100	103	103	97	110	112	99	102	105	96	109	114
Electricity and water	1,879	100	100	101	102	105	106	105	103	101	102	104	102
Mineral fuels ...	2,764	100	103	105	105	97	103	103	105	103	108	110	106
Non-metallic minerals	1,337	100	96	98	99	92	94	98	93	99	107	106	102
Metal products ...	4,075	100	109	123	111	132	140	125	124	131	130	130	125
Machinery	4,270	100	99	97	100	108	107	105	106	103	109	110	109
Diamonds	2,314	100	104	110	90	119	130	130	100	134	124	123	74
Miscellaneous ...	348	100	113	113	112	124	112	110	102	97	89	98	95
CONSTRUCTION ...	14,627	100.0	92.9	76.4	73.0	79.5	85.7	79.4	86.7	95.3	112.3	109.1	82.6
TRANSPORT	4,554	100.0	99.2	102.0	110.5	105.4	110.6	110.6	113.1	114.9	118.6	118.0	118.1
		1944											
	(a)												
EXTRACTION OF MINERALS ...	3,035	98.2	93.5	109.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MANUFACTURE (Total) ...	31,792	108.0	109.0	104.3	93.7	98.7	105.5	103.4	101.9	104.5	105.0	108.8	109.7
Food	4,114	96	105	113	105	107	102	99	94	97	99	103	103
Beverages	680	116	110	118	114	126	131	122	122	131	125	125	125
Tobacco	1,276	118	108	103	101	100	101	103	103	95	103	102	110
Oils and margarine	769	75	74	81	77	80	84	82	83	85	91	93	95
Chemicals	1,513	114	112	115	109	115	115	103	108	107	113	123	129
Wood	612	95	91	95	93	103	112	119	120	119	137	141	129
Paper	444	112	106	106	91	95	99	99	100	97	94	96	106
Printing	744	122	119	120	114	119	120	116	116	118	120	122	122
Leather (tanning)	278	93	122	130	109	114	119	105	96	107	126	131	127
Textiles	2,193	108	109	111	105	118	124	128	137	140	126	124	124
Wearing apparel ...	2,182	108	108	110	106	114	116	108	107	116	121	125	126
Electricity and water	1,879	104	104	109	109	108	108	110	108	108	109	112	113
Mineral fuels ...	2,764	110	104	103	102	105	108	103	109	114	116	115	114
Non-metallic minerals	1,337	98	100	105	103	107	112	119	112	102	108	108	119
Metal products ...	4,075	109	111	95	69	62	61	60	58	58	59	65	64
Machinery	4,270	113	116	116	109	114	114	112	109	117	114	112	116
Diamonds	2,314	126	130	62	—	48	127	126	109	115	115	129	127
Miscellaneous ...	348	99	97	100	101	95	117	116	113	105	131	139	149
CONSTRUCTION ...	14,627	70.8	72.7	74.3	69.9	76.7	87.3	90.6	85.9	83.2	90.2	76.7	79.1
TRANSPORT	4,554	120.6	118.1	118.9	115.2	117.9	117.5	117.3	114.1	117.7	115.7	117.7	114.9

(a) Figures in the second column give the daily average number of persons employed in reporting establishments in January, 1943.

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Table 2. — Index Numbers of Total Daily Pay-Roll, by Month, 1943 and 1944.

Branch of economic activity	Daily pay-roll (a)	INDEX NUMBERS (January, 1943 = 100)											
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
		1943											
EXTRACTION OF MINERALS ...	1,511	100.0	107.0	99.5	122.5	110.3	112.4	118.3	126.6	126.7	134.5	...	...
MANUFACTURE (Total) ...	19,750	100.0	105.6	111.1	123.1	138.3	146.7	152.8	154.2	163.7	161.5	161.5	154.5
Food	2,481	100	109	112	121	134	132	149	141	147	149	154	146
Beverages	445	100	91	103	140	142	146	166	198	194	194	193	183
Tobacco	499	100	101	96	112	107	129	139	141	149	141	150	156
Oils and margarine	568	100	103	104	124	117	97	119	116	119	121	115	114
Chemicals	889	100	102	104	118	128	131	144	145	152	156	158	166
Wood	892	100	116	114	117	126	133	138	118	136	129	131	108
Paper	185	100	103	107	121	130	142	140	145	152	154	162	151
Printing	433	100	106	110	128	137	141	149	167	168	167	168	177
Leather (tanning)	214	100	105	122	125	151	155	162	149	149	146	152	140
Textiles	1,533	100	108	115	127	137	128	138	139	147	142	153	155
Wearing apparel ...	1,217	100	105	108	112	140	144	126	138	146	135	156	166
Electricity and water	1,423	100	103	101	105	119	121	136	144	138	143	142	139
Mineral fuels ...	1,431	100	114	114	129	125	130	149	149	148	153	149	147
Non-metallic minerals	1,013	100	100	103	139	126	110	118	123	134	141	142	141
Metal products ...	2,658	100	109	128	126	174	186	170	182	199	203	202	196
Machinery	2,498	100	99	98	127	135	150	147	156	161	159	160	159
Diamonds	1,652	100	107	122	123	152	217	234	203	247	218	183	123
Miscellaneous ...	219	100	110	115	127	138	136	151	145	151	131	137	135
CONSTRUCTION ...	5,740	100.0	94.6	85.7	84.6	101.3	120.0	101.2	117.0	135.0	163.9	165.2	140.5
TRANSPORT	3,002	100.0	101.1	105.1	154.5	132.8	163.8	170.2	176.2	207.2	185.1	189.4	194.9
		1944											
	(a)												
EXTRACTION OF MINERALS ...	1,511	121.8	122.0	134.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MANUFACTURE (Total) ...	19,750	157.5	156.3	147.9	133.1	145.7	161.7	159.7	154.3	164.6	167.3	174.4	177.8
Food	2,481	139	144	156	149	155	151	145	139	152	151	158	161
Beverages	445	168	165	186	188	186	194	205	191	207	196	196	200
Tobacco	499	150	141	145	143	147	146	147	146	173	156	158	172
Oils and margarine	568	109	107	115	115	113	125	123	125	128	108	143	147
Chemicals	889	166	161	152	161	164	170	157	167	170	188	196	201
Wood	892	143	138	143	144	163	176	195	201	201	230	252	225
Paper	185	145	136	145	130	142	145	148	147	158	142	149	155
Printing	433	184	181	182	174	180	179	177	176	181	188	193	191
Leather (tanning)	214	131	161	165	151	157	171	149	137	151	179	189	183
Textiles	1,533	157	157	162	157	177	188	200	220	223	197	191	203
Wearing apparel ...	1,217	152	150	153	147	164	168	157	162	170	183	192	198
Electricity and water	1,423	141	137	141	144	144	144	147	146	148	149	155	158
Mineral fuels ...	1,431	155	142	131	141	144	150	148	151	157	166	166	166
Non-metallic minerals	1,013	133	132	147	139	153	152	160	148	159	158	159	179
Metal products ...	2,658	170	164	140	89	90	188	88	87	88	90	104	104
Machinery	2,498	166	163	169	164	176	177	179	171	180	183	186	187
Diamonds	1,652	202	220	109	—	107	271	255	225	230	240	275	273
Miscellaneous ...	219	144	140	146	145	146	168	168	169	169	195	213	222
CONSTRUCTION ...	5,740	118.3	114.8	119.2	114.4	126.6	147.4	155.5	152.9	144.8	150.9	143.4	144.2
TRANSPORT	3,002	193.5	191.6	206.6	192.8	237.6	206.6	218.1	211.6	285.9	218.5	233.6	236.8

(a) Figures in the second column give the total pay-roll per working day of reporting establishments in January, 1943.

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Table 3. — Index Numbers of Daily Rate of Earnings (per Person per Working Day), by Month, 1943 and 1944.

Note: Figures in this table are obtained by division of figures (before rounding off) in Table 2 by those in Table 1.

Branch of economic activity	Establishments	INDEX NUMBERS (January, 1943 = 100)											
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
		1943											
EXTRACTION OF MINERALS ...	18	100.0	114.9	115.3	158.8	138.4	129.3	126.5	136.4	149.2	141.6	...	...
MANUFACTURE (Total) ...	644	100.0	101.9	104.4	120.5	126.1	132.3	141.7	147.0	150.3	149.1	144.6	147.1
Food	93	100	101	104	117	124	129	153	146	145	146	145	149
Beverages	19	100	99	97	141	131	134	136	140	151	151	147	155
Tobacco	11	100	100	102	116	112	129	134	135	142	136	135	161
Oils and margarine	11	100	102	105	134	129	110	137	144	143	162	144	145
Chemicals	44	100	101	101	118	122	126	136	144	143	152	144	146
Wood	32	100	102	105	118	124	123	138	143	155	147	150	158
Paper	20	100	103	104	123	130	137	136	134	136	147	141	140
Printing	33	100	103	105	121	125	127	133	145	143	141	144	148
Leather (tanning)	10	100	103	103	107	131	116	136	130	137	137	132	129
Textiles	49	100	99	103	116	117	123	130	136	141	142	142	144
Wearing apparel ...	69	100	102	104	115	127	128	127	135	140	141	144	145
Electricity and water	16	100	102	102	102	114	115	131	140	137	140	137	136
Mineral fuels ...	3	100	111	108	122	129	127	144	143	144	141	136	139
Non-metallic minerals	25	100	104	105	140	137	117	121	131	135	132	135	138
Metal products ...	74	100	101	105	114	132	133	136	146	152	157	156	156
Machinery	95	100	100	102	126	125	141	139	148	157	146	145	146
Diamonds	29	100	103	110	138	128	167	181	263	185	176	149	165
Miscellaneous ...	11	100	97	102	114	112	121	138	143	156	147	141	142
CONSTRUCTION ...	43	100.0	101.8	112.2	116.9	127.4	140.0	127.5	134.9	141.7	145.9	151.4	170.1
TRANSPORT	32	100.0	101.9	103.0	139.0	126.0	148.1	153.9	155.8	180.3	156.1	160.5	165.0
		1944											
	(a)												
EXTRACTION OF MINERALS	18	124.0	131.5	122.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MANUFACTURE (Total) ...	644	145.8	142.5	141.8	142.0	147.6	153.8	154.4	154.4	157.5	158.3	160.3	162.1
Food	93	145	137	138	142	146	149	147	148	157	152	154	156
Beverages	19	145	150	158	165	148	148	169	156	158	157	157	160
Tobacco	11	127	131	141	142	147	145	142	141	181	152	155	156
Oils and margarine	11	147	144	142	149	141	149	150	150	150	113	154	154
Chemicals	44	146	143	132	148	143	148	152	155	159	166	160	156
Wood	32	152	151	150	156	158	158	163	167	170	169	178	175
Paper	20	130	129	136	143	149	146	150	147	158	151	155	146
Printing	33	151	151	152	152	151	150	153	152	154	157	158	156
Leather (tanning)	10	140	133	127	139	138	143	142	142	142	141	144	145
Textiles	49	146	144	146	149	150	151	156	161	160	157	153	163
Wearing apparel ...	69	141	139	141	138	143	145	145	152	146	157	153	159
Electricity and water	16	136	132	130	132	133	134	134	135	137	137	138	138
Mineral fuels ...	3	141	137	128	139	138	139	145	139	137	144	145	145
Non-metallic minerals	25	136	132	140	135	142	136	135	132	156	147	144	151
Metal products ...	74	156	148	147	130	145	146	148	150	152	153	160	161
Machinery	95	146	141	147	150	155	155	155	157	154	161	166	167
Diamonds	29	161	169	176	—	225	214	203	207	199	208	213	216
Miscellaneous ...	11	146	145	146	143	154	144	145	150	162	149	153	150
CONSTRUCTION ...	43	167.1	157.9	160.4	163.7	165.1	168.8	171.2	178.0	174.0	167.3	187.0	182.3
TRANSPORT	32	159.6	162.2	178.8	167.4	201.5	175.8	185.9	185.4	242.9	188.9	198.5	206.1

(a) Number of establishments in January, 1943.

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Table 4. — Intensity of Employment of Daily-Paid Workers, by Month, 1943 and 1944.

Note: Figures are estimates of the average number of days worked by daily-paid workers, expressed as per cent. of the total number of working days in the month.

Branch of economic activity	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	1943											
EXTRACTION OF MINERALS ...	91.4	86.2	78.6	81.2	83.4	92.3	100.8	95.7	94.8	90.2	...	...
MANUFACTURE (Total) ...	93.1	93.0	92.4	86.9	93.1	94.7	91.4	87.6	93.5	92.3	92.8	88.4
Food	82	84	82	79	83	87	81	80	85	86	84	83
Beverages	86	79	85	86	91	86	89	87	85	89	88	88
Tobacco	96	98	92	94	92	96	91	92	96	90	92	79
Oils and margarine	85	85	87	83	90	82	87	80	91	79	95	91
Chemicals	96	93	94	89	95	90	92	85	91	89	94	94
Wood	83	85	83	89	91	96	92	87	84	91	91	92
Paper	94	93	90	86	88	93	91	95	91	90	94	92
Printing	80	81	79	82	81	84	83	79	89	85	81	81
Leather (tanning)	92	91	106	103	99	109	104	104	103	106	112	106
Textiles	93	95	96	94	102	96	94	90	94	94	97	95
Wearing apparel ...	92	95	93	83	97	96	91	88	94	85	93	95
Electricity and water	83	86	80	80	70	78	85	79	86	81	80	81
Mineral fuels ...	109	104	105	105	100	108	104	104	104	107	102	99
Non-metallic minerals	97	99	96	93	93	97	98	96	97	103	96	94
Metal products ...	98	96	99	87	98	100	91	92	99	98	100	95
Machinery	100	101	96	97	101	98	96	95	95	96	95	96
Diamonds	86	86	86	65	86	90	87	64	90	84	82	92
Miscellaneous ...	89	91	87	82	91	90	95	88	85	89	98	89
CONSTRUCTION ...	54.1	53.3	44.8	54.1	50.8	58.7	55.2	53.2	54.9	57.8	60.9	51.0
TRANSPORT	108.2	99.7	104.2	108.2	95.8	108.9	96.7	94.4	95.0	107.6	102.8	100.8
	1944											
EXTRACTION OF MINERALS	88.1	92.5	98.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MANUFACTURE (Total) ...	90.9	93.2	86.8	89.7	86.2	92.4	89.1	87.4	90.2	90.6	94.8	94.2
Food	87	88	87	82	85	85	88	82	85	85	93	88
Beverages	87	84	84	86	87	91	90	93	103	91	95	96
Tobacco	103	93	86	90	91	94	90	89	82	75	78	75
Oils and margarine	93	87	91	86	89	88	86	82	89	84	85	87
Chemicals	93	93	80	83	97	91	80	84	90	89	95	95
Wood	95	95	94	95	97	100	104	98	101	99	107	101
Paper	94	90	92	82	90	93	90	89	91	98	89	91
Printing	91	87	82	71	84	82	81	82	85	88	88	85
Leather (tanning)	109	111	116	98	111	112	89	106	97	107	103	94
Textiles	95	94	97	89	93	94	94	94	97	91	99	97
Wearing apparel ...	92	92	94	90	91	92	94	84	92	100	104	104
Electricity and water	72	82	66	78	84	81	80	78	85	78	72	80
Mineral fuels ...	106	101	103	103	101	104	95	97	102	103	105	106
Non-metallic minerals	95	95	97	92	93	91	89	93	104	90	92	95
Metal products ...	82	96	91	97	91	92	90	90	95	90	97	97
Machinery	97	97	97	93	97	96	94	90	100	95	97	97
Diamonds	82	89	37	—	28	91	93	76	82	83	93	93
Miscellaneous ...	92	96	94	86	87	90	90	86	85	94	101	104
CONSTRUCTION ...	58.7	56.8	54.0	60.5	57.7	69.0	67.0	59.9	62.4	64.9	56.7	64.0
TRANSPORT	109.1	103.6	101.9	97.9	100.1	99.1	99.1	94.8	102.7	95.2	100.8	99.2

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Table 5. — Average Earnings per Man-Day of Arab Daily-Paid Workers, by Month, 1943 and 1944.

Note: One or more establishments in the groups marked (*) employ mixed Arab and Jewish labour and do not separate these classes in their returns. Workers in these "mixed" establishments have been classed with Arabs. For the manufacturing group as a whole two average figures have been calculated, the first (a) including and the second (b) excluding workers in these "mixed" establishments.

Branch of economic activity	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	1943											
	mils	mils	mils	mils	mils	mils	mils	mils	mils	mils	mils	mils
EXTRACTION OF MINERALS	229	265	256	263	263	269	262	311	285	343	268	278
MANUFACTURE (Total) a	392	405	399	459	458	473	533	538	589	540	525	552
b	229	286	235	262	269	302	309	306	340	332	329	358
Food	282	256	269	307	341	326	416	378	404	426	462	486
Beverages	302	278	290	264	261	300	318	488	491	436	426	437
Tobacco	228	227	223	256	258	317	308	293	335	299	295	345
Oils and margarine	335	335	338	358	344	363	358	365	393	462	492	455
Chemicals	259	273	260	288	293	306	334	333	348	386	363	378
Wood	262	252	265	296	273	356	370	371	485	365	377	478
Paper	164	169	169	165	166	182	204	179	194	209	210	208
*Printing	299	332	333	346	355	364	346	353	361	365	358	372
Wearing apparel ...	201	191	188	193	210	216	221	237	273	287	262	305
*Electricity and water	448	500	474	483	482	471	626	681	579	586	568	546
*Mineral fuels ...	486	501	487	561	570	578	658	650	653	645	611	634
Non-metallic minerals	219	219	217	228	218	249	234	296	320	315	315	337
*Metal products ...	319	369	350	348	524	386	462	494	495	497	513	500
*Machinery	419	395	409	502	452	609	572	609	587	590	594	634
*CONSTRUCTION ...	345	347	369	375	440	477	415	461	487	522	546	614
*TRANSPORT ...	388	374	350	398	413	495	525	539	558	550	568	581
	1944											
	mils	mils	mils	mils	mils	mils	mils	mils	mils	mils	mils	mils
EXTRACTION OF MINERALS	279	307	289	308	301	307	...	...	...	...	...	...
MANUFACTURE (Total) a	537	512	497	580	531	588	542	526	545	563	560	545
b	324	325	334	344	350	353	342	338	375	360	373	3 6
Food	414	405	404	404	410	434	429	394	497	418	432	439
Beverages	387	432	426	435	430	437	430	426	426	447	457	469
Tobacco	299	286	313	316	326	322	306	304	341	335	341	316
Oils and margarine	450	458	465	464	466	496	478	477	508	534	622	538
Chemicals	385	391	365	399	390	402	397	415	421	414	434	399
Wood	483	531	503	453	464	424	459	450	469	473	687	636
Paper	195	204	204	210	210	221	211	198	210	215	223	214
*Printing	388	381	403	367	425	433	369	349	419	415	404	409
Wearing apparel ...	290	300	273	308	244	247	300	362	362	310	331	320
*Electricity and water	557	543	564	542	533	588	564	545	572	636	639	624
*Mineral fuels ...	637	628	565	622	620	631	659	625	622	653	658	657
Non-metallic minerals	335	309	308	330	327	309	301	305	286	308	330	360
*Metal products ...	643	571	470	475	463	547	552	537	554	565	573	582
*Machinery	619	559	602	623	627	613	629	607	616	658	622	603
*CONSTRUCTION ...	550	530	539	560	568	594	615	621	612	604	696	710
*TRANSPORT ...	517	514	539	550	560	542	553	544	544	577	569	594

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Table 6. — Average Earnings per Man-Day of Jewish Daily-Paid Workers, by Month, 1943 and 1944.

Branch of economic activity	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	1943											
	mils	mils	mils	mils	mils	mils	mils	mils	mils	mils	mils	mils
EXTRACTION OF MINERALS ...	754	794	787	1,071	962	900	893	997	1,030	1,009	...	..
MANUFACTURE (Total) ...	621	626	647	756	792	835	895	931	957	953	916	925
Food	574	570	587	677	710	753	931	860	838	846	834	865
Beverages	607	574	558	967	773	823	827	878	952	956	926	971
Tobacco	428	434	456	533	452	531	611	648	670	615	621	632
Oils and margarine	702	710	741	932	899	911	962	1,006	1,008	1,200	1,059	1,070
Chemicals	561	558	5 3	676	702	749	820	847	843	918	839	851
Wood	646	661	678	756	805	788	883	922	1,004	956	963	995
Paper	441	450	452	554	590	616	615	636	633	682	666	650
Printing	531	558	561	685	697	715	758	780	780	801	800	808
Leather (tanning)	756	765	761	759	962	830	991	982	982	972	956	899
Textiles	669	666	679	763	781	809	851	895	928	939	943	944
Wearing apparel ...	550	557	570	617	697	698	690	721	770	769	787	798
Electricity and water	720	730	704	724	811	863	942	1,000	1,019	1,030	1,034	1,030
Non-metallic minerals	759	773	788	1,057	1,086	892	918	998	1,027	1,004	1,021	1,035
Metal products ...	645	646	671	729	856	864	879	946	991	1,021	1,016	1,013
Machinery	585	593	602	739	768	781	812	870	933	885	879	870
Diamonds	672	699	756	959	867	1,158	1,257	1,482	1,290	1,210	982	1,074
Miscellaneous ...	580	561	585	661	653	692	781	839	929	854	814	823
CONSTRUCTION ...	531	548	573	546	615	670	676	711	877	683	681	884
TRANSPORT	615	620	697	818	836	845	836	912	1,095	936	925	943
	1944											
	mils	mils	mils	mils	mils	mils	mils	mils	mils	mils	mils	mils
EXTRACTION OF MINERALS ...	988	962	988	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MANUFACTURE (Total) ...	921	908	885	875	927	985	988	977	1,004	1,006	1,021	1,042
Food	835	795	785	821	928	861	848	863	886	867	889	896
Beverages	891	911	966	1,050	907	884	1,059	954	964	965	967	989
Tobacco	623	626	634	644	665	642	670	654	795	677	701	720
Oils and margarine	1,050	1,012	1,000	1,043	1,037	1,056	1,058	1,056	1,057	1,320	1,090	1,097
Chemicals	838	825	742	841	828	867	893	894	910	966	934	913
Wood	976	961	950	985	1,005	1,009	1,047	1,070	1,092	1,082	1,138	1,116
Paper	630	615	650	708	708	700	740	714	774	714	730	726
Printing	798	798	810	905	850	864	967	855	951	896	897	908
Leather (tanning)	985	988	889	968	974	1,022	996	1,000	1,006	1,007	1,040	1,045
Textiles	957	956	950	992	996	997	1,031	1,065	1,054	1,023	991	1,058
Wearing apparel ...	757	746	756	736	766	776	776	807	822	819	830	854
Electricity and water	1,022	996	977	1,009	1,014	1,009	998	996	1,071	1,026	995	1,044
Non-metallic minerals ...	1,021	999	1,043	1,012	1,075	1,029	1,030	1,006	1,187	1,114	1,064	1,130
Metal products ...	998	941	932	783	910	911	933	926	961	949	1,003	1,020
Machinery	866	869	887	904	930	955	939	957	924	943	1,011	1,035
Diamonds	1,089	1,144	1,109	—	1,580	1,498	1,406	1,311	1,367	1,448	1,480	1,496
Miscellaneous ...	853	853	858	850	893	846	8.6	870	941	862	889	876
CONSTRUCTION ...	802	876	796	782	612	1,030	777	819	818	884	811	853
TRANSPORT	951	900	930	960	961	1,030	976	979	989	1,037	1,029	1,054

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Table 7. — Average Monthly Earnings of Salaried Employees, by Month, 1943 and 1944.

Branch of economic activity	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	1943											
	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.
EXTRACTION OF MINERALS ...	32.572	32.970	32.620	41.336	34.450	34.859	36 990	36.158	36.291	35.495	35.466	35.408
MANUFACTURE (Total) ...	20.453	20.567	20.981	23.425	24.639	25.476	26.988	28.208	28.465	28.299	28.290	28.521
Food	18.786	19.248	19.940	21.255	23.333	23.311	24.514	25.637	26.983	26.754	26.899	27.259
Beverages	21.776	21.524	21.953	22.978	29.894	28.624	30.304	29.838	31.400	31.652	30.399	31.059
Tobacco	21.822	21.737	21.798	24.807	24.114	26.104	26.458	27.268	27.399	27.423	27.944	36.009
Oils and margarine	22.808	23.584	23.887	30.525	28.878	28.703	29.589	31.486	31.453	31.000	27.337	27.529
Chemicals	20.608	20.953	21.187	23.289	25.032	25.037	26.404	27.820	27.511	27.772	27.748	27.953
Wood	16.744	17.125	19.645	22.214	22.897	22.412	24.568	26.381	24.282	23.846	26.100	22.556
Paper	20.194	20.583	21.694	22.611	24.545	25.941	27.294	28.824	28.412	28.529	28.824	29.486
Printing	15.682	16.120	16.360	18.604	19.502	19 697	20.550	22.770	22.423	21.726	22.452	23.231
Leather (tanning)	22.125	25.000	28.303	33.471	34.486	34.605	35.953	36.884	38.500	38.390	36.000	40.205
Textiles	23.269	23.360	26.126	28.884	28.640	30.985	32.834	32.870	34.084	32.750	32.981	35.670
Wearing apparel ...	16.897	17.586	17.922	21.793	22.420	22.774	23.354	23.521	23.752	23.811	24.865	25.285
Electricity and water	20.424	20.644	20.870	20.723	23.284	20.826	26.239	28.181	27.333	28.005	27.371	27.075
Mineral fuels ...	28.370	28.970	28.650	25.240	27.721	26.809	29.010	28.840	28.725	28.587	28.456	27.585
Non-metallic minerals	23.422	25.560	24.655	34.234	27.563	28.596	30.503	31.291	31.478	32.396	33.837	33.572
Metal products ...	24.538	24.430	27.080	29.060	29.453	29.843	30.860	33.610	32.658	33.851	34.587	34.830
Machinery	19.023	17.811	18.296	23.080	22.173	28.229	25.364	26.449	28.061	26.845	26.141	25.643
Diamonds	24.406	24.672	24.599	27.675	31.446	36.000	37.520	38.473	38.149	38.985	40.172	38.420
Miscellaneous ...	24.767	24.933	27.200	28.109	27.870	31.826	32.326	33.378	32.660	33.630	33.468	33.298
CONSTRUCTION ...	16.978	16.978	17.892	18.988	18.723	22.593	21.534	21.076	22.448	22.372	22.426	22.759
TRANSPORT	20.244	19.933	20.643	28.988	24.979	30.111	31.138	31.499	37.588	31.720	32.240	32.983
	1944											
	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.
EXTRACTION OF MINERALS ...	37.275	36.748	37.040	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MANUFACTURE (Total) ...	28.750	28.025	28.719	28.566	29.095	29.104	29.479	29.704	30.425	30.532	31.244	31.593
Food	27.003	25.874	27.324	26.868	28.487	27.965	27.638	27.632	30.501	30.090	29.981	30.861
Beverages	30.876	31.011	33.593	32.290	32.241	33.772	34.945	34.825	35.862	36.165	33.350	33.816
Tobacco	29.615	29.425	30.169	29.246	29.250	29.786	29.571	29.589	38.814	30.553	30.820	36.608
Oils and margarine	29.947	31.520	30.788	32.147	32.243	32.372	32.315	32.620	32.946	32.712	33.286	33.383
Chemicals	28.600	28.339	28.451	30.489	30.037	29.932	30.590	30.764	31.162	32.514	31.931	32.247
Wood	28.086	27.587	29.132	30.980	28.871	28.679	28.321	28.392	28.236	28.889	31.407	31.537
Paper	31.171	30.559	34.941	31.657	34.546	33.455	33.314	35.571	34.914	33.865	34.421	31.615
Printing	24.176	24.381	23.932	23.365	23.469	23.199	23.542	24.280	23.656	24.674	25.195	24.505
Leather (tanning)	40.737	40.500	41.405	43.381	39.043	40.021	39.188	37.950	38.300	39.000	37.784	38.143
Textiles	36.338	33.259	37.488	34.406	36.048	37.569	39.898	39.888	41.728	40.003	40.500	42.480
Wearing apparel ...	26.065	26.101	26.746	25.940	26.689	26.809	27.555	28.117	27.853	27.058	28.244	29.050
Electricity and water	27.101	26.145	25.857	26.283	26.424	26.468	26.909	27.145	26.802	27.059	27.777	27.759
Mineral fuels ...	27.726	26.591	25.927	26.840	26.942	26.809	26.903	26.943	26.722	27.822	27.923	27.937
Non-metallic minerals ...	32.593	31.907	36.161	32.841	35.019	34.577	34.157	33.537	42.168	38.259	41.467	39.544
Metal products ...	34.925	34.976	34.994	36.186	34.170	35.380	34.824	35.043	35.067	36.168	38.256	35.968
Machinery	26.960	24.960	26.118	26.321	27.355	26.565	27.326	27.055	26.876	28.832	30.181	30.566
Diamonds	38.204	40.143	40.720	39.920	41.178	4 .693	43.127	45.270	43.531	42.692	44.336	44.791
Miscellaneous ...	32.612	32.020	32.347	30.735	34.353	33.882	36.431	35.353	36.075	36.179	39.604	36.667
CONSTRUCTION ...	22.890	23.305	23.105	22.357	23.204	23.132	23.511	23.673	23.550	21.412	21.449	20.887
TRANSPORT ...	32.583	32.821	35.106	33.160	41.182	35.258	37.474	37.236	57.743	37.593	40.411	41.643

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SECTION 8.—WAGE CENSUS, 1943.

Introduction.

The third annual census of wage rates was carried out by the Department of Statistics during the months June — September, 1943. The first Wage Census was conducted in respect of March, 1941, the results being published in the issues of the General Monthly Bulletin of Current Statistics for June, July, August and October of that year. The second census was in respect of March, 1942, and the results were published in the November, 1942, issue of the same Bulletin.

The method introduced in the Wage Census consists in asking employers to make lists of their employees as individuals, all compilation into tables and classification by occupation being performed in the Department of Statistics. The listing of individuals also makes it possible to study and to compile statistics of hours worked, gross earnings, overtime, cost-of-living allowance and other features on a basis of individuals.

In the course of the 1943 census, approach was made to private employers in manufacturing industries of all kinds, as well as to a few employers engaged in road transport.

The census form contained certain general questions about the establishment, including the number of hours worked daily, the pay-period, whether piece rates were used, whether there was a system of extra pay for overtime or a system of cost-of-living allowances or other allowances, and whether benefits in kind were given to employees in addition to their money earnings. It then provided for the listing of all employees, other than administrative and clerical personnel, watchmen and ghaffirs; and in the case of co-operative societies, members were excluded. The particulars asked about each individual were sex, age-group, occupation, status, terms of engagement (whether time-rate, piece-rate or combined rate), hours worked during the pay-period, both ordinary and overtime, and total money earnings during the same pay period. In the case of workers engaged at time rates, the rate of wages was asked and distinction was made between the basic element of the wage rate and the cost-of-living element, if any.

The money wages of employees have been examined from two respects, firstly as nominal wage rates, and secondly as actual money earnings. Nominal wage rates, in the case of time-rate workers, are the rates at which the workers are engaged. They are not influenced by the actual length of time worked in the pay-period. In international comparisons it is usual to reduce time rates to an hourly basis, but in Palestine they are customarily expressed either as daily or as monthly rates, and this method of description has been adhered to in the tables. Piece-rate workers do not have any nominal wage rates, but, for purpose of comparison with the time-rate workers, the earnings of piece-rate workers per day have been calculated and are shown in the table of nominal wage rates of daily-rate workers.

The nominal wage rates of adult males, monthly rate and daily-rate workers are analysed in tables 2, 3 and 4 respectively, in each industry the rates are shown according to occupation. Skilled occupations which are represented by a substantial number of individuals are distinguished. Skilled occupations which are represented by only a small number of individuals are ignored. Unskilled occupations are grouped together in each industry merely as "unskilled occupations" without specification of their individual character. An exception was made in the case of controllers (ticket sellers and collectors), in the road transport industry. The accurate description of the skilled occupations found within each industry was facilitated by the fact that the Census was conducted at the same time as a survey of skilled tradesmen, carried out on behalf of the Controller of Man-Power.

The wide range of rates which was encountered even among persons of the same specific occupation is analysed in the tables into a number of class intervals. These were chosen so as to be shorter at the lower wage levels and longer at the higher wage levels. The number of class intervals as originally published was reduced to facilitate presentation in a more summary form. These intervals, for daily rates and monthly rates respectively, are as follows:—

Serial No.	Daily wage rate interval			Monthly wage rate interval		
	Limits		Total length	Limits		Total length
	Lower	Upper		Lower	Upper	
	mils	mils	mils	mils	mils	mils
1	187	262	75	6,500	9,500	3,000
2	262	375	113	9,500	13,750	4,250
3	375	525	150	13,750	21,250	7,500
4	525	850	325	21,250	28,750	7,500

The median wage rate is shown in the tables. This is the rate below which exactly one half of the rates are calculated to fall. Again, although it is clear in which interval (or between which pair of intervals) the median lies, its actual position may differ from the calculated position, based on the assumption that rates are spread evenly throughout the interval.

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The four intervals chosen were inadequate to cover all the wage rates encountered. Extreme rates have therefore been recorded merely as "below 167 mils" or "below £P.6.500", if too low, and "above 850 mils" or "above £P.28.750", if too high to fall within the total range of the four intervals. In any case, the few individuals who are found to have such extreme rates have little or no significance in the statistics, which aim to disclose the predominant, the typical, or the average rates.

In addition to the analysis of nominal wage rates the money wages of the employees have been examined from the aspect of total earnings. In the case of daily-rate workers and piece-rate workers the pay-period was usually a week and the total earnings in the "census week" were readily obtained for each individual. They represent the average for all occupations; unlike nominal wage rates, earnings have not been analysed by individual occupations.

From the average earnings in census week and the average hours worked in the same week a set of average hourly earnings has been calculated, for each sex and each age-group within each industry. These hourly earnings have then been multiplied by the typical number of hours in a normal working day for the industry to give the average earnings per working day.

In the case of monthly-rate workers the pay-period is usually the month and figures either of hours worked or of money-earnings in respect of "census week" have not been tabulated; instead, both averages, of daily and monthly earnings, in the last monthly pay-period have been calculated. These figures are comparable with the average earnings per man-day of daily-rate workers, and the average monthly earnings of salaried employees—which are published regularly in the General Monthly Bulletin of Current Statistics.

I. Arab Section.

The Arab Section covered establishments in which the owners and employees were Arabs, Armenians, or other non-Jews. In addition, one or two factories under foreign direction but employing predominantly Arab labour were also included. Approach was made to the great majority of employers by the enumerators in person, but in a few cases the census forms were sent by post.

The 256 establishments were grouped into industries and arranged in order of the League of Nations Minimum List of Industries. Twenty-four separate industries were distinguished. Each industry represents a fairly uniform type of establishment, but in certain cases it was necessary to combine the figures for an industry represented by a single establishment with those for another industry to preserve anonymity. Thus extraction of rock salt was combined with matches and the manufacture of knitted articles was combined with cloth weaving. In addition to the manufacturing and repair industries the only other industry was that of road transport.

The individuals enumerated have been divided according to their systems of payment, or terms of engagement into three classes. The first two cover time-rate employees, namely, those engaged at a monthly rate and those engaged at a daily rate. Cases of engagement at an hourly rate or at a weekly rate were met with, but in such cases the rate was converted to the equivalent daily rate for presentation in the tables. The third system of payment was engagement at piece rates. Combined time and piece rates were not encountered, except in one industry, cardboard box making. In some cases piece-rate workers were found to employ helpers, the piece-rate worker, and not the employer, being responsible for the payment of the helper's wage.

The establishments have been classified according to the normal hours of work per day and the normal number of working days per week. In most cases the hours worked by the establishment are the same as the hours worked by the individual employees, but in cases where these two quantities are different and shifts are worked, endeavour has been made to show the normal hours worked by individual employees in the establishments. Working days throughout the week were recorded to be of equal length, except that in two establishments (actually two departments of the same firm), a shortened seventh day was worked. From the normal number of working hours per day in the various establishments a "modal" or typical number has been selected for each industry as a whole, for the purpose of converting hourly into daily earning. The mode is usually clearly defined but in cases where two modes appeared a value intermediate between the two was adopted.

In addition to the normal number of hours worked, information was obtained as to the actual number of hours worked by each individual during "census week", and the hours again were divided into ordinary time and overtime. The particulars are shown for daily-rate workers and piece-rate workers separately, but monthly-rate workers are omitted.

Employees Enumerated.

The Wage Census in the Arab Section covered a total of 256 establishments with 3,141 employees. Twelve road transport enterprises, employing 295 persons, were included; otherwise the establishments were all engaged in manufacture and repair. The total in the manufacture and repair industries, was 2,846, including 2,656 males and 190 females. The sample was a larger one than that of 1942, when 1,800 employees in manufacturing industries were covered. The explanation

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is to be found in the increased coverage of industries, the 1943 census having included motor vehicle repair, weaving of cloth, shoe-making, tanning and the manufacture of mother-of-pearl and olive wood articles, all of which were omitted in 1942.

Females were found only in seven out of the twenty-four manufacturing industries covered, the most important being cigarette manufacture (104), cloth weaving and knitting (32), cardboard boxes (25) and confectionery (14—a majority). In the whole sample they numbered only 190, or 6.7 per cent. of the total. In road transport there were none.

Piece rates were paid to a total of 558 persons, all but two of whom were males. Piece rates were predominant in soap manufacture, and in cloth weaving; were in a majority in shoe-making and repairing; and formed a substantial minority in cardboard box making and tailoring to measure. Apart from these five industries they were negligible.

Both monthly-rate and daily-rate workers were found in most industries. The former formed a majority in bakeries, aerated water factories, printing, motor vehicle repair and road transport, and a substantial proportion in flour mills. In other industries the proportion was smaller, and monthly-rate workers in these industries are usually employed only in the capacity of foremen, or in highly skilled positions.

Out of the 2,656 male workers enumerated in manufacturing industries, 2,091, or 78.7 per cent. were adults, i.e., aged 18 and over; a further 388 or 14.6 per cent. were young persons aged 16 and 17, and the remaining 177, or 6.7 per cent., were children under 16 years. In most industries the proportion of adults is higher than the average, but the large numbers of adolescents and juveniles in motor vehicle repair (115 out of a total of 266), carboard box making (91 out of a total of 127) and shoe-making and repairing (64 out of a total of 213) are responsible for lowering the proportion of adults in the whole sample. In shoe-making and repairing, and in weaving high proportions of young persons may be noted among the time-rate workers, but not among the piece-rate workers, indicating that as workers acquire skill and experience they move from a time-rate to a piece-rate basis. In cardboard box making the high proportion of young persons is an indication of the low degree of skill required and that the rates of remuneration in the industry are not high enough to retain the services of a high proportion of adult workers. In road transport, out of 295 employees, all of them males, only two were aged under 18. Out of the 190 females enumerated only 66 were adults; 89 were aged 16 or 17, and 35 were aged under 16. The adolescents and juveniles formed a majority in cigarette making (56 out of 104) and cloth weaving (26 out of 32); in cardboard box making all females (25 in all) were aged under 18, and 23 of them were under 16.

Normal Hours of Work.

Of the 244 manufacturing and repair establishments covered, 173 were declared to work a six-day week, 53 to work a seven-day week and 18 to work a five-day week. These last were the cloth weaving establishments located in Majdal. A seven-day week was declared to be normal for workers in all soap factories, in 8 out of 9 tanneries, 10 out of 13 sesame oil mills, 5 out of 8 flour mills, 13 out of 22 bakeries, and 2 out of 4 aerated water factories, but in only 2 out of 29 motor vehicle repair shops. In all other industries the six-day week was universal. Of the establishments working a seven-day week 19 declared a normal working day of eight hours or less, but the remainder declared a working day of over eight hours, making the working week more than 56 hours, and 13 even declared a 12-hour day, 84 hours per week. These included 9 soap factories, 2 sesame oil mills and 2 bakeries.

Among the establishments working a six-day week, 58 declared an 8-hour day, 38 a 10-hour day and 32 a 9-hour day. Only two establishments were described as usually working shorter hours on one day out of the six. In practice, however, the hours actually worked by individuals fell short of the "normal" in a number of cases, especially of piece-rate workers.

The distribution of the 244 manufacturing establishments according to the normal working hours per week is as follows:—

4 establishments	40—44.9 hours;	53 establishments	60—64.9 hours;
63 establishments	45—49.9 hours;	8 establishments	65—69.9 hours;
61 establishments	50—54.9 hours;	9 establishments	70—74.9 hours;
30 establishments	55—59.9 hours;	16 establishments	75 and over hours.

The median number of weekly hours for all establishments was 54. The commonest number actually encountered was 48 (in 58 establishments), followed by 60 (in 38 establishments).

Nominal Wage Rates.

The nominal wage rates of 503 monthly-rate adult male workers are examined in table 2. Twenty skilled occupations—all the skilled occupations in which at least five adult males were enumerated—are shown, the most heavily represented being road transport drivers, automechanics,

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ovenmen, kneaders, and hand compositors. The highest median rates were those of foremen in mechanical workshops, all of whom were paid over £P.28.750. Tobacco blenders showed a median rate of £P.27.500, miller-mechanics in flour mills, £P.26.250 and tobacco experts £P.25. The lowest median rates were those of finishers of coats, £P.8.750, engine attendants in flour mills, £P.9, hand compositors in printing, £P.9.750.

Unskilled adult male monthly-rate workers in all industries were 154. Controllers (ticket sellers and collectors) formed a large proportion of the total, and showed a median rate of £P.10.111. Other unskilled workers in road transport showed the lowest median rate of all industries, £P.6.417 per month.

The nominal wage rates of 605 daily-rate workers and the daily earnings of 448 piece-rate workers, all adult males, in 34 different skilled occupations are analysed in Table 3. The largest groups are hand loom weavers, shoe maker-finishers, road transport drivers and fitter-mechanics in mechanical workshops.

Judged by the median, highest rates were found to be earned by piece-rate workers in the shoe-making trades, upper-sewers with a median daily earning of 884 mils, and finishers, 713 mils. Lowest rates were found in the mother-of-pearl industry, where median rates for three occupations were between 200 and 212 mils, and even for engravers the median rate was only 291 mils. When daily-rate and piece-rate workers were found in the same occupation the piece-rate workers invariably showed a higher average rate of earnings than the daily-rate workers.

Among unskilled occupations the largest industrial group was that of cigarette manufacture, where 262 adult male unskilled workers were enumerated. They showed a median rate of 367 mils. The median rate for unskilled workers in iron foundries was 551 mils. In all other industries it was not more than 300 mils per day.

Comparison of the nominal wage rates at the census of 1943 with those at the census of March, 1942, shows everywhere a considerable increase. The following table shows the equivalent median hourly wage rates of certain skilled workers, together with the percentage increase from 1942 to 1943:

Industry and occupation	Daily-rate workers					Monthly-rate workers				
	No. of workers		Median hourly rate			No. of workers		Median hourly rate		
	1942	1943	1942	1943	Increase	1942	1943	1942	1943	Increase
	No.	No.	mils	mils	%	No.	No.	mils	mils	%
BAKERIES:										
Ovenman	47	21	22.5	49.5	120.0	34	17	23.0	60.1	161.3
FURNITURE, BUILDERS' WOODWORK:										
Carpenter, cabinet maker	31	20	26.4	44.7	69.3	—	—	—	—	—
PRINTING:										
Machine printer	9	10	32.0	49.4	54.4	14	9	25.7	60.1	133.9
MECHANICAL WORKSHOPS:										
Fitter	10	70	39.5	69.6	76.2	—	—	—	—	—
Turner	8	49	44.5	82.0	84.3	—	—	—	—	—
ROAD TRANSPORT:										
Driver	63	72	29.1	72.9	150.5	47	125	36.3	80.9	122.9

Average Hours Worked in Census Week.

Among adult males in all manufacturing industries the average number of hours worked by daily-rate workers was 49.5, ranging from 40.5 in cardboard box factories to 66.0 hours in sesame oil mills. Among piece-rate workers it was 54.5 hours and ranged more widely, from 37.8 in cardboard box factories to 80.7 hours in soap factories. For young males the hours were generally slightly longer. For adult females the average hours were 46.4, and again for young females they were longer than for adults, (48). For males under 16 years (children) the hours averaged 46.5, which is less than the hours of adult males, but this reduction was not observed in all industries. In flour mills, carpentries, tailorshops, shoe-makers and motor vehicle body making, the hours worked by persons under 16 were longer than those of other age-groups.

Average Earnings during Census Week.

The average gross earnings during Census week for adult males per daily rate averaged £P.2.423 in all manufacturing industries, ranging from £P.1.228 in cardboard box making to £P.3.328 in foundries. Piece-rate workers earned on the average £P.3.457, ranging from £P.2.767 in cardboard box making to £P.4.154 in shoe-making. For young males on daily rates

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the average weekly earning was 977 mils and for young males on piece rates, £P.1.423. A comparison of the weekly earnings at the 1943 Census with those of the Census of March, 1941, and of March, 1942, in a number of industries is given in the following table:

Industry	No. of workers			Weekly earnings		
	1941	1942	1943	1941	1942	1943
				LP. mils	LP. mils	LP. mils
A.—ADULT MALES						
Flour mills	78	105	92	0.864	1.145	1.752
Bakeries	—	69	74	—	1.135	2.613
Cigarettes, tobacco and tombac ...	374	396	290	0.912	1.149	2.209
Soap	64a	52a	69a	2.352	1.295	3.449
Furniture, builders' woodwork ...	30	59	28	1.350	1.433	2.447
Cardboard boxes	—	16	16	—	0.830	1.298
" "	—	14a	17a	—	0.920	2.767
Printing	29	18	30	1.008	1.783	2.406
Floor tiles	15	9	8	0.536	0.769	2.100
Mechanical workshops	105	49	189	1.872	1.478	3.227
B.—ADULT FEMALES						
Cigarettes, tobacco and tombac ...	9	110	48	0.210	0.442	0.916
C.—YOUNG MALES						
Flour mills	14	16	6	0.384	0.228	0.699
Bakeries	—	16	9	—	0.406	1.253
Cigarettes, tobacco and tombac ...	77	115	42	0.384	0.856	1.061
Furniture, builders' woodwork ...	10	19	10	0.270	0.248	0.762
Cardboard boxes	106	86	73	0.384	0.334	0.722
Printing	—	12	9	—	0.804	0.836
Mechanical workshops	32	19	21	0.240	0.219	0.583
D.—YOUNG FEMALES.						
Cigarettes, tobacco and tombac ...	74	98	56	0.240	0.347	0.918

(a) Piece-rate workers.

Average monthly earnings of monthly-rate adult male workers were as follows: road transport, £P.16.852; motor vehicle repair, £P.13.637; bakeries, £P.12.389 (excluding the value of free bread); printing, £P.11.014; aerated water factories, £P.9.761. Young males in motor vehicle repair earned £P.4.005. The following table shows a comparison between the monthly earnings of monthly-rate workers in a small number of industries in the years, 1941, 1942 and 1943:

Industry	No. of workers			Monthly earnings		
	1941	1942	1943	1941	1942	1943
				LP. mils	LP. mils	LP. mils
A.—ADULT MALES						
Flour mills	–	11	29	—	8.009	15.044
Bakeries	55	52	83	4.212	5.750	12.389
Cigarettes, tobacco and tombac ...	25	29	22	10.816	11.029	22.050
Printing	41	51	86	5.200	5.716	11.014
B.—YOUNG MALES						
Bakeries	—	14	7	—	1.700	5.221

Average Earnings per Working Day.

The average earnings per working day for all daily-rate and piece-rate workers in manufacturing industries were 429 mils for adult males, 184 mils for adult females, 164 mils for young males, 209 mils for young females, 102 mils for child males and 115 mils for child females, all on the basis of an eight-hour day. In road transport, for adult males they were 560 mils, on the basis of a nine-hour day. Industries with the highest earnings, for adult males, were shoe-making (732 mils), soap making (648 mils), cloth weaving (611 mils), and foundries (606 mils). The lowest figures were in matches and rock salt (232 mils), mother-of-pearl articles (238 mils), olive-wood souvenirs (320 mils), tahina making (320 mils).

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II. Jewish Section.

General Remarks.

The Jewish Section covered establishments in which the owners and employees are mostly Jews. In a few cases Jewish owned establishments employed a number of unskilled Arab workers (especially in tiles manufacture). Whereas in the Arab Section the employer was approached by enumerators who filled in the forms, in the Jewish Section most of the forms were sent by post and were filled in by the employer. Frequently, however, establishments had to be visited in order to deal with difficulties encountered in the filling in of the forms as well as to correct inconsistencies and anomalies in returns completed unsatisfactorily by employers.

The 382 establishments enumerated were grouped into 43 separate industries arranged in order of the League of Nations Minimum List of Industries. Each industrial group represents a fairly uniform type of establishment; but, in a few cases, it was necessary to group together a number of industries each represented by a single or two establishments under one group "Miscellaneous Manufactures" so as to preserve anonymity.

Since there is little difference between the enumerated Jewish establishments as regards the normal hours of work, no special analysis is made; the figures, however, are given in Table 8 column 2. In the predominant number of cases a six-day working week of 48 hours can be observed.

In most cases cost of living allowances were paid in accordance with the agreement between the General Federation of Jewish Labour and the Manufacturers' Association. The inclusive rates are given in the second column of Tables 2 and 4 under "I". These rates include only cost of living allowances, but do not include special allowances and premiums which may be given in certain cases. These special allowances and premiums are, however, included under "Gross earnings" in Tables 7 and 8.

Employees.

The number of workers enumerated in Jewish establishments totalled 19,741, of whom 5,474 or 27.7 per cent. were females. Female workers were found in nearly all industries covered; but more particularly in hosiery knitting and weaving (590), citrus products (586) and chocolate confectionery (388).

Piece-rate workers numbered 2,746 (2,174 males and 572 females) accounting for 13.9 per cent. of all workers enumerated. They are encountered in 14 industries. The following industries show a large proportion of piece-rate workers in relation to total number of workers in each of these industries: diamond cutting and polishing 1,925 workers (98 per cent.), men's clothing 60 workers (55 per cent.), biscuits 67 workers (35 per cent.), women's clothing 36 workers (35 per cent.).

Monthly rate workers totalled 1,157 (1,011 males and 146 females), representing 5.9 per cent. of the sample. Large numbers were encountered in printing (172 males), motor vehicles repair (152 males), chocolate (39 males and 14 females).

Young male workers (aged below 18 years) numbered 1,335 or 9.4 per cent. of all males. Young females numbered 802, i.e. 14.7 per cent. of all females. The following industries employ large numbers of young male and female workers (18 years and under):

Industry	Males			Industry	Females		
	Total workers	Young workers	Per-cent. of total		Total workers	Young workers	Percent of total
	No.	No.	%		No.	No.	%
Motor vehicle repair ...	628	185	29	Boots and shoes	73	33	45
Diamond cutting and polishing	1,679	434	26	Diamond cutting	285	102	36
Iron doors and windows and light steel construction	141	31	22	Tinplate manufacture ...	216	66	31
Machinery	446	85	19	Women's clothing	97	30	31
Other sheet metal manufacture	2,398	43	18	Shirts and pyjamas ...	183	55	30
Mechanical workshops ...	435	75	17	Miscellaneous chemicals ...	85	23	27
Foundries	592	42	7	Paper box making	190	47	25
				Spinning	241	54	22
				Knitted wear	590	104	18
				Miscellaneous manufactures	385	64	17
				Confectionery and chocolate	388	41	11
				Citrus products	586	39	7

Normal Hours of Work.

In most of the industries an 8-hour day and a six-day week was the rule and extra payment was made for overtime work or work performed on holidays. In only a few industries were male adult workers working longer than normal hours, notably, in bakeries, shoe factories and certain chemical factories.

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Nominal Wage Rates.

The nominal wage rates of 234 monthly-rate adult male workers are shown in Table 2 for 8 skilled and semi-skilled occupations, the most heavily represented being hand-compositors, motor mechanics, drivers and machine printers. The highest inclusive median rates were those of linotype workers (£P.27.1 per month).

In Table 4 the nominal wage rates of skilled workers are analysed. The largest single groups of skilled adult males are solderers in sheet metal manufactures (658), machine operators in sheet metal manufactures (267), mechanical loom weavers in weaving (164), and fitters in foundries (127).

In the following table the occupations for which highest median rates were found are given for adult males:

Occupation	Industry	Median of rates inclusive C.O.L. allowances
		mils
Machinist fitter	Mechanical workshops	1,190
Ovenman	Bakeries	1,033
Solderer	Other sheet metal manufacture	1,023
Dough maker, kneader	Bakeries	1,001
Laster	Shoe manufacture	994
Polisher and finisher	Shoe manufacture	981
Pattern maker	Foundries	950
Furnace man	Other sheet metal manufacture	948
Tinsmith	Motor vehicle repair	943
Moulder	Foundries	941
Turner	Foundries	936
Oil refining expert	Oils and fats	933

The lowest median rates of adult males are found in semi-skilled occupations as follows: spooler in knitting (574 mils), doubling and twisting machine operator in weaving (588 mils) and sewer in weaving (619 mils).

The largest groups of adult skilled females are: winders in weaving, sewers in women's clothing and knitted wear sewers.

The highest median rates in respect of this group are: pickers and menders in ribbons manufacture (675 mils), winders in ribbons (671 mils), and pickers and menders in weaving (642 mils).

The lowest median rates were observed in press operators in tinplates manufacture (450 mils), chocolate moulders in confectionery (483 mils), knitwear finishers in knitting (487 mils) and solderers (500 mils).

A number of occupations appeared in more than one industry. The following table shows the median of daily rates of skilled workers belonging to the same occupation in different industries and the number of workers:

Occupation	Total No. of workers	Basic rate	Inclusive rate
	No.	mils	mils
Fitter (9 industries)	611	408	886
Welder (3 industries)	71	477	890
Turner (4 industries)	197	451	887
Machinist-fitter (3 industries)	59	513	925
Mechanical loom weaver (3 industries)	207	466	880
Tinsmith (3 industries)	72	433	870

Comparison of the nominal wage rates available from the Census of 1943 with those of the Census of March, 1942, shows everywhere a considerable increase. The following table shows the median daily wage rates of certain skilled workers in 1943 together with those for 1942:

Industry	Occupation	Sex	No. of workers		Median daily rate		
			1942	1943	1942	1943	Increase
			No.	No.	mils	mils	%
Flour mills	Miller	M	10	24	640	900	40.6
Bakeries	Dough maker and mate	M	60	68	779	1,001	28.5
Wood	Skilled carpenter	M	71	84	493	788	59.8
Weaving	Weaver	M	130	207a	558	880a	57.7
Weaving	Weaver	F	48	82a	386	502a	30.1
Knitting	Knitter	M	16	32	596	883	48.2
Knitting	Sewer	F	82	139	396	568	69.0
Metal	Fitter	M	283	625	543	836	53.9
Metal	Tinsmith	M	33	72	555	845	52.3
Metal	Turner	M	98	197	615	887	44.2
Metal	Founder (moulder)	M	41	89	544	941	73.0
Metal	Blacksmith	M	18	8	616	900	41.5
Metal	Welder	M	11	71	616	890	44.5

(a) Mechanical loom weaver only.

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Average Hours Worked in Census Week.

Among adult males in all manufacturing industries the average number of hours worked during census week by daily-rate workers was 44.4, ranging from 30.4 hours in margarine factories to 48.5 hours in chemical factories, among adult male piece-rate workers it was 46.3 hours; ranging from 33.6 in silicate brick factories to 55.9 hours in men's clothing.

Among adult females the average number of hours worked during census week by daily rate operatives was 42.5, ranging from 33.8 hours in the fruit and vegetable preserving industry to 48 hours in the women's clothing industry. Among female piece-rate workers it was 44.2 hours.

Average Earnings during Census Week.

Gross earnings during the census week for adult males on daily rates of pay averaged £P.5.363, ranging from £P.3.271 in tiles and related manufactures to £P.6.465 in mechanical workshops. Piece-rate workers earned on the average £P.5.893, ranging from £P.4.736 in silicate bricks to £P.9.016 in men's clothing.

Gross earnings for adult females averaged £P.3.085, ranging from £P.2.313 in cosmetics to £P.4.007 in sheet metal manufactures. Piece-rate workers earned on the average £P.4.415 during census week, ranging from £P.3.744 in miscellaneous manufactures to £P.5.711 in weaving. Young males on daily rates earned an average of £P.2.357 weekly and young males on piece rates £P.4.380. Young females on daily rates earned an average of £P.2.204 and piece rates £P.4.419.

In the following table a comparison is made in a number of industries between the weekly earnings in 1943 with those prevailing in March, 1941, and March, 1942:

Industry	No. of workers			Weekly earnings		
	1941	1942	1943	1941	1942	1943
	No.	No.	No.	LP. mils	LP. mils	LP. mils
A. ADULT MALES						
Flour mills	31	89	134	2.163	3.490	4.943
Bakeries	233	238	232	2.627	4.048	4.576
Food preserving	203	594	962	2.113	2.605	4.801
Cocoa, chocolate and confectionery	128	160	148	2.252	2.866	4.864
Cigarettes and tobacco	71	75	76	2.090	2.662	5.078
Vegetable oils and fats (incl. margarine)	296	477	600	3.035	3.687	5.261
Pharmaceutics	—	10	16	—	2.001	4.110
Wood	90	151	150	1.880	3.515	6.024
Cardboard and paper	42	74	102	1.841	2.247	4.251
Printing	—	57	39	—	2.754	4.618
Tanning	50	92	193	1.871	3.492	6.120
Spinning and weaving	221	345	578	2.449	3.242	5.920
Dyeing and bleaching	50	141	193	2.559	2.879	4.445
Knitted wear	71	64	98	2.475	3.566	6.108
Shoes and boots	—	114	171	—	3.369	5.444
Tiles and related manufactures	27	32	75	1.317	2.554	3.271
Clay and silicate bricks	—	191	151	—	3.082	4.618
Diamond cutting and polishing	—	653a	1,208a	—	3.046a	5.467a
B. ADULT FEMALES						
Food preserving	461	736	836	0.926	1.380	2.448
Cocoa, chocolate and confectionery	377	429	333	1.271	1.681	2.744
Cigarettes and tobacco	183	191	194	1.343	1.502	2.974
Vegetable oils and fats	115	215	134	1.559	1.996	3.204
Pharmaceutics	—	72	90	—	1.731	3.019
Cardboard and paper	135	123	158	0.960	1.429	2.834
Tanning	12	23	23	1.181	1.579	3.347
Spinning and weaving	528	473	705	1.065	1.925	3.500
Dyeing and bleaching	26	51	64	1.227	1.890	2.838
Knitted wear	259	345	359	1.286	1.674	3.485
Shoes and boots	—	40	37	—	1.918	3.537
Clay and silicate bricks	—	20	22	—	2.074	3.578
Diamond cutting and polishing	—	88a	181a	—	2.087a	4.743a

(a) Piece work.

The average monthly earnings of monthly-rate workers (adult males) amounted to £P 27.200, ranging from £P.22.877 in flour mills to £P.33.133 in wire products.

In the following table a comparison is made between the monthly earnings by adult male workers in certain industries in 1942 and 1943:

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Industry	No. of workers		Monthly earnings	
	1942	1943	1942	1943
	No.	No.	LP. mils	LP. mils
ADULT MALES				
Flour mills	16	21	15.565	22.877
Chocolate and confectionery	40	39	17.137	24.059
Cigarettes and tobacco	20	18	21.610	31.043
Pharmaceutics	20	25	15.183	29.548
Printing	180	160	13.625	25.781

Average Earnings per Working Day.

Average earnings per working day of daily-rate workers were 745 mils; 864 mils per day per adult male, 567 per adult female, 413 per young male and 413 per young female.

Corresponding earnings for piece-rate workers were 932 mils (1,018 mils for adult males, 799 mils for adult females, 775 mils for young males and 793 mils for young females).

The general average earnings of daily-rate and piece-rate workers were 773 mils per day.

The numbers of workers on which the above averages were based are as follows: —

Class	Number of workers	
	Daily-rate workers	Piece-rate workers
	No.	No.
Adult males	10,273	1,716
Adult females	4,105	458
Young males	809	455
Young females	651	117
Total	15,838	2,746

III. Government Departments.

Statistics of wage rates paid to employees of the Public Works Department, Palestine Railways, Posts and Telegraphs Department and Government Printing Press have been compiled from the September, 1943, pay-rolls of the departments concerned and are shown in the Tables 9 and 10.

The principal purposes which the statistics are intended to serve are two. Firstly, they enable wage comparisons to be made between the different occupations within the Department and between the Department and private employers. Secondly, they provide material for demonstrating the changes in wage rates that take place from year to year within the Department. In order that the statistics may serve these purposes the following guiding principles have been used in compiling them: —

(i) Only occupations represented by a substantial number of individuals have been considered.

(ii) Among the skilled workers endeavour has been made to treat all distinct occupations separately, as far as possible. Difficulty has been encountered, however, in the case of tradesmen's mates and assistants, and although it is recognized as desirable to distinguish mates and assistants from tradesmen, it has not been always possible to do so.

(iii) Even when the occupation is narrowly defined a wide range of rates has been encountered. In order that the statistics might be useful for comparisons this wide range had to be reduced, and one rate—the median—was selected to represent the average of the whole.

The actual wage rates for each occupation were first grouped into a number of intervals. The class intervals as originally published have been shortened to facilitate presentation in a more summary form. These intervals are listed below.

Serial No.	Daily wage rate interval			Monthly wage rate interval		
	Limits		Total length	Limits		Total length
	Lower	Upper		Lower	Upper	
	mils	mils	mils	LP.	LP.	LP.
1	162	237	75	5.500	8.500	3.000
2	237	312	75	8.500	11.250	2.750
3	312	424	112	11.250	18.750	7.500
4	424	551	127	18.750	26.500	7.750
5	551	850	299			

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The intervals chosen were inadequate to cover all the wage rates encountered. Extreme rates have therefore been recorded merely as "below 162 mils" or below "£P.5.500" if too low, and "above 850 mils" or "above £P.26.500" if too high to fall within the total range of the intervals.

Daily-rate employees are distinguished from monthly-rate employees. The former are divided into two classes, those in receipt of an inclusive wage, and those in receipt of a basic wage, plus a cost-of-living allowance based on "Industrial Workers Scheme". Monthly-rate employees are divided into those in receipt of cost-of-living allowances according to the Industrial Award and those in receipt of the family allowance.

Department	Daily rate	Monthly rate
Public Works	6,304	468
Railways	2,869	1,263
Posts and Telegraphs	120	403
Printing Press	12	60
Total ...	9,305	2,194

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SUMMARY TABLES—WAGE CENSUS, 1943.

Table 8. — Number of Establishments Covered, and Persons Employed Therein, by System of Payment, Sex and Age-Group.

Industry	No. of establishments	Sex	Total persons employed	Monthly rate: Total	Monthly rate: Of whom adults	Daily rate: Total	Daily rate: Of whom adults	Piece rate: Total	Piece rate: Of whom adults
A. ARAB SECTION									
FOOD *Total*	32	M.	309	127	117	182	167	—	—
		F.	24	3	2	21	6	—	—
Flour milling	8	M.	128	30	29	98	92	—	—
		F.	2	—	—	2	2	—	—
Baking	22	M	174	91	83	83	74	—	—
		F.	8	3	2	5	4	—	—
Confectionery	2	M	7	6	5	1	1	—	—
		F.	14	—	—	14	—	—	—
BEVERAGES									
Aerated water, wine and spirits	4	M.	33	30	30	3	2	—	—
		F.	5	5	4	—	—	—	—
TOBACCO									
Cigarettes, tobacco and tombac	5	M.	354	22	22	332	290	—	—
		F.	104	—	—	104	48	—	—
OILS AND FATS *Total*	15	M.	58	1	1	57	55	—	—
Sesame oil	13	M.	50	1	1	49	47	—	—
Tahina	2	M.	8	—	—	8	8	—	—
CHEMICALS (incl. salt) *Total*	15	M.	185	10	9	94	65	81	69
Soap	13	M	84	8	2	—	—	81	69
Matches, rock salt	2	M.	101	7	7	94	65	—	—
WOOD *Total*	17	M.	60	11	10	49	37	—	—
Furniture, builders' woodwork	12	M.	44	6	6	38	28	—	—
Olive wood souvenirs	5	M.	16	5	4	11	9	—	—
PAPER ARTICLES									
Cardboard boxes	5	M.	127	3	3	89	16	35	17
		F.	25	—	—	23	—	2	—
PRINTING AND BOOK-BINDING									
Printing	8	M.	79	40	36	39	30	—	—
LEATHER									
Tanning	9	M.	57	—	—	57	50	—	—
TEXTILES (incl. knitting)									
Cloth weaving, knitting	26	M.	384	27	21	46	26	311	276
		F.	32	—	—	32	6	—	—
WEARING APPAREL *Total*	44	M.	306	29	21	149	67	128	124
Tailoring to measure	19	M.	93	22	15	57	35	14	13
Shoe-making and repairing	25	M.	213	7	6	92	32	114	111
NON-METALLIC MINERALS									
Floor tiles	2	M.	6	1	1	5	3	—	—
METAL CASTING									
Iron founding	2	M.	65	3	3	62	60	—	—
METAL ARTICLES									
Blacksmiths, new style	6	M.	50	4	4	45	31	1	1
MACHINERY AND VEHICLES *Total*	42	M.	527	203	129	324	250	—	—
Mechanical workshops	10	M.	232	22	18	210	189	—	—
Motor vehicle bodies	3	M.	29	1	1	28	20	—	—
Motor vehicle repairing	29	M.	266	180	110	86	41	—	—
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES									
Mother-of-pearl articles	12	M.	56	—	—	56	48	—	—
ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	244	M.	2,656	511	407	1,589	1,197	556	487
		F.	190	8	6	160	60	2	—
Road transport	1 2	M.	295	200	199	95	94	—	—

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Table 8 (Contd.). — **Number of Establishments Covered, and Persons Employed Therein, by System of Payment, Sex and Age-Group.**

Industry	No. of establishments	Sex	Total persons employed	Monthly rate		Daily rate		Piece rate	
				Total	Of whom adults	Total	Of whom adults	Total	Of whom adults
			B. JEWISH SECTION						
FOOD *Total*	50	*M.*	1,714	104	101	1,599	1,566	11	11
		F.	1,425	17	17	1,341	1,256	67	67
Flour milling	9	M.	156	21	21	135	134	—	—
Baking	20	M.	254	22	19	232	232	—	—
		F.	53	1	1	51	51	—	—
Biscuits	2	M.	98	10	10	88	88	—	—
		F.	92	1	1	24	24	67	67
Citrus products incl. marmalade	6	M.	773	—	—	762	739	11	11
		F.	586	—	—	586	547	—	—
Other fruit and vegetables preserving	4	M.	240	10	10	230	223	—	—
		F.	292	—	—	292	289	—	—
Cocoa, chocolate and confectionery	7	M.	189	39	39	150	148	—	—
		F.	388	14	14	374	338	—	—
Coffee roasting	2	M	4	2	2	2	2	—	—
		F.	15	1	1	14	12	—	—
BEVERAGES									
Alcoholic drinks	3	M.	194	15	15	179	179	—	—
		F.	65	2	2	63	62	—	—
TOBACCO									
Cigarettes	4	M.	111	20	18	91	76	—	—
		F.	211	—	—	211	194	—	—
OILS AND FATS *Total*	9	*M.*	625	22	22	603	600	—	—
		F.	144	6	6	138	134	—	—
Vegetable oils and fats	6	M.	545	15	15	530	527	—	—
		F.	120	3	3	117	116	—	—
Margarine	3	M.	80	7	7	73	73	—	—
		F.	24	3	3	21	18	—	—
CHEMICALS *Total*	26	*M.*	325	68	64	257	252	—	—
		F.	263	27	24	236	202	—	—
Miscellaneous chemicals (not incl. pharmaceutics and cosmetics)	18	M.	274	40	39	234	231	—	—
		F.	85	1	1	84	61	—	—
Pharmaceutical products	6	M.	45	28	25	17	16	—	—
		F.	120	26	23	94	90	—	—
Cosmetics and perfumes	2	M.	6	—	—	6	5	—	—
		F.	58	—	—	58	51	—	—
WOOD									
Builders' woodwork, furniture, boxes, and boat repair	18	M.	189	1	1	157	150	31	29
		F.	3	—	—	2	1	1	1
PAPER ARTICLES *Total*	14	*M.*	122	5	5	115	102	2	2
		F.	207	2	2	205	158	—	—
Cardboard	2	M.	49	—	—	49	39	—	—
		F.	17	—	—	17	17	—	—
Paper boxes and bags, stationery and other paper articles	12	M.	73	5	5	66	63	2	2
		F.	190	2	2	188	141	—	—
PRINTING AND BOOK-BINDING									
Printing and book-binding	18	M.	211	172	160	39	39	—	—
		F.	15	5	3	10	4	—	—
LEATHER									
Tanning	6	M.	212	9	9	201	198	2	2
		F.	42	—	—	42	23	—	—
TEXTILES *Total*	28	*M.*	935	20	20	851	806	64	64
		F.	932	2	2	904	791	26	26
Spinning (wool and cotton)	5	M.	119	5	5	114	95	—	—
		F.	241	—	—	241	187	—	—
Weaving of cloth	17	M.	584	15	15	505	483	64	64
		F.	590	2	2	562	518	26	26
Ribbons, tapes and elastics	3	M.	38	—	—	38	35	—	—
		F.	35	—	—	35	22	—	—
Bleaching, dyeing and printing	3	M	194	—	—	194	193	—	—
		F.	66	—	—	66	64	—	—

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Table 8 (Concld.). — **Number of Establishments Covered, and Persons Employed Therein, by System of Payment, Sex and Age-Group.**

Industry	No. of establishments	Sex	Total persons employed	Monthly rate		Daily rate		Piece rate	
				Total	Of whom adults	Total	Of whom adults	Total	Of whom adults
B. JEWISH SECTION (Concld.)									
WEARING APPAREL *Total*	54	M.	709	36	32	384	300	289	278
		F.	974	66	37	732	546	176	166
Knitted wear	14	M.	246	26	26	110	98	110	108
		F.	590	3	3	453	359	134	124
Men's outer clothing	8	M.	79	3	3	22	21	54	54
		F.	31	—	—	25	22	6	6
Women's clothing	6	M.	6	—	—	3	3	3	3
		F.	97	33	19	31	15	33	33
Shirts and pyjamas	10	M.	15	7	3	8	7	—	—
		F.	183	30	15	153	113	—	—
Boots and shoes	16	M.	363	—	—	241	171	122	115
		F.	73	—	—	70	37	3	3
NON-METALLIC MINERALS *Total*	15	M.	280	8	8	241	226	31	31
		F.	22	—	—	22	22	—	—
Clay and silicate bricks	4	M.	173	4	4	151	151	18	18
		F.	22	—	—	22	22	—	—
Tiles, pipes and other non-metallic mineral products	11	M.	107	4	4	90	75	13	13
METALS *Total*	107	M.	5,556	180	140	5,355	4,832	21	21
		F.	501	3	3	498	419	—	—
Founding	7	M.	596	—	—	592	550	4	4
		F.	5	—	—	5	4	—	—
Iron doors, windows and light construction	6	M.	141	2	2	139	108	—	—
		F.	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
Wires and wire products	4	M.	176	16	16	151	142	9	9
		F.	30	—	—	30	30	—	—
Tinplate manufactures	6	M.	378	2	2	376	346	—	—
		F.	216	—	—	216	150	—	—
Other sheet metal manufactures	11	M.	2,338	1	1	2,337	2,294	—	—
		F.	169	—	—	169	162	—	—
Other metal articles	12	M.	134	4	4	130	96	—	—
		F.	34	3	3	31	30	—	—
Machinery	17	M.	446	1	1	442	357	3	3
		F.	13	—	—	13	12	—	—
Mechanical workshops	18	M.	435	2	2	428	358	5	5
		F.	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
Electric motors, dry-batteries and electrical appliances	9	M.	100	—	—	100	82	—	—
		F.	16	—	—	16	15	—	—
Motor vehicle bodies	2	M.	184	—	—	184	173	—	—
		F.	8	—	—	8	6	—	—
Motor vehicle repair and road transport	15	M.	628	152	112	476	331	—	—
		F.	8	—	—	8	8	—	—
JEWELLERY									
Diamond cutting and polishing	17	M.	1,679	37	37	—	—	1,642	1,280
		F.	285	2	2	—	—	283	181
MISCELLANEOUS	18	M.	1,405	314	311	1,010	952	81	70
		F.	385	14	14	352	293	19	14
ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	382	M.	14,267	1,011	943	11,082	10,278	2,174	1,716
		F.	5,474	146	112	4,756	4,105	572	455

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Table 9. — Monthly-rate Workers—Adult Males—Classified by Nominal Monthly Wage Rate and Industry, in Selected Skilled Occupations and All Unskilled Occupations.

Industry	Occupation		Median wage	Monthly wage rates (a)						
				All rates	Below £P.6.500	From £P.6.500 to £P.9.500	From £P.9.500 to £P.13.750	From £P.13.750 to £P.21.250	From £P.21.250 to £P.28.750	Above £P.28.750
A. CERTAIN SELECTED SKILLED OCCUPATIONS			**A. ARAB SECTION**							
			LP. mils							
Flour milling	Miller — mechanic		26.250	10	—	—	1	3	1	5
	Engine attendant		9.000	5	—	3	1	—	1	—
Baking (b)	Baker, bread		16.250	6	—	—	1	4	—	1
	Ovenman		12.500	17	—	1	10	5	1	—
	Kneader, bread		11.500	17	1	3	9	4	—	—
	Kneader, rusks and cakes		15.000	7	—	—	3	1	2	1
Aerated water, wine and spirits	Aerated water maker		15.000	5	—	1	—	4	—	—
	Bottle filler		9.875	5	—	1	4	—	—	—
Cigarettes, tobacco and tombac	Tobacco expert		25.000	5	—	—	1	1	1	2
	Tobacco blender		27.500	5	—	—	—	1	2	2
	Fitter		23.749	6	—	1	1	—	2	2
Printing	Hand compositor		9.750	17	1	7	8	1	—	—
	Machine printer		12.500	9	1	3	1	4	—	—
Cloth weaving	Manager, not technically educated		15.937	7	—	—	—	4	—	3
	Hand loom weaver, cloth		10.250	5	—	1	4	—	—	—
Tailoring to measure	Finisher of coats		8.750	5	1	3	—	1	—	—
Mechanical workshops	Foreman, machineshop		c	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
	Fitter — mechanic		25.000	7	—	—	—	3	1	3
Motor vehicle repair	Auto mechanic		13.437	81	7	15	20	32	5	2
Transportation	Driver		18.929	125	—	—	8	87	8	22
B. UNSKILLED OCCUPATIONS										
Flour milling	Unskilled		8.166	14	1	8	2	3	—	—
Baking (b)	Unskilled		10.300	36	5	9	21	1	—	—
Aerated water, wine and spirits	Unskilled		8.500	14	2	11	1	—	—	—
Motor vehicle repair	Unskilled		12.084	6	—	—	5	1	—	—
Transportation	Controller		10.111	61	6	19	26	10	—	—
	Other unskilled		6.417	13	7	5	1	—	—	—
Other industries	Unskilled		7.929	10	2	7	1	—	—	—
A. CERTAIN SELECTED SKILLED OCCUPATIONS			**B. JEWISH SECTION**							
			LP. mils							
Milling	Miller mechanic	B	20.000	5	—	—	1	2	1	1
		I	24.750	12	—	—	—	3	6	3
Chocolate and confectionery	Confectioner and halawa maker	B	9.125	9	2	4	2	1	—	—
		I	19.167	9	—	—	2	5	2	—
Printing	Machine printer	B	11.063	34	3	7	13	10	1	—
		I	22.322	36	—	1	1	13	18	3
	Hand compositor	B	12.501	41	4	5	18	14	—	—
		I	23.475	44	—	1	4	9	29	1
	Compositor-printer	B	15.000	16	1	1	3	10	1	—
		I	24.583	18	—	—	—	4	13	1
	Linotype worker	B	16.839	30	—	—	3	27	—	—
		I	27.064	37	—	—	1	2	29	5
Motor vehicle repair and road transport	Motor mechanic	B	11.933	42	6	7	16	11	—	2
		I	22.501	42	—	2	5	10	22	3
	Driver	B	10.995	37	—	—	36	—	—	1
		I	20.302	36	—	—	—	29	6	1
B. UNSKILLED OCCUPATIONS										
Pharmaceutics	Unskilled	B	6.563	15	7	8	—	—	—	—
		I	16.408	15	—	—	—	15	—	—
Motor vehicle repair and road transport	Unskilled	B	8.333	10	—	7	3	—	—	—
		I	15.834	10	—	—	—	9	1	—

(a) For actual definition of the intervals into which the wage rates are classified, see note on method of classification.

(b) Workers in bakeries usually receive bread, sufficient for their families, in addition to their money wage. The estimated value of the monthly bread received by the ovenman is £P.1.623 and of that received by the kneader is £P.1.469.

(c) Exceeding £P.31 ½ per month.

(B) = Basic wage rate.

(I) = Inclusive rate (including cost-of-living allowance).

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Table 10. — Daily-rate Workers and Daily Earnings of Piece-rate Workers, Classified by Nominal Daily Wage-rate and Industry, in Arab Establishments.

Industry	Occupation	D P	Median wage mils	Daily wage rates (a) All rates	Below 187 mils	From 187 to 262 mils	From 262 to 375 mils	From 375 to 525 mils	From 525 to 850 mils	Above 850 mils
				Adult males (numbers)						
A. SELECTED SKILLED OCCUPATIONS										
Flour milling	Engine attendant	D	512	5	—	1	—	2	2	—
Baking (b)	Ovenman	D	396	21	—	3	5	9	4	—
	Kneader, bread	D	353	20	—	2	10	6	2	—
Cigarettes, tobacco and tombac	Machine attendant	D	438	23	—	—	4	11	8	—
Sesame oil	Sesame roaster	D	410	13	—	2	1	8	2	—
	Sesame paste kneader	D	416	17	—	—	6	11	—	—
Soap	Soap boiler	P	512	42	—	—	3	19	13	7
	Soap spreader and cutter	P	629	17	—	—	2	4	8	3
Furniture, builders' woodwork	Cabinet maker	D	425	20	—	1	6	7	6	—
	Polisher	D	344	5	1	1	1	2	—	—
Cardboard boxes	Leading hand	P	667	16	—	—	1	6	9	—
Printing	Hand compositor	D	419	15	—	2	2	8	3	—
	Machine printer	D	395	10	1	1	1	7	—	—
Tanning	Tanner	D	419	43	—	4	7	20	9	3
Weaving	Hand loom weaver	P	571	263	5	3	14	84	118	39
Tailoring to measure	Finisher of coats	D	400	21	—	5	3	8	5	—
	Finisher of coats	P	588	9	—	—	1	3	5	—
	Finisher of trousers	D	328	13	1	5	3	4	—	—
Shoemaking and repairing	Designer and cutter	D	c	6	—	—	—	—	2	4
	Upper sewer	D	667	7	—	1	1	1	3	1
	Upper sewer	P	884	16	—	—	—	2	5	9
	Shoe maker — finisher	D	425	12	—	—	4	3	3	2
	Shoe maker — finisher	P	713	85	—	1	5	12	40	27
Iron founding	Moulder, cast iron	D	649	32	1	2	1	5	19	4
Mechanical workshops	Blacksmith, new style	D	525	8	—	—	1	3	4	—
	Oxy- and electric welder	D	649	8	—	—	—	2	5	1
	Fitter mechanic	D	557	70	3	2	7	18	30	10
	Fitter, other	D	503	34	—	2	4	15	11	2
	Turner	D	656	49	5	3	6	8	16	11
Motor vehicle bodies	Blacksmith, new style	D	512	5	—	—	—	3	2	—
	Motor vehicle body carpenter	D	588	7	—	—	—	3	2	2
Motor vehicle repair	Auto mechanic	D	474	24	2	4	3	6	7	2
Mother-of-pearl articles	Engraver	D	291	15	4	3	7	1	—	—
	Mounter on wood	D	212	16	4	6	6	—	—	—
	Bead maker	D	201	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
	Cutter, polisher, cleaner	D	212	8	2	4	2	—	—	—
Transportation	Driver	D	656	72	—	—	7	—	61	4
B. UNSKILLED OCCUPATIONS										
Flour milling	Unskilled	D	279	84	18	14	44	8	—	—
Baking (b)		D	300	27	3	7	12	5	—	—
Cigarettes, tobacco and tombac		D	367	262	22	64	47	110	19	—
Sesame oil		D	210	17	3	7	6	1	—	—
Tahina		D	300	7	—	1	6	—	—	—
Matches, rock salt		D	217	53	15	27	11	—	—	—
Cardboard boxes		D	200	14	4	9	1	—	—	—
Iron founding		D	551	39	—	—	1	14	24	—
Transportation	Controller	D	274	20	1	5	10	3	1	—
Other industries	Unskilled	D	300	14	4	2	4	2	2	—
All industries				299	537	70	136	142	143	46	—

D = Daily-rate. P = Piece-rate.

(a) For actual definition of the intervals into which the wage rates are classified, see note on method of classification.

(b) Workers in bakeries usually receive bread, sufficient for their families, in addition to their money wage. The estimated value of the daily bread received by the ovenman is 82.6 mils and of that received by the kneader is 79.4 mils.

(c) Above 950 mils per day.

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Table 11. — Daily-rate Workers in Certain Selected Skilled Occupations, Classified by Nominal Daily Rate and Industry, in Jewish Establishments.

Industry	Occupation	B I	Median wage mils	All rates	Daily wage rates (a)					
					Below 187 mils	From 187 to 262 mils	From 262 to 375 mils	From 375 to 525 mils	From 525 to 850 mils	Above 850 mils
				Adult males (numbers)						
Grain milling	Miller mechanic	B	415	23	—	—	—	19	4	—
		I	900	24	—	—	1	—	4	19
Baking	Dough maker — kneader	B	562	65	1	—	1	18	44	1
		I	1.001	68	—	—	—	3	2	63
	Ovenman	B	594	46	—	—	—	17	27	2
		I	1.033	47	—	—	—	—	4	43
Citrus products (incl. marmalade)	Jam cooker	B	398	28	—	—	4	24	—	—
		I	814	28	—	—	—	—	22	6
	Tin closing machine operator	B	389	29	—	—	9	20	—	—
		I	809	29	—	—	—	—	24	5
	Carpenter	B	362	60	—	—	38	20	2	—
		I	764	68	—	—	—	—	54	14
Chocolate and confectionery	Mixing and blending machine operator	B	371	29	—	1	14	13	1	—
		I	806	29	—	—	—	—	19	10
	Chocolate moulder	B	375	26	—	1	12	13	—	—
		I	811	26	—	—	—	1	16	9
Cigarettes	Cigarette machine operator	B	360	9	—	2	3	3	1	—
		I	788	9	—	—	—	1	6	2
Oils and fats	Grinding, pressing and filtering machine operator	B	379	39	—	—	18	21	—	—
		I	835	39	—	—	—	—	23	16
	Oil recovering machine operator	B	358	19	—	—	13	6	—	—
		I	806	19	—	—	—	—	17	2
	Oil refining expert	B	516	16	—	—	1	8	7	—
		I	933	16	—	—	—	—	3	13
	Soap boiler	B	413	24	—	—	6	13	5	—
		I	843	24	—	—	—	—	13	11
Chemicals	Chemical worker	B	399	25	—	—	1	24	—	—
		I	798	25	—	—	—	—	25	—
Wood works	Cabinet maker	B	372	33	—	—	17	15	1	—
		I	788	34	—	—	—	—	32	2
	Wood machinist	B	403	17	—	—	2	13	2	—
		I	837	26	—	—	—	—	15	11
Printing	Hand compositor	B	486	17	—	—	3	14	—	—
		I	883	18	—	—	—	—	5	13
Spinning	Ring spinning machine operator	B	404	17	—	1	4	10	2	—
		I	863	17	—	—	—	1	10	6
Weaving	Mech. loom weaver	B	424	164	—	6	30	92	21	15
		I	870	164	—	—	—	2	70	92
	Rope maker	B	466	33	—	—	—	28	5	—
		I	916	33	—	—	—	—	—	33
	Sewer	B	276	43	1	20	9	13	—	—
		I	619	43	—	—	1	19	15	8
Bleaching and dyeing	Dyeing dept. worker	B	338	69	—	2	59	8	—	—
		I	697	69	—	—	—	—	66	3
	Finishing dept. worker	B	337	52	—	2	44	6	—	—
		I	715	53	—	—	—	—	49	4
Ribbons and elastics	Mech. loom weaver	B	492	18	—	—	1	12	5	—
		I	910	18	—	—	—	—	3	15
Knitting	Spooler	B	267	11	1	4	6	—	—	—
		I	574	13	—	—	—	3	10	—
	Machine knitter	B	440	30	—	—	4	23	3	—
		I	883	32	—	—	—	1	9	22
Shoes	Hand shoemaker	B	336	26	—	5	17	2	2	—
		I	703	29	—	—	—	7	17	5
	Laster	B	557	30	—	—	2	11	13	4
		I	994	30	—	—	—	—	3	27
	Upper cutter	B	491	11	—	—	—	9	2	—
		I	860	13	—	—	—	—	6	7
	Polisher and finisher	B	542	11	—	—	—	5	5	1
		I	981	13	—	—	—	—	3	10
Silicate bricks	Silicate brick maker	B	507	26	—	1	—	16	9	—
		I	921	26	—	—	—	1	2	23
Founding	Foundry pattern maker	B	526	16	—	—	—	8	8	—
		I	950	16	—	—	—	1	1	14
	Moulder	B	490	87	—	8	10	37	30	2
		I	941	89	—	—	—	4	26	59

B = Basic rate.
I = Inclusive rate (incl. cost-of-living allowance).
(a) For actual definition of the intervals into which the wage rates are classified, see notes on method of compilation.

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Table 11 (Contd.). — **Daily-rate Workers in Certain Selected Skilled Occupations, Classified by Nominal Daily Rate and Industry, in Jewish Establishments.**

Industry	Occupation	B I	Median wage mils	All rates	Daily wage rates (a) Below 187 mils	From 187 to 262 mils	From 262 to 375 mils	From 375 to 525 mils	From 525 to 850 mils	Above 850 mils
				Adult males (numbers)						
Founding	Fitter	B	431	127	2	2	20	82	21	—
		I	876	127	—	—	2	—	48	77
	Welder	B	526	14	—	—	1	6	6	1
		I	925	17	—	—	—	—	4	13
	Turner	B	495	36	—	—	1	20	13	2
		I	936	36	—	—	—	—	12	24
Iron doors, windows and light construction	Fitter	B	399	78	4	2	23	42	7	—
		I	816	78	—	—	—	6	40	32
Tinplate manufactures ...	Press operator and shearer	B	285	40	—	11	28	1	—	—
		I	649	40	—	—	—	1	39	—
	Solderer	B	303	76	—	15	48	12	1	—
		I	661	76	—	—	—	1	71	4
Other sheet metal manufactures	Machine operator ...	B	445	234	—	—	13	220	1	—
		I	859	267	—	—	—	—	119	148
	Furnace man	B	498	41	—	—	—	41	—	—
		I	948	41	—	—	—	—	—	41
	Solderer	B	584	653	—	—	11	165	475	4
		I	1,023	653	—	—	—	—	73	580
	Tinsmith	B	371	33	6	1	9	12	5	—
		I	784	34	—	—	6	1	11	16
Machines (not electric) ...	Fitter	B	395	119	2	4	48	50	20	—
		I	819	122	—	—	2	5	69	46
	Welder	B	443	30	—	4	6	11	9	—
		I	878	31	—	—	—	1	12	18
	Turner	B	357	60	1	4	18	15	20	2
		I	887	64	—	—	2	5	22	35
Mechanical workshops ...	Moulder	B	475	16	—	—	3	6	3	4
		I	921	20	—	—	—	—	5	15
	Fitter	B	372	105	3	7	43	30	21	1
		I	775	114	—	1	3	11	57	42
	Fitter-mechanic	B	751	18	1	—	—	5	5	7
		I	1,190	24	—	—	1	2	4	17
	Turner	B	436	76	1	2	23	21	17	12
		I	853	83	—	—	1	5	33	44
Electr. motors, dry batteries and appliances ...	Electrician	B	426	10	—	—	2	8	—	—
		I	866	10	—	—	—	—	4	6
	Electric mechanic	B	350	13	3	—	6	4	—	—
		I	708	13	—	—	1	2	6	4
Bus bodies construction ...	Fitter	B	399	59	—	—	18	41	—	—
		I	824	59	—	—	—	—	36	23
	Bus body carpenter ...	B	432	92	—	—	3	88	1	—
		I	880	92	—	—	—	—	26	66
Motor vehicle repair and road transport	Motor mechanic	B	374	112	15	14	27	41	14	1
		I	781	125	2	3	8	14	57	41
	Fitter	B	463	37	3	4	3	15	12	—
		I	871	39	—	—	—	5	13	21
	Tinsmith	B	500	17	2	2	—	7	6	—
		I	942	17	—	—	—	2	1	14
	Painter	B	451	11	—	—	2	6	3	—
		I	849	14	1	—	—	1	5	7
				Adult females (numbers)						
Chocolate and confectionery	Chocolate moulder	B	218	42	2	34	6	—	—	—
		I	483	42	—	—	—	31	11	—
Paper and cardboard articles	Paper carton machine operator	B	230	20	3	13	4	—	—	—
		I	506	20	—	—	—	14	6	—
Spinning	Ring spinning machine operator	B	241	53	3	41	9	—	—	—
		I	532	53	—	—	—	25	28	—
	Mule spinning machine operator	B	244	14	—	10	4	—	—	—
		I	525	14	—	—	—	7	7	—
	Winder, machine	B	223	29	4	20	5	—	—	—
		I	502	33	—	—	1	20	12	—
Weaving	Winder, machine	B	254	204	17	108	74	4	1	—
		I	559	209	—	2	12	70	120	5
	Rowing frame machine operator	B	233	34	—	29	5	—	—	—
		I	515	34	—	—	—	21	13	—
	Doubling and twisting machine operator	B	249	18	1	15	2	—	—	—
		I	576	18	—	—	1	2	15	—
	Carding machine operator	B	848	13	—	—	13	—	—	—
		I	715	13	—	—	—	—	13	—
	Sewer	B	268	23	—	9	14	—	—	—
		I	581	23	—	—	—	4	19	—

B = Basic rate.
I = Inclusive rate (incl. cost-of-living allowance).
(a) For actual definition of the intervals into which the wage rates are classified, see notes on method of compilation.

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Table 11 (Concld.). — **Daily-rate Workers in Certain Selected Skilled Occupations, Classified by Nominal Daily Rate and Industry, in Jewish Establishments.**

Industry	Occupation	B I	Median wage mils	All rates	Daily wage rates (a) Below 187 mils	From 187 to 262 mils	From 262 to 375 mils	From 375 to 525 mils	From 525 to 850 mils	Above 850 mils
				Adult females (numbers)						
Weaving	Picker and mender	B	297	23	2	6	12	3	—	—
		I	642	25	—	—	1	5	15	4
	Machine loom weaver ...	B	251	32	—	21	7	3	1	—
		I	502	32	—	—	—	13	15	4
Ribbons and elastics ...	Picker and mender	B	319	9	—	3	6	—	—	—
		I	675	9	—	—	—	2	7	—
	Winder, machine	B	297	11	—	1	10	—	—	—
		I	671	11	—	—	—	1	10	—
Dyeing and bleaching ...	Finishing dept. worker ...	B	246	33	—	27	6	—	—	—
		I	536	33	—	—	—	15	18	—
Knitted wear	Knitwear sewer	B	271	85	13	24	46	2	—	—
		I	588	86	—	—	—	30	56	—
	Knitwear finisher	B	218	74	16	43	14	1	—	—
		I	487	75	—	—	4	51	20	—
	Knitcloth inspector and repairer	B	248	30	4	14	12	—	—	—
		I	570	31	—	—	—	13	17	1
	Knitwear cutter	B	229	26	2	13	9	2	—	—
		I	518	27	—	—	—	14	13	—
Women's clothing	Sewer	B	254	73	7	33	30	3	—	—
		I	519	97	—	2	12	36	46	1
Tinplate manufactures ...	Press operator and shearer	B	206	12	—	9	3	—	—	—
		I	450	12	—	—	—	9	3	—
	Solderer	B	244	26	—	16	10	—	—	—
		I	500	26	—	—	—	15	11	—

B = Basic rate. I = Inclusive rate (incl. cost-of-living allowance).
(a) For actual definition of the intervals into which the wage rates are classified, see note on method of compilation.

Table 12. — Average Number of Hours Worked and Average Gross Earnings, Shown for Each Sex, Age-Group and Industry, in Arab Establishments.

Industry	Average hours worked in census week: A M.	A F.	Y M.	C M.	Overtime A M.	Average gross earnings in census week: A M.	A F.	Y M.	C M.
DAILY-PAID WORKERS:						LP.mils	LP.mils	LP.mils	LP.mils
Flour milling	51.5	x	50.7	53.3	—	1.752	x	0.810	0.587
Baking (a)	51.1	48.0	57.0	34.7	—	2.613	1.545	1.499	0.762
Confectionery	x	—	—	—	—	x	—	—	—
Cigarettes, tobacco and tombac	46.6	44.9	47.6	24.0	0.8	2.209	0.916	1.114	0.373
Sesame oil	66.0	—	x	—	—	2.362	—	x	—
Tahina	48.0	—	—	—	—	1.920	—	—	—
Matches, rock salt ...	44.4	—	39.0	40.4	0.4	1.312	—	0.537	0.378
Furniture, builders' woodwork	54.3	—	56.6	58.0	—	2.447	—	0.950	0.323
Olive wood souvenirs ...	52.6	—	x	x	—	1.867	—	x	x
Cardboard boxes ...	40.5	—	40.3	38.9	—	1.228	—	1.273	0.591
Printing	48.0	—	48.0	—	—	2.405	—	0.836	—
Tanning	58.3	—	57.6	—	—	3.255	—	1.661	—
Tailoring to measure ...	49.8	—	53.7	54.4	—	2.103	—	0.927	0.300
Shoemaking and repairing	56.8	—	57.9	59.4	—	3.666	—	1.364	0.542
Floor tiles	48.0	—	x	—	—	2.100	—	x	—
Founding	44.0	—	x	—	—	3.328	—	x	—
Blacksmiths, new style ...	46.9	—	48.0	x	1.6	1.859	—	1.018	x
Mechanical workshops ...	45.1	—	46.3	x	0.4	3.227	—	0.572	x
Motor vehicle bodies ...	55.7	—	54.8	66.5	—	3.032	—	0.473	0.498
Motor vehicle repair ...	53.3	—	52.2	52.7	—	2.840	—	0.731	0.539
Mother-of-pearl articles	55.9	—	54.4	—	—	1.329	—	0.980	—
ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	49.5	46.4	50.4	46.5	0.3	2.423	1.113	0.977	0.539
Road transport	53.4	—	x	—	—	3.265	—	x	—
PIECE WORKERS:									
Soap	80.7	—	81.2	72.6	—	3.449	—	0.700	0.571
Cardboard boxes ...	37.8	—	—	44.4	—	2.767	—	—	0.919
Cloth weaving, knitting	50.4	—	51.5	—	—	3.215	—	1.425	—
Tailoring to measure ...	53.5	—	—	—	—	3.462	—	—	—
Shoemaking and repairing	54.9	—	51.7	—	—	4.154	—	2.600	—
Average 5 industries ...	54.5	—	55.1	52.6	—	3.457	—	1.423	0.818

AM = Adult males; AF = Adult Females; YM = Young males; CM = Child males.
(a) Workers in bakeries usually receive bread, sufficient for their families, in addition to their money wage.
(x) Not shown, as number of workers per establishment was less than three.

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Table 13. — Average Earnings per Working Day of Daily-rate and Piece-rate Workers, and per Month of Monthly-rate Workers, Classified according to Sex, Age-Group and Industry, in Arab Establishments.

Industry	Daily hours of work (d)	Average earnings per working day (b) of daily-rate and piece-rate workers					Average monthly earnings(c) of monthly-rate workers		
		All persons	A M.	A F.	Y M.	C M.	A M.	Y M.	C M.
		mils	mils	mils	mils	mils	LP.mils	LP.mils	LP.mils
Flour milling	9	292	306	x	144	99	15.044	x	—
Baking (a)	8	379	409	258	210	176	12.389	5.221	x
Confectionery	8	241	x	—	—	—	7.200	x	—
Aerated water, wine and spirits	8	187	x	—	x	—	9.761	—	—
Cigarettes, tobacco and tombac	8	301	373	155	183	105	22.080	—	—
Sesame oil	10	355	358	—	x	—	x	—	—
Tahina	8	320	320	—	—	—	—	—	—
Soap	12	566	648	—	108	93	x	x	—
Matches, rock salt	8	192	232	—	111	75	13.571	—	—
Furniture, builders' woodwork	9½	350	429	—	159	53	9.000	—	—
Olive wood souvenirs	9	284	320	—	x	x	8.000	x	—
Cardboard boxes	8	205	420	—	257	131	15.667	—	—
Printing	8	341	401	—	139	—	11 014	5.333	x
Tanning	9	472	502	—	260	—	—	—	—
Cloth weaving, knitting	10	535	611	471	238	x	17.524	x	2.250
Tailoring to measure	9½	375	486	—	185	52	6.047	1.550	x
Shoemaking and repairing	10	566	732	—	255	91	23.833	x	—
Floor tiles	8	290	350	—	x	—	x	—	—
Founding	8	588	606	—	x	—	39 813	—	—
Blacksmiths, new style	8	274	322	—	170	x	9.750	—	—
Mechanical workshops	8	520	567	—	99	x	26.549	2.800	—
Motor vehicle bodies	9	371	490	—	78	67	x	—	—
Motor vehicle repair	8½	275	453	—	119	87	13.637	4.005	2.673
Mother-of-pearl articles	10	230	238	—	180	—	—	—	—
ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	8	398	429	184	164	102	14.079	3.917	2.624
Road transport	9	555	560	—	x	—	16.852	x	—

AM = Adult males. AF = Adult females. YM = Young males. CM = Child males.
(a) Workers in backeries usually receive bread, sufficient for their families, in addition to their money wage.
(b) Total earnings divided by total hours worked and multiplied by the daily hours of work shown in the second column.
(c) Total monthly earnings divided by the number of monthly-rate workers.
(d) The modal number in most industries, but an intermediate number in cases where two modes appear.
(x) Not shown, as number of workers per establishment was less than three.

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Table 14. — Average Number of Hours Worked (Ordinary and Overtime) and Average Gross Earnings of Daily-rate and Piece-rate Workers during Census Week, in Jewish Establishments.

Industry	Average hours worked in census week								Average gross earnings in census week			
	Ordinary				Overtime				AM	AF	YM	YF
	AM	AF	YM	YF	AM	AF	YM	YF	LP. mils	LP. mils	LP. mils	LP. mils
DAILY RATE WORKERS:												
Flour milling	39.7	—	x	—	9.9	—	—	—	4.943	—	x	—
Baking	37.7	42.3	—	—	2.4	—	—	—	4.576	3.115	—	—
Biscuits	41.6	45.9	—	—	3.0	0.5	—	—	4.619	3.647	—	—
Citrus products (including marmalade)	44.6	36.7	38.2	—	4.3	0.3	1.3	—	5.012	2.447	2.185	—
Other fruit and vegetables preserving	37.8	33.8	x	x	5.6	1.3	x	x	4.108	2.448	x	x
Cocoa, chocolate and confectionery	42.3	41.0	x	39.4	2.5	0.4	x	0.2	4.864	2.744	x	2.332
Coffee roasting	x	43.3	—	x	x	0.5	—	x	x	2.509	—	x
Breweries and alcoholic drinks	46.1	47.0	—	x	6.2	3.2	—	x	5.575	3.228	—	x
Cigarettes	46.4	44.2	43.2	42.5	4.7	3.4	6.5	2.9	5.078	2.974	3.192	2.328
Vegetable oils and fats	48.7	42.0	x	x	3.1	0.2	x	x	5.487	3.280	x	x
Margarine	30.4	36.5	—	x	1.9	1.6	—	x	3.631	2.717	—	x
Chemicals (not incl. pharmaceutics and cosmetics)	48.5	44.5	x	37.0	3.3	3.0	x	—	5.384	2.912	x	1.739
Pharmaceutical products	45.8	43.1	x	x	4.6	1.2	x	x	4.110	3.019	x	x
Cosmetics and perfumes	x	40.0	x	x	x	—	x	x	x	2.313	x	x
Woodwork (box making, furniture and builders' woodwork)	45.4	x	x	x	8.8	x	x	x	6.024	x	x	x
Cardboard making	43.2	43.9	x	—	6.8	4.1	x	—	4.828	3.394	x	—
Paper boxes, bags, stationery and other paper articles	44.8	44.7	x	42.5	3.0	0.2	x	0.3	3.893	2.766	x	2.139
Printing and bookbinding	42.4	x	—	—	1.2	x	—	—	4.618	x	—	—
Tanning	45.8	45.3	x	44.1	8.9	1.8	x	3.0	6.120	3.347	x	1.867
Spinning (wool and cotton)	47.8	45.2	45.4	45.5	4.7	1.8	0.4	0.8	5.766	3.521	3.148	2.969
Weaving of cloth	44.5	44.7	43.7	43.7	2.9	0.7	3.1	1.2	5.950	3.492	3.389	2.585
Ribbons, tapes and elastics	46.7	42.6	x	45.2	2.1	0.9	x	3.0	5.653	3.402	x	2.332
Bleaching, dyeing and printing	46.7	45.7	x	x	2.3	0.8	x	x	4.445	2.838	x	x
Knitted wear	47.0	44.9	40.4	44.9	8.7	1.2	1.5	0.8	6.108	3.485	2.277	2.383
Men's outer clothing	47.4	48.5	x	x	2.2	1.0	x	x	6.365	3.974	x	x
Women's clothing	x	48.0	—	36.0	x	—	—	2.2	x	3.716	—	2.064
Shirts and pyjamas	x	46.2	—	47.7	x	1.2	—	1.7	x	3.156	—	1.987
Boots and shoes	48.3	46.8	48.2	47.3	3.9	1.6	1.7	2.0	5.444	3.587	2.093	2.091
Tiles, pipes and related products	47.5	—	44.0	—	3.7	—	2.1	—	3.271a	—	0.845b	—
Clay and silicate bricks	42.0	40.1	—	—	3.1	0.2	—	—	4.618	3.578	—	—
Iron and non-ferrous founding	44.8	x	44.2	x	10.6	x	5.5	x	6.061	x	2.334	x
Iron doors, windows and light construction	44.4	x	42.5	—	10.7	x	2.9	—	4.794	x	2.119	—
Wires and wire products	42.8	41.5	x	—	5.7	0.2	x	—	5.018	3.464	x	—
Tinplate manufactures	41.7	40.6	38.7	43.3	4.2	2.1	3.3	2.1	4.223	2.745	2.088	2.380
Other sheet metal manufactures	46.0	43.8	44.2	x	5.0	2.7	5.0	x	5.317	4.007	3.174	x
Other metal articles	44.1	46.2	41.9	x	10.0	1.5	1.7	x	5.501	3.615	2.305	x
Machinery	44.7	43.7	45.2	x	6.7	0.7	3.5	x	5.695	3.238	2.003	x
Mechanical workshops	44.3	x	44.6	—	6.9	x	4.0	—	6.465	x	2.568	—
Electric motors, dry-batteries and electrical appliances	46.9	44.5	47.0	x	1.3	—	0.8	x	5.329	3.064	2.167	x
Motor vehicle bodies	45.3	x	x	x	9.2	x	x	x	5.138	x	x	x
Motor vehicle repair and road transport	44.9	x	46.7	—	4.8	x	2.1	—	5.088	x	1.715	—
Miscellaneous manufactures	45.0	43.9	41.4	45.9	5.2	0.8	0.9	0.3	5.933	3.083	1.968	2.606
All industries	44.4	42.5	43.0	41.6	5.3	1.0	2.7	1.1	5.363	3.085	2.357	2.204
PIECE WORKERS:												
Biscuits	—	36.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.996	—	—
Woodwork	51.8	x	x	—	—	—	—	—	5.165	x	x	—
Weaving of cloth	46.9	45.9	x	—	—	—	—	—	5.843	5.711	x	—
Knitted wear	52.5	48.7	x	x	—	—	—	—	6.785	4.003	x	x
Men's outer clothing	55.9	x	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.016	x	—	—
Women's clothing	x	48.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	x	4.912	—	—
Boots and shoes	50.7	x	x	—	—	—	—	—	5.895	x	x	—
Tiles pipes and related products	46.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.478	—	—	—
Silicate bricks	38.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.736	—	—	—
Miscellaneous manufactures	47.2	42.2	x	x	—	—	—	—	7.705	3.744	x	x
Diamond cutting and polishing	45.0	44.6	45.0	44.4	—	—	—	—	5.467	4.748	4.370	4.525
Average 12 industries	46.3	44.2	45.2	44.6	—	—	—	—	5.893	4.415	4.380	4.419

AM—Adult males.
AF—Adult females.
YM—Young males.
YF—Young females.

(a) Incl. non-Jewish workers.
(b) Children.
(x) Not shown, as number of workers per establishment was less than twelve.

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Table 15. — Average Earnings per Working Day of Daily-rate Workers and Average Monthly Earnings of Monthly-rate Workers, in Jewish Establishments.

Industry	Daily hours of work (a)	Average earnings per working day(b) of daily-rate workers					Average monthly earnings(c) of monthly-rate workers			
		All persons	AM	AF	YM	YF	AM	AF	YM	YF
		mils	mils	mils	mils	mils	LP.mils	LP.mils	LP.mils	LP.mils
Flour milling	8	796	796	—	x	—	22.877	—	—	—
Baking	9d(8)	854	912	589	—	—	24.439	x	x	—
Biscuits	8	785	828	628	—	—	x	x	—	—
Citrus products (incl. marmalade)	8	689	819	533	497	—	—	—	—	—
Other fruit and vegetables preserving	8	632	756	558	x	x	x	—	—	—
Cocoa, chocolate and confectionery	8	621	868	530	x	470	24.059	15.611	—	—
Coffee roasting	8	458	x	458	—	x	x	x	—	—
Breweries and alcoholic drinks	8	769	852	581	—	x	24.658	x	—	—
Cigarettes	8	569	796	499	514	410	31.043	—	—	—
Vegetable oils and fats	8	882	939	622	x	x	31.807	x	—	—
Margarine	8	838	898	594	—	x	x	x	—	—
Chemicals (not incl. pharmaceutics and cosmetics)	9d(8)	776	935	490	x	296	31.419	x	x	—
Pharmaceutical products	8	553	652	536	x	x	29.548	14.377	x	x
Cosmetics and perfumes	8	462	x	462	x	x	—	—	—	—
Box making, builders' woodwork, furniture and boat repair	8	890	890	x	x	x	x	—	—	—
Cardboard making	8	769	772	566	x	—	—	—	—	-
Paper box making, bag making, stationery and other paper articles	8	517	659	493	x	400	x	x	—	—
Printing and bookbinding	8	846	846	x	—	x	25.781	x	x	—
Tanning	8	817	896	569	x	317	x	—	—	—
Spinning (wool and cotton)	8	660	887	599	551	513	x	—	—	—
Weaving of cloth	8	784	1,004	615	570	462	30.871	x	—	—
Ribbons, tapes and elastics	8	735	926	637	x	384	—	—	—	—
Bleaching, dyeing and printing	8	685	726	560	x	x	—	—	—	—
Knitted wear	8	618	877	605	450	418	28.250	—	—	—
Men's outer clothing	8	827	992	669	x	x	x	—	—	—
Women's clothing	8	525	x	619	—	496	x	16.468	—	6.842
Shirts and pyjamas	8	478	x	533	x	392	x	8.488	x	3.900
Boots and shoes	8½d(8)	668	865	590	385	340	—	—	—	—
Tiles, pipes and related products	8	450	510	—	147	—	x	—	—	—
Clay and silicate bricks	8	805	819	710	—	—	x	—	—	—
Iron and non-ferrous founding	8	840	875	x	376	x	—	—	—	—
Iron doors, windows and light construction	8	624	696	x	373	—	x	—	—	—
Wire products	8	800	828	665	x	—	33.133	—	—	—
Tinplate manufactures	8	629	734	514	450	419	x	—	—	—
Other sheet metal manufactures	8	835	851	690	516	x	x	—	—	—
Other metal articles	8	733	883	606	422	x	x	x	—	—
Machinery	8	773	887	514	331	x	x	—	—	—
Mechanical workshops	8	906	1,009	x	422	—	x	—	—	—
Electric motors, dry-batteries and electrical appliances	8	760	886	551	362	x	x	—	x	—
Motor vehicle bodies	8	755	755	x	x	x	—	—	—	—
Motor vehicle repair and road transport	8	651	813	x	282	—	24.735	—	5.924	—
Diamond cutting and polishing	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.874	x	—	—
Miscellaneous manufactures	8	825	996	558	372	45$_2$	26.908	—	—	—
Average — all industries	8	745	864	567	418	418	27.200	14.450	5.604	5.959
Average twelve industries (Piece-rate workers) (e)	—	932	1,018	799	775	798	—	—	—	—
Average (daily and piece-rate workers)	—	773	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

YM—Young males; YF—Young females.
AM—Adult males; AF—Adult females.

(a) The modal number in most industries but an intermediate number in cases where two modes appear.
(b) Total earnings divided by total hours worked and multiplied by the daily hours of work, shown in the second column.
(c) Total monthly earnings divided by the number of monthly-rate workers.
(d) Adult males only.
(e) Particulars relating to earnings of piece-rate workers may be found in Table 14.
(f) Children.
(x) Not shown, as number of workers per establishment was less than twelve.

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Table 16. — Wage Rates of Monthly-rate Employees in Government Departments, September, 1943.

Occupation	Median		Monthly basic wage rates (a)						
	Inclusive wage rate	Basic wage rate	All rates	Below LP.5.500	From LP.5.500 to LP.8.500	From LP.8.500 to LP.11.250	From LP.11.250 to LP.18.750	From LP.18.750 to LP.26.250	Above LP.26.250
	LP. mils	LP. mils	Number of persons						
PALESTINE RAILWAYS									
Carpenter	25.863	12.103	70	—	9	11	49	1	—
Foreman	20.666	8.888	91	6	42	33	9	—	1
Mason	23.465	10.000	34	—	11	9	14	—	—
Painter	22.494	9.889	46	—	15	14	16	1	—
Blacksmith	25.746	11.986	78	—	18	11	47	2	—
Fitter	27.749	13.988	221	—	32	24	160	5	—
Turner	28.397	14.637	37	—	2	2	32	1	—
Brakesman	14.384	5.800	14	4	10	—	—	—	—
Carriage and wagon repairer	20.212	8.150	23	—	15	7	1	—	—
Checker	15.783	6.864	19	—	18	1	—	—	—
Driver	23.496	10.316	179	—	10	99	70	—	—
Fireman	16.874	6.804	156	—	137	19	—	—	—
Pointsman	11.502	4.638	31	25	6	—	—	—	—
Rivetter	20.892	8.400	11	—	6	5	—	—	—
Signalman	15.788	6.866	71	—	71	—	—	—	—
Shunter	15.475	6.240	39	1	38	—	—	—	—
Guard	18.898	7.620	114	—	101	13	—	—	—
Yard foreman	17.687	7.132	29	—	27	2	—	—	—
			1,263						
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT									
Maintenance man	8.165	x	436	435	1	—	—	—	—
Ganger	25.920	12.160	16	—	—	4	12	—	—
Driver	27.760	11.000	16	—	—	9	7	—	—
			468						
POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS									
Automatic exchange man	b	9.333	44	1	16	19	7	1	—
Driver	22.664	9.119	31	—	—	28	3	—	—
Faultsman (b)	b	10.000	40	—	16	8	15	1	—
Instrument repairer	9.833	x	18	15	2	1	—	—	—
Overhead construction hand	15.272	6.158	37	6	30	1	—	—	—
Overhead construction hand (b)	b	9.116	76	—	30	21	25	—	—
Station lineman (b)	b	10.500	44	—	10	19	15	—	—
Telephone instrument fitter	13.392	5.400	15	8	6	1	—	—	—
Telephone instrument fitter (b)	b	10.364	43	—	6	25	12	—	—
Town construction man (b)	b	9.093	21	—	1	18	2	—	—
Underground cable jointer (b)	b	9.100	34	—	8	19	7	—	—
			403						
PRINTING PRESS									
Linotype operator	28.135	14.375	9	—	1	—	8	—	—
Compositor	26.417	12.637	17	—	—	4	13	—	—
Machine man	26.082	12.322	14	—	1	3	10	—	—
Bookbinder	20.529	8.278	20	—	12	6	2	—	—
			60						

(a) For the definition of the intervals into which the wage rates are classified, see notes on methods of compilation.
(b) Salaried scheme employees — inclusive rates are not compiled.
(x) Not compiled.

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Table 17. — Wage Rates of Daily Workers in Government Departments, Sept., 1943.

Occupation	Median wage: Inclusive wage rate	Median wage: Basic wage rate	B I (a)	Daily wage rates (b): All rates	Below 163 mils	From 163 to 238 mils	From 238 to 313 mils	From 313 to 425 mils	From 425 to 551 mils	From 551 to 850 mils	Above 850 mils
	mils	mils		Number of persons							
PALESTINE RAILWAYS:											
Carpenter	828	334	B	54	—	1	14	36	3	—	—
Foreman (ganger)	647	261	B	33	—	11	15	7	—	—	—
Mason	771	311	B	41	—	—	21	19	1	—	—
Mason's mate	426	172	B	19	5	14	—	—	—	—	—
Painter	639	258	B	18	—	5	9	4	—	—	—
Blacksmith	815	329	B	35	—	—	12	19	4	—	—
Blacksmith's mate	520	210	B	111	19	72	20	—	—	—	—
Fitter	860	351	B	115	—	—	20	86	9	—	—
Fitter's mate	518	209	B	71	4	54	13	—	—	—	—
Plate-layer	369	149	B	781	778	2	1	—	—	—	—
Turner	734	296	B	14	3	2	4	3	2	—	—
Brakesman	374	151	B	15	13	2	—	—	—	—	—
Carriage and wagon repairer	741	299	B	28	—	—	18	10	—	—	—
Carriage and wagon repairer's mate	510	206	B	46	6	32	8	—	—	—	—
Checker	520	210	B	109	—	109	—	—	—	—	—
Coalman	852	346	B	30	—	5	—	25	—	—	—
Engine cleaner	376	152	B	35	31	4	—	—	—	—	—
Pointsman	372	150	B	162	158	4	—	—	—	—	—
Rivetter	595	240	B	24	—	11	9	4	—	—	—
Signalman	498	201	B	121	—	121	—	—	—	—	—
Shunter	500	202	B	93	—	93	—	—	—	—	—
Labourer, skilled	381	154	B	229	155	18	56	—	—	—	—
Labourer, unskilled	(c)	(c)	B	211	188	22	1	—	—	—	—
Labourer, skilled	252	—	I	251	—	40	211	—	—	—	—
Labourer, unskilled	171	—	I	223	108	43	72	—	—	—	—
TOTAL				2,869							
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT:											
ROADS:											
Quarryman, stone	445	—	I	80	—	—	24	7	31	12	6
Ganger	518	—	I	87	—	—	3	18	40	29	2
Ganger	841	339	B	24	—	—	9	13	1	1	—
Soling layer	347	—	I	197	—	10	49	130	6	2	—
Haunch stone layer	356	—	I	20	—	—	2	17	1	—	—
Stone spreader and assistant asphalter	424	—	I	134	—	—	13	56	61	4	—
Driver and assistant	400	—	I	140	—	2	12	71	50	5	—
Driver	413	—	I	46	—	—	—	24	5	9	8
Roller driver and assistant	876	361	B	31	1	—	4	22	2	2	—
Roller driver	823	—	I	33	—	—	—	6	—	14	13
Boilerman	884	366	B	39	1	—	—	33	5	—	—
Maintenance man	348	—	I	33	—	—	11	20	2	—	—
Maintenance man	275	—	I	78	—	6	52	19	—	1	—
Total	357	144	B	83	66	13	4	—	—	—	—
				1,025							
BUILDINGS:											
Stone dresser	688	—	I	92	—	—	—	6	9	77	—
Mason and mate	688	—	I	60	—	—	—	—	12	45	13
Concretor	864	—	I	30	—	—	—	21	5	4	—
Steel bender and mate	873	—	I	17	—	—	3	2	—	1	11
Carpenter	724	—	I	113	—	—	—	—	19	51	43
Plasterer and mate	657	—	I	21	—	—	—	2	4	11	4
Plumber and mate	600	—	I	14	—	—	1	2	3	6	2
Painter	722	—	I	26	—	—	—	—	7	13	6
Total				373							
WORKSHOPS:											
Blacksmith	600	—	I	19	—	—	—	6	1	8	4
Mechanic and mate	550	—	I	16	—	—	—	3	5	4	4
Fitter and mate	600	—	I	16	—	—	—	4	3	3	6
Total				51							
LABOURERS: (d)											
Jerusalem District	247	—	I	782	25	303	400	53	1	—	—
Jaffa District	243	—	I	1,289	136	461	581	109	2	—	—
Jaffa District (Jews)	398	—	I	22	—	—	—	20	2	—	—
Haifa District	271	—	I	1,494	43	313	932	188	17	1	—
Nazareth District	237	—	I	624	50	152	354	67	1	—	—
Nablus District	238	—	I	644	36	284	314	8	—	2	—
Total (excl. Jews)				4,833							
POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS:											
Overhead construction man	627	253	B	16	—	2	14	—	—	—	—
Labourer	351	—	I	104	—	—	45	24	34	1	—
Total				120							
PRINTING PRESS:											
Bookbinder	766	309	B	12	—	1	6	5	—	—	—

(a) B—Paid on basic rates+c.o.l. allowance; I—Paid on market rates.
(b) Basic rates are shown except for workers paid on market rates, for whom the latter are given
(c) No median could be compiled, as most workers were in the group "below 163 mils".
(d) Division according to P.W.D. Districts.

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SECTION 4. — TRADE DISPUTES.

Information on trade disputes in the years before 1942 was collected by the Office of Statistics and the District Administration. Since July, 1942, reports on trade disputes have been obtained by Inspectors of Labour in the course of their activities in the field of industrial relations. This information has been supplemented by reports on labour disputes voluntarily supplied by employers' and workers' organisations.

Only disputes caused by demands of an economic nature are included. The data contained in the tables which follow relate to strikes and lockouts only, i.e. cases of disputes where temporary stoppage of work has been wilfully effected by workers or by employers. No distinction is made between strikes or lockouts, the latter being a much less frequent occurrence. Cases where work was stopped for less than one day are not included in these statistics.

Table 18. — Summary of Trade Disputes in Palestine in Progress during the Years 1933—1944.

Year	Total			Arab labour			Jewish labour		
	A. Disputes	B. Workers involved	C. Man-days lost (a)	A. Disputes	B. Workers involved	C. Man-days lost (a)	A. Disputes	B. Workers involved	C. Man-days lost (a)
1933	45	2,049	19,354	5	610	3,889	40	1,439	15,465
1934	41	2,051	17,273	2	225	700	39	1,826	16,573
1935	57	3,648	28,415	21	2,007	15,945	36	1,641	12,470
1936	15	956	11,625	4	605	10,370	11	351	1,255
1937	44	6,305	21,167	10	3,135	12,700	34	3,170	8,467
1938	74	1,876	14,149	2	288	2,000	72	1,588	12,149
1939	103	2,964	19,435	2	220	473	101	2,744	18,962
1940	85	2,221	22,108	2	35	162	83	2,186	21,946
1941	80	3,803	36,342	2	350	1,000	78	3,453	35,342
1942	109 (b)	8,540 (b)	137,640 (b)	1	31	46	107	7,659	135,594
1943	147 (b)	17,846 (b)	131,650 (b)	11	4,143	18,903	132	12,356	113,499
1944 (c)	119 (b)	9,835 (b)	184,014 (b)	7	187	765	110	8,075	178,946
1944 (d)	113	6,327	66,548 (be)	7	187	765	104	4,567	56,475

(a) Aggregate number of working-days lost.

(b) Including the following disputes which involved "mixed labour" (Arab and Jewish):—

	A. Disputes	B. Workers involved	C. Man-days lost
In progress in 1942	1	850	2,000
Began, and were in progress in 1943	4	1,347	4,248
Began, and were in progress in 1944	2	1,573	4,303

The classification under the heading "mixed labour" was not used prior to 1942.

(c) Disputes in progress during 1944.

(d) Disputes which began in 1944.

(e) Time lost in 1944.

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Table 19. — Industries Affected by Trade Disputes Occurring in the Years 1939 to 1944.

Industrial group	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	A. Number of disputes in progress					
TOTAL	103	85	80	109	147	119
Agriculture	25	12	1	1	—	—
Manufacturing industries (a)	54	48	68	97	128	106
Construction	12	16	4	1	2	2
Transport	1	1	2	3	1	2
Trade and commerce	3	1	4	1	2	2
Personal service industries	4	4	2	3	5	3
Public institutions, municipal services	4	3	4	3	9	4
Service installations	—	—	—	—	5	—
	B. Number of workers involved					
TOTAL	2,964	2,221	3,803	8,540	17,846	9,835
Agriculture	896	244	13	8	—	—
Manufacturing industries (a)	978	1,448	3,083	7,381	9,571	7,876
Construction	201	419	459	15	166	27
Transport	13	7	85	942	50	1,640
Trade and commerce	126	3	37	7	35	18
Personal service industries	33	33	27	114	68	99
Public institutions, municipal services	717	67	99	73	3,315	175
Service installations	—	—	—	—	4,641	—
	C. Number of working days lost					
TOTAL	19,435	22,108	36,342	137,640	131,650	184,014
Agriculture	8,104	1,874	51	120	—	—
Manufacturing industries (a)	7,667	16,923	33,155	131,375	107,224	178,357
Construction	370	2,136	1,609	15	166	78
Transport	117	7	495	2,211	62	4,450
Trade and commerce	1,052	30	360	14	100	48
Personal service industries	293	874	65	3,570	2,645	361
Public institutions, municipal services	1,832	264	607	335	7,466	720
Service installations	--	—	—	—	13,987	—

(a) The diamond industry, included in "Manufacturing industries" above, accounted for the following disputes:—

In progress	A. Disputes	B. Workers involved	C. Man-days lost
in 1941	3	327	2,275
in 1942	7	3,544	94,739
in 1943	38	6,076	75,821
in 1944	12	3,744	120,051

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Table 20. — Causes of Trade Disputes, 1939—1944.

Causes of disputes	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	A. Number of disputes in progress					
TOTAL	103	85	80	109	147	119
Wages and general conditions of employment	42	35	58	74	106	71
Irregular payment of wages	24	15	3	2	1	—
Employment of non-union labour, recruitment of labour	25	21	3	7	2	2
Discharge of workers (a)	10	7	12	19	21	31
Disputes arising out of the race of workers employed	1	1	—	—	—	—
Other causes	1	6	4	7	17	15
	B. Number of workers involved					
TOTAL	2,964	2,221	3,803	8,540	17,846	9,835
Wages and general conditions of employment	1,725	1,211	3,032	7,886	15,505	7,654
Irregular payment of wages	433	271	65	69	50	—
Employment of non-union labour, recruitment of labour	588	392	67	269	55	17
Discharge of workers (a)	139	91	316	525	624	1,492
Disputes arising out of the race of workers employed	70	40	—	—	—	—
Other causes	9	216	323	291	1,612	672
	C. Number of working days lost					
TOTAL	19,485	22,108	36,342	137,640	131,650	184,014
Wages and general conditions of employment	9,181	14,729	29,218	131,271	119,309	167,630
Irregular payment of wages	4,473	1,930	445	1,901	62	—
Employment of non-union labour, recruitment of labour	2,676	4,048	1,014	1,025	85	359
Discharge of workers (a)	2,378	475	4,882	1,946	6,774	14,333
Disputes arising out of the race of workers employed	700	40	—	—	—	—
Other causes	27	886	783	1,497	5,420	1,692

(a) Including distribution of work.

Table 21. — Results of Settled Disputes, 1939—1944 (a).

Results of disputes	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	A. Number of disputes settled					
TOTAL	102	81	70	103	136	108
Instances in which workers secured their main demands	41	37	34	48	54	50
Instances in which workers failed	21	20	8	15	15	22
Compromise settlement	40	24	28	40	67	36
	B. Number of workers involved					
TOTAL	2,950	2,097	3,452	8,225	16,432	8,581
Instances in which workers secured their main demands	582	947	780	1,173	2,316	3,852
Instances in which workers failed	1,162	404	433	497	914	1,008
Compromise settlement	1,206	746	2,239	6,555	13,202	4,721
	C. Number of working days lost					
TOTAL	19,379	21,296	29,588	130,343	116,959	180,141
Instances in which workers secured their main demands	2,807	7,343	5,253	8,561	10,783	46,071
Instances in which workers failed	5,846	5,247	2,350	3,708	6,761	9,687
Compromise settlement	10,726	8,706	21,985	118,074	99,415	124,383

(a) Years in which the disputes occurred.

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SECTION 5.—INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

The statistics of industrial accidents are extracted from the annual returns of injuries and compensation supplied by employers in specific industries, in accordance with Section 10 of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance. There is an unavoidable delay in the compilation of these statistics, as under the rules in force, the reporting employers are allowed a period of six months after the close of the year in which to submit their annual returns. In the tables which follow, only compensatable accidents are included: accidents causing death, permanent disability (total or partial) and total temporary disability for more than three days, including the day of the accident.

Table 22. — Progress of Statistics of Industrial Accidents in Palestine.

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
1942	1,053	4,672
1943	1,630	5,276

The provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance are based on the principle of employers' liability for accidents. Insurance against liability for accidents is widespread in the organized industry of Palestine. A number of items in the main tables under this section indicate the extent of accident insurance, while the cost of insurance is included in the computation of compensation rates.

The following figures show the amounts of compensation and accident insurance premiums paid by the reporting employers during the last three years:

Year	Compensation paid		Accident insurance premiums paid
	by employers directly	by insurers	
	LP.	LP.	LP.
All reporting employers			
1941	13,407	18,067	36,212
1942	16,964	26,311	57,106
1943	35,568	31,160	92,358
Manufacturing industries			
1941	840	4,814	10,034
1942	1,503	10,884	21,071
1943	4,622	18,095	50,573

Accident frequency rates and severity rates are computed in accordance with international standards. Tables 27, 28 and 29 show the accident frequency, severity and compensation rates calculated in respect of selected reporting undertakings, in which the number of accidents and the amounts of compensation paid therefor could be related to the total number of man-days worked during the year and to the total amount of wages and salaries paid.

The formulae used in the computation are as follows:

Accident frequency rates (Table 27)—i.e. the number of accidents occuring per 1,000 workers.

Accident frequency rate per 1,000 employees $\frac{1{,}000\ p}{a + b}$

Accident frequency rate per 1,000 full-time employees $\frac{1{,}000\ p}{a + \frac{c}{300}}$

Severity rates (Table 28)—the estimated aggregate loss of working time caused by industrial accidents. Cases of death or permanent incapacity are expressed in units of working time lost.

Severity rate per man-year worked $\frac{300}{c}\left(6{,}000p + 60r + \frac{300s}{365} + \frac{300t}{365}\right)$

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Compensation rates (Table 29)—the cost of compensation in various industries, expressed as percentages of pay-rolls.

Compensation rate per LP.100 of wages $\frac{100\ (p+s)}{c+d}$

Compensation rate per LP.100 of wages and salaries $\frac{100\ (p+s)}{a+b+c+d}$

The symbols employed in the computation of these rates are shown in the headings of the respective tables. The number of man-days worked during a year is assumed to be:

For a worker employed on a monthly basis ... ... 285 days.
For a worker employed on a daily basis ... ... 300 days.

Table 24 shows the distribution of accidents by months and illustrates a tendency, observed in Palestine, towards seasonal fluctuations in the incidence of industrial accidents, with peaks in the hot summer months and sharp decreases in the holiday seasons. The following indices of seasonal fluctuations were computed on the basis of five years' experience (1939 to 1943), with due elimination of the influence of the increase in employment which took place during that period:—

January	101	April	79	July	122	October	92
February	96	May	101	August	118	November	96
March	106	June	95	September	110	December	84

NOTE:— Certain limitations are inherent in the statistics of industrial accidents; the difficulties involved were described in detail in the Bulletin of Statistics of Industrial Accidents for 1940, published in the June, 1942, issue of the General Monthly Bulletin of Current Statistics.

Table 23. — Total Number of Industrial Accidents Reported in 1942 and 1943.

(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 Group	Reporting employers						Number 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 (b)
	No. of undertakings	No. of workers employed (a) (end of year)	No. of undertakings	No. of workers employed (a) (end of year)	occurred	did not occur			Total	Partial	
	1942										
Food industries	146	4,457	77	2,727	40	106	266	1	—	6	259
Beverages	42	2,255	26	2,028	14	28	124	2	—	1	121
Oil and soap	23	1,093	16	989	12	11	120	—	—	2	118
Other chemical industries	58	1,197	42	856	21	37	91	—	—	3	88
Tobacco and cigarettes	13	1,333	8	1,047	3	10	9	—	—	—	9
Wood-working industries	68	693	30	543	18	50	56	1	—	3	52
Printing and paper	84	1,133	47	774	15	69	34	—	—	2	32
Textiles	72	3,151	44	2,774	22	50	158	—	—	2	156
Clothes	54	664	18	332	2	52	3	—	—	1	2
Footwear	43	575	17	404	6	37	15	—	—	—	15
Metal-working industries	187	4,890	133	4,226	74	113	595	4	—	25	566
Stone, glass, ceramics	40	1,359	22	1,205	18	22	132	1	—	4	127
Other manufacturing industries	56	2,693	42	2,481	25	31	113	—	—	3	110
Total manufacturing industries	886	25,493	522	20,386	270	616	1,716	9	—	52	1,655
Extraction of minerals	4	2,077	4	2,077	4	—	275	1	—	8	266
Stone, sand and gypsum quarries	8	232	6	192	4	4	36	—	—	—	36
Electricity, telegraph, telephone	3	2,822	2	790	3	—	185	2	—	1	182
Construction	26	...	22	...	20	6	1,101	20	—	28	1,053
Railways, incl. workshops	1	(c)	—	—	1	—	294	7	1	35	251
Road transport, including garages	88	3,000	53	2,175	31	57	324	2	—	5	317
Ports, shipping	12	(c)	7	...	7	5	139	4	—	6	129
Mineral oil products	5	(c)	3	2,073	4	1	373	—	—	9	364
Other industries & services	20	2,764	9	1,796	6	14	229	1	—	1	227
Total	1,053	...	628	...	350	703	4,672	46	1	145	4,480

Footnotes to this table appear on page 170.

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Table 23 (Concld.). — **Total Number of Industrial Accidents Reported in 1942 and 1943.**

Industrial Group	Reporting employers						Number 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 (b)
	No. of undertakings	No. of workers employed (a) (end of year)	No. of undertakings	No. of workers employed (a) (end of year)	occurred	did not occur			Total	Partial	
	1943										
Grain mills	63	680	26	528	14	49	45	—	—	3	42
Bakeries	112	1,157	41	781	14	98	23	1	—	2	20
Other food industries	56	1,654	24	1,488	13	43	143	—	—	7	136
Preserved fruits and vegetables	16	1,465	11	1,340	8	8	183	—	—	6	177
Beverages	60	1,181	31	946	18	42	142	1	—	2	139
Oil and soap	35	1,062	15	913	11	24	106	—	—	10	96
Other chemical industries	79	1,882	55	1,428	31	48	120	—	—	1	119
Tobacco and cigarettes	13	1,359	10	1,333	4	9	11	—	—	1	10
Wood-working industries	95	784	34	500	16	79	67	—	—	6	61
Printing and paper	109	1,500	58	1,046	21	88	72	—	—	2	70
Textiles	162	4,158	60	3,189	24	138	181	1	—	3	177
Clothes	111	1,049	26	485	3	108	5	—	—	—	5
Footwear	101	902	17	474	7	94	14	—	—	1	13
Metal-working industries	262	7,987	185	7,385	114	148	1,209	2	—	67	1,140
Stone, glass, ceramics	43	1,300	29	1,223	17	26	128	1	—	6	121
Diamonds	30	3,108	27	2,829	7	23	98	—	—	1	97
Other manufacturing industries	74	1,250	37	806	17	57	64	—	—	4	60
Total manufacturing industries	1,421	32,428	686	26,714	339	1,082	2,611	6	—	122	2,483
Extraction of minerals	3	2,752	3	2,752	3	—	295	1	—	2	292
Stone, sand and gypsum quarries	14	490	6	413	3	11	34	1	—	—	33
Electricity, telegraph, telephone	3	1,972	2	749	3	—	206	2	—	3	201
Construction	31	12,984	28	8,927	27	4	791	19	—	34	738
Railways, incl. workshops	1	7,800	—	—	1	—	327	3	—	26	298
Road transport, incl. garages	113	4,016	48	2,972	31	82	313	3	—	3	307
Ports, shipping	6	561	4	550	4	2	37	—	—	—	37
Mineral oil products	5	3,220	3	2,425	4	1	416	—	—	9	407
Other industries and services	33	3,896	15	2,889	8	25	246	—	—	1	245
TOTAL	1,630	70,119	796	48,891	423	1,207	5,276	35	—	200	5,041

(a) Not including administrative and clerical personnel.
(b) Causing absence from work for more than three days.
(c) Not available for publication.

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Table 24. — Distribution of Industrial Accidents, by Month, 1942 and 1943.

Industrial Group	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	TOTAL (a)
						1942							
Food industries	19	30	23	18	19	19	13	20	20	27	31	21	266(6)
Beverages	3	6	13	12	7	14	20	14	11	9	5	10	124
Oil and soap	6	3	13	7	10	9	14	12	13	10	11	12	120
Other chemical industries	3	11	14	3	7	10	5	8	4	8	6	12	91
Tobacco and cigarettes	1	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	9
Wood-working industries	3	7	7	9	1	5	5	2	2	1	4	8	56(2)
Printing and paper	4	—	4	5	3	2	3	3	4	1	2	2	34(1)
Textiles	12	10	11	6	8	12	22	15	21	13	8	19	158(1)
Clothes	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
Footwear	—	2	—	1	2	2	1	5	—	—	—	2	15
Metal-working industries	41	28	44	32	34	62	60	59	49	62	68	48	595(8)
Stone, glass, ceramics	7	13	8	6	14	13	9	10	13	9	19	11	132
Other manufacturing industries	7	6	14	15	8	4	7	13	10	5	13	10	113(1)
Total manufacturing industries	106	117	152	116	113	154	159	161	147	146	170	156	1,716(19)
Extraction of minerals	24	24	16	23	19	22	17	37	11	24	31	27	275
Stone, sand and gypsum quarries	3	3	3	2	1	5	1	6	3	6	1	2	36
Electricity, telegraph and telephone	13	12	9	24	13	18	13	14	16	17	23	13	185
Construction	65	51	63	84	97	121	96	100	104	107	119	81	1,101(13)
Railways, incl. workshops	12	23	29	18	30	25	26	38	32	28	21	12	294
Road transport, incl. garages	25	16	37	20	21	28	21	30	32	28	34	25	324(7)
Ports, shipping	10	9	17	9	4	10	15	14	20	12	7	6	139(6)
Mineral oil products	40	40	32	27	26	25	36	38	41	17	23	28	373
Other industries and services	21	16	14	19	7	15	24	16	26	17	16	32	229(6)
TOTAL	319	311	372	342	331	423	408	454	432	402	445	382	4,672(51)
						1943							
Grain mills	1	4	1	1	10	4	4	2	7	2	4	5	45
Bakeries	—	2	7	1	1	3	3	—	2	2	—	2	23
Other food industries	13	10	12	18	8	14	15	12	10	13	10	8	143
Preserved fruits and vegetables	15	13	20	20	20	18	17	19	19	10	11	1	183
Beverages	7	5	8	8	11	7	25	12	14	18	17	10	142
Oil and soap	20	10	15	4	7	12	9	6	9	5	2	7	106
Other chemical industries	7	5	6	4	2	9	10	13	13	13	20	18	120
Tobacco and cigarettes	—	3	—	1	4	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	11
Wood-working industries	7	8	5	3	7	6	5	3	3	6	6	8	67
Printing and paper	2	4	3	5	6	5	10	9	9	10	6	3	72
Textiles	16	20	19	12	18	14	12	18	18	10	14	10	181
Clothes	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	5
Footwear	—	—	2	—	3	1	3	—	1	1	2	1	14
Metal-working industries	74	73	107	79	110	105	122	143	135	91	96	74	1,209
Stone, glass, ceramics	18	11	10	7	8	8	3	12	7	14	16	14	128
Diamonds	12	8	5	9	18	6	12	5	9	9	3	2	98
Other manufacturing industries	9	3		7	8	4	13	4	1	4	2	5	64
Total manufacturing industries	203	179	224	180	241	216	263	260	257	209	211	168	2,611
Extraction of minerals	42	24	24	18	24	25	26	35	18	22	20	17	295
Stone, sand and gypsum quarries	5	2	2	3	5	3	3	—	5	3	2	1	34
Electricity, telegraph and telephone	19	15	14	20	17	16	19	23	17	15	20	11	206
Construction	62	57	58	48	45	48	40	74	93	97	105	64	791
Railways, incl. workshops	17	23	20	19	21	27	24	33	36	29	46	32	327
Road transport, incl. garages	28	24	27	20	36	21	20	26	29	23	32	27	313
Ports, shipping	4	2	—	1	8	2	2	4	1	1	6	6	37
Mineral oil products	37	29	31	27	33	44	36	38	48	26	32	35	416
Other industries and services	39	28	15	16	25	22	22	22	13	12	13	19	246
TOTAL	456	383	415	352	455	424	455	515	517	437	487	380	5,276

(a) The totals include a number of accidents for which the month was unstated, and which are shown in brackets in the "Total" column.

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Table 25.—Amounts of Industrial Accident Compensation Actually Paid in 1942 and 1943.

Industrial Group	Total number of reporting undertakings	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	
	No.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.
1942										
Food industries	146	—	—	306	306	250	231	924	1,405	2,368
Beverages	42	100	—	136	236	522	76	476	1,074	1,817
Oil and soap	23	—	13	29	42	—	228	576	804	2,412
Other chemical industries	58	—	—	24	24	—	—	414	414	1,186
Tobacco and cigarettes	13	—	—	5	5	—	—	28	28	206
Wood-working industries	68	—	—	15	15	250	161	229	640	1,944
Printing and paper	84	—	—	10	10	—	61	157	218	571
Textiles	72	—	—	261	261	—	154	404	558	1,141
Clothes	54	—	—	50	50	—	—	42	42	129
Footwear	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	49	281
Metal-working industries	187	123	60	102	285	506	1,328	2,175	4,009	5,871
Stone, glass, ceramics	40	146	6	107	259	250	312	378	940	2,444
Other manufacturing industries	56	—	—	10	10	—	438	265	703	1,451
Total manufacturing industries	886	369	79	1,055	1,503	1,778	2,989	6,117	10,884	21,071
Extraction of minerals	4	—	—	72	72	251	446	1,155	1,852	4,178
Stone, sand and gypsum quarries	8	—	—	26	26	—	52	188	190	706
Electricity, telegraph and telephone	3	250	8	1,747	2,005	—	15	32	47	1,585
Construction	26	788	748	990	2,526	1,514	1,621	4,691	7,756	18,678
Railways, incl. workshops	1	1,341	5,258	523	7,122	—	—	—	—	—
Road transport, incl. garages	88	250	175	689	1,114	—	346	755	1,101	4,026
Ports, shipping	12	348	788	168	1,304	429	493	483	1,405	1,994
Mineral oil products	5	—	60	480	540	—	1,419	476	1,894	3,489
Other industries and services	20	450	—	302	752	141	584	507	1,182	1,554
TOTAL	1,053	3,796	7,116	6,052	16,964	4,113	7,915	14,283	26,311	57,106
1943										
Grain mills	63	—	—	12	12	—	—	534	534	1,180
Bakeries	112	—	10	24	34	—	346	150	496	1,319
Other food industries	56	—	28	336	364	—	332	486	818	2,318
Preserved fruits and vegetables	16	—	—	430	430	—	291	462	753	1,584
Beverages	60	165	—	299	464	250	25	384	659	2,355
Oil and soap	35	—	—	660	660	—	566	419	985	1,579
Other chemical industries	79	—	—	120	120	—	230	392	622	3,264
Tobacco and cigarettes	13	—	—	7	7	—	166	61	227	342
Wood-working industries	95	—	—	68	68	—	103	422	525	1,755
Printing and paper	109	—	100	52	152	—	—	437	437	1,581
Textiles	162	150	—	326	476	450	204	715	1,369	2,560
Clothes	111	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	12	180
Footwear	101	—	—	8	8	—	120	68	188	434
Metal-working industries	262	150	564	391	1,105	—	3,490	4,703	8,193	23,581
Stone, glass, ceramics	43	255	—	309	564		768	372	1,140	3,607
Diamonds	30	—	—	83	83	—	95	290	385	2,509
Other manufacturing industries	74	—	26	54	80	—	472	280	752	1,625
Total manufacturing industries	1,421	720	728	3,174	4,622	700	7,208	10,187	18,095	50,573
Extraction of minerals	3	—	—	1,288	1,288	251	696	1,120	2,067	4,356
Stone, sand and gypsum quarries	14	—	—	8	8	250	—	159	409	894
Electricity, telegraph and telephone	3	300	865	2,590	3,755	599	—	84	673	1,718
Construction	31	1,385	4,643	962	6,990	680	2,263	4,566	7,509	19,884
Railways, incl. workshops	1	1,232	11,481	1,122	13,835	—	—	—	—	—
Road transport, incl. garages	113	—	183	1,848	2,031	—	176	1,012	1,188	4,954
Ports, shipping	6	13	—	12	25	214	140	171	525	1,887
Mineral oil products	5	—	1,118	1,099	2,217	—	133	353	486	6,283
Other industries and services	33	—	—	797	797	—	69	139	208	1,909
TOTAL	1,630	3,650	19,018	12,900	35,568	2,684	10,685	17,791	31,160	92,358

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Table 26. — Industrial Accidents: Frequency, Severity and Compensation Rates Recorded from 1939 to 1943 (a).

Industrial Group	Accident frequency rates — Per 1,000 employees					Per 1,000 full-time workers				
	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Food industries	44(b)	59	74	81	79	53(b)	71	87	94	86
Beverages			70	100	87			83	111	105
Oil and soap	90		114	115	105	102		129	122	114
Other chemical industries			53	47	72			66	56	76
Tobacco and cigarettes	(b)		13	8	8	(b)		15	9	8
Wood-working industries	32	27	67	51	111	45	34	77	56	113
Printing and paper	25	17	18	26	54	31	21	21	29	56
Textiles	29	35	36	59	52	31	39	39	67	54
Clothes	(c)	(c)	(c)	—	5	(c)	(c)	(c)	—	6
Footwear	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	31	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	38
Metal-working industries	103	146	167	196	165	120	160	186	160	165
Stone, glass, ceramics	60	104	114	107	98	72	126	121	110	99
Other manufacturing industries	22	44	112	84	41	30	51	152	92	48
Total manufacturing industries	51	65	74	79	86	62	76	84	91	91
Extraction of minerals	94	111	105	(c)	135	101	114	136	130	182
Stone, sand and gypsum quarries	...	226	163	148	94	...	310	210	181	127
Electricity	77	70	86	78	90	84	81	95	84	96
Road transport, including garages	123	143	102	108	84	123	143	104	100	85
Mineral oil products	...	141	102	102	148	...	159	100	103	136

Industrial Group	Severity rates					Compensation rates (including accident insurance premiums)				
	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Food industries	8.1(b)	3.4	5.2	4.8	2.4	(b) 0.583	0.691	0.670	0.650	0.698
Beverages			11.6	2.0	2.4			1.014	1.106	0.651
Oil and soap	2.4		6.6	6.4	10.4	1.944		1.893	1.459	1.483	0.875
Other chemical industries			0.9	0.8	1.2			0.544	0.525	0.493	0.791
Tobacco and cigarettes	(b)		0.2	0.2	0.4	(b)		0.289	0.306	0.211	0.182
Wood-working industries	1.0	0.7	5.3	1.7	6.9	1.200	1.062	1.518	1.382	1.358
Printing and paper	2.3	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.373	0.500	0.368	0.299	0.514
Textiles	0.8	4.9	1.3	1.2	3.1	0.338	0.288	0.236	0.315	0.331
Clothes	(c)	(c)	(c)	—	0.1	(c)	(c)	(c)	0.137	0.076
Footwear	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	1.5	(c)	(c)	(c)	0.371	0.359
Metal-working industries	9.0	9.6	9.8	17.4	11.1	0.790	0.993	0.912	0.755	0.917
Stone, glass, ceramics	8.8	12.8	16.5	10.8	8.5	1.256	1.224	1.102	1.241	1.143
Other manufacturing industries	0.5	0.4	3.9	1.2	1.2	0.710	0.465	0.798	0.533	0.404
Total manufacturing industries	5.3	4.9	5.3	6.0	5.0	0.805	0.777	0.698	0.707	0.668
Extraction of minerals	25.7	7.5	11.0	7.3	5.2	2.522	2.192	2.044	2.286	1.374
Stone, sand and gypsum quarries	...	29.1	36.6	3.6	25.6	...	...	2.026	2.469	1.859
Electricity	5.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	8.6	...	...	1.488	0.976	1.025
Road transport, including garages	...	...	5.1	2.6	4.9	...	...	0.823	0.719	0.555
Mineral oil products	...	6.4	5.4	4.4	2.4	...	...	1.095	1.222	1.351

(a) Including only those undertakings reporting both man-days worked and wages paid.
(b) Tobacco and cigarettes were included with food industries and beverages in 1939.
(c) Data insufficient.

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Table 27. — Industrial Accident Frequency Rates, 1942 and 1943.

Industrial Group	Number of reporting undertakings(a)	Monthly salaried employees (average monthly no. employed in the year)	Daily wage-earners			No. of accidents	Accident frequency rates	
			Average monthly number employed in the year	Man-days worked by daily wage-earners	Number of full-time daily workers (man-years)		Per 1,000 employees	Per 1,000 full-time workers
		a	b	c	d	p	u	v
				1 9 4 2				
Food industries	48	805	1,680	403,791	1,346	202	81	94
Beverages	7	127	967	255,301	851	109	100	111
Oil and soap	11	140	780	217,663	726	106	115	122
Other chemical industries	14	147	538	128,486	428	32	47	56
Tobacco and cigarettes	9	188	878	287,131	790	9	8	9
Wood-working industries	16	14	202	54,386	181	11	51	55
Printing and paper	41	456	525	120,302	401	26	26	29
Textiles	29	257	2,219	579,155	1,931	147	59	67
Clothes	15	95	243	72,227	241	—	—	—
Footwear	8	18	194	54,356	181	3	(b)	(b)
Metal-working industries	54	288	3,147	728,117	2,427	434	126	160
Stone, ceramics	19	126	755	218,549	728	94	107	110
Other manufacturing industries	9	81	302	79,391	265	32	84	92
Total manufacturing industries	280	2,772	12,430	3,148,855	10,496	1,205	79	91
Extraction of minerals	4	160	—	595,848	1,986	278	(b)	130
Stone, sand and gypsum quarries	5	35	174	40,718	136	31	148	181
Electricity	2	934	645	158,181	527	123	78	84
Construction	10	87	2,469	604,908	2,016	460	180	219
Railways, incl. workshops	1	914	4,519	1,459,047	4,863	294	54	51
Road transport, incl. garages	33	1,747	792	263,787	879	262	103	100
Mineral oil products	2	371	1,363	402,191	1,340	177	102	103
				1 9 4 3				
Grain mills	15	120	327	91,914	306	38	85	89
Bakeries	29	227	513	128,337	428	19	26	29
Other food industries	13	408	887	235,414	785	138	107	116
Preserved fruits and vegetables	8	120	1,448	342,442	1,141	144	92	114
Beverages	10	106	527	139,068	464	48	76	84
Oil and soap	12	182	785	213,689	712	102	105	114
Other chemical industries	20	244	825	232,278	774	77	72	76
Tobacco and cigarettes	11	214	1,166	327,249	1,091	11	8	8
Wood-working industries	18	15	219	64,829	216	26	111	113
Printing and paper	40	433	688	194,025	647	61	54	56
Textiles	40	360	2,839	810,394	2,701	166	52	54
Clothes	17	61	315	86,344	288	2	5	6
Footwear	10	25	326	92,095	307	11	31	33
Metal-working industries	70	388	4,698	1,402,880	4,676	838	165	165
Stone, glass, ceramics	20	149	1,119	332,698	1,109	124	98	99
Diamonds	15	200	1,036	384,237	1,281	61	33	41
Other manufacturing industries	15	90	622	179,875	600	43	60	62
Total manufacturing industries	363	3,342	18,940	5,257,768	17,526	1,909	86	91
Extraction of minerals	3	180	2,005	614,223	2,047	296	135	133
Stone, sand and gypsum quarries	5	28	333	71,557	239	34	94	127
Electricity	2	950	647	159,942	533	143	90	96
Railways, incl. workshops	1	2,761	3,718	1,164,265	3,881	327	50	49
Road transport, incl. garages	35	1,927	912	257,455	858	236	84	85
Mineral oil products	3	494	2,307	770,475	2,568	415	148	136

(a) Including only those undertakings reporting both man-days worked and wages paid.
(b) Data insufficient.

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Table 28. — Industrial Accident Severity Rates, 1942 and 1943.

Industrial Group	Number of reporting undertakings(a)	Man-days worked during the year			Accidents and their results				Severity rates (days lost per man-year worked)
		By monthly salaried employees	By daily wage-earners	Total	Fatal, or permanent total disability	Partial permanent disability	Aggregate loss of time in cases of temporary total disability		
							Loss of time stated	Loss of time estimated	
		Man-days	Man-days	Man-days	Cases	Aggregate%	Days	Days	
		a	b	c	p	r	s	t	u
				1 9 4 2					
Food industries ...	48	229,425	403,791	633,216	—	107.5	4,248	200	4.8
Beverages	7	36,195	255,301	291,496	—	5	1,921	50	2.0
Oil and soap	11	39,900	217,663	257,563	—	65	1,832	150	6.4
Other chemical industries	14	41,895	128,486	170,381	—	—	582	—	0.8
Tobacco and cigarettes	9	53,580	237,131	290,711	—	—	193	—	0.2
Wood-working industries	16	3,990	54,386	58,376	—	—	412	—	1.7
Printing and paper	41	138,510	120,302	258,812	—	5	404	100	0.8
Textiles	29	73,245	579,155	652,400	—	5	2,593	800	1.2
Clothes	15	27,075	72,227	99,302	—	—	—	—	—
Footwear	8	5,130	54,356	59,486	—	—	24	—	(b)
Metal-working industries	54	82,080	728,117	810,197	3	365	8,067	600	17.4
Stone, ceramics ...	19	35,910	218,549	254,459	1	32.5	1,479	—	10.8
Other manufacturing industries	9	23,085	79,391	102,476	—	—	459	50	1.2
Total manufacturing industries	280	790,020	3,148,855	3,938,875	4	585	22,214	1,450	6.0
Extraction of minerals	4	45,600	595,848	641,448	1	85	5,387	200	7.3
Stone, sand and gypsum quarries ...	5	9,975	40,718	50,693	—	—	734	—	3.6
Electricity	2	266,190	158,181	424,371	—	5	2,179	—	1.5
Construction	10	24,795	604,908	629,703	7	130	7,551	1,600	27.3
Railways, incl. workshops	1	260,490	1,459,047	1,719,537	7	537	4,191	—	13.5
Road transport, incl. garages	88	497,8`5	263,787	761,682	—	47.5	4,234	200	2.6
Mineral oil products	2	105,735	402,191	507,926	—	91	2,328	50	4.4
				1 9 4 3					
Grain mills	15	34,200	91,914	126,114	—	12.5	1,158	100	4.2
Bakeries	29	64,695	128,337	193,032	—	—	728	50	1.0
Other food industries	18	116,280	235,414	351,694	—	20	2,213	—	2.6
Preserved fruits and vegetables	8	34,200	342,442	376,642	—	20	2,880	50	2.9
Beverages	10	30,210	139,068	169,278	—	5	593	50	1.5
Oil and soap	12	51,870	213,689	265,559	—	130	1,681	100	10.4
Other chemical industries	20	69,540	232,278	301,818	—	5	1,010	150	1.2
Tobacco and cigarettes	11	60,990	327,249	388,239	—	5	240	50	0.4
Wood-working industries	18	4,275	64,829	69,104	—	17.5	644	—	6.9
Printing and paper	40	123,405	194,025	317,430	—	—	1,047	100	0.9
Textiles	40	102,600	810,394	912,994	1	15	2,865	150	3.1
Clothes	17	17,385	86,344	103,729	—	—	45	—	0.1
Footwear	10	7,125	92,095	99,220	—	5	232	—	1.5
Metal-working industries	70	110,580	1,402,880	1,513,460	—	761.5	12,410	350	11.1
Stone, glass, ceramics	20	42,465	332,698	375,163	1	47.5	2,073	50	8.5
Diamonds	15	57,000	384,237	441,237	—	5	911	50	0.7
Other manufacturing industries	15	25,650	179,875	205,525	—	17.5	572	—	2.2
Total manufacturing industries	363	952,470	5,257,768	6,210,238	2	1,066.5	31,252	1,250	5.0
Extraction of minerals	3	51,300	614,223	665,523	1	—	4,782	1,350	5.2
Stone, sand and gypsum quarries ...	5	7,9 0	71,557	79,537	1	—	963	—	25.6
Electricity	2	270,750	159,942	430,692	1	65	2,917	—	8.6
Railways, incl. workshops	1	786,885	1,164,265	1,951,150	3	472	5,569	—	7.8
Road transport, incl. garages	35	549,195	257,455	806,650	1	65	3,918	200	4.9
Mineral oil products	3	140,790	770,475	911,265	—	60	4,343	—	2.4

(a) Including only those undertakings reporting both man-days worked and wages paid.
(b) Data insufficient.

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Table 29. — Industrial Accident Compensation Rates, 1942 and 1943.

Industrial Group	No. of reporting undertakings (a)	Annual salary bill		Annual wage bill		Compensation paid by employers directly (b)	Accident insurance premiums paid	Compensation rates — cost of compensation to industry per L.P. 100 of	
		Undertakings insured against liability for accidents L.P.	Undertakings not insured against liability for accidents L.P.	Undertakings insured against liability for accidents L.P.	Undertakings not insured against liability for accidents L.P.	L.P.	L.P.	wages L.P. (=%)	wages and salaries L.P. (=%)
		a	b	c	d	p	s	u	v
1942									
Food industries ...	48	196,148	10,447	143,978	17,953	292	1,715	1.289	0.650
Beverages	7	25,434	3,136	102,042	8,406	129	1,409	1.398	1.106
Oil and soap	11	32,296	—	127,423	849	40	2,342	1.857	1.483
Other chemical industries	14	28,790	3,323	30,294	12,982	21	851	0.860	0.492
Tobacco and cigarettes	9	37,863	1,114	60,244	683	5	206	0.346	0.211
Wood-working industries	16	1,870	774	24,489	2,453	8	401	1.518	1.382
Printing and paper	41	69,098	16,087	36,126	7,019	10	374	0.890	0.299
Textiles	29	52,127	4,004	287,927	15,480	261	873	0.374	0.315
Clothes	15	3,786	6,557	15,374	13,562	—	54	0.187	0.137
Footwear	8	3,883	52	25,878	2,503	—	120	0.428	0.371
Metal-working industries	54	61,200	8,407	360,115	41,064	233	3,321	0.898	0.755
Stone, ceramics ...	19	32,472	248	145,124	2,691	210	2,081	1.546	1.241
Other manufacturing industries	9	17,007	164	33,857	4,307	—	295	0.773	0.533
Total manufacturing industries	280	501,974	54,313	1,392,871	129,952	1,209	13,492	0.965	0.707
Extraction of minerals	4	39,640	—	146,086	—	72	4,173	2.907	2.286
Stone, sand and gypsum quarries ...	5	4,312	808	20,537	710	26	625	3.064	2.469
Electricity	2	214,259	—	97,474	—	1,458	1,585	3.122	0.976
Construction (c) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Railways, incl. workshops	1	—	124,903	—	372,366	7,122	—	1.918	1.432
Road transport, incl. garages	33	228,992	100,176	68,875	37,381	988	2,737	2.956	0.719
Mineral oil products	2	40,125	32,784	84,981	66,785	875	2,370	1.869	1.222
1943									
Grain mills	15	33,597	1,908	68,395	1,239	9	957	1.387	0.919
Bakeries	29	44,017	12,910	99,255	6,883	21	811	0.784	0.512
Other food industries	13	110,169	1,120	221,961	7,049	334	2,112	1.068	0.719
Preserved fruits and vegetables	8	43,587	—	259,971	—	388	1,321	0.657	0.563
Beverages	10	23,796	10,741	84,393	35,801	65	1,208	1.060	0.823
Oil and soap	12	61,693	98	187,783	1,097	659	1,533	1.161	0.875
Other chemical industries	20	71,549	7,180	105,068	30,433	94	1,601	1.251	0.791
Tobacco and cigarettes	11	57,963	2,167	123,783	1,697	7	331	0.269	0.182
Wood-working industries	18	2,660	1,826	45,697	5,474	36	720	1.477	1.358
Printing and paper	40	102,3 9	17,422	99,683	8,813	—	1,174	1.082	0.514
Textiles	40	117,801	7,101	582,253	30,122	464	1,975	0.398	0.331
Clothes	17	13,565	5,208	42,768	30,775	—	70	0.095	0.076
Footwear	10	6,922	—	73,747	—	3	287	0.393	0.359
Metal-working industries	70	142,383	4,969	1,177,651	13,751	533	11,741	1.030	0.917
Stone, glass, ceramics	20	52,684	35	306,340	2,153	704	3,424	1.338	1.143
Diamonds	15	72,402	3,131	396,242	18,333	16	1,441	0.356	0.301
Other manufacturing industries	15	30,760	948	149,907	3,011	80	1,170	0.817	0.677
Total manufacturing industries	363	987,897	76,164	4,024,837	196,571	3,433	31,876	0.836	0.668
Extraction of minerals	3	82,496	—	328,399	—	1,288	4,856	1.719	1.374
Stone, sand and gypsum quarries ...	5	4,748	1,165	49,165	3,428	8	787	1.512	1.359
Electricity	2	301,503	—	142,319	—	3,032	1,518	3.197	1.025
Railways, incl. workshops	1	—	431,210	—	444,401	13,835	—	3.173	1.580
Road transport, incl. garages	35	762,723	52,931	178,128	11,659	1,561	4,018	2.940	0.555
Mineral oil products	3	100,135	62,605	343,389	104,443	2,217	6,030	1.842	1.351

(a) Including only those undertakings reporting both man-days worked and wages paid.
(b) In many cases by employers who were insured against liability for accidents.
(c) For construction undertakings, wages were not reported.

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Table 30. — Causes of Industrial Accidents, 1942 and 1943.

1942

Cause of accidents	NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS																						Fatal accidents	Injuries to eyes (a)
	Food industries	Beverages	Oil and soap	Other chemical industries	Tobacco	Wood-works	Printing and paper	Textiles	Clothes	Footwear	Metal-works	Stone, glass, ceramics	Other manufact. industries	Extraction of minerals	Stone, sand and gypsum quarries	Electricity, etc.	Construction	Railways	Road transport	Ports, shipping	Mineral oil products	Other industries and services	Total non-fatal accidents		
MACHINERY MOVED BY MECHANICAL POWER																								
Prime movers	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	5	3	1	—	1	—	15	—	—
Shafting	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Transmission machinery, other (b)	4	—	4	1	—	—	2	5	—	—	6	2	11	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	1	41	—	—
Lifting machinery	3	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	6	1	—	19	—	1
Power presses	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	46	—	—
Milling machinery	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	1
Other metal-working machinery	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75	1	—	—	—	3	4	8	9	—	11	—	112	—	22
Circular saws	1	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	—	—	—	2	2	2	1	2	—	35	—	1
Wood planing machines	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	7	—	—
Other or unspecified wood-working machinery (c)	—	—	1	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	3
Rollers of calenders, mixers, etc.	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	7	—	—
Other power-driven machinery	37	5	15	—	—	—	10	43	—	6	8	4	24	2	—	1	15	4	3	—	5	—	182	1	5
Unspecified power-driven machinery	2	1	1	4	1	—	—	20	—	2	—	1	4	—	—	2	4	—	7	—	1	—	50	—	3
MACHINERY NOT MOVED BY MECHANICAL POWER																								
Lifting machinery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—
Other machinery	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
TRANSPORT																								
Ships, boats	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—
Railways	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	19	—	—	—	66	—	7	2	—	95	7	1
Motor cars	1	7	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	17	—	10	63	1	52	1	13	—	176	11	1
Motor cycles, bicycles	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	3	2	10	—	—
Wagonettes	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	9	—	4	5	1	13	1	—	—	1	—	40	—	—
Other vehicles, hand trucks	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	5	—	—	6	—	3	—	6	4	32	2	—
Air transport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—

(a) In all industries; included among "Non-fatal accidents".
(b) Accidents caused by belts, ropes, pulleys or gearing.
(c) Including one accident known to have been caused by a vertical spindle moulding machine; some of the accidents included in this figure were probably caused by circular saws.

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Table 30 (Contd.). — Causes of Industrial Accidents, 1942 and 1943.

1942 (Concld.)

Cause of accidents	NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS																						Fatal accidents	Injuries to eyes (a)
	Food industries	Beverages	Oil and soap	Other chemical industries	Tobacco	Wood-works	Printing and paper	Textiles	Clothes	Footwear	Metal-works	Stone, glass, ceramics	Other manufact. industries	Extraction of minerals	Stone, sand and gypsum quarries	Electricity, etc.	Construction	Railways	Road transport	Ports, shipping	Mineral oil products	Other industries and services	Total non-fatal accidents		
OTHER CAUSES																								
Injuries during blasting operations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	18	1	—
Electricity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Explosion (other than steam boilers)	—	17	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	1	3	—	—	32	3	1
Steam boilers	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	5	—	2
Boiler backdraughts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Fire	1	1	1	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	1	1	2	—	6	10	—	2	—	5	—	37	1	1
Gassing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Hot or corrosive substances (b)	8	7	8	20	—	—	—	14	—	—	30	5	2	13	—	8	95	19	5	—	70	1	305	—	35
Hand tools	25	3	5	17	2	5	—	14	1	6	76	12	11	27	3	25	148	31	62	3	19	2	497	1	43
Handling without machinery	56	35	21	12	1	7	9	14	—	—	72	24	1	9	6	38	118	20	35	81	31	8	598	3	14
Fall of ground	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	9	3	—
Collapse of construction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	—
Collapse of scaffold	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Falling objects	28	18	15	9	—	4	2	14	—	—	70	26	4	49	17	18	218	34	48	17	68	4	668	3	6
Striking against or being caught between objects	25	9	8	4	—	1	3	2	1	—	79	15	5	49	—	21	104	25	29	6	59	—	445	—	6
Stepping on objects	5	1	1	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	16	2	1	15	2	3	—	5	—	59	—	—
Persons falling	39	7	24	6	5	2	4	11	—	—	22	16	5	40	1	28	86	43	32	8	39	3	421	2	2
Flying objects	4	1	3	1	—	—	1	4	—	—	13	—	15	—	—	3	19	18	4	—	13	—	99	—	74
Animals, except snakes or poisonous insects	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	3	—	—	—	7	1	—
Snakes and poisonous insects	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—
Other causes	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	15	—	1	—	—	4	4	—	2	—	1	1	31	2	2
Unspecified	13	6	4	1	—	—	1	8	—	—	62	9	17	21	1	2	104	1	16	1	7	201	475	4	18
TOTAL	265	122	120	91	9	55	34	158	3	15	591	131	113	274	36	183	1,081	287	322	135	378	228	4,626	46	242

(a) In all industries; included among "Non-fatal accidents".
(b) Including molten metal.

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Table 30 (Contd.). — **Causes of Industrial Accidents, 1942 and 1943.**

1943

Cause of accidents	NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS																									Fatal accidents	Injuries to eyes(a)
	Grain mills	Bakeries	Other food industries	Preserved fruits and vegetables	Beverages	Oil and soap	Other chemical industries	Tobacco	Wood-works	Printing and paper	Textiles	Clothes	Footwear	Metal-works	Stone, glass, ceramics	Diamonds	Other manufact. industries	Extraction of minerals	Stone, sand and gypsum quarries	Electricity, etc.	Construction	Railways	Road transport	Ports, shipping	Mineral oil products	Other industries and services	Total non-fatal accidents		
MACHINERY MOVED BY MECHANICAL POWER																												
Prime movers	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Shafting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Transmission machinery, other (b)	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	4	—	9	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	2	—	27	—	—
Lifting machinery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	—
Power presses in metal works	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	1	—	1	7	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	70	—	1
Other metal-working machinery	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	158	1	—	1	2	—	—	3	3	10	—	—	—	181	—	6
Circular saws in wood works	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	11	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	21	—	—
Wood planing machines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Other or unspecified wood-working machinery	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	18	—	1
Rollers of calenders, mixers, etc.	1	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	14	—	—
Other power-driven machinery	4	3	18	20	21	8	5	8	—	15	63	2	1	11	8	43	14	18	—	—	28	1	1	1	31	—	324	—	2
Unspecified power-driven machinery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Air compressors	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
MACHINERY NOT MOVED BY MECHANICAL POWER																												
Lifting machinery	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Other machinery	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	9	—	—
TRANSPORT																												
Ships, boats	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Railways	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	34	—	—	1	—	41	3	—
Motor cars	—	2	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	11	—	—	1	28	1	12	49	4	47	1	8	10	182	16	—
Motor cycles, bicycles	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	1	—	—	4	2	19	—	—
Wagonettes	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	12	4	—	15	—	—	—	2	—	42	1	—
Other vehicles, hand trucks	—	2	2	7	3	1	—	—	—	8	1	—	—	5	3	—	—	2	—	—	11	2	—	—	3	2	52	1	—

(a) In all industries; included among "Non-fatal accidents".
(b) Accidents caused by belts, ropes, pulleys or gearing.

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Table 30 (Concld.). — Causes of Industrial Accidents, 1942 and 1943.

1943 (Concld.)

Cause of accidents	NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS																											Fatal accidents	Injuries to eyes (a)
	Grain mills	Bakeries	Other food industries	Preserved fruits and vegetables	Beverages	Oil and soap	Other chemical industries	Tobacco	Wood-works	Printing and paper	Textiles	Clothes	Footwear	Metal-works	Stone, glass, ceramics	Diamonds	Other manufact. industries	Extraction of minerals	Stone, sand and gypsum quarries	Electricity, etc.	Construction	Railways	Road transport	Ports, shipping	Mineral oil products	Other industries and services	Total non-fatal accidents		
OTHER CAUSES																													
Injuries during blasting operations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—
Electricity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	1	—	3	—	—	2	—	1	—	12	1	—
Explosion (other than steam boilers)	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	2	—	1	2	—	—	5	1	2	—	2	1	36	—	1
Steam boilers	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	5	—	—
Boiler backdraughts	—	2	1	8	1	—	9	—	—	—	3	—	2	18	1	—	2	1	—	2	8	7	6	—	5	1	77	1	—
Fire	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Gassing	—	1	9	23	6	11	36	—	2	2	6	—	—	52	6	1	4	31	—	7	127	14	6	—	64	5	411	1	27
Hot or corrosive substances (b)	3	—	7	15	2	4	8	—	6	4	11	—	2	54	15	5	7	11	2	24	40	36	50	1	13	2	322	—	15
Hand tools	5	4	26	27	45	15	12	1	2	9	8	—	—	173	29	2	3	19	3	32	89	61	25	18	50	12	670	—	2
Handling without machinery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—
Fall of ground	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—
Collapse of construction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	2	1	—	9	—	—
Collapse of scaffold	8	1	11	15	22	18	15	—	16	10	18	1	—	134	20	1	11	42	17	26	139	32	36	6	74	8	681	1	4
Falling objects	4	1	22	15	8	9	5	—	7	8	10	—	1	85	16	3	7	37	—	39	71	43	42	2	54	4	493	1	7
Striking against or being caught between objects	3	—	1	1	1	2	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	9	1	—	—	24	—	4	26	1	—	—	16	2	95	—	—
Stepping on objects	8	2	31	30	7	17	10	1	2	4	25	1	—	47	14	6	3	30	6	34	72	42	37	4	30	10	473	—	1
Persons falling	2	—	—	1	1	3	2	—	1	—	2	1	1	27	5	10	—	11	—	1	16	34	12	1	22	1	154	—	149
Flying objects	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	—	3	—	—	2	16	—	—
Animals, except snakes or poisonous insects	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Snakes and poisonous insects	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	9	—	—	2	1	—	1	5	1	3	—	2	1	31	1	1
Other causes	2	—	8	10	8	11	5	—	6	9	10	—	7	331	2	18	4	4	—	10	38	—	23	—	16	181	701	1	24
Unspecified																													
Total	45	22	148	183	141	106	120	11	67	73	180	5	14	1,207	127	98	64	294	33	204	772	324	310	87	416	246	5,241	35	242

(a) In all industries; included among "Non-fatal accidents".
(b) Including molten metal.

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In the following two tables, industrial accidents are classified by nature and location of injuries. The possibility is not excluded that the number of injuries due to cuts, contusions, abrasions and similar accidents is somewhat inflated on account of the inappropriate use of the generalised term "Wound".

Table 31. — Classification of Non-fatal Industrial Accidents, by Nature of Injury, 1942 and 1943.

Industrial Group	Contusion, abrasion, cut	Amputation	Dislocation	Fracture	Sprain, strain	Concussion	Burn, scald	Asphyxiation, drowning	Hernia	Tearing of internal organs (a)	Electric shock	Other injuries	Unspecified	TOTAL
1942														
Food industries ...	207	3	14	14	7	2	8	—	4	1	—	1	4	265
Beverages	101	—	1	4	1	1	13	—	1	—	—	—	—	122
Oil and soap	80	2	3	14	8	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	2	120
Other chemical industries	57	—	4	4	4	—	20	—	1	—	—	1	—	91
Tobacco and cigarettes	4	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Wood-working industries	47	2	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	55
Printing and paper	29	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	34
Textiles	124	1	6	9	—	—	17	—	—	—	1	—	—	158
Clothes	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Footwear	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Metal-working industries	445	17	7	24	12	—	32	—	4	1	—	11	38	591
Stone, glass, ceramics	104	1	4	1	3	—	6	—	2	—	—	1	9	131
Other manufacturing industries	90	1	1	5	1	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	10	113
Total manufacturing industries	1,306	28	41	80	39	5	112	—	13	2	1	14	66	1,707
Extraction of minerals	224	—	4	14	4	—	16	—	—	—	—	3	9	274
Stone, sand and gypsum quarries ...	27	—	3	1	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	36
Electricity, telegraph and telephone ...	121	1	4	18	13	1	18	—	2	—	—	4	1	183
Construction	768	5	20	61	21	5	99	—	6	—	—	10	86	1,081
Railways, incl. workshops	212	12	—	18	18	1	17	—	2	1	—	4	2	287
Road transport, incl. garages	270	1	17	12	6	1	7	—	1	2	—	2	3	322
Ports, shipping ...	42	3	3	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	77	135
Mineral oil products	236	11	3	17	24	2	70	—	3	—	—	7	—	373
Other industries and services	124	—	28	20	2	9	4	1	7	18	—	1	14	228
TOTAL ...	3,330	61	193	251	130	24	343	1	34	24	1	45	259	4,626
1943														
Grain mills	34	1	2	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	45
Bakeries	12	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	3	22
Other food industries	100	4	10	9	1	3	8	—	—	3	—	1	4	143
Preserved fruits and vegetables	125	5	9	7	—	1	30	—	—	1	—	1	4	183
Beverages	119	2	2	5	1	2	8	—	—	—	—	1	1	141
Oil and soap	63	4	1	12	5	1	13	—	1	1	—	—	5	106
Other chemical industries	56	1	—	3	1	2	50	—	—	2	—	3	2	120
Tobacco and cigarettes	7	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	11
Wood-working industries	56	6	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	67
Printing and paper	45	1	2	9	1	—	6	—	1	1	1	—	5	72
Textiles	141	1	7	8	1	2	11	—	—	1	—	2	6	180
Clothes	3	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Footwear	10	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Metal-working industries	959	37	18	32	5	6	77	—	6	10	1	12	44	1,207
Stone, glass, ceramics	101	1	3	9	3	—	4	—	1	—	—	1	4	127
Diamonds	81	1	6	4	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	2	—	98
Other manufacturing industries	—	46	1	3	—	—	5	—	—	—	1	5	3	64
Total manufacturing industries	1,912	111	63	115	19	18	222	—	11	20	3	28	83	2,605
Extraction of minerals	214	—	—	30	9	1	29	—	4	1	1	1	4	294
Stone, sand and gypsum quarries ...	24	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	33
Electricity, telegraph and telephone ...	156	—	8	11	10	1	8	—	1	4	2	—	3	204
Construction	478	16	44	49	5	4	129	—	2	6	—	3	36	772
Railways, incl. workshops	215	19	1	31	17	—	23	—	10	—	1	2	5	324
Road transport, incl. garages	234	2	19	16	8	3	10	—	—	2	—	2	14	310
Ports, shipping ...	33	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	37
Mineral oil products	301	7	2	12	27	1	62	—	—	1	1	2	—	416
Other industries and services	192	—	5	13	7	5	7	—	4	—	—	4	9	246
TOTAL ...	3,759	155	144	230	102	34	490	—	32	35	8	42	160	5,241

(a) Except hernia.

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Table 32. — Classification of Non-fatal Industrial Accidents, by Location of Injury, 1942 and 1943.

Industrial Group	Head, except eyes	Eyes	Trunk	Upper extremities, except fingers	Fingers	Lower extremities	Internal organs and general	Multiple injuries	Unspecified	Total
1942										
Food industries	9	7	17	77	89	53	4	4	5	265
Beverages	7	4	10	40	30	19	1	10	1	122
Oil and soap	6	5	18	29	24	33	1	2	2	120
Other chemical industries	3	4	5	24	21	26	1	5	2	91
Tobacco and cigarettes	1	—	1	2	3	2	—	—	—	9
Wood-working industries	1	1	7	5	30	9	—	1	1	55
Printing and paper	—	1	1	11	14	5	—	2	—	34
Textiles	2	8	9	40	64	31	—	3	1	158
Clothes	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	3
Footwear	—	2	—	2	11	—	—	—	—	15
Metal-working industries	14	37	22	175	168	126	5	7	37	591
Stone, glass, ceramics	5	8	6	34	26	37	2	3	10	131
Other manufacturing industries	3	16	2	46	27	7	1	—	11	113
Total manufacturing industries	52	93	98	485	509	348	15	37	70	1,707
Extraction of minerals	11	2	27	86	19	116	—	8	5	274
Stone, sand and gypsum quarries	—	1	8	7	9	9	1	—	1	36
Electricity, telegraph, telephone	6	7	29	38	29	62	2	9	1	183
Construction	34	45	100	242	178	309	6	64	103	1,081
Railways, incl. workshops	11	37	47	40	56	72	3	21	—	287
Road transport, incl. garages	10	13	22	100	80	77	3	14	3	322
Ports, shipping	2	—	3	14	9	29	—	2	76	135
Mineral oil products	8	40	27	89	61	116	3	27	2	373
Other industries & services	12	4	30	40	27	60	27	12	16	228
Total	146	242	391	1,141	977	1,198	60	194	277	4,686
1943										
Grain mills	4	1	2	10	11	17	—	—	—	45
Bakeries	2	—	2	4	7	4	1	2	—	22
Other food industries	5	3	15	52	39	21	3	5	—	143
Preserved fruits and vegetables	7	1	9	39	76	41	1	7	2	183
Beverages	3	3	6	48	41	31	—	5	4	141
Oil and soap	2	3	16	28	24	22	9	2	—	106
Other chemical industries	4	7	8	31	21	30	5	13	1	120
Tobacco and cigarettes	—	—	1	—	8	—	1	—	1	11
Wood-working industries	—	1	4	12	38	9	—	—	3	67
Printing and paper	—	—	2	18	26	19	3	1	3	72
Textiles	8	3	7	57	63	36	2	3	1	180
Clothes	—	1	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	5
Footwear	—	1	—	4	9	—	—	—	—	14
Metal-working industries	31	54	36	372	422	221	17	20	34	1,207
Stone, glass, ceramics	2	6	9	37	29	39	2	3	—	127
Diamonds	2	11	1	42	27	11	2	2	—	98
Other manufacturing industries	—	3	2	16	24	10	4	5	—	64
Total manufacturing industries	70	98	120	771	867	512	50	68	49	2,625
Extraction of minerals	10	16	25	66	91	117	6	8	15	294
Stone, sand and gypsum quarries	1	—	2	9	5	12	1	3	—	33
Electricity, telegraph, telephone	16	4	26	48	36	61	7	3	3	204
Construction	47	29	58	173	140	246	8	37	34	772
Railways, including workshops	26	37	38	38	83	74	11	9	8	324
Road transport, including garages	8	18	27	82	86	61	2	11	15	310
Ports, shipping	3	2	3	9	4	16	—	—	—	37
Mineral oil products	19	32	24	64	101	143	2	26	5	416
Other industries and services	14	6	33	61	31	78	4	5	14	246
Total	214	242	356	1,321	1,384	1,320	91	170	143	5,241

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Table 33. — Duration of Temporary Disability Caused by Industrial Accidents, 1942 and 1943.

Industrial Group	Total no. of cases (where loss of time was stated)	Period of disability (a)						Time lost (a)	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
	1942								
Food industries	248	39	76	78	45	10	—	5,028	20.3
Beverages	115	41	35	19	16	4	—	2,037	17.7
Oil and soap	114	30	38	33	9	3	1	1,994	17.5
Other chemical industries	86	11	25	29	15	6	—	2,037	23.7
Tobacco and cigarettes	9	1	2	4	1	1	—	193	21.4
Wood-working industries	52	6	12	19	12	3	—	1,314	25.3
Printing and paper	30	2	12	10	4	2	—	684	22.8
Textiles	150	29	51	39	24	7	—	2,913	19.4
Clothes	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	21	(b)
Footwear	15	3	8	3	—	1	—	228	15.2
Metal-working industries	548	90	200	159	84	15	—	9,866	18.0
Stone, glass, ceramics	119	34	42	22	20	1	—	1,830	15.4
Other manufacturing industries	103	28	42	20	17	1	—	1,703	16.5
Total manufacturing industries	1,591	309	545	435	247	54	1	29,846	18.8
Extraction of minerals	262	29	114	62	45	12	—	5,451	20.8
Stone, sand and gypsum quarries	36	2	8	17	9	—	—	842	23.4
Electricity, telegraph, telephone	182	67	59	30	19	6	1	3,234	17.8
Construction	969	217	288	260	157	42	5	21,156	21.8
Railways, incl. workshops	250	81	66	56	40	6	1	4,191	16.8
Road transport, incl. garages	314	98	91	70	47	6	—	5,129	16.3
Ports, shipping	127	11	34	52	25	5	—	2,876	22.6
Mineral oil products	361	175	110	47	23	6	—	4,262	11.8
Other industries & services	226	96	63	45	19	3	—	2,836	12.5
TOTAL	4,818	1,085	1,380	1,074	631	140	8	79,815	18.5
	1943								
Grain mills	42	5	13	12	6	5	1	1,369	32.6
Bakeries	18	—	4	4	7	3	—	738	41.0
Other food industries	136	40	39	33	16	8	—	2,462	18.1
Preserved fruits and vegetables	174	29	65	52	23	5	—	3,164	18.2
Beverages	135	44	44	31	15	1	—	1,917	14.2
Oil and soap	94	20	29	31	11	3	—	1,694	18.0
Other chemical industries	114	29	38	33	13	—	1	1,842	16.2
Tobacco and cigarettes	9	1	2	3	2	1	—	240	26.7
Wood-working industries	61	9	17	16	14	5	—	1,541	25.3
Printing and paper	68	13	21	19	11	4	—	1,326	19.5
Textiles	174	35	47	59	31	2	—	3,135	18.0
Clothes	5	—	2	3	—	—	—	85	17.0
Footwear	13	3	7	2	—	1	—	193	14.8
Metal-working industries	1,128	311	389	282	113	24	4	18,273	16.2
Stone, glass, ceramics	120	31	48	28	15	2	1	2,120	17.7
Diamonds	95	27	35	20	13	—	—	1,375	14.5
Other manufacturing industries	59	9	22	23	5	—	—	848	14.4
Total manufacturing industries	2,440	606	817	651	295	64	7	42,822	17.5
Extraction of minerals	258	39	115	64	29	10	1	4,891	19.0
Stone, sand and gypsum quarries	33	3	8	10	7	5	—	963	29.2
Electricity, telegraph, telephone	201	75	59	48	10	7	2	3,656	18.2
Construction	720	148	218	210	108	42	4	15,702	21.8
Railways incl. workshops	298	102	63	69	51	13	—	5,569	18.7
Road transport, incl. garages	302	106	93	64	27	11	1	5,275	17.5
Ports, shipping	37	3	18	9	3	3	1	1,031	27.9
Mineral oil products	407	229	93	58	23	4	—	4,394	10.8
Other industries & services	239	100	77	41	14	7	—	3,200	13.4
TOTAL	4,935	1,406	1,556	1,224	567	166	16	87,003	17.6

(a) Including the day of accident, weekly days of rest and holidays.
(b) Data insufficient.

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Table 34. — Compensation Paid for Industrial Accidents which Occurred in 1942 and 1943.

Industrial Group	Accidents for which payments were settled				Compensation paid(a)						Average amount of compensation paid for temporary total disability	
					For settled cases			In advance				
	Fatal	Permanent disability	Temporary total disability		For death	For permanent disability	For temporary total disability	For death	For permanent disability	For temporary total disability	Per accident	Per day of disability
				Time lost								
	Cases	Cases	Cases	Days	£	£	£	£	£	£	Mils	Mils
1942												
Food industries	1	5	247	4,985	250	550	885	—	52	59	3,583	178
Beverages	2	1	115	2,037	505	76	406	—	—	29	3,530	199
Oil and soap	—	2	114	1,994	—	293	641	—	—	—	5,623	321
Other chemical industries	—	—	86	2,037	—	—	365	—	115	3	4,244	179
Tobacco and cigarettes	—	—	9	193	—	—	33	—	—	—	3,667	171
Wood-working industries	1	2	51	1,294	250	98	182	—	6	—	3,569	141
Printing and paper	—	2	29	658	—	61	134	—	—	28	4,586	202
Textiles	—	1	144	2,746	—	52	503	—	—	17	3,493	183
Clothes	—	1	2	21	—	90	2	—	—	—	1,000	95
Footwear	—	—	15	228	—	—	50	—	—	—	3,333	219
Metal-working industries	3	19	539	9,665	879	2,108	1,435	—	25	154	2,652	148
Stone, glass, ceramics	1	2	119	1,830	400	86	380	—	13	19	3,193	208
Other manufacturing industries	—	3	101	1,621	—	407	244	—	—	5	2,416	151
Total manufacturing industries	8	38	1,571	29,309	2,284	3,821	5,259	—	211	314	3,348	179
Extraction of minerals	1	8	261	5,440	251	537	785	—	—	38	3,008	144
Stone, sand and gypsum quarries	—	—	36	842	—	—	148	—	—	—	3,972	170
Electricity, telegraph and telephone	2	1	182	3,234	484	15	1,534	—	—	—	8,429	474
Construction	15	20	960	20,965	2,755	1,769	3,268	35	112	299	3,399	156
Railways, incl. workshops	7	5	250	4,191	1,355	1,350	425	—	216	1	1,700	101
Road transport, incl. garages	2	3	297	4,904	500	455	1,012	—	19	19	3,407	206
Ports, shipping	3	6	126	2,839	493	906	390	—	—	11	3,095	157
Mineral oil products	—	4	358	4,018	—	198	655	—	59	47	1,880	163
Other industries and services	1	1	221	2,796	141	110	774	—	—	—	3,502	277
TOTAL	39	86	4,262	78,538	8,260	9,135	14,240	35	617	729	3,341	181
1943												
Grain mills	—	3	40	1,252	—	296	246	—	—	—	6,150	195
Bakeries	1	2	17	581	250	396	160	—	—	20	9,411	275
Other food industries	—	6	131	2,317	—	450	795	—	—	—	6,069	343
Preserved fruits and vegetables	—	8	174	3,164	—	601	715	—	—	3	4,109	226
Beverages	—	1	132	1,825	—	25	560	—	3	59	4,242	307
Oil and soap	—	7	93	1,690	—	414	622	—	—	138	6,688	368
Other chemical industries	—	—	108	1,801	—	—	440	—	—	1	4,074	244
Tobacco and cigarettes	—	1	9	240	—	166	62	—	—	5	6,889	258
Wood-working industries	—	6	60	1,537	—	369	270	—	—	—	4,500	176
Printing and paper	—	2	57	1,090	—	111	399	—	—	59	7,000	366
Textiles	1	3	173	3,123	150	205	798	—	—	36	4,613	246
Clothes	—	—	5	85	—	—	12	—	—	—	2,400	141
Footwear	—	1	13	193	—	120	59	—	—	—	4,538	306
Metal-working industries	1	50	1,112	18,053	150	4,230	3,611	—	128	90	3,244	222
Stone, glass, ceramics	1	6	117	2,053	255	1,147	392	—	1,147	10	3,350	191
Diamonds	—	1	95	1,375	—	95	247	—	—	—	2,495	172
Other manufacturing industries	—	3	58	842	—	247	186	—	—	1	3,207	221
Total manufacturing industries	4	100	2,394	41,221	805	8,872	9,594	—	1,278	416	4,008	233
Extraction of minerals	—	—	255	4,705	—	—	689	—	81	88	2,702	146
Stone, sand and gypsum quarries	1	—	33	963	250	—	168	—	—	—	5,091	174
Electricity, telegraph and telephone	2	3	201	3,656	889	865	2,350	—	—	—	11,692	643
Construction	13	22	644	14,920	2,665	2,245	3,086	55	178	40	4,512	207
Railways, incl. workshops	3	5	298	5,569	796	708	916	—	258	—	3,074	164
Road transport, incl. garages	—	2	295	4,694	—	176	2,597	—	69	61	8,803	553
Ports, shipping	—	—	33	923	—	—	118	—	—	—	3,576	128
Mineral oil products	—	5	403	4,339	—	266	1,133	—	4	—	2,811	261
Other industries and services	—	1	238	3,185	—	69	1,293	—	—	—	5,433	406
TOTAL	23	138	4,834	84,175	5,405	13,201	21,944	55	1,868	605	4,540	261

(a) Including payments made during the year following that in which the accident took place; also including medical treatment, where paid for by the employer.

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CHAPTER 10. — EDUCATION.

SECTION 1.—INTRODUCTION.

Historical Outline.

At the time 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 school system was modelled on that of 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 compulsory and provided free; 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 used in public schools. Secondary schools (Idadi), modelled upon the French College rather than upon the higher Lycée (Sultani), existed at Acre and Nablus in the Beirut Vilayet, and also at Jerusalem. Even for boys, however, elementary education never became universal in any part of the Empire, whilst education for girls 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, teaching in 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 to 40 by 1918, 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. In the larger towns, schools which had existed previously were re-opened; training-colleges both for men and for women were instituted in Jerusalem, and Arabic was made the sole medium of instruction in 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 had already existed before the war and had only been closed temporarily, a number of new Arab and Jewish schools have been opened since 1920 by various institutions other than 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 1938/39 to 1943/44:—

Schools and Pupils.

School-year	All schools	Arab schools				Jewish schools		
		Government	Other schools			Va'ad Leumi	Other schools	Total
			Moslem	Christian	Total			
	No. of Schools							
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
1942/43	1,530	403	161	181	745	488	297	785
1943/44	1,624	422	150	177	749	551	324	875

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Schools and Pupils — (Concld.).

School-year	All schools	Arab schools				Jewish schools		Total
		Government	Other schools			Va'ad Leumi	Other schools	
			Moslem	Christian	Total			
	No. of Pupils							
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
1942/43	188,779	58,325	14,367	25,908	98,800	66,317	23,662	89,979
1943/44	203,359	63,141	14,995	27,232	105,368	73,133	24,858	97,991

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:—

School Attendance, July, 1943.

(Including the Beduins).

Religion	Total school-age population (5—15 years)	Total school attendance (5—15 years)	Percentage of children attending school
	No.	No.	%
Moslems	268,500	68,000	25
Christians	27,500	24,800	90
Jews	83,000	75,000	90
Total	379,000	167,800	44

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 percentage of children attending school is only 25 per cent., as compared with 90 per cent. for Christians and for Jews. This low percentage is the result of several factors. Firstly, 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%	60%
In villages	60%	7%

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,

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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 legalizes 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 by Government on education during the financial year 1943/44:—

	LP.	LP.
(1) Administration and Inspectorate (Arab and Jewish)		
Overhead charges:		
Salaries	25,700	
Other charges	6,318	32,018
(2) Schools		
(i) Government:		
Salaries	220,775	
Books, furniture, equipment, rations, etc.	56,732	
Scholarships and maintenance allowances	3,140	
Transport and travelling	1,947	
Expenditure by Public Works Department	9,985	292,579
(ii) Non-Government:		
Block grant to Va'ad Leumi	68,000	
Block grants to other Jewish schools	8,500	
Per capita grants to other schools:		
Arab	1,737	
Jewish	3,232	81,469
(3) Miscellaneous		
Grant to Board of Higher Studies	500	500
(4) Special expenditure		
(i) Government schools:		
Grants to local authorities for school buildings	13,722	
Furniture and equipment	2,937	
Expenditure by Public Works Department	296	
Expenditure by Accountant General on compensatory allowances	148,044	164,999
(ii) Non-Government schools:		
Grant to Va'ad Leumi	49,147	
Grants to other Jewish schools	6,646	
Grants to schools attended by Arabs	18,037	73,830
Total		645,395

Since the Occupation the education budget has been gradually increased from about LE.78,000 in 1920-21 to nearly LP.470,000 in 1943/44. 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 All Heads	Total actual expenditure on Education	%	Financial year	Total actual expenditure on All Heads	Total actual expenditure on Education	%
	LP.	LP.			LP.	LP.	
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	3,781,993	137,115	4.05	1939/40	6,004,738	28 ,272	4.75
1929	2,140,032	139,789	6.53	1940/41	7,450,355	302,079	4.05
1930	2,596,505	148,555	5.66	1941/42	7,468,602	371,336	4.98
1931	2,374,866	146,988	6.19	1942/43	9,917,452	427,366	4.31
1932/33	2,516,394	159,520	6.34	1943/44	15,192,500	469,805	3.09

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Apart from the expenditure by 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 principle 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 LP.25,254. Later the grant was divided into 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. Grants were also made to a number of Orthodox or other Jewish schools, which although semi-public in character were not included in the Hebrew Public System administered by the Va'ad Leumi. In 1942/43 the special grants were extended to Moslem and Christian community schools.

The following table shows the growth of the Government grant-in-aid to the Va'ad Leumi since 1934/35:—

Government Grants-in-aid to Va'ad Leumi.

Financial year	Recurrent grant	Non-recurrent grant	Financial year	Recurrent grant	Non-recurrent grant
	LP.	LP.		LP.	LP.
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	1942/43	62,000	17,008
1938/39	46,600	6,625	1943/44	62,000	49,147

SECTION 2. — ARAB PUBLIC SYSTEM.

The Arab public system includes 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, 1920/21 to 1943/44:—

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	
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	1,005	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	731	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	1942/43	403	1,452	45,603	12,732	58,325	40.17
1931/32	305	783	19,658	5,179	24,837	31.72	1943/44	422	1,687	49,375	13,766	63,141	37.42

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 1943/44 there were 71 urban elementary schools—40 for boys and 31 for girls—and 26,965 pupils in the elementary and kindergarten classes, (boys 15,969; girls 10,996).

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

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to co-operate 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 1943/44 there were 347 Government rural schools (313 for boys and 34 for girls) with 900 teachers (men 834; women 66) and 35,938 pupils (boys 33,259; girls 2.679). The majority 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 in size, 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 provided 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, offer a complete secondary course for boys (four years); the former is a boarding school, the latter a day school with a semi-official hostel. 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 arranged. At the end of the school-year 1943/44 there were 953 pupils (763 boys and 190 girls) in the colleges and in the 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 Rural Teachers' Training Centre.

(a) Government Arab College.

The college is housed in permanent buildings opened 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 LP.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 is 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 theoretical. Admission to the training class is allowed only after matriculation. The number of pupils was 93 at the end of the school-year 1943/44 (70 Moslems, 21 Christians and 2 of other religions).

(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, etc., are taught in 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 the women teachers in town schools. At the end of the school-year 1943/44 there were 67 students (47 Moslems, 19 Christians and 1 of other faith). Most of the students are boarders. The annual fee is LP.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 year's course of pedagogic training for young men intending 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 recognized by the opening in 1935 of the Rural Training Centre at Ramallah. The standard required for admission is the completion of the full elementary course. The training course is conducted in Arabic and covers a period of three years' study as a preparation for work in village schools. Particular attention is given to hygiene, home management and child-welfare, and to women's agricultural pursuits. Approximately twelve women students pass out of the Centre each year. At the end of the school-year 1943/44 there were 24 students, all of whom were Moslems.

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(e) Other Training Institutions.

In addition to the above-mentioned Government Institutions, small teachers'-training classes are conducted at the Jerusalem Girls' College (Anglican Mission) and Schmidt's Girls' College, Jerusalem (Sisters of St. Charles Catholic Mission). The standard of admission is completion of the full secondary course according to Government requirements. The instruction in both colleges is given in 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 to Government for approval. 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 also attends the meetings of this Council. 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 1943/44, 551 schools with 73,133 pupils, being roughly three-quarters of all Jewish pupils or about 96 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 64 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 1922/23:—

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
1922/23	118	497	—	—	11,962	1933/34	291	1,217	18,503	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	378	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	8,889	9,868	18,707	1939/40	419	2,517	27,697	29,203	56,900
1929/30	228	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
1931/32	256	1,033	10,915	11,571	22,486	1942 43	488	3,029	32,561	33,756	66,317
1932/33	265	1,192	11,662	12,528	24,190	1943/44	551	3,480	35,992	37,141	73,133

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 1,500 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, 1944, the number of children attending kindergartens reached 10,350 (5,126 boys and 5,224 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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All kindergartens and most schools, especially those in the settlements, are co-educational. At the end of the school-year 1943/44 the Hebrew Public System comprised 551 schools with 73,133 pupils (35,992 boys and 37,141 girls) and 3,480 teachers (1,805 males and 1,675 females).

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 are a number of schools comprising secondary classes only. Most of these schools are co-educational and receive small grants from the Va'ad Leumi. There are altogether 5,495 pupils in the five secondary grades.

Besides these schools which are included in the Hebrew Public System there are a number of private secondary schools. Altogether there were 12 schools at the end of the school-year 1943/44, comprising 1,136 pupils in the five secondary grades.

Training of Teachers.

There are four day-training colleges, of which two are "General" and two "Mizrahi". In 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 elementary school. The course lasts 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 603 during the school-year 1943/44.

There are also two semi-private training colleges for kindergarten-mistresses, with 108 students.

All the above training colleges submit their graduates to a Teachers' Diploma examination conducted by the Va'ad Leumi. In 1943/44, 115 graduates sat for the examination, of whom 68 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 1943/44, including kindergarten-mistresses, was 138.

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 34 students in training in 1943/44.

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.

Finance.

The majority of the schools incuded in the Hebrew Public System are not maintained by the Va'ad Leumi but by the Local Education Authorities, such as the Municipality of Tel Aviv, Local Councils and Settlement 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 expenditure by the Hebrew Public System (including the Va'ad Leumi budget) in the school-year 1943/44 was LP.1,010,500. The Va'ad Leumi education budget was as shown in the following table:—

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Va'ad Leumi Education Budget, School Year 1943/44.

Revenue from	Amount £P.	Expenditure on	Amount £P.
Government:		Administration:	
Ordinary grant	65,000	Salaries	13,402
Compensatory allowance	46,520	Expenses	7,756
Jewish Agency grant	72,300	Maintained schools:	
Va'ad Leumi	3,900	Teachers' salaries	68,337
Local authorities	17,707	Other charges	12,734
School fees	32,049	Grants to other schools	50,183
Miscellaneous	965	Compensatory allowances	78,046
		Pensions and miscellaneous ...	20,471
Total revenue	238,441		
Deficit	7,788		
Total	246, 29	Total	246,229

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 orphanages. With the exception of the Rawdat Al-Maârif and Al-Ibrahimiya 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 three 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 1943/44, 150 Moslem schools were maintained with an enrolment of 14,995 pupils, of whom 3,312 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, Haifa and Acre 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 Collège des Frères (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 Frères matriculation class, and Schmidt's Girl's 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 of these schools.

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
1939/40	119	34	28	14	195	1939/40	15,709	4,919	3,635	1,010	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
1942/43	110	30	28	13	181	1942/43	16,079	4,778	3,862	1,289	25,908
1943/44	109	30	29	9	177	1943/44	17,111	5,042	3,932	1,147	27,232

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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 of the Talmud Tora type, giving religious instruction with a small amount of general education. The "Etz Hayim" and Agudat Israel Organisation maintain separate systems of such schools, 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 Talmud Tora schools of the Agudat Israel the language of instruction is Hebrew.

In 1941/42 the Talmud Tora schools of the Aguda, and an additional number of such schools 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 figures in respect of Jewish schools not included in the Hebrew Public System:—

School-year	Alliance Israelite Universelle	Anglo-Jewish Association(a)	Women's International Zionist Organization	Agudat-Israel Organization	Under private control	Total
	No. of Schools					
1939/40	9	1	8	22	280	320
1940/41	9	1	8	23	257	298
1941/42	9	1	8	27	264	309
1942/43	9	1	8	22	257	297
1943/44	9	1	8	31	275	324
	No. of Pupils					
1939/40	4,413	408	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
1942/43	4,092	419	407	2,878	15,866	23,662
1943/44	4,284	410	502	3,675	15,987	24,858

(a) 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, and accommodated, at the end of the school-year 1943/44, 54 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 has presented a serious difficulty. Woodwork is normally taught in all schools, while carpentry, book-binding, 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 four Technical schools:— the Max Fein 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 Technical High School at Haifa, which forms a part of the Hebrew Technical College, gives a 4-year course including secondary studies. There is a Nautical School attached to it where the course lasts 4 years too.

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 1943/44 was 989, of whom 815 boys, and 174 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 1943/44, these classes were attended by some 500 students.

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

The Syrian Orphanage is the most important Chirstian institution in which technical instruction in various trades is given. It also has 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 1943/44, 235 school gardens were maintained in these schools, 80 being under trained agricultural teachers. In all the gardens 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 1943/44 was 63.

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 1943/44 was 49.

The largest agricultural school is that situated at Miqve Yisrael, near Tel Aviv, under the control of the Alliance Israelite. It offers for boys, through the medium of Hebrew, a three-year course 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 lasts five years and combines instruction in agriculture with a general secondary education of approximately matriculation standard. The total number of students in these 2 Jewish agricultural schools in 1943/44 was 617, of whom 162 were girls.

There were also 15 other agricultural schools and training farms for girls, with 1,402 students.

The Jewish "Children's 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 1943/44 there were 53 such groups with 2,036 students (1,221 boys, 815 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 1943. Up to the present 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 from 1924 onwards. 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 school examinations. A school certificate of lower standard is given to candidates who show only a satisfactory knowledge of the secondary school subjects but do not qualify for higher studies.

Out of 388 candidates who sat for the Palestine Matriculation Examination in July, 1944 160 or 41% obtained the Matriculation Certificate and 130 or 33% qualified for the School Cert-

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ificate. The following table shows candidates, classified by language used in the examination, type of school attended and results achieved.

Palestine Matriculation Examination, July, 1944.

Language, or type of school	Total number examined	Number passed with:		Number failed
		Palestine Matric. Certificate	School Certificate	
TOTAL CANDIDATES	388	160	190	98
A. LANGUAGE USED:				
English	68	35	25	8
Arabic	153	78	46	29
Hebrew	167	47	59	61
B. TYPE OF SCHOOL, ETC.:				
Government schools	85	60	21	4
Non-Government schools ...	259	88	109	62
Private tuition	44	12	—	32

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 1943/44 was 12, of whom 9 were students of the Government Arab College and 3 of the Rashidiya Government School; 9 passed, 2 were awarded the Higher School Certificate and one failed.

The Va'ad Leumi Education Department conducts a Secondary School Leaving Examination through the medium of Hebrew. In July, 1944, 21 schools presented 612 candidates, of whom 509 passed.

The London University examinations are also conducted locally by the Government Department of Education. In 1943/44, there were 582 candidates for the London Matriculation, of whom 236 passed; 35 candidates for the Intermediate Examination, of whom 17 passed; and 4 candidates for B.A., L.L.B. and 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 1943/44 was 176, of whom 124 passed.

Language Examinations for Government Officers.

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

In 1943 the Arabic examinations were taken by 69 British and 21 Jewish officials, while the Hebrew examinations were taken by 24 British and 60 Arab officials.

Lower Standard Arabic. 22 candidates passed the whole examination. In addition, 58 candidates passed in part.

Lower Standard Hebrew. 22 candidates passed the whole examination and 23 passed only in part.

Higher Standard Arabic. 3 sat for this examination, one of whom passed.

Higher Standard Hebrew. 4 sat for the examination, all of whom passed.

SECTION 8. — HIGHER EDUCATION.

There is as yet no university in Palestine for Arabs (a). At present, 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 Hebrew University, inaugurated in 1925, is situated on Mt. Scopus. It is administered by a Board of Governors and an Executive Council in Palestine, while jurisdiction in academic matters rests with the Academic Senate and the Faculty Boards. The University at present comprises four faculties: (a) the Faculty of Humanities, which provides instruction in Jewish Studies, Oriental Studies, Philosophy, History, International Relations, Archaeology, Classical and Modern Languages, Education; (b) the Faculty of Science, which provides instruction in Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Biochemistry, Botany, Zoology, Geology, Bacteriology; (c) the Post-graduate Faculty of Medicine; and (d) the School of Agriculture. Under-graduate study covers a period of four years, culminating in the degree of M.A. or M.Sc. Post-graduate study is pursued by research students who have the M.A. or M.Sc. degree or the equivalent, and after two years of study and the presentation of a thesis they may be granted the degree of Ph.D.

(a) In co-operation with the British Council, however, the existing post-matriculation courses may soon develop into full university courses in the faculties of Arts and Science.

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The University possesses collections in Botany, Zoology, Geology and Archaeology. The Jewish National and University Library contains some 450,000 volumes, and valuable collections of incunabula and manuscripts.

In July, 1944, there were 155 members on the University staff, including 38 professors and 36 lecturers. The number of students was 595, of whom 284 were in the Faculty of Humanities, 242 in the Faculty of Science and 34 in the School of Agriculture, with 35 research students. The following table shows the development of the University during the last 6 years:—

Growth of the Hebrew University.

Item	1938/39	1939/40	1940/41	1941/42	1942/43	1943/44
ACADEMIC STAFF						
Professors	34	40	39	38	38	38
Lecturers	32	28	29	29	15	36
Assistants and instructors	15	15	15	16	18	20
Other scientific workers	50	48	43	56	53	61
Total	131	131	126	139	144	155
NUMBER OF STUDENTS						
a) Faculty of Humanities						
Males	414	540	470	213	150	160
Females	129	164	189	142	116	124
Total	543	704	659	355	266	284
b) Faculty of Science						
Males	184	245	284	166	95	142
Females	93	92	110	100	86	100
Total	277	337	394	266	181	242
c) School of Agriculture						
Males	—	—	—	—	24	23
Females	—	—	—	—	8	11
Total	—	—	—	—	32	34
d) Research Students						
Males	40	52	55	24	24	33
Females	4	13	10	12	2	
Total	44	65	65	36	26	35
ALL STUDENTS						
Males	638	837	809	403	298	357
Females	226	269	309	254	212	238
TOTAL	864	1,106	1,118	657	505	595
ANNUAL EXPENDITURE						
Ordinary expenditure	114,330	115,579	126,217	128,700	151,250	197,040
On building	9,014	18,990	65,682	2,150	4,600	2,735
TOTAL	123,344	134,569	191,899	130,850	155,850	199,775

The Hebrew Technical College, Haifa.

The number of students fell to 244 (about a third of its pre-war strength) in the academic year 1942/43, owing to enlistment in the Forces and to other causes arising from the war, but rose again to 292 in the academic year 1943/44 and to 385 in the year 1944/45, most of the new students being graduates of Palestinian Secondary Schools.

In the Diploma Examinations conducted in cooperation with the Government Departments of Education and Public Works, 31 out of 49 candidates passed in 1943, and 61 out of 83 in 1944, among them a considerable number of service candidates who were granted certain reductions of the examination syllabus.

To the College are affiliated the Technical High School with 284 pupils and the Nautical School with 90 pupils.

During the years of the war more than 1,000 trained engineers, mechanics, electricians, wireless operators, locksmiths, turners, joiners, navigators and other skilled workers passed out of the three institutions and the attached evening courses, mainly for work with the Forces or in industries contributing to the war effort. Part of the courses were arranged under the auspices of the Controller of Manpower.

The courses arranged for the Army Education Authorities, in which hundreds of members of H.M. Forces are taught technical and scientific subjects with a view to their re-settlement in civilian occupations, deserve special mention. The courses are held in the English language, mostly by teachers of the Technical College and of the Technical High School.

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CHAPTER 11. — SOCIAL WELFARE AND PROBATION SERVICES.

INTRODUCTORY.

Before the First World War, social welfare in Palestine was limited to the care of the poor and destitute provided by the religious institutions of the various communities, or by foreign missions. With the establishment of the Civil Administration (1920), the Palestine Government has taken an interest in social welfare work intended for all communities. As early as in 1921 an Inspector of Welfare Services was appointed, whose duties included the care of delinquent girls, moral welfare work, inspecting the Women's Prison and lock-ups, and assisting the District Administration in personal case work particularly in regard to Arab women and girls. In 1933 Government appointed a Probation Officer to deal with juvenile offenders.

In October, 1944, a separate Department was set up for social welfare and probation services under a Director of Social Welfare. The activities of the Department are divided into two main sections: —

1. The Welfare Section, in the charge of the Principal Welfare Officer, has its main activities falling under two heads, namely:

   a) the feeding of under-nourished children and

   b) the relief of destitution and distress.

In addition, the administrative work of the Government Committee for Disabled Ex-servicemen (of which the Director of Social Welfare is chairman) is undertaken by the Department of Social Welfare.

2. The Probation Section, in the charge of the Principal Probation Officer, is responsible for the administration of the probation system, the care and treatment of juvenile delinquents and the control of the reformatory schools and remand homes.

SECTION 1. — SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICE.

Feeding Schemes.— With regard to the Arab community, the policy of the Department is to stimulate the formation of local welfare committees for the administration of feeding schemes. Such committees are now well established in Jerusalem, Jaffa, Haifa, Nablus, Tulkarm, Jenin, Nazareth, Beisan, Acre, Gaza, Hebron, Ramle and Lydda. The following table shows the number of Arab children who benefitted from the schemes in the various centres in 1944: —

Table 1. — Number of Arab Children Receiving Luncheons under the Feeding Schemes, 1944.

Town	School children	Non-school children	Infants	Total children fed
Safad	331	—	—	331
Acre	330	150	—	480
Haifa	2,200	—	—	2,200
Nazareth	370	—	18	388
Beisan	115	—	—	115
Jenin	170	—	—	170
Tulkarm	170	80	—	250
Nablus	740	—	35	775
Jaffa	2,000	600	400	3,000
Lydda	515	—	—	515
Ramle	50	—	—	50
Jerusalem	2,475	—	295	2,770
Hebron	362	—	—	362
Gaza	130	33	—	163
TOTAL	9,958	863	748	11,569

The children under six years of age are fed in the Government Infant Welfare Centres, while the children of school age are usually fed in schools. The municipalities of certain towns, notably Jaffa and Lydda, have established special welfare centres in which the central kitchen, dining rooms and club-rooms are housed, and which are becoming the focal point of all welfare work in these towns. Government pays half the cost of approved welfare schemes in localities where the local authority has accepted responsibility for administration.

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The Jewish scheme is administered for the Va'ad Leumi by the Hadassah School Luncheon Committee, and in 1944 was responsible for feeding 29,402 under-nourished children. The feeding of under-nourished children is subsidised by Government on the same basis of selection—i.e. economic need and degree of under-nourishment—as in the case of Arab children. Thus Government contributed in 1944 half the cost of feeding 14,000 Jewish children at the rate of 20 mils per meal per child.

In Tel Aviv the feeding of under-nourished children is one of the social welfare activities of the municipality, but the scheme is supervised by the Hadassah School Luncheon Committee.

The distribution of feeding centres and the number of children fed in the Jewish community in 1944 was as shown in the following table:—

Table 2. — Number of Jewish Children Receiving Luncheons under the Hadassah School Luncheon Scheme, 1944.

Locality	No. of children	Locality	No. of children
Safad	331	Herzliya and area	240
Tiberias	695	Magdiel	123
Afula	56	Ramatayim	128
Haifa, town	3,900	Petah Tiqva, town	1,005
Haifa, area	460	Petah Tiqva, area	104
Zikhron Ya'aqov	55	Tel Aviv, town	9,622
Binyamina	83	Tel Aviv, area	867
Pardes Hanna	130	Rehovot and area	870
Hadera and area	848	Gan Yavne	86
Natanya and area	342	Jerusalem	8, 83
Ra'anana	265	Rishon le Zion and area	635
Kefar Sava	204	TOTAL	29,402

In both the Arab and the Jewish schemes, the luncheons are normally given on five days in each week and during ten months of the year. The practice may vary, however, in different localities, and in some cases the feeding continues throughout the whole year.

Relief of Destitution.— Relief services for destitute persons in the Arab community are administered by the Department of Social Welfare. The need for relief during the year 1944 was comparatively small, as employment was available for the able-bodied. The main need was to provide relief for the unemployable, the aged and the sick. Jerusalem presents the biggest problem in this respect, and at the end of 1944 there were 3,071 persons on relief, as the following table shows:—

Table 3. — Number of Arabs on Relief in Jerusalem, as at December 31st, 1944.

Area	Children			Adults		Total	
	Infants	2-5 years	5-15 years	Males	Females	Persons	Families
New City	3	52	336	192	339	922	256
Old City	31	208	861	376	673	2,149	646
Total	34	260	1,197	568	1,012	3,071	902

In Jaffa the municipality administers the relief services under the supervision of Government Welfare Officers. There were 1,700 persons on relief at the end of 1944. Relief in other towns was undertaken on a very limited scale; in Haifa a survey of the poorer quarters of the town is in progress. Assistance to families was given in the form of direct relief such as supply of food and clothing, occasional payment of rent and medical aid, provision of school equipment, etc.

The relief of destitution in the Jewish community is undertaken by the Va'adei Haqehillot, which obtain the major portion of their funds from members of the local communities. They also receive subsidies from the Va'ad Leumi and from Government(a).

(a) It may be noted that the social welfare activities of certain Jewish institutions mentioned in conjunction with the Department of Social Welfare are part of a broader system set up by the Jewish community in Palestine. The most important institutions responsible for Jewish welfare work are: The Va'ad Leumi, the Hadassah Medical Organization, the Jewish Agency, the Municipality of Tel Aviv, the General Federation of Jewish Labour (Histadrut), the Women's International Zionist Organization (W.I.Z.O.), as well as others. For further information on the activities of these institutions reference is made to: the Annual Report of the Department of Social Welfare, 1944; A Survey of Palestine, Vol. II; and "Jewish Social Services in Palestine and their Financing during 1936-1940", published by the Department of Statistics of the Jewish Agency for Palestine.

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Other Relief.— Relief was given during 1944 to 59 British subjects whose distress was directly attributable to war conditions. In addition, assistance was given to 42 friendly enemy aliens who found refuge in this country and to 39 families of persons detained under the Defence Regulations. The Department also supervised 57 Jewish refugees evacuated from Cyprus in 1941, who remained in Palestine for health reasons.

In addition to the payment of grants to approved welfare schemes, Government paid £P.6,000 in grants to private charitable institutions during the year.

Disabled Ex-Servicemen.— In June, 1944, Government appointed a committee to deal with cases of personnel discharged from His Majesty's Forces on medical grounds.

Government provides free maintenance and further treatment in Government hospitals for approved periods, to personnel discharged on medical grounds. During the period under review 400 applications for assistance have been considered. Of this number, 269 applications were for financial assistance, and grants were made in 249 cases of which 225 were Jewish. Up to the end of 1944 some 75 ex-servicemen and ex-servicewomen had been maintained by Government for varying periods in hospitals or institutions.

The total expenditure of the Department of Social Welfare in the financial year 1944/45 (April 1st—March 31st) was as follows(a):—

	LP.
Grants to local welfare schemes(b) / Relief of destitution	178,922
Other relief	8,505
Grants to local charitable institutions	6,499
Disabled ex-servicemen	16,294
Emergency assistance to court cases	426
Reformatory schools	15,671
Administration	13,896
Total	240,213

SECTION 2.—PROBATION SYSTEM AND TREATMENT OF DELINQUENCY.

The probation system is administered under the Juvenile Offenders Ordinance, 1937, and the Probation of Offenders Ordinance of December, 1944, the latter Ordinance extending the system to adult offenders. This Ordinance did not come into force until after the end of the year.

All cases of offenders aged 9-16 years are referred to Probation Officers for pre-trial inquiries, and reports on the home surroundings and the personal history of each offender are submitted to the courts by the Probation Officers, with recommendations as to the method of treatment.

During 1944 Juvenile Courts dealt with 3,069 cases, as shown in the following table:—

Table 4.—Juvenile Offenders, Classified by Type of Offence, Community and Sex, 1944.

Type of offence	Both communities			Arabs			Jews		
	Both sexes	Boys	Girls	Both sexes	Boys	Girls	Both sexes	Boys	Girls
ALL TYPES	3,069	2,838	231	2,564	2,408	156	505	430	75
Murder, attempted murder	16	15	1	16	15	1	—	—	—
Attempted suicide	3	1	2	1	1	—	2	—	2
Assault, affray, wounding	622	558	64	555	503	52	67	55	12
Intimidation	7	7	—	7	7	—	—	—	—
Possession of arms	55	54	1	55	54	1	—	—	—
Manslaughter	14	13	1	14	13	1	—	—	—
Criminal negligence	15	14	1	13	13	—	2	1	1
Rape, attempted rape	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Sodomy, attempted sodomy	25	25	—	24	24	—	1	1	—
Indecency, soliciting	34	34	—	27	27	—	7	7	—
Robbery	17	17	—	15	15	—	2	2	—

(a) The figures of expenditure quoted earlier in this section are compiled on a calendar year basis, and therefore can only be partially related to the figures given in this table.
(b) Including feeding schemes.

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Table 4 (Concld.). — **Juvenile Offenders, Classified by Type of Offence, Community and Sex, 1944.**

Type of offence	Both communities			Arabs			Jews		
	Both sexes	Boys	Girls	Both sexes	Boys	Girls	Both sexes	Boys	Girls
Theft, attempted theft, housebreaking	1,276	1,189	87	1,010	950	60	266	239	27
Possession of stolen property or contraband	233	217	16	220	204	16	13	13	—
Fraud	35	30	5	32	30	2	3	—	3
Criminal trespass	234	220	14	213	206	7	21	14	7
Street-offences (hawking without licence, etc.)	33	31	2	21	19	2	12	12	—
Offences against war-time regulations	171	159	12	142	141	1	29	18	11
Damage to property, injuring animals, arson, attempted arson	159	154	5	124	123	1	35	31	4
Political offences	31	29	2	—	—	—	31	29	2
Illegal entrance	43	36	7	40	35	5	3	1	2
Miscellaneous	22	20	2	18	16	2	4	4	—
In need of care or protection	22	13	9	15	10	5	7	3	4

The offences may be grouped into four main classes: "offences against the person" (including offences of violence and sexual offences); "offences against property" (including robbery, theft, possession of stolen property and of contraband, fraud, criminal trespass, street-offences such as hawking without licence, and offences against wartime regulations—for example price control or food control offences); "damage to property, injury to animals and arson" (representing a special class of offences as they are directed on the one hand against property but at the same time involve, in many instances, acts of violence against persons); "other offences" (such as political offences, illegal entrance to Palestine, miscellaneous).

In addition, twenty-two juveniles, who were brought before the Juvenile Courts not as offenders but as being "in need of care or protection" (in accordance with Section 16 of the Juvenile Offenders Ordinance), are also included in the totals shown in the table.

Table 5 shows the percentage distribution of offenders according to the classification described above: —

Table 5. — Percentage Distribution of Offenders, by Class of Offences, Community and Sex, 1944.

Class of offences	Arabs		Jews	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
ALL OFFENCES	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offences against the person	27.4	35.3	14.9	20.0
Offences against property	65.0	56.4	69.3	64.1
Damage to property, etc.	5.1	0.6	7.2	5.3
Other offences	2.1	4.5	7.9	5.3
In need of care or protection	0.4	3.2	0.7	5.3

It is seen that offences against the person are proportionately more frequent among Arab than among Jewish juveniles, and that in both communities such offences are more common among girls than among boys, whereas the opposite is true as regards offences against property. "Other offences" (in the Arab community mainly illegal entrance to Palestine, and in the Jewish community mainly political offences) are proportionately more frequent among Jewish juveniles: the same is true with regard to damage to property.

Table 6 shows the methods of dealing with juvenile offenders during the last five years (1940-1944): —

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Table 6. — Juvenile Offenders, Classified by Result of Proceeding, Community and Sex, 1940—1944.

Result of proceeding	1940			1941			1942			1943			1944		
	Total	Arabs	Jews	Total	Arabs	Jews	Total	Arabs	Jews	Total	Arabs	Jews	Total	Arabs	Jews
	BOYS														
Total apprehended	1,966	1,607	359	1,988	1,690	298	2,216	1,875	341	2,193	1,832	361	2,838	2,408	430
Dismissed or acquitted	343	266	77	236	206	30	254	198	56	298	259	39	403	332	71
Total convicted	1,623	1,341	282	1,752	1,484	268	1,962	1,677	285	1,895	1,573	322	2,435	2,076	359
Method of treatment:—															
1. Warning and bond	726	626	100	780	695	85	822	761	61	702	612	90	1,052	934	118
2. Probation, supervision (a)	231	126	105	319	224	95	443	309	134	502	350	152	615	441	174
3. Reformatory School (b)	217	170	47	180	133	47	189	134	55	161	132	29	142	120	22
4. Remand Home (c)	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	11	12	22	7	15	23	11	12
5. Prison (d)	52	49	3	68	61	7	39	35	4	28	22	6	34	34	—
6. Corporal punishment	314	301	13	316	292	24	299	286	13	240	239	1	260	260	—
7. Fines	65	51	14	86	76	10	122	116	6	226	199	27	280	248	32
8. Deportation	18	18	—	3	3	—	25	25	—	14	12	2	29	28	1
	GIRLS														
Total apprehended	116	74	42	121	84	37	134	92	42	130	80	50	231	156	75
Dismissed or acquitted	31	11	20	34	25	9	35	24	11	13	10	3	36	20	16
Total convicted	85	63	22	87	59	28	99	68	31	117	70	47	195	136	59
Method of treatment:—															
1. Warning and bond	58	50	8	43	36	7	52	49	3	54	44	10	117	94	23
2. Probation, supervision (a)	17	8	9	19	6	13	30	6	24	34	10	24	48	19	29
3. Reformatory School (b)	8	3	5	11	5	6	5	1	4	14	5	9	9	6	3
4. Remand Home (c)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Prison (d)	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
6. Corporal punishment (e)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Fines	2	2	—	3	2	1	5	5	—	14	10	4	20	16	4
8. Deportation	—	—	—	9	9	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	1	1	—

(a) Probation means the supervision of a juvenile delinquent found guilty of an offence but not sentenced; supervision means the supervision by a probation officer of a juvenile who was found to be in need of care or protection.

(b) The Reformatory School has 4 sections: the main Arab section in Bethlehem, for boys aged 10 to 14 years; an adolescents' camp for Arabs on the Government Stock Farm at Acre; a Jewish section at Rishon le Zion; and a girls' section at Bethlehem.

(c) The Remand Home near Jerusalem not only serves as a place of detention for boys who are being detained pending trial, but also (since 1942) for boys who are sentenced under Section 15 of the Juvenile Offenders Ordinance for a period of detention not exceeding six months. No remand home is in existence for girls.

(d) Imprisonment is a method of dealing with older juveniles only.

(e) Corporal punishment is not a legal method of dealing with female offenders.

From 1940 to 1944 the number of juveniles apprehended has increased from 1,966 to 2,838 in the case of boys, and from 116 to 231 in the case of girls. Out of these, some 12 to 17 per cent. of the boys and 10 to 28 per cent. of the girls were either dismissed by the police without trial, or acquitted by the court. The remainder were convicted.

Table 7 shows, for convicted boy offenders(a), the extent to which the different methods of treatment were applied during the five years 1940-1944.

Table 7. — Percentage Distribution of Convicted Boy Offenders, Classified by Method of Treatment and Community, 1940—1944.

Method of treatment	Arabs					Jews				
	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
ALL METHODS	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Warning and bond	47	47	45	39	45	35	32	22	28	38
Probation, supervision	9	15	18	22	21	37	35	47	47	49
Reformatory School	13	9	8	9	6	17	17	19	9	6
Remand Home	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	5	3
Prison	4	4	2	1	2	1	3	1	2	—
Corporal punishment	22	20	17	15	13	5	9	5	—	—
Fines	4	5	7	13	12	5	4	2	8	9
Deportation	1	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	—

It will be noted that warning and bond were used more commonly in dealing with the Arab offenders, and probation and supervision with the Jewish. In general, warning and bond were intended as a method of treatment for minor offences. Owing, however, to the difficulty of applying probation in the rural areas from which the majority of Arab offenders originated, warning and bond were used as an alternative method of treatment where probation could not be applied.

The figures for both Arabs and Jews, however, show a move towards more constructive methods of treatment. This is reflected in the increased use of probation and fines and the considerable decreases in the use of corporal punishment and imprisonment as methods of treating juvenile offenders.

(a) The figures relating to girls are too small to allow a detailed examination.

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CHAPTER 12. — JUDICIARY.

SECTION 1.—CIVIL COURTS.

I. *Municipal Courts.*

The Municipal Courts, established by the Municipal Courts Ordinance, 1928, have only criminal jurisdiction over offences against municipal regulations and bye-laws or any offences committed within a municipal area as specified in certain ordinances. The Municipal courts are constituted of magistrates appointed by the High Commissioner, one of whom acts as Chairman of the Bench which is constituted of not less than two magistrates. They may, however, be composed of a stipendiary magistrate sitting either alone or with other magistrates. The Municipal Courts cannot pass a sentence exceeding a fine of twenty pounds, or fifteen days imprisonment, or both these penalties, in respect of any one offence. A right of appeal from a sentence of imprisonment lies to a District Court, and where a fine only has been imposed, appeal may be brought only with the leave of the President of the District Court.

II. *Magistrates' Courts.*

The Magistrates' Courts, established in each District and Sub-district have jurisdiction in both criminal and civil matters. Each Magistrate's Court is constituted of a single magistrate. In larger towns, there are two or more magistrates functioning. The local jurisdiction of Magistrates' Courts is based upon the place where the offence is committed or where the cause of action arises, but the Chief Justice or the President of a District Court may change the place of trial in any action from one Magistrate's Court to another.

The criminal jurisdiction of a Magistrate's Court extends over offences which are contraventions or misdemeanours; a Palestinian magistrate, however, may not for any such offence impose a penalty exceeding imprisonment for one year or a fine of one hundred pounds, or both such penalties, whereas a British magistrate may not for any such offence impose a penalty exceeding imprisonment for two years or a fine of two hundred pounds, or both such penalties. On the other hand, the Chief Justice may authorize any magistrate, who is not a British magistrate, to exercise the jurisdiction and powers of, or perform any duties assigned by law to, a British magistrate, whereupon such magistrate is, to the extent of such authorization deemed to be a British magistrate. Where a person is charged with having committed a misdemeanour he may, when brought before a magistrate, elect to be tried by a British magistrate or by the District Court; and when brought before a British magistrate he may elect to be tried by the District Court, whereupon he is tried summarily.

The civil jurisdiction of magistrates, both Palestinian and British, extends over civil actions in which the value of the subject matter or the amount of damages claimed does not exceed two hundred and fifty pounds, and counter-claims to the same value or amount as in original actions. Moreover, magistrates hear actions concerning immovable property in accordance with the Land Courts Ordinance in which the value of the property does not exceed two hundred and fifty pounds, actions for the recovery of the possession of immovable property of any value, and actions for the partition of immovable property and for Muhaya (partition of usufruct in the case of Mulk property).

A convicted person has the right to appeal to the District Court if the penalty imposed is a fine exceeding ten pounds or imprisonment exceeding seven days: in any other case an appeal lies only with the leave of the President of the District Court. In civil actions where the value of the subject matter or the amount for which judgment is given is not less than twenty pounds, any party has a right of appeal from a Magistrate's Court to the District Court. Where an appeal does not lie as of right, leave to appeal may be granted by a District Court. In actions concerning immovable property, brought in accordance with the provisions of the Land Courts Ordinance, an appeal lies from a judgment of a Magistrate's Court to the Supreme Court sitting as a Court of Civil Appeal. In actions for the recovery of the possession of immovable property of any value, and in actions for the partition of immovable property and for Muhaya, an appeal lies as of right from a judgment of a Magistrate's Court to the District Court whatever the value of the subject matter may be.

III. *District Courts.*

There are five District Courts in Palestine sitting at Jerusalem, Jaffa, Tel Aviv, Haifa and Nablus. The District Courts, as the courts of first instance, have jurisdiction:

(a) in all civil matters not within the jurisdiction of the Magistrates' Courts in and for that district;

(b) in all criminal matters which are not within the jurisdiction of the Court of Criminal Assize. Moreover, the District Court sits as a court of appeal from the Magistrates' Courts.

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The Court having jurisdiction in a criminal case is the District Court of the district within which, or within the territorial waters adjacent to which, the criminal act was wholly or in part committed. If the criminal act was not committed within the jurisdiction of any District Court in Palestine the District Court within which the accused person was apprehended, or the District Court of Jerusalem, as may be determined by the Attorney General, may exercise jurisdiction.

Criminal trials are heard by a President, a Relieving President, or one or more other judge or judges, but the accused person may apply before the commencement of the trial to be tried by a British Judge sitting alone, and thereupon such person is tried by a President or a Relieving President.

A District Court is constituted in a civil action, of a President or a Relieving President or one or more other judge or judges, but any party to an action may, before the date of the hearing is fixed, apply in writing to the Registrar asking that such action be tried by a President or a Relieving President sitting alone.

Appeals, whether civil or criminal, coming before the District Court are heard by the President, or a Relieving President, or one or more other judge or judges, and the same right for the election of a British judge applies. In the Sub-district of Beersheba, the District Court may sit, at the discretion of the presiding judge, with two assessors chosen from the sheikhs of the Sub-district, but no more than one assessor may be chosen from the tribe to which either of the parties belongs. An assessor is not entitled to a voice in the judgment of the Court but, if he so desires, he may have his opinion recorded.

IV. Land Courts.

The Land Courts function in Jerusalem, Jaffa, Tel Aviv, Haifa and Nablus. Magistrates' Courts also sit as Land Courts as below. The powers of the Land Courts are:

(a) to call for, and record, all claims to rights in or over Mulk and Miri and every other class of land;

(b) where claims to ownership, mortgage or other registrable rights in or over land are accepted by a Land Court as valid and undisputed, to direct their registration in the Land Registry and to demarcate the boundaries of the land over which such rights extend;

(c) where claims to such rights are accepted by the Court as valid and are undisputed except with regard to the boundaries, to give a decision as to the boundaries and to demarcate them in accordance with the decision;

(d) where there is a dispute as to the ownership of the land, or any rights in or over the land, to hear the case and give a judgment;

(e) to decide upon any dispute arising out of the partition of lands held in undivided ownership;

(f) to hear and decide disputes as to the possession of State lands other than Miri land and to demarcate boundaries in accordance with the decision.

The Land Courts are constituted as follows:

(i) where the value of the land or the subject matter of the dispute exceeds two hundred and fifty pounds, of a Court consisting of a President or a Relieving President or one or more other judge or judges of a District Court; however, any party to any action may, at any time before the date of the hearing thereof is fixed, apply in writing to the Registrar asking that such action shall be tried by a President or a Relieving President sitting alone;

(ii) where the value of the land or the subject matter of the dispute does not exceed two hundred and fifty pounds, of a Magistrate's Court.

Appeals from the judgment of a Land Court to the Supreme Court sitting as a Court of Appeal lie only on a question of law.

The Land Courts apply the Ottoman Law in force at the date of the British Occupation as amended by any Ordinances or rules of court issued since the Occupation, but they have regard to equitable as well as to legal rights to land and are not bound by any rule of the Ottoman Law prohibiting the courts from hearing actions based on unregistered documents.

V. The Court of Criminal Assize.

The Court of Criminal Assize has exclusive jurisdiction with regard to offences punishable with death. The Court of Criminal Assize is constituted of the Chief Justice or a British Puisne

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Judge, and a British Puisne Judge or a President or Relieving President of a District Court, and a Palestinian Judge. An accused person may apply at or before the commencement of the trial to be tried by a British Judge of the Supreme Court sitting alone.

The Court of Criminal Assize sits in each district and at such places as the Chief Justice may direct.

Appeals from the Court of Criminal Assize lie to the Supreme Court sitting as a Court of Criminal Appeal.

VI. The Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court is the highest Court in Palestine and may sit either as:

(a) *A Court of Criminal Appeal* hearing criminal appeals from District Courts and the Court of Criminal Assize. It is then constituted of the Chief Justice or a British Puisne Judge, and a British Puisne Judge or a President or Relieving President of a District Court, and a Palestinian Judge of the Supreme Court. The Chief Justice may, however, if in his opinion it is desirable so to do for the hearing of any appeal, constitute a court consisting of the Chief Justice or a British Puisne Judge, and either any two or any four judges to be selected from the following: the British Puisne Judges, the Presidents or Relieving Presidents of District Courts, and the Palestinian Judges of the Supreme Court, the senior British Judge present presiding.

(b) *A Court of Civil Appeal* hearing civil appeals from the District Courts and Land Courts, when it is constituted of as many judges of the Supreme Court, as the Chief Justice may appoint, either generally or for the hearing of any particular case or class of cases; provided that there must be at least two judges of whom one is a British Judge. Furthermore, when the Chief Justice considers it desirable so to do, he may direct that the Supreme Court sitting as a Court of Civil Appeal shall consist of the Chief Justice or a British Puisne Judge sitting alone. Any party may, at any time before the date of the hearing of the proceedings is fixed, apply in writing to the Chief Registrar asking that the Court be constituted of British Judges, or with a majority of British Judges.

(c) *A High Court of Justice*, when the same rules as to constitution, powers of the Chief Justice and the right of election for a British Court or a majority of British Judges apply, as in the case of the Court of Civil Appeal.

The High Court of Justice has exclusive jurisdiction in the following matters:

(i) applications (in the nature of habeas corpus proceedings) for orders of release of persons unlawfully detained in custody;

(ii) orders directed to public officers or public bodies in regard to the performance of their public duties and requiring them to do or refrain from doing certain acts;

(iii) questions of change of venue in the trial of civil actions in District Courts and Land Courts;

(iv) applications for orders directed to a magistrate in regard to the conduct of any preliminary enquiry held under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure (Trial Upon Information) Ordinance.

Moreover, Article 43 of the Palestine Order in Council, 1922, provides that the Supreme Court, sitting as a High Court of Justice, shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine such matters as are not causes or trials, but petitions or applications not within the jurisdiction of any other Court, and necessary to be decided for the administration of justice.

Where the Supreme Court, sitting as a High Court of Justice or as a Court of Civil Appeal, consists of two Judges and there is a disagreement between them as to the final decision, the Chief Justice appoints a third judge to the Court and the matter is re-heard.

(d) *A Court of Admiralty*, when it is constituted of one judge of the Supreme Court. Where such judge considers that the nature of the case renders it desirable so to do, he may appoint not more than two qualified persons as assessors, and such assessors shall hear the evidence and advise the Court but shall not take any part in the judgment of the Court.

Sitting as a Court of Admiralty, the Supreme Court exercises jurisdiction in all matters arising upon the high seas or elsewhere or upon any lake, river, or other navigable inland waters, or otherwise relating to ships or shipping.

(e) The Supreme Court also hears appeals as prescribed by certain ordinances, e.g. Income Tax appeals, references under the Trade Marks Ordinance, etc.

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Appeals from the Supreme Court.

An appeal lies from the Supreme Court to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council:

(a) as of right: from any final judgment of the Court, where the matter in dispute on the appeal amounts to or is of the value of five hundred pounds or upwards, or where the appeal involves, directly or indirectly, some claim or question to or respecting property or some civil right amounting to or of the said value or upwards;

(b) by leave of the Supreme Court at the discretion of the Court: from any other judgment of the Court, whether final or interlocutory, if, in the opinion of the Court, the question involved in the appeal is one which, by reason of its great general or public importance or otherwise, ought to be submitted to His Majesty in Council for decision.

VII. The Tribal Courts.

The Tribal Courts for the Sub-district of Beersheba were established by virtue of Article 45 of the Palestine Order in Council, 1922. Each Tribal Court is constituted of three or more sheikhs of the tribes of the Sub-district for the trial of such cases as may be assigned to them by the President of the District Court or the District Officer in charge of the Sub-district. Such Courts apply tribal custom, so far as it is not repugnant to natural justice or morality. A Tribal Court of Appeal hears appeals from the Tribal Courts in the Sub-district of Beersheba, and consists of the District Officer of Beersheba as President and two sheikhs chosen by the District Officer, who have not sat in the Tribal Court to determine the case under the Appeal.

Law Applicable in Civil Courts.

By virtue of Article 46 of the Palestine Order in Council, 1922, the law applied in Civil Courts is exercised "in conformity with the Ottoman Law in force in Palestine on 1st November, 1914, and such later Ottoman laws as have been or may be declared to be in force by Public Notice, and such Orders in Council, Ordinances and Regulations as are in force in Palestine at the date of the commencement of this Order, or may hereafter be applied or enacted; and subject thereto, and so far as the same shall not extend or apply, shall be exercised in conformity with the substance of the common law, and the doctrines of equity in force in England, and with the powers vested in and according to the procedure and practice observed by or before Courts of Justice and Justices of the Peace in England, according to their respective jurisdictions and authorities at that date, save in so far as the said powers, procedure and practice may have been or may hereafter be modified, amended or replaced by any other provisions. Provided always that the said common law and doctrines of equity shall be in force in Palestine so far only as the circumstances of Palestine and its inhabitants and the limits of His Majesty's jurisdiction permit and subject to such qualification as local circumstances render necessary." Moreover, the Civil Courts exercise concurrent jurisdiction in matters of personal status of persons in Palestine "in conformity with any law, Ordinances or Regulations that may hereafter be applied or enacted and subject thereto according to the personal law applicable."

SECTION 2.—RELIGIOUS COURTS.

There are several Religious Courts functioning in Palestine and exercising jurisdiction in matters of personal status. Matters of personal status mean suits regarding marriage or divorce, alimony, maintenance, guardianship, legitimation and adoption of minors, inhibition from dealing with property of persons who are legally incompetent, successions, wills and legacies, and the administration of the property of absent persons.

The different Religious Courts are as follows:—

The Moslem Religious Courts have exclusive jurisdiction in matters of personal status of Moslems who are Palestinian citizens, or foreigners who, under the law of their nationality, are subject in such matters to the jurisdiction of Moslem Religious Courts. Moreover, they have exclusive jurisdiction in cases of the constitution or internal administration of a Wakf constituted for the benefit of Moslems before a Moslem Religious Court. An appeal lies from the Court of the Qadi to the Moslem Religious Court of Appeal whose decision is final.

The Courts of the Several Christian Communities have:

(i) exclusive jurisdiction in matters of marriage and divorce, alimony, and confirmation of wills of members of their community other than foreigners;

(ii) concurrent jurisdiction in any other matters of personal status of such persons where all the parties to the action consent to their jurisdiction;

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(iii) exclusive jurisdiction over any case concerning the constitution or internal administration of a Wakf or religious endowment constituted before the Religious Court according to the religious law of the community, if such exists;

(iv) jurisdiction to hear and determine appeals lawfully brought under the law of any country other than Palestine, whether the parties to appeal are Palestinian citizens or foreigners.

The Rabbinical Courts of the Jewish Community have:—

(i) exclusive jurisdiction in matters of marriage and divorce, other than dissolution of marriage, alimony, and confirmation of wills of members of their community other than foreigners;

(ii) concurrent jurisdiction in any other matter of personal status of such persons where all the parties to the action consent to their jurisdiction;

(iii) exclusive jurisdiction over any case as to the constitution or internal administration of a Wakf or religious endowment constituted before the Rabbinical Court according to Jewish Law.

An appeal lies from the Rabbinical Court to the Rabbinical Court of Appeal.

Execution of Judgments of Religious Courts.

The judgments of the Religious Courts are executed by the process and offices of the Civil Courts.

Conflicts of Law and Jurisdiction.

Where any action of personal status involves persons of different religious communities, application may be made by any party to the Chief Justice, who shall, with the assistance, if he thinks fit, of assessors from the communities concerned, decide which Court shall have jurisdiction.

Special Tribunal.

Whenever a question arises as to whether or not a case is one of personal status within the exclusive jurisdiction of a Religious Court, the matter shall be referred to a Special Tribunal.

The Special Tribunal consists of two British judges of the Supreme Court and the President of the highest court in Palestine of any religious community which is alleged by any party to the action to have exclusive jurisdiction in the matter, or a judge appointed by such President. The Special Tribunal is presided over by the senior British Judge present.

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JUDICIAL, PENITENTIARY AND POLICE STATISTICS.

Table 1. — Cases Entered and Cases Decided in All Courts in Palestine Other than Religious Courts, 1941 — 1944.

Court	1941		1942		1943		1944	
	Entered	Decided	Entered	Decided	Entered	Decided	Entered	Decided
SUPREME COURT:								
Civil	260	290	295	254	411	347	490	381
Admiralty ...	—	—	4	9	—	—	—	—
Income Tax ...	—	—	21	11	25	24	17	24
Criminal	151	151	200	196	172	165	182	182
Total	411	441	520	470	608	536	689	587
HIGH COURT:								
Civil — Total	115	112	154	140	127	131	145	144
COURT OF CRIMINAL ASSIZE:								
Criminal — Total	75	78	55	74	57	43	52	65
SPECIAL TRIBUNAL:								
Civil — Total	1	1	—	—	2	1	—	1
DISTRICT COURTS:								
Civil	2,069	1,958	2,396	2,400	2,547	2,481	2,528	2,160
Criminal	1,854	1,803	1,969	2,026	1,595	1,558	1,922	1,630
Total	3,923	3,761	4,365	4,426	4,142	3,989	4,450	3,790
LAND COURTS:								
Civil — Total	94	127	124	147	241	172	224	172
MAGISTRATES' COURTS:								
Civil	31,092	32,797	26,117	26,124	20,274	20,062	18,615	18,496
Criminal	91,280	91,458	92,110	91,667	99,137	97,905	88,694	88,120
Total	122,372	124,255	118,227	117,791	119,411	117,967	107,309	106,616
MUNICIPAL COURT, TEL-AVIV:								
Criminal — Total	7,323	7,219	4,552	4,642	5,867	5,866	6,042	6,010
PERSONS CHARGED BEFORE MAGISTRATES HOLDING SPECIAL WARRANTS:								
Criminal — Total	5,366	5,366	4,437	4,437	6,102	6,102	4,361	4,361
Total civil cases	33,631	35,285	29,111	29,085	23,627	23,168	22,019	21,378
Total criminal cases	106,049	106,075	103,323	103,042	112,930	111,969	101,253	100,368
GRAND TOTAL	139,680	141,360	132,434	132,127	136,557	134,537	123,272	121,746

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Table 2. — Distribution of Persons Convicted, by Court, Sex, Age, Main Class of Offences, and Sentence Imposed, 1938 — 1944.

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
TOTAL PERSONS CONVICTED	34,970	45,246	87,927	92,003	91,465	97,019	89,397
Per 1,000 of mean settled population ...	25.9	32.2	60.2	61.3	59.4	61.3	54.3
COURT:							
Magistrates' Courts	34,086	44,297	86,407	90,467	89,683	95,978	88,262
District Courts	766	853	1,306	1,307	1,500	850	956
Court of Criminal Assize	22	25	26	57	50	30	36
Supreme Court	96	71	188	172	232	161	143
SEX:							
Males	33,588	43,794	85,092	87,544	87,386	92,573	85,040
Females	1,382	1,452	2,835	4,459	4,079	4,446	4,357
AGE:							
Over 18 years	33,497	42,788	85,287	89,506	89,212	94,879	86,886
14—18 years	926	1,836	1,641	1,651	1,476	1,462	1,634
Under 14 years	547	622	999	846	777	678	927
CLASS OF OFFENCES:							
Offences against the person	3,229	2,806	6,399	7,166	6,855	7,291	9,299
Offences against property	2,745	2,984	7,069	8,541	9,071	8,765	9,363
Offences relating to forgery, coining, etc.	55	60	95	92	82	54	92
Offences against public order	5,972	4,414	10,851	10,655	8,151	9,813	10,678
Miscellaneous offences	11,257	18,036	26,997	33,380	35,094	39,006	33,116
Road transport offences	11,712	16,946	36,516	32,169	32,212	32,090	26,849
SENTENCE:							
Peremptory imprisonment	2,600	2,281	5,607	5,462	5,349	4,852	5,360
Fine	23,335	32,963	62,589	68,841	73,265	81,676	72,697
Fine and peremptory imprisonment ..	—	—	—	—	—	76	62
Imprisonment in default of payment of fine or security	2,963	3,237	7,707	6,717	3,562	2,187	2,073
Bound over or put on probation	2,788	3,061	6,112	6,569	5,870	5,350	5,843
Committed for trial	902	1,192	2,035	2,005	1,552	1,064	1,603
Imprisonment and deportation	439	343	374	316	477	896	903
Reformatory School	82	158	276	250	265	263	204
Declared irresponsible	74	84	122	48	36	44	17
Whipping	277	188	381	465	432	320	287
Warning	1,492	1,576	2,488	1,172	518	205	224
Demolition (building offences)	—	144	181	85	42	11	46
Death sentence	18	14	24	30	40	23	34
Detention during the High Commissioner's pleasure	—	5	31	42	41	44	35
Other	—	—	—	1	16	8	9

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Table 3. — Criminal Cases Decided, Persons Charged and Persons Convicted (by Sex, Religion and Age), Shown by Main Class of Offences, 1943.

Class of Offences	Number of cases decided	Number of persons charged	Persons convicted and sentenced													
			Total	Sex		Religion				Age (in years)					
										Over 18		14-18		Under 14	
				Males	Females	Moslems	Jews	Christians	Others	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
MAGISTRATES' COURTS															
I. Offences against the person	7,959	13,293	6,997	6,384	613	5,798	817	375	7	6,044	589	235	19	105	5
II. Offences against property ...	7,852	10,496	8,490	8,085	405	6,930	1,050	503	7	6,982	344	717	35	886	26
III. Offences relating to forgery, coining, etc.	53	67	45	41	4	32	11	2	—	40	3	1	1	—	—
IV. Offences against public order	9,999	16,149	9,694	8,990	704	7,451	1,677	553	13	8,777	684	154	16	59	4
V. Miscellaneous offences ...	39,111	43,594	38,663	35,999	2,664	20,058	16,062	2,456	87	35,687	2,628	226	32	86	4
VI. Road transport offences ...	32,660	32,704	32,089	32,064	25	13,340	16,398	2,324	27	32,055	25	9	—	—	—
Total	97,634	116,303	95,978	91,563	4,415	53,609	36,015	6,218	141	89,585	4,273	1,342	103	636	39
DISTRICT COURTS															
I. Offences against the person	248	327	229	223	6	204	11	14	—	214	6	8	—	1	—
II. Offences against property ...	250	423	232	223	9	195	32	5	—	218	9	4	—	1	—
III. Offences relating to forgery, coining, etc.	11	12	8	8	—	5	2	1	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
IV. Offences against public order	117	137	110	100	10	96	10	4	—	97	10	3	—	—	—
V. Miscellaneous offences ...	291	481	270	264	6	195	54	21	—	261	6	2	—	1	—
VI. Road transport offences ...	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total	918	1,381	850	819	31	695	110	45	—	799	31	17	—	3	—
COURT OF CRIMINAL ASSIZE															
I. Offences against the person	37	64	30	30	—	29	—	1	—	30	—	—	—	—	—
II. Offences against property ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
III. Offences relating to forgery, coining, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV. Offences against public order	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
V. Miscellaneous offences ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VI. Road transport offences ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	37	64	30	30	—	29	—	1	—	30	—	—	—	—	—
SUPREME COURT (APPEALS)															
I. Offences against the person	36	37	35	35	—	30	4	1	—	35	—	—	—	—	—
II. Offences against property ...	40	45	43	43	—	36	4	3	—	43	—	—	—	—	—
III. Offences relating to forgery, coining, etc.	3	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
IV. Offences against public order	9	10	9	9	—	5	2	2	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
V. Miscellaneous offences ...	64	77	73	73	—	49	12	12	—	73	—	—	—	—	—
VI. Road transport offences ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	152	172	161	161	—	121	22	18	—	161	—	—	—	—	—

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Table 4. — Criminal Cases Decided, Persons Charged and Persons Convicted (by Sex, Religion and Age), **Shown by Main Class of Offences, 1944.**

Class of Offences	Number of cases decided	Number of persons charged	Persons convicted and sentenced: Total	Sex: Males	Sex: Females	Religion: Moslems	Religion: Jews	Religion: Christians	Religion: Others	Age (in years): Over 18 Males	Over 18 Females	14-18 Males	14-18 Females	Under 14 Males	Under 14 Females
MAGISTRATES' COURTS															
I. Offences against the person	9,386	15,992	8,967	8,148	819	7,542	1,015	399	11	7,686	779	295	23	167	17
II. Offences against property ..	8,363	11,378	8,993	8,588	405	7,534	1,061	397	1	7,354	337	802	42	432	26
III. Offences relating to forgery, coining, etc.	67	92	72	70	2	63	5	4	—	67	2	1	—	2	—
IV. Offences against public order	10,066	17,698	10,548	9,815	733	8,855	1,223	470	—	9,477	718	210	13	128	2
V. Miscellaneous offences ...	32,812	38,179	32,833	30,536	2,297	18,117	12,981	1,726	9	30,184	2,263	206	27	146	7
VI. Road transport offences ...	27,356	27,373	26,849	26,793	56	12,263	12,415	2,166	5	26,789	56	4	—	—	—
Total	88,050	110,712	88,262	83,950	4,312	54,374	28,700	5,162	26	81,557	4,155	1,518	105	875	52
DISTRICT COURTS															
I. Offences against the person	275	397	247	240	7	231	5	11	—	237	7	3	—	—	—
II. Offences against property ...	284	552	318	307	11	279	19	20	—	305	11	2	—	—	—
III. Offences relating to forgery, coining, etc.	17	23	16	16	—	12	2	2	—	16	—	—	—	—	—
IV. Offences against public order	136	149	126	112	14	114	5	7	—	109	14	3	—	—	—
V. Miscellaneous offences ...	258	377	249	237	12	161	61	27	—	236	11	1	1	—	—
VI. Road transport offences ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	970	1,498	956	912	44	797	92	67	—	903	43	9	1	—	—
COURT OF CRIMINAL ASSIZE															
I. Offences against the person	47	81	36	36	—	28	1	7	—	36	—	—	—	—	—
II. Offences against property ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
III. Offences relating to forgery, coining, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV. Offences against public order	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
V. Miscellaneous offences ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VI. Road transport offences ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	47	81	36	36	—	28	1	7	—	36	—	—	—	—	—
SUPREME COURT (APPEALS)															
I. Offences against the person	48	50	49	48	1	42	4	3	—	47	1	1	—	—	—
II. Offences against property ...	48	52	52	52	—	47	3	2	—	52	—	—	—	—	—
III. Offences relating to forgery, coining, etc.	4	4	4	4	—	1	3	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
IV. Offences against public order	4	4	4	4	—	1	3	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
V. Miscellaneous offences ...	36	41	34	34	—	21	11	2	—	34	—	—	—	—	—
VI. Road transport offences ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	140	151	143	142	1	112	24	7	—	141	1	1	—	—	—

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Table 5. — Persons Convicted in Criminal Cases, Classified by Sentence Imposed and by Main Class of Offences, 1943.

Class of Offences	Total	Peremptory imprisonment	Fine	Fine and peremptory imprisonment	Imprisonment in default of payment of fine or security	Bound over or put on probation	Committed for trial	Imprisonment and deportation	Reformatory School	Declared irresponsible	Whipping	Warning	Demolition (building offences)	Death sentence	Detention during the High Commissioner's pleasure	Other
MAGISTRATES' COURTS																
I. Offences against the person	6,997	554	3,769	12	195	1,920	451	1	15	3	50	3	—	—	24	—
II. Offences against property ..	8,490	2,239	3,746	14	391	1,216	454	4	203	6	189	14	—	—	14	—
III. Offences relating to forgery, coining, etc.	45	6	20	—	—	11	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV. Offences against public order	9,694	422	7,137	2	288	1,688	90	2	16	8	27	13	—	—	1	—
V. Miscellaneous offences	38,663	998	35,047	28	1,027	404	49	889	27	27	45	109	10	—	—	3
VI. Road transport offences ...	32,089	10	31,731	—	266	13	—	—	—	—	—	66	—	—	—	3
Total	95,978	4,229	81,450	56	2,167	5,252	1,052	896	261	44	311	205	10	—	39	6
DISTRICT COURTS																
I. Offences against the person	229	141	23	—	6	48	8	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
II. Offences against property ...	232	186	16	—	1	25	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
III. Offences relating to forgery, coining, etc.	8	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV. Offences against public order	110	40	51	6	1	9	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
V. Miscellaneous offences	270	122	112	8	12	15	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
VI. Road transport offences ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	850	494	206	14	20	97	8	—	2	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
COURT OF CRIMINAL ASSIZE																
I. Offences against the person	30	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	5	—
II. Offences against property ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
III. Offences relating to forgery, coining, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV. Offences against public order	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
V. Miscellaneous offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VI. Road transport offences ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	30	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	5	—
SUPREME COURT (APPEALS)																
I. Offences against the person	35	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	1
II. Offences against property ...	48	38	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
III. Offences relating to forgery, coining, etc.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV. Offences against public order	9	6	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
V. Miscellaneous offences	73	48	17	3	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
VI. Road transport offences ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	161	115	20	6	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	12	—	2

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Table 6. — Persons Convicted in Criminal Cases, Classified by Sentence Imposed and by Main Class of Offences, 1944.

Class of Offences	Total	Peremptory imprisonment	Fine	Fine and peremptory imprisonment	Imprisonment in default of payment of fine or security	Bound over or put on probation	Committed for trial	Imprisonment and deportation	Reformatory School	Declared irresponsible	Whipping	Warning	Demolition (building offences)	Death sentence	Detention during the High Commissioner's pleasure	Other
MAGISTRATES' COURTS																
I. Offences against the person	8,967	691	5,023	12	216	2,331	590	—	20	2	58	7	—	—	17	—
II. Offences against property	8,993	2,193	3,902	9	463	1,317	779	8	151	5	139	24	—	—	8	—
III. Offences relating to forgery, coining, etc.	72	5	24	—	4	16	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV. Offences against public order	10,548	593	7,930	15	323	1,485	105	3	11	6	51	22	—	—	4	—
V. Miscellaneous offences ...	32,833	1,196	28,898	21	948	536	100	897	18	4	85	130	46	—	1	3
VI. Road transport offences ...	26,849	36	26,694	—	63	10	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	—	—	6
Total	88,262	4,714	72,471	57	2,017	5,695	1,597	903	200	17	283	223	46	—	30	9
DISTRICT COURTS																
I. Offences against the person	247	142	29	—	6	63	4	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
II. Offences against property	318	245	17	—	16	37	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
III. Offences relating to forgery, coining, etc.	16	11	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV. Offences against public order	126	33	62	—	9	18	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
V. Miscellaneous offences ...	249	95	98	5	22	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VI. Road transport offences ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	956	526	208	5	55	148	5	—	4	—	4	1	—	—	—	—
COURT OF CRIMINAL ASSIZE																
I. Offences against the person	36	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	2	—
II. Offences against property	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
III. Offences relating to forgery, coining, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV. Offences against public order	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
V. Miscellaneous offences ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VI. Road transport offences ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	36	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	2	—
SUPREME COURT (APPEALS)																
I. Offences against the person	49	27	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	3	—
II. Offences against property	52	47	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
III. Offences relating to forgery, coining, etc.	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV. Offences against public order	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
V. Miscellaneous offences ...	34	23	10	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VI. Road transport offences ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	143	104	18	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	3	—

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Table 7. — Revenue of All Courts Other than Religious Courts, Shown by Judicial Sub-district, 1937 — 1944.

Judicial Sub-district	Revenue							
	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.
Jerusalem	29,670	32,218	29,816	38,239	34,924	45,331	48,838	56,301
Jaffa	21,407	14,277	9,517	18,697	15,568	23,593	32,189	26,774
Tel Aviv	58,047	49,370	43,479	48,549	50,995	50,875	54,295	52,695
Haifa	31,695	30,634	28,198	33,525	31,040	38,868	47,519	47,239
Nablus	4,343	2,836	1,877	5,022	5,018	6,840	10,222	10,347
Bethlehem	687	449	—	411	882	790	898	1,226
Ramallah	1,172	473	235	914	897	1,431	2,295	2,251
Hebron	1,292	571	474	1,349	2,324	1,368	1,984	2 917
Beersheba	1,104	716	464	1,264	1,293	1,583	2,657	3,177
Ramle	2,819	1,660	562	3,462	3,804	5,852	6,664	10,972
Majdal	899	581	597	1,145	1,368	2,639	3,799	4,515
Gaza	2,887	1,736	2,002	2,825	3,130	5,623	7,144	7,526
Acre	1,889	980	110	2,594	2,919	4,202	4,814	5,909
Safad	1,040	577	879	1,259	1,998	2,002	4,102	5,261
Tiberias	1,320	1,151	788	1,628	1,676	2,407	3,485	5,840
Tulkarm	2,395	1,097	923	2,273	2,756	3,356	4,235	4,318
Jenin	815	286	108	1,006	1,400	2,153	3,048	4,251
Nazareth	1,524	686	407	2,020	2,106	2,345	2,445	2,511
Beisan	606	291	192	900	1,032	1,287	1,797	3,279
Natanya	40	12	154	954	1,287	1,726	2,046	1,994
Petah Tiqva	115	2,362	3,418	3,943	3,577	4,246	8,029	11,116
Rehovot	—	1,072	1,744	2,370	2,837	3,425	5,468	7,527
Afula	—	—	360	263	466	666	922	853
Jericho	—	—	—	65	366	442	757	617
Total	165,766	144,085	125,804	174,677	173,660	213,045	259,652	278,916

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Table 8. — Distribution of Sentences of Convicted Persons in Prison on December 31st, 1938 — 1944.

Sentence	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Debtors	8	35	55	15	7	9	18
Up to 3 months	114	292	391	296	274	274	351
From 3 to 12 months	155	329	417	342	355	394	389
From 1 to 5 years ...	443	442	477	435	509	562	632
From 5 to 15 years ...	460	521	409	486	416	383	345
Over 15 years	17	15	14	11	11	10	9
Life	74	163	194	194	174	158	147
Capital punishment ...	2	4	—	—	1	5	4
Detained during the High Commissioner's pleasure	—	—	—	75	95	120	95
Total ...	1,273	1,801	1,957	1,854	1,842	1,915	1,990

Table 9. — Jail Population on December 31st, 1938 — 1944.

Note:— C. = Convicted; U. = Unconvicted.

Jail	1938		1939		1940		1941		1942		1943		1944	
	C.	U.	C.	U.	C.	U.	C.	U.	C.	U.	C.	U.	C.	U.
Central Prison, Jerusalem	332	97	408	115	411	78	371	110	399	31	385	78	356	80
Central Prison, Acre...	380	186	424	231	425	195	479	177	464	94	452	137	575	117
Jail Labour Company, No. 1	329	—	350	—	324	—	357	—	353	—	370	—	385	—
Jail Labour Company, No. 2	26	269	323	—	324	—	335	—	348	—	387	—	398	—
Farm Labour Camp, Acre	47	824	50	704	144	180	50	319	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women's Prison, Bethlehem	31	6	18	22	27	37	38	19	53	23	70	24	24	47
District lock-ups	126	549	227	502	221	404	167	340	214	215	228	259	273	398
Sarafand Detention Camp	2	424	1	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Men's Prison, Bethlehem	—	—	—	289	81	5	50	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boys' Remand Home...	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	4	11	4	6	9	5	8
Latrun Detention Camp	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	372	17	207	24	316
Total ...	1,273	2,355	1,801	1,915	1,957	899	1,854	979	1,842	739	1,915	714	1,990	966

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Table 10. — The Strength of the Police Force and Prison Service, December 31st, 1935 — 1944.

	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					
1935	Total	61	24	49	27	2	163	698	290	1,382	350	5	2,720	2,883
	Police Force	53	24	45	23	2	147	698	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	1,423	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	1,892	718	12	4,518	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	2,913	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
1943	Total	253	26	54	39	2	374	2,860	371	1,888	741	16	5,876	6,250
	Police Force	239	25	50	37	2	353	2,822	301	1,502	718	11	5,354	5,707
	Prison Service	14	1	4	2	—	21	38	70	386	23	5	472	493
1944	Total	318	26	57	38	2	441	3,686	377	1,990	684	21	6,658	7,099
	Police Force	256	25	53	36	2	372	2,775	310	1,643	616	14	5,358	5,730
	Prison Service	14	1	4	2	—	21	23	67	347	18	7	462	483
	Police Mobile Force	48	—	—	—	—	48	888	—	—	—	—	888	886

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PART TWO.

I. AGRICULTURE.

1. Agriculture is the leading branch in the occupational distribution of Palestine's population. Some indication of the relative importance of agriculture is afforded by the fact that, of the total estimated settled population at the end of 1944 amounting to 1,698,000, 826,000 or 48.6 per cent. lived in towns and 872,000 or 51.4 per cent. in villages. This classification, however, does not agree closely with the occupational distribution; in small towns quite a considerable part of the population is engaged in farming, whilst a certain percentage of the rural population is engaged, at least during a part of the year, in non-agricultural pursuits.

However, in spite of the highly agricultural character of its population the country is not self-supporting in regard to a number of foodstuffs, of which considerable quantities are imported. The production of certain agricultural products (mainly citrus fruit) exceeds by far the requirements of local consumption, and under normal conditions the export of these products is substantial (a).

2. The character and distribution of agricultural production in Palestine are largely patterned by the great variations in climate and soil in the different parts of the country. The climate ranges from a pure maritime type of Mediterranean climate at the coast to continental types towards the east and south; rainfall, limited to a period of six months, is higher in the north than in the south, and higher in the hills (western slopes) than in the plains and depressions. The soil variations are very striking even within narrow limits. The main geological formations consist of limestones and sandstones, and various by-products of them; in addition, we find in south-eastern Galilee an extended area of basaltic rocks. Thus the soils of the hills are by-products of limestone (particularly the red earth soils "terra rossa"), but they form very thin layers owing to erosion and the washing off of soil after the breakdown of terrace culture. In the Coastal Plain there are sandy soils near the shores and loamy and clay soils towards the east as far as the foothills.

In the Plain of Esdraelon, in the Harod-Beisan valleys and in the Hula area heavy alluvium and basaltic soils are found. In the Central Jordan Valley (around Lake Tiberias and southwards as far as some 20 kms. south of Beisan) the soils consist of silt loams, while in the southern Jordan Valley (El Ghor) the soils are alkaline. The Negeb (covering nearly half of Palestine's land area) has deep clay soils in its north-western portion but in the remainder there are limestone hills, gravel strawn land and sand dunes.

In general, the heavy soils produce cereals, legumes, fodder crops, vegetables, and in some places tree plantations. The light soils produce mainly citrus fruits; other crops include deciduous fruits, bananas, wheat, barley, legumes, vegetables, potatoes and watermelons. Where terrace agriculture has been preserved or restored in the hills, cereal and leguminous crops are grown, and vegetables under irrigation; fruits (olives, deciduous fruits, grapes, figs, carobs), and forest trees grow at higher altitudes. The central Jordan Valley, especially around the Lake Tiberias produces mainly cereals, vegetables, forage and bananas; and in parts of the southern Jordan Valley, tropical fruit trees such as dates, and, where the soils can be freed from the alkaline salts, vegetables, may be grown under irrigation. In the Negeb, barley, some wheat, dura, and watermelons are grown, while vegetable crops may be grown under irrigation.

Generally speaking, the soils of Palestine are remarkably fertile, considering that they have received little if any farm-yard manure for centuries. The breaking down of terrace culture has caused the choking of the rivers and drainage channels and the formation of marshes in the lowlands. Deforestation and uncontrolled grazing have in the course of centuries denuded the hills. In recent years there has been a marked increase in irrigated farming, in the restoration of terrace agriculture on the slopes, where it is still possible, and to a certain extent in afforestation. The progress made in these respects can serve as a basis for a further increase of agricultural production by intensive farming and by expansion over areas hitherto uncultivated or cultivated only on a very limited scale. The soil and water conservation are therefore of paramount importance for the future development of the country.

3. Cereal growing is the most important activity of the majority of Arab cultivators. It necessitates, however, a system of rotation, as it is not possible to grow an economic summer crop without a preceding winter fallow, to conserve the necessary amount of soil moisture. The most common rotation is as follows: —

Wheat or barley	—	Sown November-December and harvested May-June, followed by a
Bare fallow	—	until the following April, when the land is sown with
Dura or sesame	—	which is harvested in August and followed again by wheat or barley (or by a legume in a three-year rotation).

(a) The export of citrus fruit reached a peak in 1938/39 season with 15.3 million cases, declined to some 160 thousand cases in the 1940/41 season, rising again in subsequent seasons, and reaching 2.7 million cases in 1944/45 (including as from 1940/41 onwards exports in bulk to neighbouring territories).

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In many Jewish settlements a four-year rotation has been adopted so as to include a green manure or hay or a sillage crop. The chief winter crops are wheat and barley, while winter leguminous crops consist of lentils, peas, beans and kersennch (Vicia ervilia). Among the summer crops the most important are: *dura*, sesame, melons and maize.

4. Vegetable growing has made remarkable strides since the outbreak of the war. Good supplies of cabbages, cauliflowers, kohlrabi, beans, peas, tomatoes, carrots, etc. are available during the winter and the early spring months. During the warmer summer months, beans, cucumbers, marrows, tomatoes, eggplants, etc. are abundant. The scarcity period from August to mid-November (when climatic conditions are unsuitable) is being narrowed by the planting of early and late varieties.

The growing of potatoes deserves particular mention. Its development was at the beginning hindered by storage-difficulties. During the war, however, special stores were built provided with ventilation and the production of potatoes is now practised on a large scale.

5. The estimates of the areas under various cultures, their yields and values, given in Tables 1 and 3 give a general indication of the respective importance of different crops; Table 2, showing the estimated production by districts and sub-districts, gives a rough idea of the soil fertility of the various areas.

The data contained in these tables are estimated by 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 and, in the case of cereals, to some extent understated. 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 destined for consumption off the farm. In many instances more than one crop is grown on the same land during each season.

6. Tobacco cultivation is mainly confined to the hill villages of northern Palestine; the area planted is restricted by law to avoid over-production. Figures of production can be seen in Tables 4 and 5.

7. From the point of view of the planted area, the most common fruit is the olive; citrus, grapes, figs, almonds, apricots, pears, and other fruits ranging next in order.

The cultivation of olives is one of the oldest and important branches of Palestine's agriculture. The estimated area under olive groves amounts approximately to 600,000 dunums. As in other olive-producing countries, the crop of olives in Palestine is subject to periodic fluctuations, probably attributable to climatic conditions. Normally two or three years of high yield are succeeded by a year in which the yield, throughout the country, is very low, although there are differences in the extent to which different areas are affected. Both the annual estimates of the olive crop made by the Department of Agriculture (see Table 1) and the censuses of olive production taken by the Department of Statistics (see Table 6) reflect these fluctuations. Thus 1941/42 and 1944/45 were seasons (a) of a very low yield the total production of olive oil being some 1,600 and 2,700 tons respectively, as compared with some 9,400 and 10,000 tons in each of the two intervening seasons (1942/43 and 1943/44).

It is estimated that in years of high yield approximately 90 per cent. of the olive crop is pressed into oil (b) and the remainder is pickled for food purposes. In lean years the proportion of the crop pressed is much lower because the quantity used for pickling forms a larger percentage of the total.

8. The extraction of olive oil is in Palestine almost exclusively an activity of the Arab villages. It consists of three main processes: first, the crushing of the olives; secondly, the pressing; and finally, the separation of the oil from the water remaining. The proprietor of an olive pressing establishment, which normally carries through the whole sequence of processes, is renumerated in kind, the oil pressed remaining the property of the grower. In some cases, the crop of olives on the tree is purchased by larger growers or oil merchants, who pay for the pressing in the same way.

In conjunction with the first two of the three extraction processes, crushers and presses are used. These may be classified into 5 types, according to their efficiency.

From Table 7 we can see that the majority of establishments are still using the primitive type of crushers and presses, whereas ¼ to ½ of the establishments in operation were equipped with motor driven crushers and hydraulic presses. The productiveness of these more modern establishments is of course much higher, as their production amounted on the average to more than 60 per cent. of the total quantity of oil produced.

(a) The olive pressing season in Palestine lasts normally from October to the following January.

(b) Normally the olive oil extracted forms some 20-25 per cent. of the olives pressed; some 15-20 per cent. is water, while the remainder, known as "jift" is used as fuel.

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In addition, this type of machinery is considered preferable for two other reasons. Firstly, the hydraulic presses extract a higher percentage of oil per ton of olives. In the second place, the quicker method of extraction improves the quality, by preventing fermentation and the development of acidity. The acid content of the oil increases rapidly with the length of time elapsing between the picking of the olives and the pressing operation.

With regard to the process of separation, only a few establishments are equipped with mechanical separators. The great majority are still applying the primitive method of pouring the pressed oil into containers and leaving it to the slow process of "self-separation".

The number of olive pressing establishments in use varies with the size of the olive crop; in the 1943/44 season, when the yield was high, 628 establishments were in operation, while in 1944/45 with a very low yield, only 440 establishments were working.

9. Citrus, although second to olives as regards the area planted, is under normal conditions the most important fruit as to the total value of production and the main item of Palestine's agricultural export. In the 1938/39 season the estitmated area under citrus plantations amounted roughly to 300,000 dunums, and the total crop to some 16 million cases. The difficulties in export during the war, however, caused a considerable part of the 1940/41 and the 1941/42 crops to be either left to rot on the tree, or to be buried in the ground as a fertilizer. But, in the later years local consumption and the consumption by the citrus processing industries (fruit juices, canned fruit, production of alcohol, etc.) were increased. Oranges were also used as cattle fodder. Certain quantities were purchased by British and allied forces in the Middle East. In 1943/44 exports to the United Kingdom were resumed, although on a limited scale.

The citrus industry, nevertheless, suffered a severe setback. In order to save this important branch from further destruction, Government came to its aid, by giving money advances to those growers who maintained their plantations in good condition, and also by a temporary remission of rural property taxes. Thus, the citrus industry has been to a large extent saved. The 1944/45 citrus area was estimated at some 266,000 dunums. The effective bearing area was about 237,000 dunums, of which 191,000 dunums were under Shamouti (Jaffa oranges); 24,000 dunums under Valencia oranges; 14,000 dunums under grapefruit; and 8,000 dunums under lemons. There were, in addition, 9,500 dunums abandoned; 5,000 dunums neglected; 3,000 dunums hard pruned (all mostly Shamouti oranges); and 5,000 dunums in process of being top-worked or replanted. Some 7,000 dunums were under varieties of citrus other than those mentioned. Of the total citrus area in bearing in 1944/45 nearly a half was Jewish owned. The crop, however, was only about half of the 1938/39 figure, the estimated quantities being 9 and 7 million cases in 1943/44 and 1944/45 respectively, as against some 18 million cases in 1938/39.

Statistics of Jewish Agriculture (*Tables* 8-14).

10. Two of the main branches of Jewish farming are dairy and poultry-farming, and the production of vegetables. It is estimated that some 28 per cent. of the income of Jewish mixed farms is derived from livestock (excluding poultry), and about 13 per cent. from poultry products. The production of milk in 1944 was 61 million litres, and that of eggs was 74 million, both of which are approximately half of the country's totals. Figures relating to the production of milk and eggs on Jewish farms are given in Tables 8-12, while the sales of vegetables and fruit are shown in Table 13. Table 14 gives an outline of the development of Jewish agricultural settlements between 1882 and 1945.

Statistics of Animal Husbandry (*Tables* 15-17).

11. In Table 15 the figures shown for the years 1920-1929 represent only the animals enumerated for the annual assessment of the animal tax. The figures were compiled by the Treasurer, and in practice included only animals of 1 year of age and over. As from 1930, livestock censuses have been taken periodically. These censuses are more comprehensive and more detailed than the earlier enumerations. They include a larger number of kinds of animals, and distinction is made by sex and age as well as by category. From 1930 onwards, therefore, the figures given in Table 15 represent the total numbers of animals (including those under 1 year of age); for the enumerations of 1932 onwards, the numbers of camels, goats and sheep under 1 year of age are also shown separately at the foot of the table. For the 1942/43 figures, the totals of the various types of animals in Jewish ownership, as enumerated by the Jewish Agency in August, 1942, have been added to the totals of animals in Arab ownership, as enumerated by the Department of Statistics in March, 1943. In the latter census, the livestock in Beersheba Sub-district was not enumerated; the figures given for that Sub-district are based on the Tax Collectors' figures and on estimates, so that they do not include camels, sheep and goats under 1 year of age.

Table 16 shows the distribution of livestock by districts and sub-districts. In addition to the animals shown in Table 15, Table 16 shows also the number of pigs enumerated for the first time in 1943 (records of taxation, however, reveal that the number of pigs taxed reached a maximum of 930, in 1922, and declined thereafter to a negligible figure).

12. Table 17 gives a summary of animals slaughtered in local authorities' slaughterhouses in the years 1933-1944, whilst Table 18 shows details of animals slaughtered, by locality and month in 1944.

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II. FORESTRY.

13. Overcutting and overgrazing have practically denuded Palestine of its natural forests. It is estimated that there are now only 325,000 dunums of actual scrub forests and plantations, while some 3,500 dunums of natural high forests remain. A further 675.000 dunums retain some forest characteristics. The natural vegetation is woodland of various types among which oak is the most important. Even of recent years oak forests have been destroyed by over-cutting and grazing on the hills south of Hebron and on the Samaria Hills. The deforestation has resulted not only in soil erosion on the slopes of the hills, with all its devastating consequences, but has also caused a great loss of cultivable land in the plains.

14. The restoration of forests in Palestine was greatly hindered by the existence of grazing rights in a considerable proportion of the few remaining forest areas. An attempt has been made by Government to conserve the existing forests and areas suitable for afforestation, by the issue of the Forests Ordinance, under which any uncultivated land not being private property may be proclaimed as a "forest reserve", where grazing and cutting is permitted only under a licence from the Department of Forests. Later these forest reserves are demarked and proclaimed as State Domain; from time to time certain of these areas are declared as "closed forest areas" for which no grazing or cutting licenses are issued. The chief aims in closing an area are either to develop high forests or to improve vegetation for purposes of soil and water conservation.

In addition to the conservation of soil and water, the re-afforestation will in time increase the local supplies of timber and especially of fire wood. The importance of local wood supplies has been manifest during the war when import of wood and timber was restricted owing to war conditions. The import of wood has been replaced to a large extent from local resources, which were able to supply match factories and other industrial undertakings connected with the war effort.

Figures of forest reserves gazetted since 1925/26 are shown in Table 20.

15. In addition to its direct activities, the Department also controls private forests, in order to protect them from premature cutting and destruction. In the field of afforestation outstanding work has been done by non-Government institutions, in particular the Jewish National Fund. Figures of private afforestation are given in Table 21.

III. FISHERIES.

16. Palestine's fishing resources, though more than adequate to meet the local demand, have as yet not been fully exploited, and considerable quantities of fish are still imported.

A remarkable step towards self-sufficiency has been made during the war, the catch of fish increasing from 1.678 tons in the 1938/39 season to 4,283 tons in the 1944/45 season, and representing now nearly 50% of local consumption.

According to the 1944/45 figures, the sources of supply were the Mediterranean shores (69%), artificial ponds (20%), Lake Tiberias (9%) and Lake Hula (2%). The breeding of fish—mainly carp—in artificial ponds, a new Jewish venture, has made remarkable strides in recent years, increasing from 76 tons in 1941/42 to 847 tons in 1944/45. The majority of the ponds are in the Harod-Beisan area, central Jordan Valley and in the Hula area.

A large number of varieties of fish are caught locally. In 1944/45 the main varieties were: Sardyna (marine fish) 1,161 tons; Carp (nearly all from ponds) 850 tons; Sultan Ibrahim 437 tons; and Sardyna (fresh water) 275 tons; others such as Musqar, Jarbiden, Bursh, Luqquz, Buri and Saqqaya range next in order of quantity. Figures of fish landed from the sea, lakes and fish-ponds in the various years are given in Table 26, whilst the types of fish caught since 1940/41 are shown in Table 27.

17. The Gulf of 'Aqaba, though very rich in tropical fish, was until the outbreak of the war quite undeveloped as regards fisheries, chiefly on account of international difficulties and the lack of a serviceable road to Palestine.

During the war, certain development has been marked. The Government of Palestine installed a refrigerating plant at 'Aqaba and a refrigerating "mother" ship. The fish caught were transported on ice by the Sinai road into Palestine. The quantities involved, however, have so far been small.

IV. MINERALS.

18. The mineral resources of Palestine capable of commercial exploitation are very restricted. The hill country is composed principally of limestone, which provides excellent building stone of various types and colours. Calcareous sand stone abounds along the coast and was used by the Crusaders for their maritime forts and castels (Athlit and Acre).

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The Dead Sea contains many valuable dissolved salts, including carnallite, magnesium chloride, bromides, and common salt. A concession for the exploitation of these minerals was granted to Palestine Potash Ltd. in January, 1930.

Petroleum and bitumen exudations are found around the southern part of the Dead Sea. This region and the area westward as far as the Mediterranean Sea are being explored by companies which have been granted oil prospecting licences under the Oil Mining Ordinance, 1938.

The only non-metallic minerals at present being exploited are gypsum and rock salt. Gypsum is quarried at Menahemiya near Tiberias. Rock salt is obtained from Jebel Usdum salt mountain at the south end of the Dead Sea. Salt, however, is produced mainly from sea-water both at Athlit and at the Dead Sea. Sulphur was formerly quarried near Gaza but is not now worked, owing to the virtual exhaustion of the deposit.

Table 23 shows the extraction of main minerals since 1937.

19. There are springs of medicinal value at Tiberias and at El Hamma, where bathing establishments on modern lines have been erected for the treatment of patients and, in addition, at El Hamma, large baths for pleasure bathing in water of varying tepid temperatures have been provided.

V. TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION.

Civil Aviation.

20. The air traffic with abroad makes use of three airports at Lydda, Haifa and Kallia. The Lydda aerodrome is the most important one. The Haifa airport is used mainly by aircraft belonging to the Iraq Petroleum Company. The Kallia seaplane station on the Dead Sea was opened for foreign traffic in 1942, and the traffic to and from the Tiberias seaplane station was gradually diverted to Kallia. From 1943 onwards Tiberias ceased to serve as a seaplane station for foreign traffic.

Customs and migration facilities for travellers leaving for or arriving from abroad are provided at all the three stations. Details of traffic are given in Table 24.

Ports and Shipping.

21. The ports of Palestine open for customs purposes are Haifa, Jaffa (including Tel Aviv), Acre and Gaza. In addition there are two minor inland ports at Tiberias on the Tiberias lake (Sea of Galilee) and at Jodeida on the Dead Sea; internal water transport is however insignificant in Palestine. Since 1943 the Palestine ports are controlled and managed by the Palestine Railways.

22. The Haifa port is the only modern deepwater harbour, the construction of which was completed in 1933. It has a total water area of 1,129,000 square metres (of which 749,000 square metres are suitable for deep water shipping), enclosed by a main break-water 2,210 metres in length, and a lee break-water 765 metres long. Maximum depth of water is 11.3 metres, minimum 9.4 metres (a). Principal docking facilities comprise the main wharf 400 metres in length; a cargo jetty of 270 metres; and an oil jetty 320 metres long. The latter is enclosed in an oil dock in which all bulk oils are handled. Subsidiary docking facilities comprise an extension of the main wharf (110 metres), and lighter wharves (175 metres). Submarine pipe lines extend into Acre Bay and enable ships to load and discharge bulk oils in the roadstead. A slipway for small craft is available.

Modern transit shed accommodation provides some 23,000 square metres of covered storage space, while stacking areas in the open can accommodate 30,000 tons of cargo. Rail connection is provided to all areas in the harbour. The port is equipped with cranage facilities and with numerous lighters and towing craft.

23. Jaffa Port consists of a small craft harbour at Jaffa and a lighter harbour at Tel Aviv. In both harbours, vessels anchor in the open roadsteads, and cargo is discharged into lighters which in turn discharge at quays inside the small craft harbour or the lighter harbour. During the war Jaffa Port was closed to deep water shipping, and has only recently resumed its normal trade.

24. The Jaffa small craft harbour is enclosed in a breakwater 480 metres in length, and contains a water area of 41,500 square metres, of a maximum depth of 2 metres. Three quays in the basin provide berthing facilities for lighters and other small craft. Modern transit shed accommodation with a floor area of 22,400 square metres is provided, while subsidiary warehouses and open stacking areas respectively provide a further 1,240 and 7,000 square metres floor area of storage space. Cranage facilities and floating equipment are available.

(a) In the deep water area.

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25. The Tel Aviv lighter harbour consists of a roadstead with an enclosed lighter basin covering 14,000 square metres, dredged to a maximum depth of 2 metres. It was constructed in 1936/37 (when old Jaffa port was closed down owing to an eight months' continuous strike by Arab operatives) by help of public contribution from interested Jewish bodies. The harbour is owned and operated by the Marine Trust Limited, subject to supervision by the Palestine Railways in certain administrative matters; normal port dues, such as anchorage, wharfage and storage dues accrue to Government.

The Haifa and Jaffa ports are the two principal ones; large vessels rarely call at Acre and Gaza.

Statistics of Shipping (Tables 25-32).

26. The shipping statistics of Palestine are derived from records kept by the Port Managers of vessels entered at and cleared from the ports of Palestine. The number of vessels entered (or cleared) is equivalent to the total number of entries (or clearances) i.e. if a vessel entered (or was cleared) twice or more in the year it is regarded for the purpose of the tables—as two or more vessels; total tonnage of the vessels is treated in the same way. In the part relating to the aggregate weight of cargo unloaded and loaded these records are supplemented by the records kept at the Customs Stations.

The tonnage of vessels and the tonnage of their cargo are given to the nearest ton in all cases. The tonnage of vessels denotes the net registered 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.

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

(a) The standard gauge Palestine Railway, running from Haifa to Rafa 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.

(b) The Sinai Railway (Kantara—Rafa 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.

(c) The narrow gauge Hijaz 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.

Statistics relating to the transport activities of the railways are shown in Tables 33 and 34, trackage and costs of maintenance, etc. in Table 35, whilst the finances are given in Tables 36-39.

Road Transportation.

28. The total length of all weather roads in Palestine at the end of 1944 was 2,640 kilometres of which 2,377 kilometres were maintained by Government (see Table 40). In addition, there were 1,565 kilometres of dry-weather (seasonal) roads of which 338 kilometres were maintained by Government. Regular communication is established between the cities of Palestine, serving both passengers and goods traffic.

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

Motor Vehicles and Road Transportation Statistics (Tables 41 *and* 42).

29. 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. The numbers of motor vehicles registered and licensed are shown in Table 41.

Table 42 shows the activities of large road transportation concerns.

Statistics of Road Accidents (Tables 43 *and* 44).

30. The statistics of road accidents are compiled by the Police authorities on the basis of the records kept by the Traffic Police.

Posts, Telegraphs, Telephones, Wireless.

31. Postal despatches are exchanged regularly between all principal cities of Palestine. At the close of 1944 there were 64 Post Offices and 55 Postal Agencies. The length of the telegraph and telephone lines was 168,041 kilometres in local systems and 33,407 kilometres in trunk lines. The number of telephone instruments in use was 22,530. A broadcasting station, operated by the Government, was established in 1936, and daily programmes are transmitted in English, Arabic and Hebrew. The number of wireless receiving licences in force in 1944 was 56,955 (Arab 9,404; Jewish 44,176; Other 3,375).

Statistics relating to the operations of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs are given in Tables 45-47.

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I. AGRICULTURE.

a) TOTAL AGRICULTURE.

Table 1. — Estimated Production of Crops, 1929—1944.

(In tons)

Crop	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Winter Crops:																
Wheat	87,873	87,339	79,650	51,073	44,447	82,855	104,353	76,059	127,420	44,435	89,190	136,082	90,866	104,392	66,022	57,456
Barley	46,240	60,071	41,200	24,900	33,926	68,714	68,905	55,169	75,417	66,736	86,230	102,541	68,845	114,518	62,264	41,482
Lentils	3,840	3,800	3,758	1,606	1,547	2,251	2,698	2,879	3,830	3,278	2,649	5,184	3,085	4,022	3,448	7,118
Kersenneh	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	7,619	10,273
Beans	3,977	3,384	3,670	768	655	808	1,489	961	1,529	1,325	1,363	3,253	2,161	2,497	1,605	2,503
Chick-peas	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	1,782	4,487
Summer Crops:																
Dura	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	30,752	24,569
Sesame	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	5,709	6,388
Olives	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	75,341	9,968
Melons (a)	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	106,365	102,502
Grapes	5,345	5,986	17,196	25,995	18,504	29,764	28,818	49,359	45,673	46,784	45,433	47,988	47,417	52,771	50,228	45,251
Figs	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	21,210	17,525
Almonds	342	359	488	810	442	1,490	4,099	3,910	4,184	1,650	4,006	4,190	2,628	3,129	2,409	3,371
Other fruits (b) ...	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	24,515	22,944
Vegetables	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	244,446	271,329

(a) Including watermelons.
(b) Excluding citrus.

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Table 2. — Estimated Production of Crops (in Tons), Shown by District and Sub-district, 1943 and 1944.

1943

District and Sub-district	Winter Crops						Summer Crops								
	Wheat	Barley	Lentils	Kersenneh	Beans	Chick-peas	Dura	Sesame	Olives	Melons (a)	Grapes	Figs	Almonds	Other fruits (b)	Vegetables
Galilee and Acre District															
Nazareth — Villages	2,833	1,535	258	520	174	29	577	993	573	841	379	970	95	847	5,789
Nazareth — Settlements	1,293	1,818	17	—	11	158	15	—	123	9	728	3	—	937	1,647
Safad	4,808	1,699	229	118	306	54	723	33	1,658	332	369	1,589	25	489	6,973
Beisan — Villages	2,841	1,520	246	116	49	7	173	169	19	85	60	62	18	193	5,075
Beisan — Settlements	1,220	2,336	2	—	41	—	40	—	98	45	510	—	—	82	2,764
Tiberias — Villages	2,542	840	72	277	80	32	350	—	2,390	122	132	175	—	97	1,569
Tiberias — Settlements	1,067	1,025	24	—	54	110	25	—	451	31	304	—	—	2,317	3,210
Acre	5,118	1,615	223	367	76	58	1,987	201	10,105	2,115	579	1,639	20	574	10,572
Total	21,722	12,388	1,071	1,398	791	448	3,890	1,396	15,417	3,580	3,061	4,488	158	5,536	37,599
Haifa District															
Haifa — Villages	4,393	4,134	540	1,050	182	1,008	2,100	438	3,900	4,995	1,618	680	28	436	13,310
Haifa — Settlements	1,683	1,722	8	6	51	32	36	—	550	1,444	4,727	10	25	1,463	10,060
Total	6,076	5,856	548	1,056	233	1,040	2,136	438	4,450	6,439	6,345	690	53	1, 899	23,370
Samaria District															
Jenin	5,992	2,657	198	693	46	61	1,636	1,538	15,879	3,026	616	1,011	1,306	1,445	5,644
Tulkarm	2,026	2,134	156	616	240	129	3,059	547	11,888	44,872	4,250	1,485	90	3,742	54,175
Nablus	3,220	3,240	426	1,080	135	—	640	80	12,520	—	1,980	1,812	520	674	3,732
Total	11,238	8,031	780	2,329	421	190	5,335	2,165	40,287	47,898	6,846	4,308	1,916	5,861	63,551
Jerusalem District															
Jerusalem	1,637	1,275	120	288	18	32	345	9	1,710	—	4,796	770	—	2,590	6,598
Hebron	5,565	4,847	550	1,800	18	15	4,681	6	650	210	9,500	720	2	235	10,704
Ramallah	1,800	800	70	150	10	18	60	—	7,700	—	2,020	5,265	130	342	3,930
Total	9,002	6,922	740	2,238	46	65	5,086	15	10,060	210	16,316	6,755	132	3,167	21,232
Lydda District															
Jaffa, Ramle—Lydda — Villages	6,056	3,892	210	419	62	20	2,090	1,407	4,863	21,071	4,096	3,432	24	2,486	37,377
Jaffa, Ramle—Lydda — Settlements	987	1,070	—	—	24	—	142	—	71	4,249	4,040	21	71	2,521	27,731
Total	7,043	4,902	210	419	86	20	2,232	1,407	4,934	25,320	8,136	3,453	95	4,957	65,108
Gaza District															
Gaza	7,191	6,162	89	179	28	19	8,307	288	193	12,838	9,324	1,554	50	3,071	33,162
Beersheba	3,750	18,003	10	—	—	—	3,766	—	—	10,080	200	12	5	24	424
Total	10,941	24,165	99	179	28	19	12,073	288	193	22,918	9,524	1,566	55	3,095	33,586
Grand Total	66,022	62,264	3,448	7,619	1,605	1,782	30,752	5,709	75,341	106,365	50,228	21,210	2,409	24,515	244,446

(a) Including watermelons.
(b) Excluding citrus.

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Table 2 (Concl.). — Estimated Production of Crops (in Tons), Shown by District and Sub-district, 1943 and 1944.

1944

District and Sub-district		Winter Crops						Summer Crops								
		Wheat	Barley	Lentils	Kersenneh	Beans	Chick-peas	Dura	Sesame	Olives	Melons (a)	Grapes	Figs	Almonds	Other fruits (b)	Vegetables
Galilee and Acre District																
Nazareth	Villages	1,904	797	265	330	182	784	675	881	279	920	583	909	154	693	6,279
	Settlements	1,134	1,343	10	—	25	65	8	1	46	20	720	4	—	879	2,150
Safad	Villages	2,713	987	276	277	491	36	865	—	460	370	396	1,276	25	237	3,221
	Settlements	916	530	48	12	103	170	167	—	15	114	60	9	—	156	5,952
Beisan	Villages	1,092	579	180	48	35	66	302	278	22	123	110	91	12	230	3,800
	Settlements	1,122	1,815	5	—	30	2	12	—	97	100	818	—	—	161	3,782
Tiberias	Villages	1,591	336	206	334	72	255	468	6	217	—	166	159	—	99	2,312
	Settlements	730	531	63	—	55	189	49	—	44	—	318	4	—	1,474	4,525
Acre	Villages	3,606	1,110	226	413	35	320	1,660	395	818	2,371	628	1,591	13	403	10,301
	Settlements	14	41	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	65	—	—	190	1,165
	Total	14,822	8,069	1,279	1,414	1,029	1,987	4,206	1,561	1,998	4,020	3,859	4,043	204	4,522	43,437
Haifa District																
Haifa	Villages	2,993	1,791	489	530	146	778	2,268	391	2,202	1,885	1,449	504	89	710	9,691
	Settlements	1,009	1,257	4	4	50	43	60	—	326	1,614	8,220	14	50	2,202	19,807
	Total	4,002	3,048	493	534	196	816	2,328	391	2,528	3,499	9,669	518	139	2,912	29,498
Samaria District																
Jenin		6,195	1,551	353	793	86	674	3,921	2,277	899	2,305	550	882	1,731	1,024	4,275
Tulkarm	Villages	2,391	1,824	330	938	240	360	1,965	349	1,573	49,330	2,430	1,891	141	2,069	52,474
	Settlements	61	108	—	—	10	—	—	—	18	850	2,240	12	—	1,457	10,580
Nablus		5,200	3,780	900	1,810	480	126	—	—	1,253	—	2,100	1,520	594	591	4,307
	Total	13,847	7,263	1,583	3,541	816	1,160	5,886	2,626	3,743	52,485	7,320	4,305	2,466	5,141	71,636
Jerusalem District																
Jerusalem		1,530	1,107	300	540	70	60	—	—	200	—	3,225	648	—	2,897	7,901
Hebron		4,916	3,834	2,000	2,500	80	50	—	—	130	—	5,775	732	2	280	8,389
Ramallah		1,550	450	160	350	77	120	—	—	350	—	2,030	3,520	420	366	4,233
	Total	7,996	5,391	2,460	3,390	227	230	—	—	680	—	11,030	4,900	422	3,543	20,523
Lydda District																
Lydda	Villages	1,995	1,756	209	621	109	53	1,831	885	762	8,732	2,175	2,520	6	1,933	27,382
Jaffa-Ramle	Villages	1,765	1,388	144	287	36	63	1,595	600	161	6,132	1,488	440	18	667	10,318
Lydda-Jaffa-Ramle	Settlements	285	186	—	—	30	2	80	—	55	3,668	2,000	11	71	1,552	23,942
	Total	4,045	3,330	353	858	175	118	3,506	1,485	978	18,532	5,663	2,971	90	4,152	61,642
Gaza District																
Gaza	Villages	7,444	3,776	931	536	42	174	6,145	325	40	16,577	7,500	782	44	2,513	40,888
	Settlements	162	99	1	—	2	2	27	—	1	144	50	—	—	141	3,026
Beersheba	Tribes	5,134	10,442	18	—	16	—	2,471	—	—	7,245	160	6	6	20	679
	Settlements	4	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	12,744	14,381	950	536	60	176	8,643	325	41	23,966	7,710	788	50	2,674	44,593
	Grand Total	57,456	41,482	7,118	10,273	2,503	4,487	24,569	6,388	9,968	102,502	45,251	17,525	3,871	22,944	271,329

(a) Including watermelons.
(b) Excluding citrus.

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Table 8. — Area, Production and Value of Principal Crops, 1943 and 1944.
(Estimates compiled from the Village Note Books)

Crop	1943			1944		
	Area dunums	Yield tons	Value LP.	Area dunums	Yield tons	Value LP.
I.—Cereals, Legumes and Sesame						
Oats	7,105	746	31,961	5,328	718	34,848
Wheat	1,754,846	66,022	1,778,763	1,450,577	57,456	1,377,812
Barley	1,477,961	62,264	1,149,218	1,414,004	41,482	679,181
Lentils	100,489	3,448	230,581	140,669	7,118	345,457
Kersenneh	176,028	7,619	267,741	193,879	10,273	452,834
Maize (seeds)	48,098	3,571	80,764	46,990	3,366	68,535
Beans	49,078	1,605	93,937	56,289	2,503	112,891
Chick-peas	32,066	1,782	144,342	68,609	4,487	210,088
Dura	721,623	30,752	660,009	649,514	24,569	466,896
Sesame	167,809	5,709	278,512	158,417	6,388	371,980
Other grains	33,146	2,392	143,705	50,777	4,390	253,017
Total	4,568,249	185,910	4,859,527	4,235,053	162,690	4,373,451
II.—Tobacco — Total	27,587	1,289	446,589	28,169	1,683	304,586
III.—Vegetables						
Cabbages	7,312	10,809	223,819	7,146	10,540	178,216
Cauliflowers	10,568	11,260	411,501	10,838	11,463	425,784
Tomatoes	80,844	67,855	1,903,959	72,629	57,648	1,847,181
Cucumbers	26,408	18,863	508,981	28,328	24,924	501,712
Potatoes (a)	26,777	30,707	1,468,018	37,916	53,259	2,283,538
Onions and garlic	38,748	26,115	674,097	40,964	26,929	509,870
Eggplant	9,879	14,796	294,175	15,943	25,820	334,641
Other vegetables	75,335	64,041	1,674,234	80,732	60,746	1,444,955
Total	275,871	244,446	7,158,784	294,496	271,329	7,525,897
IV.—Fruits, other than Citrus						
Olives	592,388	75,341	3,735,091	595,405	9,968	740,415
Melons and watermelons	125,557	106,365	868,651	111,192	102,502	830,178
Grapes	174,952	50,228	1,626,267	176,740	45,251	1,672,874
Almonds	38,056	2,409	245,610	39,668	3,371	332,722
Figs	105,566	21,210	688,091	106,134	17,525	665,210
Apples	15,581	4,169	300,558	17,004	4,655	745,314
Pomegranates	2,893	1,123	31,565	2,603	830	29,774
Apricots	19,619	5,839	198,478	19,535	3,811	174,878
Pears	2,370	465	37,567	2,460	522	59,082
Peaches	1,520	164	9,055	2,263	321	22,195
Plums	4,394	1,753	113,802	5,958	2,062	134,045
Bananas	7,084	7,654	630,610	7,482	7,584	546,355
Dates	2,652	2,429	75,270	2,723	2,064	135,197
Quinces	450	122	6,575	503	117	8,728
Other fruits	2,684	797	48,380	5,150	978	88,104
Total	1,095,766	280,068	8,615,570	1,094,820	201,561	6,184,571
V.—Citrus Fruits		No. of cases			No. of cases	
Total Crop (Estimates)	276,500b	9,000,000		266,000c	7,000,000	
Exports(d):						
Oranges		1,022,891	875,200		1,582,266	1,314,784
Grapefruit } in cases		12,446	8,700		356,512	268,797
Lemons and others }		—	—		54	62
Total export in cases		1,035,337	883,900		1,938,832	1,583,643
Export in bulk, (equivalent to cases)		1,389,550	275,800		808,557	368,651
Total Exports		2,424,887	1,159,700		2,747,389	1,952,294

(a) Including sweet potatoes and potatoes for military contracts.
(b) Including 4,500 dunums abandoned at the end of 1942.
(c) Including 5,000 dunums abandoned in 1944. The effective bearing area was 237,000 dunums (see page 219, para 9).
(d) Including exports to Trans-Jordan; excluding local consumption of citrus fruits in Palestine, which was estimated to be roughly as follows:

	No. of cases	
	1943/44	1944/45
Direct consumption	2,250,000	2,250,000
Army (local)	100,000	91,000
Citrus processing factories	1,000,000	600,000
Total consumption	3,350,000	2,941,000

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Table 4. — Area under Tobacco Cultivation and Crop Produced, 1928 — 1944.

Note:—The cultivation of *heisheh* is permitted in the Beersheba Sub-district only and is uncontrolled. Crops of *heisheh* are therefore not registered.

Year of Crop (a)	Baladi		Turkish		Tombac		Total	
	Area dunums	Crop tons	Area dunums	Crop tons	Area dunums	Crop tons	Area dunums	Crop tons
1928	654	35	7,119	300	141	7	7,914	342
1929	1,765	114	18,737	1,069	308	11	20,810	1,194
1930	1,075	46	22,314	908	127	4	23,516	958
1931	379	18	13,073	485	32	1	13,484	504
1932	569	21	11,621	544	179	6	12,369	571
1933	265	8	9,066	400	448	18	9,779	421
1934	1,433	61	17,610	897	905	53	19,948	1,011
1935	660	34	21,461	775	185	6	22,306	815
1936	390	28	29,560	1,205	161	4	30,111	1,237
1937	582	58	54,322	2,429	506	17	55,410	2,504
1938	394	18	27,828	1,154	290	8	28,512	1,180
1939	402	9	14,552	504	183	10	15,137	523
1940	446	31	20,142	943	234	12	20,822	985
1941	405	16	19,757	555	350	18	20,512	589
1942	342	6	24,345	1,386	502	27	25,189	1,419
1943	65	1	26,959	1,265	563	23	27,587	1,289
1944	117	2	27,528	1,637	524	44	28,169	1,683

(a) The "year of crop" is the year in which the tobacco is planted. Thus the crop of 1928 represents tobacco planted in 1928 and registered in 1929.

Table 5. — Crop and Estimated Value of Tobacco, Shown by District, 1942—1944 (a).

District or Districts	Baladi			Turkish			Tombac			Total		
	Area dunums	Crop tons	Value LP.	Area dunums	Crop tons	Value LP.	Area dunums	Crop tons	Value LP	Area dunums	Crop tons	Value LP.
1942												
Galilee—Acre	—	—	—	20,667	1,167	253,428	60	2	209	20,727	1,169	253,637
Haifa and Samaria	—	—	—	3,580	215	43,042	355	20	2,401	3,935	235	45,443
Jerusalem and Gaza	342	6	890	98	4	740	87	5	591	527	15	2,221
Total	342	6	890	24,345	1,386	297,210	502	27	3,201	25,189	1,419	301,301
1943												
Galilee—Acre	—	—	—	21,082	1,084	361,869	20	1	189	21,102	1,035	362,058
Haifa and Samaria	—	—	—	5,390	213	74,598	485	19	3,072	5,875	232	77,670
Jerusalem and Gaza	65	1	149	487	18	6,272	58	3	440	610	22	6,861
Total	65	1	149	26,959	1,265	442,739	563	23	3,701	27,587	1,289	446,589
1944												
Galilee—Acre	--	—	—	21,177	1,258	226,440	5	(b)	6	21,182	1,258	226,446
Haifa and Samaria	—	—	—	5,995	363	65,340	366	36	7,875	6,361	399	73,215
Jerusalem and Gaza	117	2	45	356	16	2,880	153	8	2,000	626	26	4,925
Total	117	2	45	27,528	1,637	294,660	524	44	9,881	28,169	1,683	304,586

(a) "Year of crop", see footnote (a) to Table 4.

(b) The tombac produced in this area amounted to 250 kgs. only.

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Table 6. — Production of Olive Oil, Shown by Sub-district, 1940/41—1944/45 Seasons.

Sub-district	1940/41	1941/42	1942/43	1943/44	1944/45	1940/41	1941/42	1942/43	1943/44	1944/45
	Tons					Per cent. of total				
Acre	1,917	467	1,680	1,897	667	18.2	28.8	17.8	19.1	24.4
Nazareth	193	184	201	303	23	1.8	11.4	2.1	3.1	0.8
Safad	326	69	238	210	74	3.1	4.3	2.5	2.1	2.7
Tiberias	216	132	205	444	21	2.0	8.1	2.2	4.5	0.8
Haifa	262	48	205	237	85	2.5	3.0	2.2	2.4	3.1
Jenin	1,173	181	1,165	1,222	273	11.1	11.2	12.4	12.3	10.0
Nablus	2,387	284	2,108	2,027	360	22.7	17.5	22.4	20.5	13.2
Tulkarm	1,231	92	1,117	1,021	431	11.7	5.7	11.9	10.3	15.7
Hebron	91	1	84	88	36	0.9	0.1	0.9	0.8	1.3
Jerusalem	252	29	315	306	50	2.4	1.8	3.3	3.1	1.8
Ramallah	1,875	101	1,484	1,647	567	17.8	6.2	15.8	16.6	20.7
Jaffa, Ramle	583	30	587	492	143	5.5	1.9	6.2	5.0	5.2
Gaza	29	—	25	23	8	0.3	–	0.3	0.2	0.3
Total	10,535	1,618	9,414	9,912	2,738	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 7. — Olive Oil Pressing Establishments and their Production, Classified by Type of Machinery Used, 1940/41, 1942/43—1944/45 (a).

Type of Machinery	No. of establishments				Production in tons			
	1940/41	1942/43	1943/44	1944/45	1940/41	1942/43	1943/44	1944/45
	Absolute figures							
All Types	605	628	634	440	10,535	9,414	9,912	2,738
I. Animal driven crushers and wooden presses	142	135	126	76	944	837	795	187
II. Animal driven crushers and iron screw presses	277	298	298	199	3,089	2,620	2,560	745
III. Animal driven crushers and hand hydraulic presses	42	41	49	37	708	618	721	210
IV. Motor-driven crushers and hand operated presses (b)	10	18	11	5	132	335	176	26
V. Motor-driven crushers and hydraulic presses	134	136	150	123	5,662	5,004	5,660	1,570
	Percentages							
All Types	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
I. Animal driven crushers and wooden presses	23.5	21.5	19.9	17.3	9.0	8.9	8.0	6.8
II. Animal driven crushers and iron screw presses	45.8	47.5	47.0	45.2	29.3	27.8	25.8	27.2
III. Animal driven crushers and hand hydraulic presses	6.9	6.5	7.7	8.4	6.7	6.6	7.3	7.7
IV. Motor-driven crushers and hand operated presses (b)	1.7	2.9	1.7	1.1	1.3	3.6	1.8	0.9
V. Motor-driven crushers and hydraulic presses	22.1	21.6	23.7	28.0	53.7	53.1	57.1	57.4

(a) For the 1941/42 season no statistics on establishments were compiled.
(b) Except in one or two cases, iron screw presses.

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b) JEWISH AGRICULTURE.

Table 8. — Cattle and Laying Hens on Jewish Farms, 1936, 1939, 1942—1944.

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

Year or Sub-district	Cattle					Laying hens
	Total	Cows		Heifers	Calves	
		Thorough-bred	Arab breed			
	Numbers					
1936 (October)	16,920	11,074(a)	1,704(a)	—	4,142	404,353
1939 (July)	16,245	10,251	689	1,219	4,086	461,317
1942 (August)	26,062	14,893	1,259	3,553	6,357	653,961
1943 (October)	29,568	16,223	1,010	4,506	7,829	635,148
1944 (October)	30,836	16,993	940	4,984	7,919	606,275
	Indices (Year 1939=100)					
1942 (August)	160	145	183	291	156	142
1943 (October)	182	158	147	370	192	138
1944 (October)	190	166	136	409	194	131
	Distribution by Sub-District, as at October, 1944					
	A. Numbers					
Total	30,836	16,993	940	4,984	7,919	606,275
Acre	300	162	3	51	84	10,893
Beisan	2,561	1,370	20	376	795	42,955
Nazareth	3,404	1,727	13	847	817	49,342
Safad	1,528	594	158	264	512	18,979
Tiberias	2,566	1,249	88	435	794	34,081
Haifa	6,049	2,799	433	1,170	1,647	101,158
Tulkarm	3,154	1,539	67	565	983	114,532
Jaffa	5,691	4,210	100	508	873	132,867
Ramle	3,137	1,860	58	448	771	69,708
Gaza	1,243	661	—	187	395	25,654
Jerusalem	1,203	822	—	133	248	11,106
	B. Percentages					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Acre	1.0	0.9	0.3	1.0	1.1	1.8
Beisan	8.3	8.1	2.1	7.5	10.0	7.1
Nazareth	11.0	10.2	1.4	17.0	10.3	8.2
Safad	5.0	3.5	16.8	5.3	6.5	2.3
Tiberias	8.3	7.3	9.4	8.7	10.0	5.6
Haifa	19.6	16.5	46.1	23.5	20.8	16.7
Tulkarm	10.2	9.1	7.1	11.3	12.4	18.9
Jaffa	18.5	24.8	10.6	10.2	11.0	21.9
Ramle	10.2	10.9	6.2	9.0	9.8	11.5
Gaza	4.0	3.9	—	3.8	5.0	4.2
Jerusalem	3.9	4.8	—	2.7	3.1	1.8

(a) Including heifers.

Table 9. — Production of Milk and Eggs on Jewish Farms, Shown by Sub-district and Type of Settlement, 1943 and 1944.

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

Sub-District or Type of Settlement	Milk production				Egg production			
	1943		1944		1943		1944	
	'000 litres	Percentage	'000 litres	Percentage	'000	Percentage	'000	Percentage
Total	56,050	100.0	61,486	100.0	65,293	100.0	73,848	100.0
A. Sub-district:								
Acre	433	0.8	447	0.7	949	1.5	1,250	1.7
Beisan	4,980	8.9	5,296	8.6	4,815	7.4	5,989	8.1
Nazareth	6,218	11.1	6,479	10.5	5,678	8.7	6,149	8.3
Safad	1,627	2.9	1,982	3.2	1,319	2.0	1,477	2.0
Tiberias	4,055	7.2	4,264	6.9	3,860	5.9	4,604	6.2
Haifa	8,740	15.6	9,972	16.2	10,123	15.5	12,620	17.1
Tulkarm	5,116	9.1	5,492	9.0	14,450	22.1	14,911	20.2
Jaffa	13,649	24.4	15,841	25.8	15,160	23.2	16,182	21.9
Ramle	5,775	10.3	6,116	10.0	6,127	9.4	6,779	9.2
Gaza	2,150	3.8	2,477	4.0	1,811	2.8	2,634	3.6
Jerusalem	3,307	5.9	3,120	5.1	1,001	1.5	1,253	1.7
B. Type of settlement:								
Communal settlements	17,984	32.0	19,832	32.2	17,876	27.4	21,155	28.6
Smallholders' settlements	12,720	22.7	14,865	24.2	19,747	30.2	24,034	32.6
Villages, etc.	25,396	45.3	26,789	43.6	27,670	42.4	28,659	38.8

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Table 10. — Production of Milk on Jewish Farms and Disposal of Milk, in Each Month, 1943 and 1944.

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

Production or Disposal	Total	Jan.	Febr.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	1 9 4 3												
A. Production ('000 litres)—Total ...	56,050	4,533	4,487	4,960	5,076	5,110	4,925	4,845	4,625	4,392	4,345	4,296	4,456
Number of milch cows (average) ...	15,759	14,741	14,887	15,102	15,311	15,885	16,150	16,179	16,265	16,171	16,223	16,116	16,118
Production per cow (litres)	3,557	307	301	328	331	321	305	300	284	271	267	266	276
B. Disposal ('000 litres):													
Retained by producers	13,730	1,048	1,023	1,091	1,187	1,164	1,180	1,190	1,168	1,165	1,210	1,157	1,202
Sold—total	42,320	3,490	3,464	3,869	3,939	3,946	3,745	3,655	3,457	3,227	3,135	3,139	3,254
1. to consumers	8,102	618	607	649	635	661	673	708	733	707	667	706	788
2. to milkdealers	4,941	378	387	383	410	432	422	449	424	396	405	422	483
3. to Tnuva	21,776	1,910	1,869	2,188	2,182	2,112	1,932	1,846	1,705	1,569	1,531	1,469	1,513
4. to other dairies	7,501	584	601	649	762	741	718	652	595	555	532	542	570
Sales as % of production	75.5	77.0	77.2	74.4	77.6	77.2	76.0	75.4	74.7	73.5	72.1	73.1	73.0
	1 9 4 4												
A. Production ('000 litres)—Total ...	61,486	4,675	4,859	5,458	5,577	5,718	5,519	5,214	4,944	4,720	4,867	4,882	5,108
Number of milch cows (average) ...	16,770	16,305	16,488	16,545	16,748	16,739	16,864	16,777	16,743	16,850	16,998	17,061	17,062
Production per cow (litres)	3,666	287	295	330	333	342	327	311	295	278	286	283	299
B. Disposal ('000 litres):													
Retained by producers	14,858	1,221	1,208	1,276	1,320	1,294	1,231	1,209	1,196	1,200	1,227	1,212	1,269
Sold—total	46,628	3,454	3,656	4,177	4,257	4,424	4,288	4,005	3,748	3,520	3,640	3,670	3,839
1. to consumers	9,394	825	843	800	802	776	755	729	729	752	754	791	838
2. to milkdealers	6,822	455	510	529	558	525	532	537	496	520	525	551	584
3. to Tnuva	22,539	1,541	1,628	2,054	2,077	2,287	2,168	2,008	1,861	1,655	1,792	1,712	1,811
4. to other dairies	8,373	633	675	794	820	886	833	736	662	593	569	566	606
Sales as % of production	75.8	73.9	75.2	76.6	76.3	77.4	77.7	76.8	75.8	74.6	74.8	74.9	75.2

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Table 11. — Production of Eggs on Jewish Farms and Disposal of Eggs, in Each Month, 1943 and 1944.
(Source: Department of Statistics of the Jewish Agency for Palestine)

Production or Disposal	Total	Jan.	Febr.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	1943.												
A. Production ('000)—total	65,293	6,234	6,205	6,527	5,703	5,887	5,580	5,300	4,786	4,078	3,742	5,142	6,159
Number of laying hens ('000) (a) ...	554	529	514	500	494	505	520	558	581	628	685	602	580
Number of eggs per hen	118	12	12	13	12	12	11	9	8	6	6	9	11
B. Disposal ('000):													
Retained by producers	26,807	2,452	2,389	2,593	2,660	2,236	2,133	2,169	2,045	1,915	1,869	2,101	2,245
Sold—total	38,486	3,782	3,816	3,934	3,043	3,651	3,397	3,131	2,741	2,163	1,873	3,041	3,914
1. to consumers	10,565	791	771	749	861	672	705	761	762	849	824	1,283	1,537
2. to Tnuva	20,436	2,125	2,039	2,051	1,457	2,112	2,007	1,796	1,529	1,026	884	1,487	1,973
3. to Jewish Farmers' Co. ...	4,366	526	604	646	367	477	398	362	287	154	105	150	290
4. to Shuk Haklai	1,622	161	218	290	175	275	177	127	78	88	19	84	80
5. to others	1,497	179	184	198	188	115	110	85	85	96	91	87	84
Sales as % of production	58.9	60.7	61.5	60.3	53.4	62.0	61.4	59.1	57.3	53.0	50.0	59.1	63.5
	1944.												
A. Production ('000)—total	73,848	6,718	6,619	6,837	6,316	6,757	6,427	6,208	5,690	4,985	4,960	5,858	6,478
Number of laying hens ('000) (a) ...	555	537	518	493	481	504	541	581	604	608	606	597	585
Number of eggs per hen	133	13	13	14	13	13	12	11	9	8	8	10	11
B. Disposal ('000):													
Retained by producers	27,062	2,399	2,418	2,459	2,313	2,284	2,212	2,185	2,101	1,956	1,985	2,286	2,464
Sold—total	46,786	4,319	4,201	4,378	4,003	4,473	4,215	4,023	3,589	3,029	2,975	3,567	4,014
1. to consumers	16,036	1,437	1,420	1,248	1,151	1,008	982	965	972	1,166	1,224	1,977	2,491
2. to Tnuva	23,284	2,295	2,119	2,339	2,088	2,423	2,394	2,302	1,940	1,422	1,379	1,316	1,317
3. to Jewish Farmers' Co. ...	4,836	400	438	601	562	689	526	449	429	256	216	155	115
4. to Shuk Haklai	998	59	84	92	118	141	110	121	95	65	62	31	20
5. to others	1,632	128	140	108	184	212	203	186	153	120	94	88	71
Sales as % of production	63.3	64.3	63.5	64.0	63.4	66.2	65.6	64.8	63.1	60.8	60.0	60.9	62.0

(a) Average.

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Table 12. — Production of Milk and Eggs on Jewish Farms, in Each Month, 1937—1944.

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

Month	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	A. Milk (in thousands of litres)							
January	2,472	2,705	2,854	2,964	3,345	3,787	4,533	4,675
February	2,577	2,681	2,813	3,003	3,336	3,781	4,487	4,859
March	2,959	3,026	3,135	3,322	3,711	4,266	4,960	5,453
April	3,086	2,986	3,158	3,323	3,734	4,226	5,076	5,577
May	3,111	2,447	3,251	3,404	3,708	4,360	5,110	5,718
June	3,043	2,839	3,094	3,118	3,480	4,294	4,925	5,519
July	2,917	2,706	2,932	3,127	3,435	4,304	4,845	5,214
August	2,800	2,587	2,878	2,963	3,338	4,159	4,625	4,944
September	2,625	2,502	2,717	2,899	3,213	3,973	4,392	4,720
October	2,642	2,511	2,748	2,912	3,262	4,024	4,345	4,867
November	2,520	2,474	2,681	2,898	3,272	3,984	4,296	4,832
December	2,639	2,639	2,800	3,076	3,530	4,271	4,456	5,108
Total	33,391	32,606	35,061	37,009	41,364	49,429	56,050	61,486
	B. Eggs (in thousands)							
January	3,015	4,091	5,285	6,276	6,389	5,554	6,284	6,718
February	3,749	4,331	5,219	6,664	6,495	5,928	6,205	6,619
March	4,175	4,737	5,548	6,790	6,574	6,332	6,527	6,887
April	3,883	4,140	5,024	6,102	5,946	5,395	5,703	6,316
May	3,382	3,967	4,855	5,597	5,495	5,514	5,887	6,757
June	3,281	3,828	4,752	5,002	4,985	5,171	5,530	6,427
July	3,267	3,955	4,900	4,825	4,465	4,804	5,300	6,208
August	3,223	3,972	4,978	4,425	3,713	4,506	4,786	5,690
September	2,952	3,807	4,618	4,254	3,263	3,669	4,078	4,985
October	2,598	3,671	4,393	3,847	3,104	3,321	3,742	4,960
November	2,683	3,525	4,134	3,970	3,733	4,455	5,142	5,853
December	3,246	4,318	5,110	5,808	4,692	5,342	6,159	6,478
Total	39,454	48,337	58,316	63,055	58,794	59,991	65,293	73,848

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Table 13. — Sales through Marketing Societies of Vegetables and Fruit Produced on Jewish Farms, 1944.

(In tons).

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

Item	Total	Jan.	Febr.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Month not indicated
Vegetables:														
Beetroots	634.8	40.5	42.1	42.3	86.4	81.8	80.5	86.6	38.4	11.0	46.4	64.0	14.8	—
Cabbages	2,387.4	290.8	337.0	350.3	200.1	178.4	124.8	87.0	9.1	3.5	39.5	125.7	141.2	—
Carrots	1,207.1	104.3	117.6	134.8	168.7	167.6	131.1	133.5	63.2	22.8	18.8	110.7	34.0	—
Cauliflowers	933.1	200.0	163.4	179.4	14.3	6.1	1.1	—	0.1	10.8	66.8	129.5	160.6	—
Celery	148.4	16.0	18.3	21.5	27.0	14.0	10.3	6.7	2.3	0.8	2.2	12.3	17.0	—
Corn (sweet corn)	45.0	—	—	—	—	—	6.8	12.9	9.7	2.8	9.9	2.7	0.2	—
Cucumbers	1,596.1	59.2	—	—	—	96.9	308.6	98.7	205.7	155.9	252.4	418.3	5.4	—
Dill (Shamir)	64.0	1.4	2.2	5.5	7.7	10.2	8.7	7.5	8.1	4.9	2.7	2.2	2.9	—
Eggplant	479.9	31.8	7.8	0.2	2.2	44.8	56.0	73.6	66.0	61.1	66.9	48.8	20.7	—
Horseradish	15.6	5.9	4.4	1.8	0.8	0.1	—	—	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.7	—
Kohlrabi	422.3	31.7	37.0	64.1	67.2	48.5	32.6	9.8	2.2	8.8	28.0	59.1	33.3	—
Lettuce	375.8	19.7	26.5	58.4	70.6	61.8	41.6	13.1	2.5	13.1	25.5	17.6	25.4	—
Marrows	186.3	1.9	0.2	—	6.8	45.6	34.9	2.1	2.8	12.6	40.1	28.5	10.8	—
Mushrooms	4.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.2	1.1	—
Onions	357.1	12.8	14.3	31.1	20.8	36.1	70.8	51.7	67.6	24.9	11.8	8.3	6.9	—
Peas	293.9	0.7	0.4	10.5	11.3	21.0	49.7	39.6	18.8	44.9	68.4	25.7	2.9	—
Peppers, green	816.6	3.1	0.8	3.1	0.4	16.1	109.7	141.3	180.0	142.9	145.6	62.1	11.5	—
Potatoes	12,218.1	657.3	350.3	468.2	577.4	1,485.2	1,787.7	1,925.9	1,487.3	862.3	1,207.7	821.3	587.5	—
Potatoes, sweet	1,267.7	328.7	339.8	150.5	44.7	11.8	0.3	—	4.5	38.0	73.2	153.1	123.1	—
Pumpkin	352.2	15.2	6.5	3.8	0.8	—	2.6	43.2	116.9	72.0	60.8	22.2	8.2	—
Radishes	650.9	32.6	52.0	66.7	82.6	66.5	42.8	22.5	13.2	54.4	78.2	75.2	64.2	—
Radishes, red	59.5	4.3	0.9	0.5	6.4	3.4	3.0	0.3	6.0	6.6	11.2	9.7	7.2	—
Sorrel	58.0	0.1	—	0.1	2.4	11.5	13.4	12.0	9.7	4.7	4.0	0.1	—	—
Spinach	130.4	10.0	5.4	9.6	11.5	23.4	15.6	6.1	7.3	6.3	11.9	13.3	10.0	—
Tomatoes	3,123.5	369.1	211.5	176.1	47.1	142.7	567.3	496.6	166.6	161.0	142.1	340.9	302.5	—
Various vegetables	105.1	6.6	0.8	3.6	6.2	11.4	6.0	3.2	10.1	18.2	16.9	11.1	11.0	—
Fruit (a):—														
Apples	2,158.0	14.1	6.7	5.7	3.0	0.7	50.9	216.5	398.6	422.6	331.5	253.3	129.4	825.0
Bananas	3,711.3	358.4	450.4	676.7	575.5	423.7	149.7	52.5	75.1	101.7	172.9	356.2	328.5	—
Grapes	2,794.4	—	—	—	—	4.9	843.0	1,098.0	696.2	68.7	2.1	—	—	81.5
Melons (b)	113.6	—	—	—	—	—	36.6	75.9	0.8	0.3	—	—	—	—
Peaches	6.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.6	1.2	4.3	—	—	—	—	—
Pears	229.9	1.5	2.2	0.3	0.2	—	6.3	98.9	34.2	32.1	22.5	3.0	1.0	32.7
Plums	772.6	—	—	—	—	0.1	281.0	224.5	155.2	29.7	0.9	—	—	81.2
Strawberries	50.0	2.4	1.1	4.3	7.3	13.2	18.4	0.7	0.1	—	—	0.4	2.1	—
Various fruits	63.0	0.6	2.5	0.8	3.7	0.1	0.9	2.7	2.6	21.8	16.3	4.8	4.5	1.7

(a) Excluding citrus.
(b) Including watermelons.

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Table 14. — Development of Jewish Agricultural Settlements, by Region (a), up to 1945.
(Source: Department of Statistics of the Jewish Agency for Palestine)

Region	1882		1900		1914		1922		1927		1931		1936		1941		1945	
	No. of settlements	Population	No. of settlements	Population	No. of settlements	Population	No. of settlements	Population	No. of settlements	Population	No. of settlements	Population	No. of settlements	Population	No. of settlements	Population	No. of settlements	Population
ALL PALESTINE	...	24,000	...	50,000	...	85,000	79	83,790	111	150,000	129	174,610	199	404,000	259	502,000	293	592,000
Towns	...	23,500	...	44,790	...	73,010	6)	68,870	6)	121,700	6)	136,160	6)	315,360	6)	389,000	6	380,400
Urban Settlements	—	—	—	—	—	—	2)		9)		13)		21)		22)		21	58,800
Rural Settlements	5	500	22	5,210	47	11,990	71	14,920	96	28,300	110	38,450	172	88,640	231	113,000	266	152,800
Rural Settlements:—																		
COASTAL PLAIN																		
Southern Coastal Plain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1,700
Lydda-Rehovot area	3	300	8	2,509	16	7,470	16	8,040	20	13,088	26	17,280	39	39,254	43	45,322	46	57,550
Southern Sharon	—	—	—	—	2	120	3	114	8	1,858	14	5,415	31	20,279	38	19,404	38	26,100
Plain of Hefer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	40	16	2,278	19	4,268	21	6,100
Northern Sharon	—	—	1	132	4	370	5	1,076	6	2,141	9	3,619	13	8,376	15	12,353	15	15,300
Haifa-Acre Plain	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	2	623	2	587	7	2,300	12	4,835	12	7,000
THE EMEQ AND THE CENTRAL JORDAN VALLEY																		
Plain of Esdraelon	—	—	—	—	1	100	6	619	19	3,294	19	3,525	22	6,045	23	8,359	24	10,900
Valley of Jezreel	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	652	6	1,520	6	1,542	7	2,682	7	3,160	8	4,600
Beisan area	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	120	10	1,723	11	2,900
Central Jordan Valley	—	—	1	83	6	310	9	522	10	836	9	1,510	10	2,156	15	4,369	15	5,900
GALILEE																		
Upper Galilee (incl. Hula area)	1	100	6	1,240	5	1,290	8	1,091	8	1,216	7	1,131	6	1,432	16	3,188	26	5,400
Lower Galilee	—	—	1	28	7	930	8	1,050	6	1,221	6	1,151	7	1,094	14	1,950	16	2,700
HILLS OF JUDEA	—	—	2	103	2	190	4	307	6	666	6	715	9	1,114	8	1,320	10	1,800
CARMEL AREA (Zikhron Ya'aqov area)	1	100	3	1,115	4	1,210	5	1,439	5	1,837	4	1,935	4	1,510	10	2,631	12	4,600
JERICHO AREA AND NEGEB	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	118	4	250

(a) Division according to Jewish Agency.

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c) ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

Table 15. — Enumerations of Livestock, 1920-1929, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1937 and 1942/43.

Date	Horses	Mules	Donkeys	Camels	Buffaloes	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Laying hens, and cocks	Geese, ducks and turkey
1920—February	...	...	...	8,899	615	...	271,788	262,558	...	...
1921—February	...	...	...	12,753	1,007	...	418,882	281,622	...	...
1922—February	...	...	...	19,225	1,217	...	483,357	261,974	...	...
1923—February	...	...	...	16,344	1,188	...	496,160	270,593	...	...
1924—February	...	...	...	23,398	1,238	...	514,552	296,906	...	...
1925—February	...	...	...	25,572	4,477	...	536,995	289,772	...	...
1926—February	...	...	...	27,319	4,161	...	571,289	290,854	...	...
1927—February	...	...	...	22,683	596	...	382,307	240,442	...	...
1928—February	...	...	...	27,861	600	...	367,730	226,661	...	...
1929—February	...	...	...	39,532	418	...	372,896	243,160	...	...
1930—July	13,825	5,304	76,858	25,341	5,247	146,397	440,132	252,773	...	...
1932—July	14,100	5,599	74,177	32,317	7,402	159,599	380,608	247,669	458,825	16,091
1934—July	16,355	7,481	75,784	32,088	4,540	130,804	380,511	188,267	576,144	14,545
1937—July	20,053	8,989	92,205	28,085	6,064	169,145	361,454	209,422	995,819	24,571
1942/43	19,021	9,862	107,736	29,736ab	4,972	242,945	474,493ac	339,258ac	1,890,213	90,653
I. Jewish, August, 1942 (d)	2,152	2,534	2,322	ab	—	28,375	10,774c	19,120c	669,506	74,259
II. Arab, March, 1943	16,869	7,328	105,414	29,736a	4,972	214,570	463,719a	320,138a	1,220,707	16,394
	Under 1 year of age (Included in the totals, above)									
1932—July				6,636			64,319	42,191		
1934—July				1,895			58,528	31,032		
1937—July				1,765			54,108	31,584		
1943—March (Arab)				159a			149,117a	95,196a		

(a) For the Beersheba Sub-district, the Tax Collectors' figures were used. These did not include camels, goats and sheep under 1 year of age.
(b) In the Jewish Census, camels whose number was about 50 were included with donkeys.
(c) In the Jewish Census, lambs and kids (under 1 year) were not included; they amounted altogether to 1.681.
(d) Census taken by the Department of Statistics of the Jewish Agency for Palestine.

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Table 16. — Combined Total Heads of Livestock, Shown by District and Sub-district, 1942/43.

(Census of Jewish ownership, August, 1942(a); Census of Arab ownership, March, 1943)

District and Sub-District	Horses	Mules	Donkeys	Camels over 1 year (b)	Buffaloes	Cattle	Goats over 1 year	Sheep over 1 year	Pigs (c)	Laying hens, and cocks	Geese, ducks and turkeys
ALL PALESTINE	19,021	9,862	107,736	29,736	4,972	242,945	325,376	244,062	12,145	1,890,218	90,658
GALILEE AND ACRE DISTRICT—TOTAL ...	6,406	2,194	17,648	2,181	4,761	73,095	96,878	57,789	2,521	327,064	10,784
Acre	1,093	259	6,082	861	—	16,676	41,995	4,621	2,172	81,929	1,027
Beisan	1,818	392	1,735	229	—	9,635	7,368	15,200	—	46,954	3,849
Nazareth	1,189	526	2,661	258	2	11,618	14,716	9,978	132	86,486	2,298
Safad	1,866	492	4,401	616	4,755	22,986	21,893	16,218	180	55,156	1,522
Tiberias	940	525	2,769	217	4	12,235	11,406	11,772	37	56,539	2,538
HAIFA DISTRICT—TOTAL	2,743	921	6,247	826	64	25,974	31,412	14,743	105	187,587	15,005
Haifa	2,743	921	6,247	826	64	25,974	31,412	14,743	105	187,587	15,005
SAMARIA DISTRICT—TOTAL	4,416	1,198	19,922	1,989	80	55,608	59,702	39,544	206	388,827	22,282
Jenin	1,318	233	5,374	487	15	16,066	25,782	12,304	206	68,167	406
Nablus	1,178	460	7,372	470	53	20,553	25,883	16,054	—	78,164	330
Tulkarm	1,920	500	7,176	1,032	12	18,989	8,037	11,186	—	242,496	21,546
JERUSALEM DISTRICT—TOTAL	980	2,869	18,254	4,355	2	29,380	92,130	63,241	8,343	274,416	1,614
Hebron	394	391	9,523	3,738	2	16,915	56,582	36,806	18	138,156	563
Jerusalem	357	1,144	5,370	520	—	7,790	18,577	14,893	7,655	87,479	729
Ramallah	229	834	3,361	97	—	4,675	16,971	11,542	670	53,781	322
LYDDA DISTRICT—TOTAL	1,250	2,426	8,347	1,565	65	30,276	14,784	16,290	854	453,983	36,405
Lydda	837	900	2,482	382	52	12,685	4,915	2,388	398	242,448	21,600
Ramle	413	1,526	5,915	1,183	13	17,591	9,869	13,957	456	211,485	14,805
GAZA DISTRICT—TOTAL	3,226	759	37,318	18,820	—	28,612	30,470	52,455	116	258,386	4,613
Gaza	615	675	13,238	5,036	—	19,116	4,391	17,796	116	207,186	4,063
Beersheba (d)	2,611	84	24,080	13,784	—	9,496	26,079	34,659	—	51,200	550

(a) Census taken by the Department of Statistics of the Jewish Agency for Palestine.
(b) In the Jewish Census, camels whose number was about 50 were included with donkeys.
(c) Enumerated for the first time in 1943; found only in Arab ownership.
(d) Estimate.

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Table 17. — Animals, Slaughtered in Local Authorities' Slaughterhouses, 1933—1944.

Year	Cattle (including buffaloes)	Sheep	Goats	Camels	Pigs	Total
1933	51,887	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	44,806	136,218	48,159	322	878	229,883
1937	58,590	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	102,486	256,659	110,687	3,781	2,117	475,630
1942	65,086	141,505	54,664	11,167	3,518	257,890
1943	27,468	96,167	46,684	11,925	3,500	185,744
1944	45,487	164,935	35,980	6,740	15,628	268,720

Table 18. — Animals, Slaughtered in Local Authorities' Slaughterhouses, Classified by Kind of Animal and Locality or Month, 1944.

Locality or Month	Cattle (incl. buffaloes)						Sheep			Goats			Camels	Pigs
	Total	Oxen and bulls	Cows	Heifers	Calves	Buffaloes	Total	Sheep over 1 year	Lambs	Total	Goats over 1 year	Kids		
Total	45,487	36,098	5,818	32	2,632	857	164,935	155,521	9,414	35,980	33,203	2,777	6,740	15,628
A. Locality														
Safad	298	162	118	5	18	—	1,788	1,788	—	1,559	1,559	—	—	—
Acre	282	205	24	—	53	—	3,545	3,148	397	867	867	—	141	—
Tiberias	416	351	30	—	27	8	1,054	1,009	45	840	823	17	—	—
Saffuriya	—	—	—	—	—	—	390	390	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samakh	351	232	19	—	—	—	691	653	38	295	295	—	—	—
Nazareth	94	59	11	—	24	—	3,958	3,392	566	714	714	—	2	20
Al Mujeidil	—	—	—	—	—	—	462	462	—	27	27	—	—	—
Afula	354	349	5	—	—	—	84	84	—	37	37	—	—	—
Beisan	11	11	—	—	—	—	1,135	1,089	46	502	280	222	1	—
Haifa	8,850	7,702	222	—	751	175	26,481	26,402	79	1,820	1,820	—	512	5,648
Shafa 'Amr	6	1	5	—	—	—	846	846	—	168	168	—	23	48
Karkur	330	294	22	—	14	—	16	16	—	47	16	31	—	—
Hadera	541	288	92	—	191	20	36	36	—	3	3	—	—	—
Natanya	558	370	90	—	93	—	33	33	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ein Vered	92	90	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jenin	8	6	2	—	—	—	1,153	1,013	140	154	154	—	—	—
Tulkarm	25	19	2	—	4	—	2,671	2,335	336	551	455	96	57	—
Nablus	46	39	7	—	—	—	7,568	5,611	1,957	837	564	273	2	—
Qalqiliya	—	—	—	—	—	—	243	210	33	202	188	14	—	—

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Table 18 (Concld.). — **Animals, Slaughtered in Local Authorities' Slaughterhouses, Classified by Kind of Animal and Locality or Month, 1944.**

Locality or Month	Cattle (incl. buffaloes)						Sheep			Goats			Camels	Pigs
	Total	Oxen and bulls	Cows	Heifers	Calves	Buffaloes	Total	Sheep over 1 year	Lambs	Total	Goats over 1 year	Kids		
A. Locality (*Concld.*)														
Ra'anana	1,023	740	205	1	71	6	69	69	—	—	—	—	—	—
Herzliya	504	395	88	1	75	—	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Petah Tiqva	1,615	1,381	221	—	—	13	97	97	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ramat Gan	2,329	1,735	421	—	150	23	115	115	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tel Aviv	12,830	10,728	1,022	20	635	430	2,828	2,828	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jaffa	3,655	2,484	1,099	—	32	40	32,154	32,107	47	5,810	5,810	—	3,400	7,559
Rishon le Zion	704	586	115	—	3	—	35	35	—	8	8	—	—	—
Lydda	30	25	4	—	1	—	4,637	3,977	660	750	750	—	279	—
Ramle	201	191	3	—	7	—	5,305	4,950	355	726	722	4	—	—
Rehovot	1,282	962	217	5	91	7	68	68	—	—	—	—	—	—
Al Bira	7	6	1	—	—	—	715	623	92	117	56	61	—	—
Ramallah	10	7	3	—	—	—	1,659	1,324	335	276	276	—	—	28
Jericho	4	—	4	—	—	—	457	385	72	711	711	—	21	6
Jerusalem	8,847	6,643	1,782	—	287	135	43,231	43,178	53	11,617	11,617	—	764	2,088
Beit Jala	70	9	1	—	60	—	1,078	1,073	5	196	173	23	2	98
Bethlehem	35	22	12	—	1	—	3,133	2,768	365	636	612	24	225	74
Beit Sahur	5	2	3	—	—	—	557	465	92	115	94	21	—	—
Hebron	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,553	2,548	3,005	4,109	2,178	1,931	184	—
Al Majdal	13	12	1	—	—	—	1,553	1,220	333	575	516	59	198	—
Al Faluja	—	—	—	—	—	—	146	146	—	132	132	—	455	—
Gaza	92	47	21	—	24	—	6,649	6,484	165	1,133	1,132	1	194	9
Khan Yunis	8	—	4	—	4	—	839	839	—	284	284	—	233	—
Beersheba	16	—	—	—	o16	—	1,946	1,748	198	217	217	—	47	—
B. Month														
January	2,295	1,416	341	5	382	151	7,048	6,901	147	4,591	4,104	487	692	1,072
February	1,601	984	307	5	217	88	5,779	5,397	382	802	699	103	764	1,668
March	3,190	2,426	402	—	229	133	1,656	337	1,319	166	130	36	636	1,383
April	1,154	907	127	—	116	4	10,669	9,912	757	1,507	1,488	69	552	1,254
May	2,823	2,051	486	1	188	97	13,880	11,111	2,769	1,814	1,041	273	488	1,451
June	4,564	3,562	785	—	211	6	15,911	14,194	1,717	1,834	1,096	738	490	1,086
July	5,753	4,990	560	21	148	34	18,711	17,393	1,318	1,688	1,229	459	395	877
August	5,480	4,408	784	—	231	57	20,889	20,337	552	5,319	5,148	171	541	1,108
September	4,741	3,893	561	—	253	29	20,581	20,560	21	7,093	7,024	69	656	1,250
October	4,313	3,551	573	—	180	9	20,284	20,216	18	2,403	2,387	16	507	1,307
November	5,564	4,656	618	—	265	30	19,417	19,253	164	4,721	4,575	146	536	1,615
December	3,959	3,249	279	—	212	219	10,160	9,910	250	4,542	4,332	210	603	1,607

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II. FORESTRY.

Table 19. — Forest Reserves Gazetted during the Period 1925/26 to 1944/45.

Sub-district	Forest Reserves Gazetted during 1925/26 to 1942/43		Forest Reserves Gazetted during 1943/44		Forest Reserves Gazetted during 1944/45		Total as at 31st March, 1945	
	Number of reserves	Approx. area, dunums	Number of reserves	Approx. area, dunums	Number of reserves	Approx. area, dunums	Number of reserves	Approx. area, dunums
Northern								
Haifa	84	137,174	13	7,031	—	—	96	131,752a
Acre	21	100,073	—	—	—	—	21	100,073
Nazareth	38	85,598	—	—	—	11	38	85,562a
Tiberias	26	18,232	—	—	—	—	26	18,231a
Nablus	10	82,361	4	11,905	—	—	13	64,266a
Jenin	24	229,522	11	37,849	—	—	34	175,371a
Tulkarm	15	11,194	1	54	—	—	14	9,184a
Safad	17	40,425	1	1,117	1	32	19	41,574
Beisan	1	1,072	—	—	—	—	1	1,072
Total	236	705,651	30	57,956	1	43	262	627,085b
Southern								
Jerusalem	9	9,384	—	—	—	—	9	9,884
Bethlehem	3	3,947	—	—	—	—	3	3,947
Ramallah	3	1,800	—	—	—	—	3	1,800
Jericho	1	3,500	—	—	—	—	1	3,500
Ramle	19	13,592	—	—	—	—	18	12,686a
Hebron	52	36,960	—	—	31	8,291a	81	44,901a
Gaza	4	32,892	3	24,182	—	—	7	57,074
Beersheba	—	—	—	—	1	100,000	1	100,000
Total	91	101,575	3	24,182	32	108,291	123	232,792
Grand Total	327	807,226	33	82,138	33	108,334	385	859,877b

(a) Six Forest Reserves totalling 3,549 dunums have been cancelled, and five reduced by 133,759 dunums. Two areas have been enlarged by 1,474 and 11 dunums respectively.

(b) Estimated area as gazetted.

Table 20. — Non-Government Afforestation up to March 31st, 1945.

Sub-district (a)	Total Private Forests as at 31.3.45		Established					
			1942/43		1943/44		1944/45	
	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	30	2,193	2	154	3	165	1	72
Jaffa—Tel Aviv	196	3,835	4	18	—	—	—	—
Gaza	21	191	7	71	1	40	1	28
Hebron	1	112	—	—	—	—	1	112
Beersheba	3	174	—	—	—	—	3	174
Haifa	173	4,740	6	15	17	238	4	161
Acre	83	1,418	1	56	5	78	3	53
Nazareth—Beisan	184	4,169	—	—	1	5	1	10
Safad	117	1,245	1	80	2	103	3	80
Zikhron-Ya'aqov—Hadera	263	7,598	14	32	39	181	—	—
Tiberias	27	190	10	46	6	18	—	—
Natanya	14	32	14	32	—	—	—	—
Nablus	3	22	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jenin	46	619	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1,161	26,588	59	449	74	828	17	690

Note.— No record of plantations felled has been obtained.

(a) Division according to Department of Forests, differing in some cases from the general administrative one.

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III. FISHERIES.

Table 21. — Quantity and Value of Fish Landed, Shown by Locality, 1922—1944/45.

Year	Zib		Acre		Haifa		Tantura		Total North Coast		Jaffa(a)		Jura		Gaza		Total South Coast(a)		Lake Hula		Lake Tiberias		Fish Ponds		Grand Total	
	Tons	Value LP.	Tons	Value LP.	Tons	Value LP.	Tons	Value LP.	Tons	Value LP.	Tons	Value LP.	Tons	Value LP.	Tons	Value LP	Tons	Value LP.	Tons	Value LP.	Tons	Value LP.	Tons	Value LP.	Tons	Value LP.
1922					131	16,725					147	13,670			18	1,255										
1923					126	13,459					41b	3,526b			5c	475c										
1924					226	17,494																				
1925			44	3,033	128	10,383																				
1925/26			42	2,292	133	8,242																				
1927/28	20	1,396	48	3,269	182	12,048	6	398	256	17,111	143	9,444	47	2,263	42	1,960	232	13,667							488	30,778
1928/29	14	915	43	2,729	342	16,041	16	951	415	20,636	198	11,241	65	3,793	54	3,104	317	18,138							732	38,774
1929/30	19	1,146	47	3,227	4 4	18,869	21	1,130	511	24,372	306	15,325	74	3,409	60	2,996	440	21,730							951	46,102
1930/31 to 1932/33	ABOLITION OF FISHERIES SERVICE—NO RECORD AVAILABLE.																									
1933/34	31	1,590	61	3,486	422	17,329	24	1,382	538	23,787	362	13,504	187	4,295	56	2,137	555	19,936							1,093	43,723
1934/35	33	1,124	65	3,267	502	17,585	19	1,109	619	23,035	585	19,528	87	3,218	39	1,540	711	24,286	38	587	174	3,424			1,542	51,332
1935/36	32	1,105	79	3,686	651	19,203	16	920	778	24,914	670	23,028	100	3,941	92	3,321	862	30,290	91	2,016	247	6,687			1,978	63,907
1936/37	11	437	45	2,085	631	14,168	16	733	703	17,423	486	14,667	63	2,066	32	1,249	583	17,983	66	1,783	252	7,699			1,604	44,887
1937/38	7	364	53	2,555	439	15,532	14	755	513	19,206	705	26,318	116	4,175	62	2,358	883	32,851	58	838	250	6,726			1,699	59,621
1938/39	7	327	60	3,115	536	16,186	15	671	618	20,299	406	17,426	215	5,493	145	4,200	766	27,119	32	592	262	6,816			1,678	54,826
1939/40	11	616	66	3,852	463	16,586	13	775	553	21,829	498	19,422	204	6,547	123	4,808	820	30,777	58	1,469	311	7,033			1,787	61,108
1940/41	13	817	69	3,982	345	16,693	29	1,784	456	23,276	550	19,496	332	8,893	157	6,159	1,039	34,048	94	3,405	344	8,922			1,933	69,651
1941/42	14	1,242	51	4,515	308	26,679	101	9,098	474	41,534	409	33,284	195	15,675	142	11,520	746	60,479	67	3,839	411	22,141	76	13,269	1,774	141,262
1942/43	15	3,090	80	6,790	408	71,840	48	9,010	501	90,670	578	119,190	465	78,510	328	51,470	1,361	244,170	45	7,450	419	34,910	205	64,590	2,531	441,790
1943/44	11	3,420	59	18,520	535	136,720	162	39,630	767	198,290	957	250,890	322	78,190	196	47,000	1,475	376,080	83	18,880	353	40,380	442	181,660	3,120d	815,290
1944/45	9	2,860	53	18,000	556	138,740	98	25,230	617	184,830	1,056	292,570	382	89,670	506	117,450	2,260	605,380	82	20,980	378	47,210	847	368,380	4,283d	1,226,280

(a) The catch landed at Tel Aviv, which was not previously recorded separately, amounted in 1944/45 to 316 tons, valued at LP.105,690, and included in "Total South Coast".
(b) Jaffa: 1923 figures based on six months, January to June.
(c) Gaza: 1923 figures based on five months, January to March, May and June.
(d) Excluding fish brought into Palestine from the Aqaba Fisheries, Trans-Jordan: 1943/44 17 tons; 1944/45 15 tons.

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Table 22. — Names, Quantity and Value of Fish Landed, 1940/41—1944/45.

NAME OF FISH		1940/41		1941/42		1942/43		1943/44		1944/45	
LOCAL NAME	ENGLISH NAME	Quantity Kgs.	Value LP.	Quantity Kgs.	Value LP.	Quantity Kgs.	Value LP.	Quantity Kgs.	Value LP.	Quantity Kgs.	Value LP.
Ajaj	Golden Bream	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asfoor	Sea Bream	—	—	1,790	37	4,027	1,043	3,453	948	84	34
Atut	Blue Fish	—	—	100	10	84	15	—	—	60	21
Arras	—	4,894	95	4,098	151	4,071	465	7,228	565	6,883	1,046
Balbut (a)	Cat Fish	16,354	635	16,748	803	10,898	796	16,987	1,778	11,147	1,195
Balfida	Half Beak	954	65	1,812	200	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balamida	Bonito	4,201	162	5,013	462	8,189	1,486	14,801	4,075	16,210	3,299
Buri	Grey Mullet	86,079	5,778	90,588	9,265	73,870	17,582	58,910	19,767	112,638	45,899
Bursh	Skate	7,479	80	26,594	1,004	43,115	4,442	75,650	12,573	127,765	19,340
Carp (a)	Carp	—	—	75,385	13,234	206,217	64,859	448,881	183,362	850,800	369,389
Dawaqir	Sea Perch	29,323	2,111	25,296	2,553	16,647	4,829	22,202	8,960	21,837	8,865
Farriden	Sea Bream	34,263	2,748	21,855	2,975	21,856	6,627	35,832	14,980	46,885	22,314
Ghubbus	Sea Bream, Bogue	9,798	319	11,152	531	14,749	1,453	40,339	7,614	40,395	5,473
Ghumbar	Skip Jack	58,198	3,722	43,280	5,492	32,361	8,895	55,629	20,786	66,967	32,215
Haffafi (a)	—	10,252	353	14,199	885	4,713	738	7,759	1,408	12,293	2,278
Intiyas	Yellow Tail	1,388	97	2,231	216	2,422	656	6,398	2,687	2,928	1,211
Isfirna	Large Barracuda	3,163	224	2,224	303	4,149	842	2,544	863	2,750	1,094
Jarbiden	Red Bream	22,015	1,062	28,084	2,310	70,321	14,350	84,137	22,080	132,672	40,437
Kalb el Bahr	Dog Fish	55,179	1,347	55,818	3,317	61,375	10,229	57,412	13,362	70,391	13,981
Kersin (a)	Barble	77,275	3,546	81,705	7,007	61,462	13,898	61,499	15,821	58,853	16,080
Luqquz	Sea Perch	97,908	5,999	54,422	6,510	58,199	17,582	85,746	34,506	116,207	55,042
Mallita	Small Barracuda	18,411	981	23,231	1,854	36,463	9,118	44,175	11,433	40,522	11,558
Mannurin	Sea Bream	2,280	134	1,616	149	1,222	252	3,490	1,447	1,902	741
Marmur	Sea Bream	23,877	1,114	31,542	2,307	32,718	5,047	47,070	12,196	44,506	10,359
Musqar	Maiqre	118,137	8,663	81,514	10,538	121,994	37,582	119,567	51,994	186,817	82,406
Musht Addadi (a	St. Peter's Fish	2,865	99	1,908	107	175	31	641	170	597	121
Musht Abyad (a)	St. Peter's Fish	48,418	2,420	45,615	4,547	24,295	6,087	12,583	4,480	34,052	11,915
Musht Kalb (a)	Cichlid	2,280	91	1,171	123	492	110	907	265	540	153
Musht Lubbad (a)	St. Peter's Fish	2,835	117	4,607	353	144	33	259	73	50	18
Musht Marmur (a)	St. Peter's Fish	10,107	307	5,872	336	597	96	196	43	273	54
Musht 'Uqqar (a)	St. Peter's Fish	50,562	1,852	34,694	1,794	20,755	3,810	42,520	10,996	54,562	15,069
Qishra (a)	Barble	28,684	1,436	18,743	1,325	16,771	3,925	12,709	3,144	8,594	2,359
'Uqqar	—	4,415	263	2,466	167	8,159	1,418	3,992	1,201	2,349	602
Samak Musa	Sole	1,667	98	2,380	410	4,830	1,943	15,151	8,693	37,195	23,583
Sarghus	Sea Bream	32,199	2,055	35,241	3,359	31,694	8,299	36,398	13,680	38,715	14,880
Sardina	Sardine Pilchard	696,969	12,852	468,329	31,898	895,387	119,340	895,285	169,838	1,160,712	212,422
Sardina (fresh water) (a)	Bleak	187,266	1,464	251,888	8,633	891,065	12,368	273,102	19,366	275,102	17,939
Saqqaya	Hake	7,605	315	9,122	905	31,708	8,804	93,644	33,201	106,378	43,186
Skumbli	Mackerel	4,295	203	—	—	—	—	4,183	1,307	7,925	1,882
Sulbi	Sea Bream	3,609	209	524	48	111	25	2,263	798	1,364	439
Sultan Ibrahim	Red Mullet	107,012	4,942	124,760	11,163	210,807	43,496	296,747	76,827	437,223	112,271
Tarakhun	Horse Mackerel	10,548	392	8,926	880	3,397	1,209	3,043	1,037	8,452	2,081
Turghullus	—	4,216	236	14,228	1,550	19,851	3,655	31,616	8,943	29,695	8,397
Fish, mixed (b)	—	51,210	1,115	43,555	1,606	49,865	5,074	100,516	16,559	107,426	14,787
	TOTAL	1,983,185	69,651	1,774,061	141,262	2,531,225	441,790	3,120,464	815,286	4,282,716	1,226,280

(a) Fresh water fish.
(b) Includes fresh water fish.

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IV. MINERALS.

Table 23. — Extraction of Main Minerals, 1937—1944.

(In tons)

Mineral	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Potassium chloride (potash)	36,467	58,200	70,093	88,961	101,607	104,237	93,749	105,050
Bromine	510	485	619	934	527	1,001	813	591
Salt, sea—at Athlit	9,011	8,065	8,736	9,944	10,407	10,303	7,955	7,744
— at the Dead Sea	2,700	—	—	—	558	402	10,000	11,311
Salt, rock	727	444	645	599	576	1,886	1,822	1,151
Gypsum	3,934	3,984	4,524	4,403	4,841	8,118	5,990	7,428
Plaster of Paris	...	111	191	237	258	1,095	209	36
Sulphur	502	1,215	842	1,380	3,419	724 b	—	—

(a) As from 1944 the bulk of bromine extracted was in the form of bromide salts. For purpose of comparison with production figures of previous years, the bromine contents of the salts are given in bromine units.
(b) Extracted during the first six months, after which mining operations have been discontinued.

V. TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION.

(a) CIVIL AVIATION (FOREIGN TRAFFIC ONLY).

Table 24. — Passenger, Freight and Mail Traffic of Palestine, 1940—1944.

Year	Total Traffic						
	No. of aircraft arriving	No. of passengers		Freight		Mail	
		Arriving	Departing	Unloaded Kgs.	Loaded Kgs.	Unloaded Kgs.	Loaded Kgs.
1940	1,147	2,869	3,322	24,221	18,518	17,810	19,066
1941	918	2,781	2,966	34,803	13,286	53,605	53,331
1942	1,357	3,131	3,380	34,316	10,431	23,282	25,318
1943	1,806	4,503	4,536	31,934	17,538	9,196	6,164
1944	2,207	5,582	5,241	75,721	19,319	8,121	7,835
	Details for 1944						
Total	2,207	5,582	5,241	75,721	19,319	8,121	7,835
Movement through each airport:							
Lydda	1,815	4,677	4,350	67,330	5,693	7,089	4,325
Kallia (a)	217	391	345	447	98	1,032	3,510
Haifa	175	514	546	7,944	13,528	—	—
Nationality or ownership of aircraft:							
British	740	1,814	1,582	43,044	4,357	4,989	6,172
Egyptian	1,290	3,278	3,155	25,262	2,254	3,132	1,663
Iraq Petroleum Co. ...	161	471	494	7,265	12,648	—	—
Private and others ...	16	19	10	150	60	—	—
Country of last or next call:							
England	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
India	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iraq	311	1,064	254	5,034	2,756	1,655	982
Trans-Jordan	129	403	456	5,365	11,793	1	—
Egypt	1,269	3,741	4,232	64,902	3,250	3,077	4,583
Syria	428	324	254	420	1,477	1,746	1,191
Turkey	64	40	43	—	43	1,497	1,021
Cyprus	5	6	2	—	—	205	158
Other countries	1	4	—	—	—	—	—

(a) Kallia seaplane station.

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(b) SHIPPING.

Table 25. — Steam and Sailing Vessels Engaged in the Foreign Trade (a) of Palestine, 1936—1944.

Year	Entered						Cleared					
	Steam vessels		Sailing vessels		Total		Steam vessels		Sailing vessels		Total	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
1936	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	1,992	4,817,829	1,545	44,291	3,537	4,862,120	2,001	4,849,637	1,509	43,218	3,510	4,892,855
1938	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	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
1940	861	2,007,171	470	26,980	1,331	2,034,151	859	1,994,652	457	26,090	1,316	2,020,742
1941	468	1,155,278	1,011	48,779	1,479	1,204,057	466	1,141,851	1,011	48,999	1,477	1,190,850
1942	517	1,432,429	559	25,449	1,076	1,457,878	517	1,430,138	544	24,933	1,061	1,455,071
1943	738	2,119,750	715	42,778	1,453	2,162,528	738	2,118,907	691	40,689	1,429	2,159,596
1944	917	2,459,255	641	44,366	1,558	2,503,621	924	2,445,384	629	47,689	1,553	2,493,073

(a) In this and the following tables "vessels engaged in foreign trade" denote ships arriving direct from or leaving direct for foreign ports, so that the movement of ships between the ports of Palestine is eliminated.

Table 26. — Cargo Unloaded and Loaded at the Ports of Palestine, 1936—1944.

(In tons)

Year	Haifa (a)		Jaffa		Tel Aviv		Other ports		Total (a)	
	Unloaded	Loaded	Unloaded	Loaded	Unloaded	Loaded	Unloaded	Loaded	Unloaded	Loaded
1936	756,723	165,029	135,493	115,302	27,514	1,854	6,443	530	926,173	282,715
1937	689,430	296,492	126,842	152,427	97,304	26,795	10,679	9,009	933,255	484,723
1938	502,853	291,488	113,041	149,766	139,448	57,049	7,736	2,443	763,078	500,696
1939	658,171	343,161	112,711	153,856	161,826	48,192	1,833	175	929,541	545,384
1940	369,885	762,219	43,025	58,704	63,611	24,706	183	238	476,704	845,867
1941	719,828	806,545	24,641	1,971	2,630	390	117	—	747,211	808,906
1942	716,055	1,591,748	3,219	1,980	766	401	691	—	720,731	1,594,129
1943	1,097,272	2,331,690	22,464	10,776	3,110	2,585	205	—	1,123,051	2,345,051
1944	1,576,161	2,662,613	8,886	7,943	6,827	185	1,056	—	1,592,430	2,670,741

(a) Inclusive of oil products; the figures of "cargo loaded" during the years 1936-1941 exclude crude petroleum, brought by pipe-line from Iraq and entered under "transit trade".

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Table 27. — Steam and Sailing Vessels Engaged in the Foreign Trade, Entered at Each Port, 1939—1944.

Port	1939		1940		1941		1942		1943		1944	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
Haifa	1,500	2,868,187	888	1,671,144	1,211	1,189,190	1,017	1,454,970	1,360	2,156,053	1,400	2,490,754
Jaffa (a)	1,353	1,542,309	433	362,761	263	14,748	44	2,447	90	6,367	142	12,262
Acre	50	598	9	217	5	119	15	461	3	108	16	605
Gaza	7	592	1	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	2,910	4,411,631	1,331	2,034,151	1,479	1,204,057	1,076	1,457,878	1,453	2,162,528	1,558	2,503,621

(a) Including Tel Aviv.

Table 28. — Steam and Sailing Vessels Engaged in the Foreign Trade, Cleared at Each Port, 1939—1944.

Port	1939		1940		1941		1942		1943		1944	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
Haifa	2,001	3,913,677	988	1,872,078	1,245	1,177,647	1,001	1,451,571	1,272	2,144,370	1,412	2,480,117
Jaffa (a)	850	492,846	318	148,418	230	13,196	57	3,473	157	15,226	138	12,854
Acre	48	528	9	217	2	7	3	27	—	—	3	102
Gaza	5	493	1	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	2,904	4,407,544	1,316	2,020,742	1,477	1,190,850	1,061	1,455,071	1,429	2,159,596	1,553	2,493,073

(a) Including Tel Aviv.

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Table 29. — Nationality of Steam Vessels Engaged in the Foreign Trade, Entered at the Ports of Palestine, 1939—1944.

Nationality of vessels	1939		1940		1941		1942		1943		1944	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
British	384	997,834	298	882,172	233	738,790	264	812,457	360	1,090,354	356	1,018,413
American (U.S.A.)	60	316,564	18	92,611	—	—	2	8,758	39	178,275	72	351,092
Belgian	20	24,503	14	15,221	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5,496
Bulgarian	39	52,752	17	23,531	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cypriot	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Danish	125	178,878	16	35,398	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3,406
Dutch	84	170,689	44	103,648	12	37,196	67	235,372	69	227,796	36	89,743
Egyptian	124	103,940	41	37,742	42	21,990	16	3,138	30	8,179	16	8,987
Finnish	12	11,933	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
French	106	535,395	48	129,473	2	6,981	3	771	5	4,054	6	13,483
German	67	116,985	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greek	104	136,618	69	76,174	52	102,372	76	157,717	86	168,000	84	175,220
Hungarian	16	8,534	3	1,369	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italian	230	884,250	65	203,878	—	—	—	—	21	7,467	142	49,029
Japanese	8	31,855	10	39,048	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norwegian	119	224,795	33	94,049	51	177,130	62	176,581	105	409,209	139	566,241
Palestinian	107	48,787	66	27,152	23	6,240	9	2,402	12	5,016	21	8,031
Panaman	8	21,616	17	35,189	7	11,693	3	9,264	3	12,278	20	134,754
Polish	16	16,893	20	24,126	11	16,867	—	—	1	5,121	—	—
Rumanian	106	284,255	41	131,351	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish	85	116,953	20	24,301	10	18,083	7	13,368	—	—	—	—
Syrian	—	—	—	—	4	1,028	2	1,041	—	—	3	576
Turkish	2	5,163	10	15,057	20	6,908	5	7,648	7	9,001	14	20,033
U.S.S.R.	19	43,476	—	—	1	10,000	1	3,912	—	—	—	—
Yugoslav	16	37,417	11	15,681	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	14,751
TOTAL	1,857	4,370,085	861	2,007,171	468	1,155,278	517	1,432,429	738	2,119,750	917	2,459,255

(a) Included in British.

Table 30. — Nationality of Steam Vessels Engaged in the Foreign Trade, Cleared at the Ports of Palestine, 1939—1944.

Nationality of vessels	1939		1940		1941		1942		1943		1944	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
British	382	992,851	300	883,055	227	731,480	266	814,145	361	1,098,333	356	1,012,882
American (U.S.A.)	60	316,564	18	92,611	—	—	—	—	39	176,869	71	346,332
Belgian	20	24,503	14	15,221	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5,496
Bulgarian	38	51,669	18	24,614	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Danish	129	182,286	15	31,762	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3,406
Dutch	83	170,600	43	100,168	12	39,117	66	229,751	67	225,058	33	77,468
Egyptian	124	103,940	40	37,590	43	22,142	16	3,138	32	8,597	20	19,216
Finnish	12	11,933	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
French	106	535,395	47	122,729	1	6,724	3	771	5	4,054	8	11,490
German	71	122,865	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greek	101	134,760	70	77,492	52	102,719	72	150,398	90	175,963	85	173,911
Hungarian	16	8,534	4	3,470	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italian	229	880,861	66	207,267	—	—	—	—	21	7,467	141	48,611
Japanese	8	31,855	10	39,048	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norwegian	121	227,565	31	85,799	51	177,285	64	182,015	101	391,517	143	579,785
Palestinian	110	49,973	65	26,920	27	7,191	9	2,099	11	4,649	23	9,029
Panaman	4	18,616	16	35,896	7	12,050	4	10,932	3	12,278	19	130,184
Polish	16	16,893	20	24,126	—	—	—	—	1	5,121	—	—
Rumanian	106	283,227	40	129,800	11	16,867	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish	85	116,908	20	24,788	10	18,083	8	14,288	—	—	—	—
Syrian	—	—	—	—	5	1,285	2	1,041	—	—	4	458
Turkish	2	5,163	10	15,057	20	6,908	5	7,648	7	9,001	15	20,160
U.S.S.R.	19	43,476	—	—	—	—	2	13,912	—	—	—	—
Yugoslav	15	35,859	12	17,239	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6,966
TOTAL	1,857	4,866,296	859	1,994,652	466	1,141,851	517	1,480,138	738	2,118,907	924	2,445,884

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Table 31. — Nationality of Sailing Vessels Engaged in the Foreign Trade, Entered at the Ports of Palestine, 1939—1944.

Nationality of vessels	1939		1940		1941		1942		1943		1944	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
British	35	1,728	30	1,593	189	7,153	33	1,741	27	1,755	97	6,029
American (U.S.A.)	—	—	2	154	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Egyptian	84	6,020	137	11,190	232	18,228	99	8,299	198	18,984	194	21,043
French	—	—	1	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greek	—	—	7	396	6	303	4	267	5	243	55	1,601
Italian	4	243	1	10	—	—	—	—	1	30	7	114
Palestinian	116	4,214	114	4,485	234	9,223	89	4,213	88	4,396	47	2,062
Syrian	807	28,771	178	9,124	393	13,288	332	10,906	396	17,420	240	13,483
Rumanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	23	—	—	—	—
Turkish	—	—	—	—	7	584	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	7	575	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	14
TOTAL	1,053	41,546	470	26,980	1,011	48,779	559	25,449	715	42,778	641	44,366

Table 32. — Nationality of Sailing Vessels Engaged in the Foreign Trade, Cleared at the Ports of Palestine, 1939—1944.

Nationality of vessels	1939		1940		1941		1942		1943		1944	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
British	34	1,678	27	1,415	186	7,167	37	1,970	22	1,343	84	4,541
American (U.S.A.)	—	—	2	154	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Egyptian	81	5,779	133	10,728	232	18,468	93	7,777	190	17,888	202	22,298
French	—	—	1	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	82
Greek	—	—	7	396	5	302	3	156	4	304	45	1,282
Italian	3	237	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	48
Palestinian	128	4,311	111	4,268	239	9,430	95	4,548	100	5,045	46	2,295
Iranian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	129
Syrian	797	28,931	175	9,091	392	13,048	316	10,482	375	16,109	248	17,064
Turkish	—	—	—	—	7	584	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	4	312	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	1,047	41,248	457	26,090	1,011	48,999	544	24,933	691	40,689	629	47,689

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(c) PALESTINE RAILWAYS AND OPERATED LINES SYSTEM.

Table 33. — Analysis of Traffic Statistics of Palestine Railways and Operated Lines, Fiscal Years Ended March 31st, 1940—1944.

Item	Unit	1939/40	1940/41	1941/42	1942/43	1943/44
Trains run —						
total	No.	19,477	21,984	22,344	23,812	29,517
engine kilometrage	Kms.	1,913,160	2,733,174	3,644,712	4,356,337	4,774,901
Passengers carried—						
total (a)	No.	674,721	1,035,925	1,692,389	1,771,963	2,191,886
Receipts—						
total (b)	LP.	101,055	261,496	526,142	685,004	971,204
per passenger	Mils	150	243	311	387	443
Goods carried—						
total tonnage	Tons	847,445c	978,892c	1,693,455c	2,302,380c	2,634,022
ton-kilometrage	'000 T.K.	117,702c	173,365c	242,324c	363,593c	474,202
Receipts—						
total (d)	LP.	355,762	581,076	937,977	1,544,376	2,014,715
per ton	Mils	420	594	554	671	765
per ton-kilometre	Mils	3.0	3.4	3.9	4.2	4.2
Goods vehicles—						
in stock (excluding service)	No.	2,357	2,352	2,386	2,390e	2,455
potential capacity (excluding service)	Tons	30,188	30,116	30,667	30,508e	31,324
total kilometrage (paying) (f)	Kms.	21,507,245	33,967,156	38,847,398	54,361,524	64,134,525
Staff—						
total, as at 31st March	No.	4,174	4,981	6,877	7,778	7,746
annual salaries and wages	LP.	349,380	368,386	517,630	883,717	1,322,746

(a) Excluding season ticket holders.
(b) Excluding season tickets, baggage, etc.
(c) Excluding livestock and vehicles.
(d) As shown in railway station returns; subsequent adjustments are not included.
(e) Excluding hired W.D. rolling stock.
(f) As from 1942/43 onwards, in vehicle-unit kilometres.

Table 34. — Principal Commodities Transported on the Palestine Railways and Operated Lines, Calendar Years 1937—1944.

(In tons)

Commodities	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Barley	18,057	16,453	17,884	15,377	6,372	32,505	40,494	98,838
Other cereals and forage	75,965	64,580	72,818	81,301	117,097	139,521	129,569	167,281
Flour	21,527	9,144	18,028	17,857	39,400	67,546	96,909	52,305
Citrus fruit	281,344	284,544	253,693	112,543	10,182	12,393	87,124	114,104
Melons	13,810	11,984	12,078	9,425	4,174	2,020	3,115	2,479
Groceries and provisions	71,347	65,038	87,969	122,235	230,056	261,009	247,348	190,322
Sand	15,739	2,770	3,491	3,731	6,068	15,091	46,245	9,318
Stone	17,822	7,192	333	69,123	119,390	181,692	101,678	114,824
Lime	6,786	4,359	5,477	5,299	6,210	10,095	6,583	7,241
Cement	124,492	65,117	54,012	90,334	102,986	73,080	94,053	111,383
Other building materials	98,141	32,231	44,612	89,187	157,824	158,099	118,709	147,322
Kerosene and fuel oils	89,318	77,954	82,756	91,354	104,329	139,004	149,191	176,229
Petrol	12,259	10,246	9,238	9,935	29,187	87,357	112,795	64,046
Coal	43,947	33,859	46,346	32,712	42,860	50,554	36,091	32,251
Salt	10,967	5,774	4,708	5,923	6,552	10,521	11,741	21,723
Manure	20,184	6,980	4,153	245	399	1,557	8,402	22,076
Soap	1,001	1,532	1,064	605	1,188	1,261	474	608
Miscellaneous	152,809	116,005	198,798	216,322	502,149	964,699	1,349,797	963,360
Total	1,075,515	765,762	912,458	973,508	1,486,373	2,207,954	2,590,318	2,295,71

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Table 35. — Trackage, and Annual Costs by Main Heads of Palestine Railways and Operated Lines, Fiscal Year Ended March 31st, 1944.

Railway Line	Route	Track	Head of Cost	Amount	
				Total	Per track kilometre
	Kms.	Kms.		LP.	LP.
Standard Gauge	549	718	Maintenance of Permanent Way	98,925	83
Palestine Railway	344	462	Labour	72,881	
Kantara—Rafa Railway	205	256	Material	26,044	
Narrow Gauge	434	470	Renewals (Palestine Railways only)	49,582	107
Hijaz Railway (in Palestine)	111	138	Additional Track Put in	8,075	
Hijaz Railway (in Trans-Jordan)	323	332			
Both Gauges	983	1,188			

Note: Lengths of Dual Gauge lines and sidings have been added to Standard Gauge and to Narrow Gauge. For the purpose of the above mentioned schedule, private sidings are excluded.

Table 36. — Aggregate Capital Expenditure on Palestine Railways and Operated Lines, as at 31st March, 1944.

Capital Account	All Railways	Palestine Railway	Kantara—Rafa Railway	Hijaz Railway	Petah Tiqva Railway
	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.
Receipts	**5,237,519**	**3,649,400**	**797,669**	**729,133**	**61,317**
Loan Acts to 1967	2,499,048	2,440,967	2,541	1,008	54,532
Valuation	1,093,020	—	739,174	353,846 (a)	—
From revenue	1,645,451	1,208,433	55,954	374,279	6,785
Expenditure	**5,237,519**	**3,649,400**	**797,669**	**729,133**	**61,317**
Land	167,942	150,634	—	17,308	—
Permanent way, stations and buildings	3,107,978	1,885,281	781,559	379,821	61,317
Rolling stock	1,404,283	1,254,944	220	149,119	—
Works and plant	290,183	284,376	5,550	257	—
Raising loans	74,195	74,165	—	30	—
Deficit on working account	*192,938*	—	*10,340*	*182,598*	—

(a) Hijaz Railway in Palestine only.

Table 37. — Accumulated Net Revenue Account of Palestine Railways and Operated Lines, October, 1920 — March, 1944.

Item	All Railways	Palestine Railway	Kantara—Rafa Railway	Hijaz Railway	Petah Tiqva Railway
	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.
Gross Working Receipts	**20,408,619**	**12,522,002**	**5,579,068**	**2,230,821**	**76,728**
Working Expenses	**16,863,341**	**10,151,323**	**4,300,062**	**2,386,511**	**25,445**
Maintenance expenditure	14,878,917	9,093,323	3,373,638	2,386,511	25,445
Renewals and special fund appropriation	1,449,020	1,058,000	391,020	—	—
Renewals (K-R.R. to P.R.)	535,404	—	535,404	—	—
Net Working Receipts	**3,545,278**	**2,370,679**	**1,279,006**	*155,690*	**51,283**
Net Revenue Receipts	**723,080**	**718,599**	**4,201**	—	**280**
Total Net Income Account	**4,268,358**	**3,089,278**	**1,283,207**	*155,690*	**51,563**
Net Income Charges	**4,855,472**	**3,302,113**	**1,283,207**	**218,589**	**51,563**
Emergency expenditure	2,264	1,912	—	352	—
Capital account expenditure	1,462,853	1,271,173	—	191,680	—
Debt charges	2,036,846	2,029,028	—	7,818	—
Kantara—Rafa Railway:—					
Surplus to H.M. Government	1,137,045	—	1,137,045	—	—
Surplus to Palestine Government	146,162	—	146,162	—	—
Cash advance to late Medina Railway	29	—	—	29	—
Trans-Jordan Railway (stores, etc. account)	18,710	—	—	18,710	—
Petah Tiqva Railway:—					
Interest to Palestine Government	35,576	—	—	—	35,576
Interest to colonists	15,152	—	—	—	15,152
Amortization	835	—	—	—	835
Absolute Net Revenue Deficiency	*587,114*	*212,835*	—	*374,279*	—

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Table 38. — Financial Statistics of Palestine Railways and Operated Lines, Fiscal Years Ended March 31st, 1936—1944.

Item	Unit	1935/36	1936/37	1937/38	1938/39	1939/40	1940/41	1941/42	1942/43	1943/44
Palestine Railway										
Gross Revenue	LP.	588,816	716,754	478,958	326,874	359,867	656,198	846,322	1,328,162	1,815,562
Working Expenses	LP.	421,822	456,459	459,931	375,880	368,577	389,360	746,458	954,119	1,330,051
Working Surplus or *Deficit*	LP.	166,994	260,295	19,022	*49,006*	*8,710*	266,838	99,864	374,043	485,511
Working Ratio	%	71.7	63.7	96.0	115.0	102.4	59.3	88.2	71.8	73.3
Debt Charges:—Interest and Management	LP.	124,705	124,705	124,705	124,704	124,654	124,653	124,652	124,652	84,401
Sinking Fund	LP.	32,435	32,435	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
% of Surplus to Total Capital Expenditure	%	5.2	7.8	0.6	—	—	7.7	2 9	10.5	13.6
% of Total Capital Debt Charges to Total Receipts	%	26.7	21.9	26.0	38.1	34.6	19.0	14.7	9.4	4.6
% of Sinking Fund to Gross Receipts	%	5.5	4.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kantara-Rafa Railway										
Gross Revenue	LP.	119,052	180,945	109,507	89,911	132,830	361,826	630,302	899,655	1,054,698
Working Expenses	LP.	110,551	144,601	109,435	97,904	119,517	251,560	416,182	566,094	619,069
Working Surplus or *Deficit*	LP.	8,501	36,344	72	*7,993*	13,313	110,266	214,120	333,621	435,629
Working Ratio	%	92.9	79.9	99.9	108.9	90.0	69.5	66.0	62.9	58.7
% of Surplus to Total Capital Expenditure	%	1.1	4.8	—	—	1.7	14.0	27.0	42.0	54.6
Hijaz Railway										
Gross Revenue	LP.	102,751	101,400	80,930	73,670	76,621	83,874	188,080	208,875	240,775
Working Expenses	LP.	108,252	113,143	119,587	97,552	92,256	96,836	165,080	252,037	336,134
Working Surplus or *Deficit*	LP.	*5,501*	*11,743*	*38,657*	*23,882*	*15,635*	*12,962*	23,000	*43,162*	*95,359*
Working Ratio	%	105.4	111.6	147.8	132.5	120.4	115.5	87.8	120.7	139.6
Debt Charges	LP.	63	63	50	50	50	50	50	50	7,327
Petah Tiqva Railway										
Gross Revenue	LP.	2,467	6,414	3,637	2,985	2,164	1,217	2,924	5,372	4,435
Working Expenses	LP.	840	840	840	840	840	840	840	840	2,100
Working Surplus	LP.	1,627	5,574	2,797	2,145	1,324	377	2,084	4,532	2,335
Working Ratio	%	34.1	13.1	23.1	28.1	36.8	69.0	28.7	15.6	47.4

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Table 39. — Traffic Receipts of Palestine Railways and Operated Lines, Fiscal Years Ended March 31st, 1939—1944.

Item	1938/39		1939/40		1940/41		1941/42		1942/43		1943/44	
	No.	Amount LP.	No.	Amount LP.	No.	Amount LP.	No.	Amount LP.	No.	Amount LP.	No.	Amount LP.
A. Passenger Train Traffic												
Ordinary Passenger Traffic												
1st class	5,453	8,124	6,443	11,965	21,812	47,864	61,856	124,945	77,114	166,402	99,610	154,100
2nd class	17,055	14,517	15,823	13,604	28,596	28,258	33,565	29,200	55,736	54,924	85,942	75,564
3rd class	586,743	49,219	645,880	64,108	978,462	171,077	1,589,189	353,181	1,630,276	436,531	1,990,292	697,039
Tourist Traffic												
1st class	1,598	4,216	1,405	3,691	1,601	5,270	3,630	10,866	5,020	16,043	10,664	34,113
2nd class	3,108	4,761	3,429	5,737	3,025	6,738	3,359	6,845	2,927	6,826	4,318	9,367
3rd class	2,052	1,354	2,741	1,955	2,429	2,289	1,230	1,105	890	778	1,060	1,021
Season Ticket Journeys (all classes)	432,750	2,673	692,390	3,973	426,040	3,419	322,805	2,529	338,150	3,566	335,740	4,647
Total Passengers	1,048,759	84,864	1,367,111	105,028	1,461,965	264,915	2,015,194	528,671	2,110,113	688,570	2,527,626	975,851
Baggage, Perishables, etc.		12,583		9,733		25,123		36,208		29,968		17,746
Mails		16,573		16,573		15,236		13,285		19,285		18,792
Other Traffic by Passenger Trains		723		600		2,076		32,781		18,358		7,308
Total Passenger Train Receipts		114,743		131,934		307,350		610,940		756,181		1,019,697
B. Goods Train Traffic	Tons hauled		Tons hauled		Tons hauled		Tons hauled		Tons hauled		Tons hauled (a)	
Merchandise	825,860	326,234	847,445	365,395	978,892	596,575	1,693,445	950,890	2,302,880	1,589,547	2,634,022	1,968,704
	No.		No.		No.		No.		No.		No.	
Livestock	91,791	5,750	98,342	4,546	188,764	17,340	130,854	18,859	125,425	17,926	119,159	8,751
Total Goods Train Receipts		331,984		369,941		613,915		969,749		1,557,473		1,997,455
Total Traffic Receipts		446,727		501,875		921,265		1,580,689		2,313,654		3,017,152
Miscellaneous Receipts		46,713		69,607		181,850		86,939		128,410		98,318
All Receipts		493,440		571,482		1,103,115		1,667,628		2,442,064		3,115,470

(a) Includes weight of livestock and vehicles.

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(d) ROAD TRANSPORTATION.

Table 40. — Length of All-Weather Roads, 1921—1944.

End of year	Kilometres	End of year	Kilometres	End of year	Kilometres
1921	...	1929	716	1937	1,414
1922	450	1930	912	1938	1,784
1923	570	1931	922	1939	2,277
1924	580	1932	951	1940	2,340
1925	600	1933	1,015	1941	2,558
1926	631	1934	1,057	1942	2,568
1927	655	1935	1,207	1943	2,632
1928	706	1936	1,247	1944	2,640

Table 41. — Motor Vehicles, Registered and Licensed, up to 1944.

Year	Private cars	Taxis	Omnibuses	Trucks	Motor cycles	Motorcycle combinations	Tractors	Total
	A. Total of Motor Vehicles Registered (End of year)							
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	2,436	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	6,869	1,242	1,296	4,077	2,449	184	24	15,641
1938	6,760	1,261	1,254	4,325	2,560	208	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	6,218	1,242	1,151	3,940	2,044	150	25	14,765
1942	5,947	1,274	1,219	4,347	2,027	206	25	15,045
1943	5,766	1,277	1,255	4,333	2,022	194	31	14,878
1944	5,483	1,277	1,271	4,393	1,972	204	19	14,619
	B. Motor Vehicles Licensed (End of year)							
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	4,984	1,197	952	2,990	1,316	108	16	11,513
1942	3,512	1,295	979	3,657	1,145	184	20	10,682
1943	1,966	1,199	970	3,501	890	126	20	8,672
1944	1,860	1,147	1,012	3,589	810	109	7	8,534
	C. Motor Vehicles Newly Registered							
1939	532		21	385	96		3	1,037
1940	524		66	304	51		4	949
1941	202		29	112	47		2	392
1942	172		70	217	20		1	480
1943	31		35	491	46		—	603
1944	31		43	151	7		1	227

Table 42. — Road Transportation of Passengers and Goods, 1939—1944.

Year	Passengers Traffic									Goods Traffic			
	Intra-urban				Inter-urban								
	Concerns	Buses	Passengers carried	Gross earnings	Concerns	Buses	Small cars	Passengers carried	Gross earnings	Concerns	Vehicles	Goods carried	Gross earnings
	No.	Av. No	Millions	L.P.	No.	Av. No.	Av. No	Millions	L.P.	No.	Av. No.	Tons	L.P.
	A. Largest Road Transportation Concerns												
1939	7	254	49.7	261,907	5	321	83	11.5	350,947	11	160	468,253	126,739
1940	9	289	55.8	301,048	10	381	93	14.8	513,597	11	168	482,825	149,682
1941	10	308	69.8	457,978	13	419	165	22.1	907,101	14	195	627,727	244,383
1942	10	335	90.4	668,033	13	424	173	29.6	1,337,259	14	205	733,028	399,281
1943	10	360	114.5	994,567	12	442	183	36.6	1,747,382	13	199	665,641	437,088
1944	10	372	130.8	1,174,349	12	467	109	38.6	2,072,375	12	195	653,477	422,980
	B. Co-operative Societies Engaged in Road Transportation (included in A above)												
1939	6	247	48.7	257,015	5	321	83	11.5	350,947	11	160	468,253	126,739
1940	6	259	50.6	276,449	5	308	63	13.1	418,120	11	168	482,825	149,682
1941	6	240	59.0	400,416	3	268	66	13.4	567,745	10	129	489,863	156,351
1942	6	306	78.2	590,788	3	279	64	17.8	847,554	10	139	581,046	274,219
1943	6	304	99.9	892,747	3	296	59	22 4	1,172,634	9	134	529,096	286,067
1944	6	311	112.1	1,042,245	3	328	52	24.0	1,447,023	9	141	551,023	323,202

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(e) STATISTICS OF ROAD ACCIDENTS.

Table 43. — Road Accidents and Casualties, by the Established Causes, 1944, with Totals for 1939—1943.

Causes of Road Accidents		Number of Road Accidents			Number of Persons Killed and Injured						
					Urban areas			Rural areas			All Palestine
		Urban areas	Rural areas	All Palestine	Killed	Injured	Total	Killed	Injured	Total	
Excessive speed		16	36	52	—	6	6	12	35	47	53
Other cases of dangerous or reckless driving; inexperienced driving		953	539	1,492	23	400	423	51	433	484	907
Mechanical defects of vehicles		35	59	94	3	24	27	6	61	67	94
Defective light, unlighted vehicles		19	37	56	—	11	11	4	26	30	41
Skids, bad roads and obstructions		41	41	82	2	25	27	6	41	47	74
Pedesterians' faults		710	367	1,077	49	597	646	79	304	383	1,029
Other causes		64	147	211	4	32	36	19	80	99	135
All Causes	1944	1,838	1,226	3,064	81	1,095	1,176	177	980	1,157	2,333
	1943	1,829	1,269	3,098	128	1,288	1,356	214	1,035	1,249	2,605
	1942	1,603	1,635	3,238	100	1,006	1,106	254	1,265	1,519	2,627
	1941	1,410	1,205	2,615	59	1,000	1,059	156	1,172	1,328	2,387
	1940	1,449	887	2,336	40	864	904	121	650	771	1,675
	1939	1,029	458	1,487	48	682	730	121	469	590	1,320

Table 44. — Number of Vehicles Involved in Road Accidents, by Type of Vehicle, and Location, 1941—1944.

Urban or Rural Areas	Year	Type of Vehicle							All types
		Mechanically-propelled					Non-mechanical		
		Car	Bus	Lorry	Motor-cycle	Total	Animal drawn	Pedal-cycle	
Urban areas	1941	853	176	500	197	1,726	108	177	2,011
	1942	880	252	680	196	1,958	101	143	2,202
	1943	768	331	996	211	2,306	114	169	2,589
	1944	835	327	1,018	179	2,359	112	192	2,663
Rural areas	1941	531	110	794	87	1,522	82	113	1,717
	1942	501	157	1,162	112	1,932	95	64	2,091
	1943	308	155	1,105	95	1,658	77	42	1,777
	1944	294	156	1,068	99	1,617	48	63	1,728
All Palestine	1941	1,384	286	1,294	284	3,248	190	290	3,728
	1942	1,381	409	1,842	308	3,890	196	207	4,293
	1943	1,071	486	2,101	306	3,964	191	211	4,366
	1944	1,129	483	2,086	278	3,976	160	255	4,391

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(f) POSTAL STATISTICS.

Table 45. — Traffic Statistics, 1933—1944.

Item	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Letters	17,716,800	21,484,100	28,960,959	33,786,968	33,068,000	33,728,500	24,258,622	14,049,708	13,902,042	16,452,337	15,788,100	29,906,000
Post cards	1,876,400	2,061,800	2,874,014	3,809,904	3,300,900	3,803,500	2,578,186	2,151,526	1,381,614	1,329,016	1,355,800	1,772,500
Printed matter and samples	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	5,570,669	13,647,900
Parcels, inland	39,900	44,000	46,648	63,096	42,800	38,600	28,300	50,200	139,802	143,026	84,000	119,000
Parcels, foreign, despatched	27,300	31,200	30,556	30,457	29,858	29,048	27,216	18,597	16,980	25,220	28,111	41,033
Parcels, foreign, received	86,800	112,100	127,742	110,198	121,145	105,875	124,749	71,576	84,131	78,211	24,080	40,283
Cash-on-delivery parcels, despatched	44	29	27	38	52	59	67	50	134	37	28	77
Cash-on-delivery parcels, received	2,500	2,800	2,908	2,510	2,540	2,340	2,528	2,195	3,072	2,904	941	777
Cash-on-delivery parcels, inland, posted	329	490	748	1,574	1,391	1,012	899	1,502	1,528	1,667	2,517	4,012
Air mails, total weight despatched (kgs.)	—	14,100	25,041	32,244	34,674	36,686	44,267	11,330	3,425	4,597	3,733	4,889
Telegrams received and despatched	307,000	399,000	508,332	482,886	407,000	401,326	462,128	680,761	817,594	1,023,566	796,783	961,798
Telephone subscribers' exchange lines	3,862	4,773	5,829	7,041	8,417	9,241	9,922	10,716	11,712	12,228	12,525	13,533
Telephone stations, i.e. instruments	6,155	8,243	10,381	12,480	14,848	16,266	17,401	18,357	19,949	20,432	20,838	22,530
Telephone, local calls	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	41,380,595	42,062,878
Telephone, trunk calls	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	4,187,090	4,367,517
Telegraph and telephone local lines (km.)	18,172	25,486	35,480	50,028	70,658	87,237	95,513	104,723	110,144	112,607	120,760	168,041
Telegraph and telephone trunk lines (km.)	13,434	14,216	14,598	16,532	19,104	19,778	21,096	22,426	24,968	35,608	38,613	33,407

Table 46. — Postal Order and Money Order Statistics, 1933—1944.

Postal or Money Orders	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Postal orders (Palestine)												
Number issued	102,774	110,557	136,209	164,770	163,112	163,853	157,449	180,362	211,579	271,198	301,768	370,107
Value in LP.	77,152	84,951	106,472	129,179	125,626	120,958	112,285	130,644	162,184	221,936	288,155	318,055
Number paid	102,177	110,355	135,077	163,748	163,201	162,842	156,893	178,701	208,544	266,334	296,990	368,810
Value in LP.	76,794	84,872	105,756	128,615	125,902	120,720	112,125	129,520	160,603	217,884	285,808	318,786
Postal orders (Imperial)												
Number issued	23,290	25,463	30,498	38,386	49,185	58,635	71,873	33,271	14,798	17,178	36,647	59,184
Value in LP.	14,927	16,109	19,045	24,273	31,612	37,668	46,650	23,806	11,803	14,695	33,052	54,486
Number paid	6,408	6,858	8,564	12,536	14,600	17,560	23,413	60,615	69,532	85,913	127,164	288,059
Value in LP.	3,642	3,961	4,961	6,953	8,519	10,664	13,696	24,778	41,919	63,672	111,097	273,272
Postal orders (Egyptian)												
Number paid	6,045	6,189	6,008	6,995	6,987	7,433	6,728	5,823	8,868	11,288	9,136	9,108
Value in LP.	5,333	5,498	5,343	6,271	6,199	6,613	5,954	5,237	8,243	10,589	8,818	8,104
Postal orders (Trans-Jordan)												
Number paid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,766
Value in LP.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,632
Money orders (inland)												
Number issued	11,390	10,835	12,691	17,803	15,204	14,529	14,279	19,689	64,906	106,961	154,682	151,600
Value in LP.	122,756	109,702	126,774	169,288	133,502	125,752	131,382	156,962	371,771	706,784	1,100,765	1,213,303
Money orders (foreign)												
Number issued	2,595	3,602	4,768	5,127	4,978	4,355	6,345	9,625	6,825	8,178	12,765	14,716
Value in LP.	13,106	14,942	21,969	28,669	19,567	19,202	31,524	89,692	44,173	59,284	120,294	170,846
Number paid	26,133	33,943	56,657	95,065	92,758	98,610	50,375	32,120	16,131	12,698	16,016	20,087
Value in LP.	127,157	109,096	103,979	138,800	133,450	134,765	107,641	89,275	61,230	58,366	78,288	105,927

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Table 47. — Department of Posts and Telegraphs, Revenue and Expenditure, 1933—1944.

Item of Revenue or Expenditure	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940 b	1941 b	1942	1943	1944
	L.P.	L.P.	L.P.	L.P.	L.P.	L.P.	L.P.	L.P.	L.P.	L.P.	L.P.	L.P.
Revenue												
Sale of stamps	118,877	156,278	199,525	217,999	217,504	221,320	210,192	204,323	148,457	190,012	249,732	373,518
Commission on money orders	1,331	1,205	1,317	1,674	1,496	1,566	1,438	1,702	3,038	5,185	7,542	8,222
Postal orders poundage	911	997	1,237	1,507	1,527	1,520	1,540	1,663	1,932	2,538	2,866	3,922
Foreign parcel post	11,185	13,688	16,382	14,578	20,055	17,436	18,381	11,941	5,780	15,499	7,059	6,938
Telegrams	25,901	27,970	26,196	27,466	32,154	28,495	49,275	90,046	76,133	109,801	119,769	114,037
Telephones	101,192	119,359	146,099	165,141	205,461	229,107	269,279	311,768	343,938	393,108	489,165	712,927
Rent of letter-boxes	3,088	4,019	4,754	5,015	5,024	4,663	4,750	4,495	4,156	4,725	5,387	6,388
Maintenance of lines in Sinai	2,700	3,964	2,986	3,098	2,841	3,718	3,201	2,733	3,809	3,646	4,402	4,283
Broadcast licences fees	1,734	2,936	6,158	10,473	14,291	17,846	29,231	35,924	39,293	41,315	52,124	57,362
Miscellaneous	4,157	3,096	4,569	3,505	7,233	6,713	3,786	5,906	6,890	11,871	15,888	12,055
Surcharges on correspondence	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,605	951	835	579	515	430
Augmented news service	—	—	—	—	—	—	250	—	—	—	—	—
Reimbursement advances transport	—	—	—	—	—	178	67	—	—	—	—	—
Reimbursement work services	—	—	—	—	—	—	274	769	14,268	15,914	24,236	5,602
Sales of stores	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,149	2,879	1,111	3,570	1,671	2,127
Reimbursement wireless plant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,088	718	855	869
Reimbursement Post Office Savings Bank	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,601
Sale of departmental unallocated stores	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,084
Total	271,076	333,512	409,173	450,456	507,586	532,562	594,418	675,104	650,678	798,481	981,211	1,311,360
Expenditure												
All services except conveyance of mails outside Palestine	153,188	170,825	232,280	800,499 a	840,973	402,790	349,309	363,111	380,886	490,014	583,196	614,455
Conveyance of mails outside Palestine	12,481	35,257	56,060	42,081	53,963	54,614	43,965	28,954	32,413	29,833	38,314	27,717
Total	165,669	206,082	288,290	842,580	894,936	457,404	393,274	392,065	413,299	519,847	621,510	642,172
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure	105,507	127,430	120,883	107,876	112,650	75,158	201,144	283,039	237,379	279,134	359,701	669,188

(a) Including L.P.28,780 in respect of the Renewals Fund for 1936-1937.
(b) Revised figures.

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VI. STATISTICS OF HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES, ETC.

Table 48. — Hospitals: Bed Strength, Admissions, Deaths, etc., 1921—1944.

Year	Nominal bed strength	Admissions					Deaths	Daily average No. of patients in hospitals
		Total	Moslems	Jews	Christians	Others		
Government and Municipal Hospitals (a):								
1921	372	6,608	4,673	726	1,209	—	303	249.0
1922	375	6,621	4,693	778	1,150	—	306	248.4
1923	363	4,905	3,330	626	914	35	259	181.6
1924	226	4,442	3,099	498	834	11	203	146.2
1925	231	3,959	2,726	521	702	10	258	144.6
1926	211	4,289	2,815	803	644	27	249	159.2
1927	199	5,048	3,454	881	699	14	289	163.6
1928	243	5,343	3,573	819	941	17	293	175.0
1929	261	5,519	3,990	529	986	14	309	186.7
1930	372	6,301	4,477	511	1,283	30	300	212.5
1931	501	11,893	4,814	5,667	1,388	24	570	383.2
1932	538	12,910	4,831	6,532	1,511	36	625	416.8
1933	583	13,873	5,565	6,534	1,757	17	683	452.3
1934	663	15,117	6,880	6,216	2,001	20	941	505.4
1935	781	17,608	8,023	7,434	2,073	78	1,112	618.1
1936	844	18,814	7,724	8,552	2,409	129	1,263	707.2
1937	860	20,191	9,226	8,389	2,506	70	1,233	756.6
1938	909	20,526	9,183	8,604	2,689	50	1,286	771.5
1939	1,026	23,714	10,353	9,574	3,720	67	1,256	860.7
1940	1,077	24,863	10,886	9,525	4,352	100	1,411	847.1
1941	1,109	25,997	11,432	10,226	4,222	117	1,472	886.1
1942	1,179	27,165	12,075	10,602	4,358	130	1,544	995.0
1943	1,212	27,920	12,343	10,682	4,781	114	1,368	969.5
1944	1,307	28,764	12,346	11,816	4,464	138	1,507	1,004.8
Voluntary Hospitals (b):								
1921	1,084	15,997	4,553	8,196	2,472	776	496	598.4
1922	1,326	19,399	4,529	10,414	2,702	1,754	578	764.8
1923	1,397	21,253	4,694	11,987	2,943	1,629	656	809.4
1924	1,548	23,409	5,404	12,366	3,945	1,694	721	921.8
1925	1,607	26,369	4,847	14,751	3,766	3,005	963	997.0
1926	1,580	25,913	5,677	15,116	3,427	1,693	982	990.9
1927	1,660	28,369	6,135	16,660	3,716	1,858	1,172	1,049.1
1928	1,657	28,874	6,054	17,232	3,344	2,244	1,102	1,041.4
1929	1,726	27,508	5,899	18,129	3,463	17	1,201	1,106.7
1930	1,747	28,855	6,496	19,035	3,313	11	1,214	1,132.8
1931	1,607	22,711	5,865	13,142	3,687	17	1,000	963.2
1932	1,584	25,661	7,156	12,448	3,549	2,508	1,082	948.8
1933	1,629	27,746	8,430	13,812	4,050	1,954	1,155	998.9
1934	1,665	28,714	8,735	13,242	4,335	2,402	1,195	1,088.1
1935	1,839	33,817	9,935	16,605	4,763	2,514	1,223	1,281.6
1936	1,895	29,479	7,894	15,468	4,388	1,729	1,214	1,124.4
1937	1,912	35,864	9,820	18,763	5,189	2,092	1,291	1,270.0
1938	1,940	32,840	9,485	18,709	4,621	25	1,269	1,219.2
1939	1,991	35,978	10,190	20,933	4,836	19	1,227	1,262.8
1940	2,057	39,555	11,742	23,633	4,154	26	1,426	1,401.6
1941	1,815	37,894	12,109	22,294	3,440	51	1,373	1,346.8
1942	1,857	39,787	12,748	23,720	3,293	26	1,521	1,417.5
1943	1,928	40,769	12,385	25,155	3,184	45	1,329	1,485.6
1944	1,973	41,810	12,002	26,295	3,466	47	1,251	1,499.3

(a) Excluding mental hospitals and prison sick wards. (b) Excluding the Ezrath Nashim Home for the Insane and Incurable, and private hospitals and sanatoria.

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Table 49. — Bed Strength, Admissions, Deaths, etc., in Each Government (and Municipal) General Hospital, 1943 and 1944.

Location	Nominal bed strength of sections					Admissions					Deaths	Daily average No. of patients in hospital
	Total	General	Isolation	British	Maternity	Total	Moslems	Jews	Christians	Others		
1943												
GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS:												
Jerusalem	154	73	—	63	18	3,564	1,723	172	1,663	6	108	100.9
Beit Safafa	65	—	65	—	—	631	414	38	179	—	52	35.5
Haifa	261	117	98	28	18	5,747	3,189	804	1,666	88	267	203.0
Jaffa	160	73	77	7	3	3,370	2,509	118	743	—	199	111.9
Nablus	113	57	46	5	5	2,637	2,561	2	74	—	129	85.9
Gaza	32	24	4	2	2	1,000	899	1	100	—	51	24.3
Safad	42	27	6	9	—	958	717	71	150	20	43	36.4
Beersheba	8	8	—	—	—	314	303	—	11	—	17	7.7
Benei Beraq	77	—	77	—	—	761	17	715	29	—	29	38.1
MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL:												
Tel Aviv	300	265	—	—	35	8,938	11	8,761	166	—	473	325.8
TOTAL—1943 ...	1,212	644	373	114	81	27,920	12,343	10,682	4,781	114	1,368	969.5
1944												
GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS:												
Jerusalem	154	73	—	63	18	3,154	1,586	185	1,377	6	106	98.9
Beit Safafa	65	—	65	—	—	731	528	31	172	—	59	31.6
Haifa	261	117	98	28	18	6,337	3,680	704	1,846	107	290	210.8
Jaffa	160	73	77	7	3	2,939	2,186	92	661	—	214	108.3
Tel Aviv	89	89	—	—	—	1,534	9	1,481	44	—	69	64.5
Nablus	119	63	46	5	5	2,510	2,444	—	66	—	136	85.3
Gaza	32	24	4	2	2	850	767	4	79	—	49	21.5
Safad	42	27	6	9	—	907	784	33	115	25	44	32.4
Beersheba	8	8	—	—	—	303	293	—	10	—	17	7.4
Benei Beraq	77	—	77	—	—	671	101	558	12	—	52	31.4
MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL:												
Tel Aviv	300	250	—	—	50	8,828	18	8,728	82	—	471	312.7
TOTAL—1944 ...	1,807	724	373	114	96	28,764	12,846	11,816	4,464	138	1,507	1,004.8

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Table 50. — Bed Strength, Admissions, Deaths, etc., in Each Voluntary General Hospital, 1943 and 1944.

1 9 4 3

Nationality and Organization of Hospital	Location	Nominal bed strength	Admissions					Deaths	Daily average No. of patients in hospital
			Total	Moslems	Jews	Christians	Others		
American:									
Hadassah Women's Zionist Organization of America	Jerusalem	305	6,601	119	6,302	180	—	237	284.5
British:									
Church Missionary Society	Jaffa	57	604	479	5	120	—	14	14.1
" " "	Gaza	64	1,647	1,600	12	32	3	79	38.9
" " "	Nablus	45	680	592	—	87	1	20	15.7
British Mission to Jews	Jerusalem	70	1,378	23	1,137	213	—	8	34.2
Jerusalem and the East Mission	Hebron	32	686	672	3	11	—	48	22.2
Church of Scotland	Tiberias	70	1,166	858	153	146	9	41	39.6
Edinburgh Medical Mission Society	Nazareth	72	1,653	1,530	1	122	—	68	51.7
Palestinian:									
Misgab Ladakh	Jerusalem	34	202	2	196	4	—	23	13.0
New Biqur Holim	Jerusalem	120	1,297	56	1,209	32	—	142	58.3
Shaare Zedek	Jerusalem	60	2,152	199	1,863	90	—	84	71.8
Sick Fund of the General Federation of Jewish Labour in Palestine (Beilinson)	Petah Tiqva	86	4,436	1	4,433	2	—	115	137.3
Sick Fund of the General Federation of Jewish Labour in Palestine (Central Hospital)	Afula	72	3,028	13	3,007	8	—	75	82.7
Jewish Community of Haifa, No. 1	Haifa	77	1,656	15	1,626	14	1	73	60.3
" " " " No. 2	Haifa	25	417	1	414	2	—	—	18.7
Combined Jewish Institutions	Tiberias	30	1,863	75	1,750	9	29	42	48.3
French:									
French Hospital	Jerusalem	150	1,986	1,959	11	666	—	52	68.9
" "	Bethlehem	80	1,176	626	—	550	—	31	41.3
" "	Jaffa	110	2,500	2,113	30	357	—	86	68.7
" "	Nazareth	65	1,503	1,069	3	429	2	48	42.8
Total — 1943 ...		1,624	36,576	11,302	22,155	3,074	45	1,286	1,208.0

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Table 50 (Concld.). — **Bed Strength, Admissions, Deaths, etc., in Each Voluntary General Hospital, 1943 and 1944.**

1 9 4 4

Nationality and Organization of Hospital	Location	Nominal bed strength	Admissions					Deaths	Daily average No. of patients in hospital
			Total	Moslems	Jews	Christians	Others		
American:									
Hadassah Women's Zionist Organization of America	Jerusalem	307	6,881	128	6,484	224	—	243	281.7
British:									
Church Missionary Society	Jaffa	57	869	620	4	245	—	14	17.1
" " "	Gaza	64	1,423	1,393	4	26	—	81	35.9
" " "	Nablus	45	798	706	2	85	—	17	18.3
British Mission to Jews	Jerusalem	70	1,293	60	1,063	170	—	8	39.9
Jerusalem and the East Mission	Hebron	32	722	703	—	18	1	29	25.6
Church of Scotland	Tiberias	70	1,002	712	118	165	7	28	32.2
Edinburgh Medical Mission Society	Nazareth	72	1,731	1,468	—	263	—	62	50.7
Palestinian:									
Misgab Ladakh	Jerusalem	34	230	9	217	4	—	12	14.5
New Biqur Holim	Jerusalem	120	1,493	47	1,359	87	—	134	66.5
Shaare Zedek	Jerusalem	70	2,390	187	2,040	158	—	60	71.9
Sick Fund of the General Federation of Jewish Labour in Palestine (Beilinson)	Petah Tiqva	86	4,833	1	4,832	—	-	124	154.0
Sick Fund of the General Federation of Jewish Labour in Palestine (Central Hospital)	Afula	89	3,139	4	3,124	11	—	76	87.4
Jewish Community of Haifa, No. 1	Haifa	77	1,310	15	1,277	18	—	74	64.2
" " " " No. 2	Haifa	25	1,340	1	1,336	3	—	3	27.2
Combined Jewish Institutions	Tiberias	30	2,080	54	1,975	15	36	41	52.9
French:									
French Hospital	Jerusalem	150	1,832	1,118	10	704	—	44	67.0
" "	Bethlehem	80	1,047	596	3	448	—	46	37.5
" "	Jaffa	140	2,792	2,348	37	407	—	91	80.3
" "	Nazareth	88	1,278	940	—	335	3	51	46.3
Total — 1944		1,706	38,418	11,105	28,885	3,881	47	1,233	1,271.1

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Table 51. — Bed Strength, Admissions, Deaths, etc., in Each Government Special Hospital, 1943 and 1944.

Hospital	Location	Nominal bed strength	Admissions					Deaths	Daily average No. of patients in hospital
			Total	Moslems	Jews	Christians	Others		
			1 9 4 3						
Mental Hospital No. 1	Bethlehem	105	15	4	8	3	—	3	103.3
" " No. 2	Bethlehem	52	1	1	—	—	—	—	52.4
Total — 1943 ...		157	16	5	8	3	—	3	155.7
			1 9 4 4						
Mental Hospital No. 1	Bethlehem	143	50	8	34	6	—	3	129.3
" " No. 2	Bethlehem	52	5	4	—	—	1	2	53.0
Total — 1944 ...		195	55	12	34	8	1	5	182.3

Table 52. — Bed Strength, Admissions, Deaths, etc., in Each Voluntary Special Hospital, 1943 and 1944.

1 9 4 3

Nationality and Organization of Hospital	Location	Nominal bed strength	Admissions					Deaths	Daily average No. of patients in hospital
			Total	Moslems	Jews	Christians	Others		
British:									
Ophthalmic Hospital of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem	Jerusalem	40	1,165	1,054	4	107	—	1	28.5
International:									
Leper Hospital, International Moravian Society, London	Jerusalem	60	2	2	—	—	—	3	22.0
American:									
Tuberculosis Hospital, Hadassah Women's Zionist Organization of America	Safad	58	181	27	151	3	—	18	61.4
Palestinian:									
Convalescent Home, Sick Fund of the General Federation of Jewish Labour in Palestine	Motsa	84	2,235	—	2,235	—	—	—	97.8
Home for Invalids, Old Biqur Holim	Jerusalem	20	22	—	22	—	—	19	20.0
Maternity Hospital, Sick Fund of the General Federation of Jewish Labour in Palestine	Rehovot	12	503	—	503	—	—	2	20.6
Home for Tuberculosis Convalescents, Sick Fund of the General Federation of Jewish Labour in Palestine	Magdiel	30	85	—	85	—	—	—	27.3
Home for Insane and Incurable, Ezrath Nashim Society	Jerusalem	60	47	—	46	1	—	3	78.5
Total — 1943 ...		364	4,240	1,088	3,046	111	—	46	356.1

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Table 52 (Concld.). — **Bed Strength, Admissions, Deaths, etc., in Each Voluntary Special Hospital, 1943 and 1944.**

1944

Nationality and Organization of Hospital	Location	Nominal bed strength	Admissions					Deaths	Daily average No. of patients in hospital
			Total	Moslems	Jews	Christians	Others		
British:									
Ophthalmic Hospital of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem	Jerusalem	45	965	874	9	82	—	—	22.7
International:									
Leper Hospital, International Moravian Society, London	Jerusalem	60	6	3	3	—	—	1	20.1
American:									
Tuberculosis Hospital, Hadassah Women's Zionist Organization of America	Safad	58	159	20	136	3	—	11	63.7
Palestinian:									
Convalescent Home, Sick Fund of the General Federation of Jewish Labour in Palestine	Motsa	84	2,248	..	2,248	—	—	—	99.6
Home for Invalids, Old Biqur Holim	Jerusalem	20	14	—	14	—	—	6	22.0
Maternity Hospital, Sick Fund of the General Federation of Jewish Labour in Palestine	Rehovot	12	1,432	2	1,428	2	—	7	28.7
Home for Tuberculosis Convalescents, Sick Fund of the General Federation of Jewish Labour in Palestine	Magdiel	88	75	—	75	-	—	—	34.8
Home for Insane and Incurable, Ezrath Nashim Society	Jerusalem	60	53	—	53	—	—	3	34.8
Total — 1944 ...		377	4,952	899	3,966	87	—	28	371.4

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Table 53. — Bed Strength, Admissions, Deaths, etc., in Each Private Hospital and Sanatorium, 1943 and 1944.

Name and Location of Hospital	Nominal bed strength	Admissions					Deaths	Daily average No. of patients in hospital
		Total	Moslems	Jews	Christians	Others		
	1943							
Dr. Ticho, Jerusalem	20	736	492	193	51	—	—	19.2
Dr. Sadovsky, Jerusalem ...	12	394	28	322	42	2	—	5.7
Dr. Dajani, Jaffa	50	1,761	1,658	12	91	—	40	33.7
Ein-Gedi, Tel-Aviv	26	2,211	41	2,132	38	—	10	24.5
Gilad, Tel-Aviv	17	1,582	306	1,276	—	—	—	18.4
Danziger, Tel-Aviv	17	448	15	420	13	—	26	14.1
Assuta, Tel-Aviv	72	3,900	87	3,699	114	—	96	90.4
Dr. Freid, Tel-Aviv	12	859	3	854	2	—	1	12.0
Averbuch, Ramat-Gan ...	13	303	—	303	—	—	—	5.4
Bilu Sanatorium, Gedera ...	20	68	1	30	27	—	10	26.1
Ezra, Haifa	24	1,240	43	1,141	56	—	9	21.5
Dr. Better, Haifa	30	775	38	690	46	1	11	22.3
Molada, Haifa	21	1,368	15	1,333	17	3	8	23.6
Total — 1943 ...	384	15,635	2,727	12,405	497	6	211	316.9
	1944							
Dr. Ticho, Jerusalem	20	644	430	175	39	—	1	19.8
Dr. Sadovsky, Jerusalem ...	12	417	32	326	57	2	—	6.0
Dr. Dajani, Jaffa	50	2,221	2,091	14	116	—	55	44.0
Ein-Gedi, Tel-Aviv	26	1,978	19	1,939	20	—	12	23.6
Gilad, Tel-Aviv	17	1,728	182	1,470	76	—	—	20.9
Danziger, Tel-Aviv	17	429	19	389	21	—	27	12.4
Assuta, Tel-Aviv	96	3,950	64	3,818	68	—	96	94.0
Dr. Freid, Tel-Aviv	12	829	2	824	3	—	—	12.0
Paylan, Ramat-Gan	28	362	—	361	1	—	7	13.7
Averbuch, Ramat-Gan ...	13	257	—	257	—	—	—	5.1
Bilu Sanatorium, Gedera ...	40	61	1	41	18	1	10	37.0
Ezra, Haifa	24	1,089	81	984	24	—	8	17.2
Dr. Better, Haifa	30	714	52	620	42	—	9	20.6
Molada, Haifa	21	1,445	1	1,432	12	—	6	24.0
Total — 1944 ...	406	16,124	2,974	12,650	497	3	231	349.3

Table 54. — Bed Strength, Admissions, Deaths, etc., in Each Prison Sick Detention Ward, 1943 and 1944.

Ward	Nominal bed strength	Admissions					Deaths	Daily average No. of patients in hospital
		Total	Moslems	Jews	Christians	Others		
	1943							
Jerusalem	12	422	353	56	13	—	—	8.3
Acre General Ward	36	1,088	963	43	79	3	—	27.6
Acre Tuberculosis Ward ...	20	12	8	3	1	—	—	2.7
Acre Criminal Lunatic Ward	80	29	8	15	6	—	3	67.5
Total — 1943 ...	148	1,551	1,332	117	99	3	3	106.1
	1944							
Jerusalem	12	403	311	68	24	—	2	8.6
Acre General Ward	36	984	859	65	55	5	2	26.9
Acre Tuberculosis Ward ...	20	14	10	1	3	—	—	2.5
Acre Criminal Lunatic Ward	80	24	13	7	4	—	3	74.1
Total — 1944 ...	148	1,425	1,193	141	86	5	7	112.1

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Table 55. — Dispensaries and Clinics (a): Total Attendance, and New Patients Classified by Disease and by Religion, 1921—1944.

Year	Total attendance	New patients							
		Total	By disease			By religion			
			Malaria	Eye diseases	Other diseases	Moslems	Jews	Christians	Others
Government (and Municipal) Dispensaries and Clinics									
1921	155,523	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1922	173,351	79,352	5,691	15,497	58,164	59,752	4,355	14,899	346
1923	162,827	67,634	3,014	17,291	47,329	51,010	3,467	12,657	500b
1924	189,975	55,947	2,394	9,431	44,122	42,358	3,272	10,131	186b
1925	219,281	64,486	2,039	13,769	48,678	52,748	2,865	8,716	157b
1926	135,737	68,860	1,877	4,232	62,751	54,929	3,869	9,893	169b
1927	146,140	75,905	1,844	3,965	70,096	61,045	4,781	9,958	121b
1928	149,421	76,499	1,761	4,939	69,799	62,720	4,043	9,523	213b
1929	170,278	81,960	4,473	5,384	72,103	68,826	3,787	9,179	168b
1930	217,341	94,925	3,643	10,408	80,874	80,072	3,374	11,303	176b
1931	252,166	100,951	2,082	11,947	86,922	84,784	3,697	12,348	122b
1932	291,306	101,901	924	10,306	90,671	87,009	3,581	11,237	74b
1933	357,736	117,109	1,354	9,762	105,993	91,598	15,238	10,199	74b
1934	385,563	139,902	2,153	14,314	123,435	105,331	20,376	14,073	122b
1935	344,600	126,287	2,024	6,503	117,760	92,274	20,173	13,622	218b
1936	386,363	139,968	1,158	7,556	131,254	100,705	24,316	14,644	303b
1937	459,876	181,487	1,912	9,724	169,851	133,989	26,906	20,274	318b
1938	448,330	177,638	2,092	7,707	167,839	134,996	25,599	16,865	178b
1939	533,343	208,389	2,404	10,392	195,593	161,473	27,918	18,952	46b
1940	525,725	214,729	1,777	15,860	197,092	158,049	35,667	20,953	60
1941	541,869	211,914	1,337	17,928	192,649	150,654	37,977	23,225	58
1942	562,614	224,315	2,368	12,207	209,740	155,571	43,207	25,468	69
1943	523,253	222,727	8,512	8,526	210,689	160,712	38,579	23,366	70
1944	576,718	220,600	8,593	9,526	207,481	155,158	39,141	26,267	34
Voluntary Dispensaries and Clinics									
1921	657,610	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1922	727,255	203,804	14,606	48,474	140,724	46,101	117,931	29,633	10,139
1923	694,305	203,311	10,266	51,060	141,985	46,636	117,758	29,385	9,582
1924	778,102	229,268	9,338	53,070	166,860	48,579	139,161	30,176	11,352
1925	959,624	279,664	5,796	63,444	210,424	47,747	193,494	25,848	12,575
1926	1,108,473	310,169	6,079	65,387	238,703	56,588	214,959	29,213	9,414
1927	1,142,707	319,027	7,225	69,465	242,337	59,331	219,963	26,984	12,749
1928	1,090,624	329,694	5,194	72,536	251,964	69,132	218,773	29,285	12,504
1929	1,032,882	322,228	6,931	62,211	253,086	66,126	217,694	28,459	9,949
1930	1,152,367	365,698	7,860	66,610	291,228	79,655	242,473	32,585	10,985
1931	1,125,409	349,798	4,629	65,118	280,051	81,886	220,846	31,824	15,242
1932	1,172,585	393,682	2,060	72,145	319,477	92,110	259,741	32,800	9,031
1933	1,190,114	411,077	1,976	71,614	337,487	109,505	255,746	40,341	5,485
1934	1,468,441	501,613	3,165	87,704	410,744	121,329	332,025	43,202	5,057
1935	1,798,140	621,123	3,528	112,823	504,772	116,742	461,162	38,465	4,754
1936	1,775,367	625,248	2,923	106,762	515,563	87,682	500,719	33,974	2,873
1937	2,183,666	698,654	2,893	118,365	577,396	108,394	547,250	39,351	3,659
1938	2,246,342	691,533	2,556	100,252	588,725	85,818	571,901	33,709	105
1939	2,549,746	768,275	3,685	119,993	644,597	92,708	642,917	32,572	78
1940	2,627,101	785,773	2,498	138,054	645,221	95,120	661,294	29,258	101
1941	2,618,872	829,360	1,862	154,949	672,549	100,302	701,092	27,884	82
1942	2,773,660	915,421	1,800	162,268	751,353	122,040	768,052	25,170	159
1943	2,746,616	907,060	2,500	158,654	745,906	96,091	787,112	23,643	214
1944	2,431,446	843,236	2,479	155,492	685,265	100,534	714,649	27,849	204

(a) Excluding Government ophthalmic clinics and other special Government clinics.

(b) Revised figures.

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Table 56. — Total Attendance at Each Government (and Municipal) Dispensary or Clinic (a), and New Patients Classified by Disease and by Religion, 1943 and 1944.

Location	Total attendance	New patients							
		Total	By disease			By religion			
			Malaria	Eye diseases	Other diseases	Moslems	Jews	Christians	Others
					1943				
Government Dispensaries:									
Jerusalem	85,742	19,965	1	133	19,831	10,057	5,397	4,511	—
Ramallah	8,821	7,788	31	472	7,280	6,120	—	1,668	—
Hebron	15,838	13,850	38	—	13,812	13,297	—	553	—
Beersheba	26,172	15,205	118	—	15,087	15,058	6	141	—
Jaffa	47,023	25,165	—	—	25,165	21,641	1,128	2,396	—
Tel Aviv	11,871	5,317	8	82	5,227	12	5,055	250	—
Ramleh	85,290	13,225	—	18	13,207	12,090	186	949	—
Gaza	14,237	6,207	—	—	6,207	5,815	—	392	—
Majdal	9,863	4,506	—	—	4,506	4,398	—	108	—
Haifa	51,717	26,068	277	212	25,579	14,019	5,983	6,005	61
Acre	11,636	6,430	196	178	6,061	5,412	141	877	—
Nablus	40,231	14,319	512	—	13,807	13,699	8	611	1
Tulkarm	13,840	2,919	69	—	2,850	2,802	5	107	5
Jenin	28,003	13,512	398	—	13,114	13,280	—	232	—
Safad	15,463	11,455	90	—	11,365	10,505	637	311	2
Beisan	10,691	5,995	821	2,060	3,114	5,570	—	424	1
Government Medical Inspection Rooms:									
Bethlehem	1,152	650	198	5	452	391	17	242	—
Nazareth	7,433	3,827	3	235	3,589	1,899	237	1,691	—
Tiberias	14,043	6,858	757	2,258	3,843	4,647	308	1,903	—
Municipal Dispensary:									
Tel Aviv	74,187	19,471	—	2,878	16,593	—	19,471	—	—
Total — 1943	523,253	222,727	3,512	8,526	210,689	160,712	38,579	23,866	70
					1944				
Government Dispensaries:									
Jerusalem	48,650	25,276	5	328	24,943	13,883	5,663	5,730	—
Ramallah	6,181	5,275	8	205	5,062	4,245	—	1,030	—
Hebron	12,433	9,713	44	—	9,669	9,487	—	226	—
Beersheba	26,303	11,900	176	—	11,724	11,743	3	154	—
Jaffa	45,796	20,246	—	—	20,246	15,742	1,623	2,881	—
Tel Aviv	11,778	5,881	11	150	5,670	56	5,311	464	—
Ramleh	84,482	10,050	—	—	10,050	9,150	81	819	—
Gaza	12,491	5,807	—	59	5,748	5,413	—	394	—
Majdal	7,400	2,874	13	—	2,861	2,805	—	69	—
Haifa	57,528	25,487	195	543	24,749	14,390	4,513	6,558	26
Acre	29,786	12,703	282	476	11,995	11,235	329	1,133	6
Nablus	39,843	14,452	357	—	14,095	13,890	—	562	—
Tulkarm	14,061	3,361	48	—	3,313	3,240	1	118	2
Jenin	27,087	13,672	152	—	13,520	13,424	—	248	—
Safad	26,897	13,120	89	—	13,031	11,518	1,108	494	—
Beisan	11,055	6,771	1,218	1,873	3,680	6,199	2	570	—
Government Medical Inspection Rooms:									
Bethlehem	888	603	97	3	503	350	3	250	—
Nazareth	7,794	4,720	86	276	4,358	2,441	199	2,080	—
Tiberias	15,500	8,942	862	2,978	5,102	5,947	508	2,487	—
Municipal Dispensary:									
Tel Aviv	90,820	19,797	—	2,685	17,162	—	19,797	—	—
Total — 1944	576,718	220,600	3,593	9,526	207,481	155,158	39,141	26,267	34

(a) Excluding Government ophthalmic clinics and other special Government clinics.

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Table 57. — Total Attendance at Each Voluntary Dispensary or Clinic, and New Patients Classified by Disease and Religion, 1943 and 1944.

1943

Location and Name	Total attendance	New patients							
		Total	By disease			By religion			
			Malaria	Eye diseases	Other diseases	Moslems	Jews	Christians	Others
Jerusalem:									
Shaare Zedek Hospital ...	41,038	4,664	—	—	4,664	886	3,752	26	—
Misgab Ladakh Hospital ...	3,579	2,333	—	789	1,544	60	2,216	57	—
French (St. Louis) Hospital	18,448	8,021	—	2,810	5,211	4,753	222	3,046	—
Hadassah Hospital	142,599	29,668	—	4,368	25,300	500	28,802	366	—
British Mission to Jews Hospital	25,421	12,673	1	1,161	11,511	533	11,553	587	—
New Biqur Holim Hospital	13,019	3,653	—	267	3,386	97	3,556	—	—
Old Biqur Holim Hospital	2,030	1,171	—	—	1,171	—	1,171	—	—
Ophthalmic Hospital of the Order of St. John ...	130,088	19,528	—	19,528	—	16,008	770	2,750	—
Kupat Holim Dispensary	263,280	105,414	24	21,107	84,283	—	105,414	—	—
Armenian Dispensary	152	132	—	—	132	—	—	132	—
Moslem Polyclinic	6,948	6,491	—	—	6,491	6,441	—	50	—
Ramallah:									
Sœurs de St. Joseph Dispensary	9,103	8,448	—	7,829	619	6,576	—	1,872	—
Bethlehem:									
French Hospital	20,158	1,175	—	523	652	697	—	478	—
Hebron:									
St. Luke's Hospital	4,218	4,218	84	145	3,989	4,211	6	1	—
Moslem Polyclinic	3,814	3,529	—	14	3,515	3,529	—	—	—
Jaffa and Tel Aviv:									
Church Missionary Society Hospital	4,499	2,188	63	92	2,093	1,834	12	342	—
French Hospital	55,156	6,887	—	2,058	4,829	6,887	—	—	—
Church of Scotland Dispensary	2,362	1,047	1	4	1,042	27	991	24	5
St. George's Dispensary ...	6,511	4,909	—	—	4,909	1,340	—	3,569	—
Kupat Holim Dispensary	1,132,094	308,760	272	42,468	266,020	—	308,760	—	—
Gaza:									
Church Missionary Society Hospital	7,663	5,658	67	42	5,549	5,501	12	145	—
Haifa:									
Jewish Community Hospital	42,585	10,079	—	1,714	8,365	142	9,924	13	—
British Jews Society Clinic	11,361	2,144	22	107	2,015	689	1,180	265	10
Kupat Holim Dispensary	653,856	305,754	—	46,208	259,546	1,032	303,568	1,154	—
French Dispensary	57,548	8,347	724	1,207	6,416	6,599	56	1,531	161
Moslem Polyclinic	11,264	5,895	962	457	4,476	5,695	12	188	—
Nazareth:									
Edinburgh Medical Mission Hospital	11,163	6,439	15	635	5,789	4,005	—	2,434	—
French Hospital	20,152	15,550	—	3,052	12,498	11,422	14	4,105	9
Tiberias:									
Church of Scotland Hospital	6,800	3,737	245	86	3,406	2,610	590	508	29
Hadassah Dispensary ...	19,068	3,555	—	1,516	2,039	338	3,217	—	—
Safad:									
Hadassah Hospital	11,733	1,494	—	223	1,271	180	1,314	—	—
Nablus:									
Church Missionary Society Hospital	8,906	3,499	20	304	3,175	3,499	—	—	—
Total — 1943 ...	2,746,616	907,060	2,500	158,654	745,906	96,091	787,112	23,643	214

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Table 57 (Concld.). — **Total Attendance at Each Voluntary Dispensary or Clinic, and New Patients Classified by Disease and Religion, 1943 and 1944.**

1944

Location and Name	Total attendance	New patients							
		Total	By disease			By religion			
			Malaria	Eye diseases	Other diseases	Moslems	Jews	Christians	Others
Jerusalem:									
Shaare Zedek Hospital ...	48,187	6,132	—	—	6,132	1,186	4,783	163	—
Misgab Ladakh Hospital ...	6,790	2,104	—	240	1,864	375	1,555	174	—
French (St. Louis) Hospital	25,810	11,686	—	4,283	7,403	6,550	390	4,746	—
Hadassah Hospital	134,544	26,324	—	3,797	22,527	472	25,537	315	—
British Mission to Jews Hospital	30,120	14,600	—	1,723	12,877	712	13,066	822	—
New Biqur Holim Hospital	16,503	4,159	—	315	3,844	108	4,051	—	—
Old Biqur Holim Hospital	2,586	1,222	—	1,222	—	—	1,222	—	—
Ophthalmic Hospital of the Order of St. John ...	123,172	21,796	—	21,796	—	17,720	806	3,270	—
Kupat Holim Dispensary	217,748	88,908	41	16,940	71,927	—	88,908	—	—
Moslem Polyclinic	5,109	4,685	—	—	4,685	4,641	—	44	—
Ramallah:									
Sœurs de St. Joseph Dispensary	11,010	10,481	—	9,819	662	7,893	—	2,588	—
Bethlehem:									
French Hospital	17,810	859	—	491	368	590	—	269	—
Hebron:									
St. Luke's Hospital	4,322	4,322	70	255	3,997	4,291	—	31	—
Moslem Polyclinic	2,311	2,126	—	5	2,121	2,122	—	4	—
Jaffa and Tel Aviv:									
Church Missionary Society Hospital	6,326	2,930	65	27	2,838	2,233	6	691	—
French Hospital	72,182	7,565	—	2,431	5,134	7,565	—	—	—
Church of Scotland Dispensary	2,255	1,065	—	2	1,063	24	991	43	7
St. George's Dispensary ...	6,587	5,160	—	2	5,158	1,846	—	3,314	—
Kupat Holim Dispensary	1,048,379	339,737	271	55,360	284,106	—	339,737	—	—
Gaza:									
Church Missionary Society Hospital	7,418	5,067	29	29	5,009	4,957	9	101	—
Haifa:									
Jewish Community Hospital	41,231	9,555	—	1,532	8,023	234	9,247	74	—
British Jews Society Clinic	8,942	1,818	21	88	1,709	532	1,048	233	5
Kupat Holim Dispensary	429,623	220,945	—	27,751	193,194	1,086	218,504	1,355	—
French Dispensary	70,843	9,722	628	1,429	7,670	7,694	58	1,816	154
Moslem Polyclinic	14,913	7,208	878	762	5,573	6,890	5	313	—
Nazareth:									
Edinburgh Medical Mission Hospital	11,871	6,172	2	424	5,746	3,149	1	3,022	—
French Hospital	19,489	15,036	125	3,987	10,924	11,035	—	3,991	10
Tiberias:									
Church of Scotland Hospital	6,751	3,546	328	63	3,155	2,423	625	470	28
Hadassah Dispensary ...	18,583	3,311	—	1,308	2,003	402	2,909	—	—
Safad:									
Hadassah Hospital	16,243	1,327	—	367	960	136	1,191	—	—
Nablus:									
Church Missionary Society Hospital	8,843	3,668	31	266	3,371	3,668	—	—	—
Total — 1944 ...	2,431,446	843,236	2,479	155,492	685,265	100,534	714,649	27,849	204

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Table 58. — Statistics of Infant Welfare Activities, 1943 and 1944.

Supporting Organization	1943			1944		
	No. of infants registered at end of year	No. of attendances of infants at centres	No. of visits by nurses to infants' homes	No. of infants registered at end of year	No. of attendances of infants at centres	No. of visits by nurses to infants' homes
Government and Municipalities	15,011	429,838	137,447	13,998	431,790	128,645
Hadassah and W.I.Z.O. ...	4,030	91,304	16,145	4,500	108,050	17,886
Sick Fund of the General Federation of Jewish Labour	2,657	30,802	3,435	2,711	36,792	3,564
Local Committees	1,233	65,829	11,798	1,433	82,656	16,084
Total	22,931	617,773	168,825	22,642	659,288	166,179

Table 59. — Number of Licensed Doctors, Dentists, Pharmacists, and Midwives, at the End of Each Year, 1921—1944.

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	2,206	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
1943	2,400	720	487	4
1944	2,521	742	496	507

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VII. MISCELLANEOUS.

(a) CONSTRUCTION.

Table 60. — Private Building Authorized, by Locality, 1936—1944.

A. PERMITS ISSUED

LOCALITY	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Jerusalem	1,223	1,270	582	520	496	548	248	104	218
Jaffa	158	237	173	93	156	148	90	28	130
Tel Aviv	1,400	1,209	863	495	333	150	121	93	397
Haifa	1,557	1,568	1,002	584	409	286	215	239	379
Ramallah	30	90	60	62	64	32	19	145	62
Rishon le Zion	57	67	27	34	42	43	20	14	48
Rehovot	87	103	44	72	50	23	2	14	69
Petah Tiqva	114	152	57	64	31	17	18	47	102
Ramle	28	112	37	43	54	38	2	7	23
Ramat Gan	58	32	14	63	53	139	129	16	159
Lydda	54	64	36	29	68	17	8	54	63
Bethlehem	26	30	19	79	50	27	27	188	199
Beit Jala	17	27	18	5	33	18	7	212	148
Beersheba	49	50	27	55	56	94	55	86	91
Hebron	60	180	97	47	89	107	31	7	7
Gaza	187	221	157	310	120	141	80	49	149
Majdal	154	215	196	158	81	177	166	344	330
Khan Yunis	65	82	35	61	32	13	21	34	91
Nazareth	163	149	64	40	83	43	83	21	21
Tiberias	108	105	51	64	54	26	24	9	18
Safad	52	78	32	35	42	41	14	39	113
Nablus	130	350	272	300	244	220	75	385	728
Acre	72	32	11	6	21	1	3	261	234
Tulkarm	64	67	30	140	141	134	31	44	86
Jenin	37	76	31	50	48	48	20	116	308
Beisan	37	89	62	54	62	15	15	16	10
TOTAL	8,685	5,987	6,655	8,992	8,458	2,912	1,524	2,572	4,133

B. ESTIMATED VALUE

	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.
Jerusalem	1,384,909	844,000	425,000	279,488	193,114	219,436	214,817	12,100	287,719
Jaffa	166,200	125,500	53,940	65,803	50,440	30,650	23,692	19,126	98,251
Tel Aviv	1,567,000	1,034,000	795,376	475,315	270,095	24,798	48,756	86,935	473,500
Haifa	2,171,929	1,757,840	406,275	429,196	403,750	94,456	102,579	106,722	151,592
Ramallah	1,560	10,550	7,705	7,705	9,629	6,294	3,875	5,860	14,050
Rishon le Zion	42,339	29,250	9,880	8,968	46,606	11,274	23,240	3,500	12,000
Rehovot	52,105	29,690	9,470	33,020	10,570	5,555	520	10,255	48,426
Petah Tiqva	65,633	46,366	13,704	16,236	11,630	8,145	30,152	81,250	114,895
Ramle	9,860	11,610	3,752	8,825	7,650	4,747	1,700	1,715	9,650
Ramat Gan	69,062	32,485	10,240	35,637	66,455	87,721	192,285	56,720	212,700
Lydda	7,911	4,336	3,775	3,974	13,207	3,235	424	3,653	21,140
Bethlehem	9,885	10,425	4,460	7,095	12,329	3,760	335	4,139	7,731
Beit Jala	1,843	2,773	926	602	1,882	328	51	2,300	5,020
Beersheba	3,328	4,195	1,380	3,960	5,705	14,045	4,887	15,316	8,621
Hebron	5,697	10,096	9,354	8,964	11,594	21,721	12,464	1,660	2,781
Gaza	25,954	22,678	14,150	7,787	9,122	14,855	1,451	3,780	16,608
Majdal	2,781	2,392	2,812	2,297	703	2,495	2,764	23,938	43,638
Khan Yunis	1,151	971	1,722	922	646	526	752	5,412	20,204
Nazareth	8,485	12,830	9,530	3,800	15,150	5,940	6,500	1,000	2,600
Tiberias	51,000	50,150	37,718	17,005	18,255	8,900	2,900	640	25,180
Safad	5,227	7,625	2,780	3,259	2,983	2,600	875	4,640	20,670
Nablus	12,510	52,050	51,021	54,024	42,422	42,820	9,628	5,705	49,743
Acre	10,370	4,818	2,530	654	6,954	2	12	1,520	1,800
Tulkarm	7,320	8,010	2,372	11,339	12,300	24,450	10,550	12,900	31,180
Jenin	1,850	3,606	867	1,606	2,703	3,340	1,273	1,200	2,400
Beisan	1,865	2,495	2,761	2,347	2,841	1,023	73	540	1,703
TOTAL	5,687,774	4,120,241	1,883,500	1,489,828	1,228,685	643,116	696,555	472,526	1,683,802

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Table 61. — Floor Area of Private Building Authorized in Four Towns, 1936—1944.
(In square metres).

Year	Total, four towns	Jerusalem	Jaffa	Tel Aviv	Haifa
1936	748,649	140,593	63,964	261,224	282,868
1937	577,384	147,451	35,801	180,745	213,387
1938	342,308	80,333	16,860	150,994	94,121
1939	223,639	52,321	13,074	84,889	73,355
1940	151,674	44,417	19,162	42,045	46,050
1941	65,614	34,780	11,237	4,128	15,469
1942	61,951	29,626	9,251	7,223	15,851
1943	24,455	1,405	2,724	5,218	15,108
1944	82,911	18,478	12,631	23,682	28,120

Table 62. — Expenditure by Government, Military, and Local Authorities, on Buildings, Roads, Water Supply and Maintenance Thereof, 1936—1944.

Year	Government	Military (a)	Local Authorities
	LP.	LP.	LP.
1936	890,095	125,600	235,290
1937	783,722	117,279	256,974
1938	486,887	823,420	258,875
1939	695,800	1,402,099	193,237
1940	1,709,981	3,045,892	226,918
1941	942,283	3,213,594	291,857
1942	814,135	5,975,881	203,975
1943	652,835	5,086,051	226,543
1944	821,004	5,632,135	319,653

(a) Including W.D. and R.A.F., and shown by Financial Year.

Table 63. — Expenditure by Local Authorities, on Public Works, by Locality, 1936—1944.

Locality	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.
Jerusalem	35,718	44,775	35,167	16,242	5,216	31,684	17,682	29,458	58,498
Jaffa	13,665	14,574	25,162	20,441	24,941	18,293	13,094	10,735	18,625
Tel Aviv	99,640	121,523	144,240	101,124	117,714	79,975	98,433	89,174	119,707
Haifa	40,690	30,571	25,900	36,268	43,553	96,138	37,522	30,260	50,889
Ramallah	847	1,094	699	445	1,240	4,969	286	544	701
Rishon le Zion	1,232	2,188	937	699	741	1,248	378	614	846
Rehovot	8,008	4,372	—	1,363	546	3,539	1,435	3,486	3,000
Petah Tiqva	7,757	4,698	4,440	1,430	965	11,660	2,450	1,342	9,489
Ramle	1,958	4,146	1,917	2,612	2,176	2,678	2,739	6,167	5,428
Ramat Gan	4,604	1,821	3,512	897	1,700	3,955	—	24,440	2,173
Lydda	1,719	209	184	95	1,265	1,545	1,148	6,579	1,252
Bethlehem	225	728	224	307	440	1,171	343	171	578
Beit Jala	651	736	217	183	452	990	218	—	1,055
Beersheba	1,162	1,319	1,736	664	996	4,372	627	794	3,350
Hebron	4,777	3,021	973	197	1,503	331	3,697	2,065	5,603
Gaza	1,560	2,438	2,438	2,340	10,039	2,917	3,594	2,631	4,494
Majdal	140	886	1,117	777	934	4,465	961	786	1,896
Khan Yunis	505	584	711	721	511	1,569	3,059	983	2,737
Nazareth	823	2,577	708	484	1,373	11,260	8,887	5,512	5,391
Tiberias	908	4,468	2,118	488	2,647	1,919	2,252	825	1,532
Safad	378	155	318	768	159	762	1,880	302	691
Nablus	4,164	4,581	2,858	3,190	2,598	1,664	831	4,077	5,987
Acre	1,805	2,916	1,812	872	2,483	1,186	470	2,752	4,167
Tulkarm	1,794	950	424	325	1,565	1,523	933	970	6,100
Jenin	469	896	209	74	388	935	64	507	909
Beisan	91	748	854	231	768	1,109	992	1,369	4,555
Total	235,290	256,974	258,875	193,237	226,918	291,857	203,975	226,543	319,653

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(b) ELECTRICITY.

Table 64. — Sales of Electric Power by Both Corporations, 1926—1938.

Year	Total Sales of Electricity (by both corporations)	Palestine Electric Corporation, Ltd.					Jerusalem Electric and Public Service Corporation, Ltd.
		Consumers connected	Sales according to purpose				
			All sales	Industry(a)	Irrigation	Other purposes(b)	All sales
	'000 kwh.	No.	'000 kwh.	'000 kwh.	'000 kwh.	'000 kwh.	'000 kwh.
1926	2,344	6,550	2,344	1,428	a	916	—
1927	2,527	7,477	2,527	1,509	a	1,018	—
1928	2,974	8,582	2,974	1,871	a	1,103	—
1929	3,635	9,308	3,635	2,427	a	1,208	—
1930	6,168	10,620	6,168	2,190	1,727	2,251	—
1931	9,548	12,029	8,708	3,239	3,076	2,393	840
1932	12,643	15,113	11,590	4,059	4,399	3,132	1,053
1933	21,527	21,934	20,137	6,576	9,029	4,532	1,390
1934	36,572	35,397	34,386	9,856	14,282	10,248	2,186
1935	53,670	53,246	50,362	17,167	16,134	17,061	3,308
1936	70,012	66,587	65,496	18,710	24,122	22,664	4,516
1937	76.990	75,805	71,266	20,314	25,335	25,617	5,724
1938	78,713	80,384	72,254	20,181	25,502	26,571	6,459

a) In the years 1926-29 electricity for irrigation, water supply and sundry apparatus is shown under "Industry". In the period 1930-33 the figures exclude sales for irrigation and water supply but include sales for sundry apparatus. From 1934 and onwards electricity for both water supply and sundry apparatus is shown under "Other purposes".

(b) Includes electricity for lighting and street lighting up to 1930, and from that year onwards also electricity for water supply. From 1934 this item includes also electricity for sundry apparatus.

Table 65. — Sales and Consumption of Electric Power by Both Corporations, 1939—1944.

Year	Consumers connected	Sales according to purpose				Consumed for own use
		All sales	Industry	Irrigation	Other purposes	
	No.	'000 kwh.	'000 kwh.	'000 kwh.	'000 kwh.	'000 kwh.
	Both Corporations					
1939	104,198	91,475	25,584	28,504	37,387	6,886
1940	106,144	101,388	36,258	28,234	36,896	5,949
1941	104,186	111,693	33,570	33,298	44,825	6,313
1942	109,900	133,488	42,364	37,411	53,713	7,722
1943	108,118	161,624	50,781	45,767	65,076	8,522
1944	114,421	187,811	58,020	49,965	79,826	11,032
	Palestine Electric Corporation, Ltd.					
1939	85,536	84,077	25,105	28,504	30,468	6,558
1940	86,190	93,874	35,692	28,234	29,948	5,563
1941	83.337	103,031	32,865	33,298	36,868	5,960
1942	88,288	123,105	41,497	37,411	44,197	7,301
1943	85,546	149,540	49,501	45,767	54,272	8,079
1944	90,319	173,637	56,401	49,965	67,271	10,463
	Jerusalem Electric and Public Service Corporation, Ltd.					
1939	18,672	7,398	479	a	6,919	328
1940	19,954	7,514	566	a	6,948	386
1941	20,799	8,662	705	a	7,957	353
1942	21,612	10,383	867	a	9,516	421
1943	22,572	12,084	1,280	a	10,804	443
1944	24,102	14,174	1,619	a	12,555	569

(a) Not shown separately.

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(c) MANUFACTURE OF CERTAIN COMMODITIES.

Table 66. — Manufacture of Tobacco and Tobacco Products, 1926—1944.

(In Kgs.).

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	1,033
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	1,937
1938	13,872	619,259	51,631	7,649	—	—	1,742
1939	10,231	579,626	33,897a	7,604	—	—	2,035
1940	14,787	745,361	45,096	8,138	—	—	2,077
1941	13,820	905,317	63,115	9,137	—	—	2,877
1942	9,731	1,239,237a	87,641	10,510	—	—	2,361
1943	7,408	1,384,893	102,165	10,745	—	—	3,993
1944	10,700	1,183,210	89,515	12,340	—	—	3,873

(a) Revised figures.

Table 67. — Production of Intoxicating Liquors, 1928—1944.

Year	Beer	Wines	Arak	Cognac	Other spirits
	litres	litres	litres of alcohol		
1928	—	1,813,924	84,738	137,720	414,857
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	196,802
1932	—	3,155,928	52,944	160,720	420,912
1933	—	1,629,125	38,907	121,292	686,989
1934	—	2,378,922	41,855	203,495	853,681
1935	242,600	2,619,980	51,611	295,539	1,012,596
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	178,845	858,997
1939	2,017,139	3,421,236	57,791	219,605	997,581
1940	4,422,309	3,726,490	32,312	200,319	837,294
1941	6,842,407	3,683,522	36,675	264,123	894,870
1942	9,158,657	4,089 633	24,494	594,183	1,158,415
1943	11,570,878	4,316,416	17,877	530,573	1,827,720
1944	16,337,222	5,455,066	1,448	657,002	1,715,689

Table 68. — Deliveries or Production of Certain Commodities Subject to Excise Duty, 1926—1944.

Year	Deliveries of salt	Production of matches	Production of methylated spirits
	tons	gross boxes	Kgs.
1926	5,548	—	—
1927	6,930	98,360a	—
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	217,493	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	273,446	455,140
1941	12,195	320,529	437,597
1942	17,188	317,085	414,366
1943	10,359	386,582	467,907
1944	15,468	524,811	413,092

(a) 8 months.

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(d) CONSUMPTION OF CERTAIN COMMODITIES.

Table 69. — Apparent Consumption of Cement (in Tons), 1928—1944.

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	42,037	98,445	140,482	5,750	134,732
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	3,546	215,323
1943	15	166,804	166,819	3,867	162,952
1944	1	176,500	176,501	6,005	170,496

Table 70. — Apparent Consumption of Certain Commodities in Palestine, 1928—1944.

Year	Wheat (a)	Barley	Dura(d)	Cigarettes	Cement	Salt	Matches	Kerosene	Coffee		Sugar		Rice (c)		Cotton piece goods (e)	
									Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	tons	tons	tons	Kgs.	tons	tons	gross boxes	litres	Kgs.	LP.	tons	LP.	tons	LP.	Kgs.	LP.
1928	99,441	40,511	23,522	514,507	61,909	7,078	130,463	36,271,164	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	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	37,688,894	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	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	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	982,783	52,403	16,067	141,865	15,713	182,238	3,058,217	419,092
1934	160,027	80,698	51,616	683,697	292,754	9,488	180,652	48,573,941	1,182,526	58,082	18,990	150,805	14,021	125,628	4,048,715	536,637
1935	181,803b	90,539b	55,294b	854,388	355,553	10,454	228,181	57,589,808	1,903,405	79,969	26,960	206,829	17,919	193,204	4,048,669	547,059
1936	147,457b	93,048b	34,162b	871,616	223,441	8,970	222,362	59,601,936	1,249,962	56,334	26,466	195,155	17,565	158,081	2,537,311	315,815
1937	220,995b	87,790b	78,222b	827,6 3	229,526	10,053	255,488	60,841,449	1,742,778	83,071	24,122	201,539	18,101	144,465	3,048,249	455,401
1938	137,925b	81,514b	75,008b	660,458	134,732	8,036	216,986	58,449,737	1,988,351	73,984	26,137	206,372	13,707	169,675	2,368,084	330,166
1939	202,626b	105,361b	56,698b	637,595	143,888	7,466	246,156	59,828,441	1,679,229	68,651	27,682	332,693	15,821	204,732	3,326,748	428,000
1940	239,857b	117,540b	71,669b	795,715	157,780	9,952	279,956	11,499,290	2,376,723	122,868	31,886	613,414	13,127	169,583	2,683,839	592,030
1941	180,732b	70,703b	66,787b	970,525	117,547	12,149	295,572	59,887,997	3,464,.36	210,083	20,030	502,194	14,105	: 85,272	2,758,788c	710,684c
1942	243,578bc	124,174b	70,207b	1,278,659	215,323	17,213	315,298	70,266,315	1,766,455	138,416	15,787	398,253	2,222	63,937	4,837,237cf	2,011,646c
1933	178,252b	81,008b	57,853b	1,482,105	162,952	20,890	301,548	81,083,281	2,196,681	228,789	23,056	621,746	4,242	137,076	1,150,952	1,119,595
1944	191,343b	111,659b	34,754b	1,289,412	170,496	15,552	401,985	94,207,747	560,941	85,711	17,039	487,111	6,611	232,780	1,313,115	975,128

(a) Imports of flour are expressed in terms of wheat at a ratio 80: 100 for 1942 and all previous years, and 90: 100 for 1943 and 1944.
(b) Including imports from Trans-Jordan.
(c) Revised figures.
(d) Dura and maize.
(e) Including also damask and gobelin.
(f) Including deliveries to the Armed Forces.

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(e) RURAL PROPERTY TAX.

Table 71. — Basic Rates of Rural Property Tax and Land Areas, by Category of Land, 1943—44 and 1944—45.

NOTE:— The table shows the categories of land with their respective basic rates of tax, and land areas according to the Rural Property Tax Ordinance, No. 5 of 1942.

1. The basic rate of tax as set out below:—

(a) is payable per dunum or part thereof except on lands classified under Category 4 (Built-on-area or land reserved therefor);

(b) was increased to two times and four times in respect of tax years 1943-44 and 1944-45 respectively, except on lands classified under Categories 1 and 2 (Citrus).

2. The areas entered for 1943-44 exclude the Beersheba Sub-district, and the Hula concession area in Safad Sub-district, while the areas entered for 1944-45 exclude the Beersheba Sub-district only. The Rural Property Tax Ordinance was applied to the Hula concession area as from 1st April, 1944.

Category	Description of land	Basic rate of tax		Area	
		1943-44	1944-45	1943-44	1944-45
		mils	mils	dunums	dunums
1	Citrus (excluding Acre Sub-district)	400	400	277,923	27,4586
2	Citrus (Acre Sub-district)	40	40	8,837	8,749
3	Bananas	560	560	3,730	3,516
4	Village built-on-area or land reserved therefor (a)	160	160	79,181	80,597
5	1st Grade irrigated land and 1st Grade fruit plantation.	40	40	3,641	7,508
6	2nd Grade irrigated land and 2nd Grade fruit plantation.	35	35	262,613	298,748
7	3rd Grade irrigated land and 3rd Grade fruit plantation.	30	30	586,932	592,220
8	1st Grade ground crop land, 4th Grade irrigated land and 4th Grade fruit plantation.	25	25	322,116	311,735
9	2nd Grade ground crop land, 5th Grade irrigated land and 5th Grade fruit plantation.	20	20	226,809	233,852
10	3rd Grade ground crop land, 6th Grade irrigated land and 6th Grade fruit plantation.	18	18	806,606	802,844
11	4th Grade ground crop land, 7th Grade irrigated land and 7th Grade fruit plantation.	15	15	722,970	715,174
12	5th Grade ground crop land, 8th Grade irrigated land and 8th Grade fruit plantation.	12	12	958,603	980,366
13	6th Grade ground crop land, 9th Grade irrigated land and 9th Grade fruit plantation.	8	8	1,943,961	1,987,700
14	7th Grade ground crop land, 10th Grade irrigated land.	Nil	4	734,120	733,368
15	8th Grade ground crop land.	Nil	2	217,223	219,505
16	16A Forests planted and indigenous and uncultivated land.	Nil	Nil	6,250,086	6,187,741
	16B Roads, Railways, Rivers and Lakes.	Nil	Nil	119,645	134,921
17	Fish Ponds.	(b)	560	(b)	4,280
	TOTAL			13,524,996	13,577,210

(a) Also any area which in the opinion of the official valuer is reserved for erection of buildings.
(b) No tax was imposed on fish ponds prior to 1944.

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Table 72. — Villages, Village Areas (according to Ownership), Urban Area, and Rural Land (according to Categories), by District and Sub-district (Excluding Beersheba Sub-district), 1943—44.

(In dunums)

NOTE: 1. Includes the Hula concession area to which the Rural Property Tax Ordinance was not applicable in 1943-44.

2. The classification of Categories 5-8 as plantation area and of Categories 9-13 as taxable cereal land is not precise, but a convenient approximation.

District and Sub-district	Number of Villages	All Village Areas (under the Urban and Rural Property Tax Ordinance)				Urban area (a)	Rural land (a)						
		Total	Owned by Jews	Owned by non-Jews	Roads, railways, rivers, lakes		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)
ALL PALESTINE (excluding Beersheba Sub-district)	1,051	13,743,505	1,450,612	12,157,182	135,711	145,945	286,760b	3,730	79,181	1,175,302	4,677,285	951,343	6,288,248
Gaza District	66	1,112,462	43,392	1,045,487	23,583	6,155	32,853	17	3,631	79,267	748,470	33,188	185,348
Gaza Sub-district	66	1,112,462	43,392	1,045,487	23,583	6,155	32,853	17	3,631	79,267	748,470	33,188	185,348
Lydda District	150	1,205,574	261,920	909,602	34,052	47,079	173,459	447	14,982	90,335	555,452	21,278	268,540
Jaffa Sub-district	52	335,389	132,278	186,199	16,912	40,002	92,064	296	11,860	21,515	134,312	480	17,948
Ramle Sub-district	98	870,185	129,642	723,403	17,140	7,077	81,395	151	3,072	68,820	421,140	20,798	250,592
Jerusalem District	198	4,333,968	56,077	4,266,427	11,464	23,294	464	1,511	14,717	369,482	646,637	355,535	2,910,864
Hebron Sub-district	39	2,076,185	6,508	2,068,161	1,516	2,461	—	—	3,184	71,062	403,365	185,621	1,408,976
Jerusalem Sub-district	99	1,571,219	49,474	1,518,142	8,603	18,844	464	1,511	8,931	98,845	158,291	95,979	1,190,351
Ramallah Sub-district	60	686,564	95	685,124	1,345	2,489	—	—	2,602	204,575	89,981	73,935	311,537
Samaria District	251	3,266,354	141,836	3,104,241	20,277	6,839	48,204	147	11,917	338,000	1,076,416	325,179	1,439,875
Jenin Sub-district	68	839,339	4,240	832,421	2,678	1,013	43	—	1,677	86,254	362,687	38,819	346,168
Nablus Sub-district	97	1,637,125	90	1,633,921	3,114	2,517							
Tulkarm Sub-district	91	789,890	137,506	637,899	14,485	2,809	519	84	4,359	161,754	285,282	272,599	906,947
							47,642	63	5,881	89,992	428,497	13,761	186,760
Haifa District	75	1,020,683	343,287	656,851	20,545	53,202	19,242	27	18,067	55,649	458,775	34,065	361,111
Haifa Sub-district	75	1,020,683	343,287	656,851	20,545	53,202	19,242	27	18,067	55,649	458,775	34,065	361,111
Galilee and Acre District	311	2,804,464	604,100	2,174,574	25,790	9,876	12,588	1,581	15,917	242,569	1,191,585	189,148	1,122,510
Acre Sub-district	66	810,509	28,908	779,017	2,584	1,486	8,837	134	3,739	86,281	221,683	54,669	431,096
Beisan Sub-district	51	360,865	111,595	241,837	7,433	588	1,550	180	2,133	20,061	249,762	13,424	65,784
Nazareth Sub-district	47	499,065	139,525	352,275	7,265	5,555	513	—	2,797	24,480	306,428	5,467	146,560
Safad Sub-district	95	694,696	152,136	538,006	4,554	841	142	—	4,328	86,779	201,930	71,918	324,204
Tiberias Sub-district	52	439,329	171,936	263,439	3,954	1,406	1,496	1,267	2,920	24,968	211,732	36,670	154,916

(a) Excluding roads, railways, rivers, lakes.

(b) Excluding citrus in urban areas and in built-on-areas.

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Table 73. — Rural Area, by Category (according to the Rural Property Tax Ordinance), and by District and Sub-district (Excluding Beersheba Sub-district), 1944—45.

(In dunums)

District and Sub-district	Total	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)	Fish ponds (Category 17)	Land reserved for industrial buildings
ALL PALESTINE (excluding Beersheba Sub-district)	13,577,210	283,335	3,516	80,597	1,210,211	4,719,871	952,773	6,187,741	184,921	4,280	465
GAZA DISTRICT	1,104,663	32,297	16	3,889	84,085	769,400	33,121	158,582	23,366	—	7
Gaza Sub-district	1,104,663	32,297	16	3,889	84,035	769,400	33,121	158,582	23,366	—	7
LYDDA DISTRICT	1,148,200	171,246	444	14,309	98,123	555,008	21,213	257,632	30,041	54	135
Jaffa Sub-district	284,600	89,559	271	11,260	21,476	133,343	415	15,564	12,638	—	74
Ramle Sub-district	863,600	81,687	173	3,049	76,647	421,660	20,798	242,068	17,403	54	61
JERUSALEM DISTRICT	4,306,182	468	1,521	14,856	367,255	648,368	355,882	2,910,223	7,574	65	30
Hebron Sub-district	2,073,394	—	—	3,124	67,586	405,029	185,621	1,410,690	1,334	—	—
Jerusalem Sub-district	1,549,045	468	1,521	9,075	95,279	153,158	95,891	1,188,866	5,209	65	18
Ramallah Sub-district	683,743	—	—	2,597	204,440	90,176	74,890	310,667	1,031	—	12
SAMARIA DISTRICT	3,255,663	47,912	137	11,988	341,486	1,079,507	334,697	1,418,722	21,184	—	30
Jenin Sub-district	834,410	43	—	1,691	86,126	362,640	38,423	342,897	2,587	—	3
Nablus Sub-district	1,634,238	517	62	4,359	162,188	285,977	283,265	894,776	3,087	—	7
Tulkarm Sub-district	787,015	47,352	75	5,938	93,172	430,890	13,009	181,049	15,510	—	20
HAIFA DISTRICT	964,779	18,950	62	18,971	58,625	472,864	32,085	348,043	19,882	110	237
Haifa Sub-district	964,779	18,950	62	18,971	58,625	472,864	32,085	348,043	19,882	110	237
GALILEE AND ACRE DISTRICT	2,797,723	12,467	1,336	16,634	250,687	1,194,284	175,825	1,099,539	32,924	4,051	26
Acre Sub-district	808,767	8,749	129	4,389	85,318	222,324	54,681	430,278	2,958	—	6
Beisan Sub-district	366,258	1,630	402	2,077	21,251	253,006	13,952	62,462	9,304	2,269	5
Nazareth Sub-district	491,604	497	—	2,827	25,426	303,047	5,467	146,907	7,426	—	7
Safad Sub-district	698,191	280	—	4,803	102,476	185,092	70,848	321,890	7,465	892	—
Tiberias Sub-district	437,903	1,361	805	3,038	26,221	280,765	30,932	138,007	5,876	890	8

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(f) LAND TRANSFERS.

Table 74. — Area and Value (a) of Urban and Rural Lands Transferred, Shown by Seller or Purchaser (b), 1940—1944.

Seller or Purchaser	1940				1941				1942			
	Urban		Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban		Rural	
	Area dunums	Value LP.	Area dunums	Value LP.	Area dunums	Value LP.	Area dunums	Value LP.	Area dunums	Value LP.	Area dunums	Value LP.
A. Land sold by:												
Arabs and other non-Jews	971	581,550	55,996	628,960	2,260	787,507	61,501	772,484	1,987c	1,360,074c	82,778c	1,788,488c
Jews	2,018	2,473,149	25,233	594,892	2,535	3,024,520	25,613	620,136	4,298c	6,233,155c	39,478c	1,279,120c
Foreigners	79	58,645	352	21,962	202	69,309	510	14,718	112	74,410	328	14,488
Government	2	2,546	—	—	157	4,559	6,921	3,971	16	6,208	6,015	8,508
Municipalities	12	4,366	2,062	3,229	35	6,801	18	763	6	11,972	47	218
Total	3,082	3,120,256	83,643	1,249,033	5,189	3,892,196	94,558	1,412,072	6,419c	7,685,819c	128,641c	3,090,767c
B. Land purchased by:												
Arabs and other non-Jews	898	632,185	33,043	409,250	2,030	852,411	52,983	580,597	1,571	1,683,780	67,779	1,415,548
Jews	1,802	2,463,723	47,933	785,891	2,735	2,892,710	39,946	793,611	4,097c	5,855,089c	58,484c	1,604,396c
Foreigners	12	10,364	297	9,015	5	11,579	172	3,687	20	38,799	9	1,848
Government	101	5,634	45	158	291	115,054	1,398	32,261	439	84,314	2,204	52,172
Municipalities	269	8,350	2,325	44,719	128	20,442	59	1,916	292	73,887	165	16,811
Total	3,082	3,120,256	83,643	1,249,033	5,189	3,892,196	94,558	1,412,072	6,419c	7,685,819c	128,641c	3,090,767c
C. Net Gain (+) or Loss(—):												
Arabs and other non-Jews	— 73	—50,635	—22,953	+219,710	—230	— 64,904	— 8,518	+191,887	—416c	—323,706c	—14,999c	+373,945c
Jews	—216	+ 9,426	+22,700	—191,009	+200	+131,810	+14,333	—173,475	—201c	+378,066c	+19,011c	—325,278c
Foreigners	— 67	+48,281	— 55	+ 12,947	—197	+ 57,730	— 338	+ 11,031	— 92	+ 35,611	— 319	+ 12,595
Government	+ 99	— 3,088	+ 45	— 158	+134	—110,495	— 5,523	— 28,290	+423	— 28,106	— 3,811	— 43,664
Municipalities	+ 257	— 3,984	+ 263	— 41,490	+ 98	— 14,141	+ 46	— 1,153	+286	— 61,865	+ 118	— 16,598

(a) The value of land includes the value of improvements, e.g. buildings, etc.
(b) "Arabs and other non-Jews" include: (I) all Arabs of whatever religion or nationality; (II) Armenians, Greeks, Turks, etc.; (III) all Moslem and Christian Palestinians.
"Jews" include all persons of Jewish faith.
"Foreigners" include non-Jewish Europeans or Americans, together with foreign members of religious orders.
(c) Revised figures.

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Table 74 (Concld.). — **Area and Value** (a) **of Urban and Rural Lands Transferred, Shown by Seller or Purchaser** (b), **1940—1944.**

Seller or Purchaser	1943				1944			
	Urban		Rural		Urban		Rural	
	Area dunums	Value LP.	Area dunums	Value LP.	Area dunums	Value LP.	Area dunums	Value LP.
A. Land sold by:								
Arabs and other non-Jews	2,634	2,059,656	91,519	2,741,226	1,228	1,735,947	72,290	2,850,657
Jews	6,119	7,799,454	55,244	3,105,272	3,645	6,121,555	60,203	3,246,313
Foreigners	99	84,567	106	5,984	17	27,175	118	6,902
Government	11	6,218	3,002	11,121	11	3,904	1,383	7,124
Municipalities	2	4,333	—	—	3	10,150	1	424
Total	8,865	9,954,228	149,871	5,863,603	4,904	7,898,731	133,995	6,111,420
B. Land purchased by:								
Arabs and other non-Jews	2,252	1,937,078	75,580	2,121,975	935	1,376,837	64,669	2,241,782
Jews	6,128	7,957,707	73,272	3,722,617	3,735	6,459,864	68,427	3,847,701
Foreigners	7	32,576	21	2,670	11	8,716	—	—
Government	307	5,808	707	12,734	58	5,233	752	15,265
Municipalities	171	21,059	291	3,607	165	48,081	147	6,672
Total	8,865	9,954,228	149,871	5,863,603	4,904	7,898,731	133,995	6,111,420
C. Net Gain (+) or Loss (—):								
Arabs and other non-Jews	—382	+122,578	—15,939	+619,251	—293	+359,110	—7,621	+608,875
Jews	+ 9	—158,253	+18,028	—617,345	+ 90	—338,309	+3,224	—601,388
Foreigners	— 92	+ 51,991	— 85	+ 3,314	— 6	+ 18,459	— 118	+ 6,902
Government	+296	+ 410	— 2,295	— 1,613	+ 47	— 1,329	— 631	— 8,141
Municipalities	+169	— 16,726	+ 291	— 3,607	+162	— 37,931	+ 146	— 6,248

(a) The value of land includes the value of improvements, e.g. buildings, etc.
(b) "Arabs and other non-Jews" include: (I) all Arabs of whatever religion or nationality; (II) Armenians, Greeks, Turks, etc.; (III) all Moslem and Christian Palestinians.
"Jews" include all persons of Jewish faith.
"Foreigners" include non-Jewish Europeans or Americans, together with foreign members of religious orders.

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Table 75. — Area and Value (a) of Urban and Rural Lands Transferred, Shown by Seller, and by Purchaser (b), 1943 and 1944.

Land sold by	Land purchased by: Total		Arabs and other non-Jews		Jews		Foreigners		Government		Municipalities	
	Area dunums	Value LP.	Area dunums	Value LP.	Area dunums	Value LP.	Area dunums	Value LP.	Area dunums	Value LP.	Area dunums	Value LP.
						1943						
Urban and Rural Lands:—												
Arabs and other non-Jews	94,153	4,800,882	74,173	3,640,226	19,418	1,122,956	7	6,367	510	16,041	45	15,293
Jews	61,363	10,904,726	988	395,124	59,486	10,497,308	18	420	504	2,501	417	9,373
Foreigners	205	90,551	32	11,812	170	50,280	3	28,459	—	—	—	—
Government	3,013	17,339	2,689	11,892	324	5,447	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipalities	2	4,333	—	—	2	4,333	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	158,736	15,817,831	77,832	4,059,054	79,400	11,680,324	28	35,246	1,014	18,542	462	24,666
Urban Land:—												
Arabs and other non-Jews	2,634	2,059,656	1,868	1,574,851	681	461,257	4	4,117	58	5,073	28	14,359
Jews	6,119	7,799,454	364	347,982	5,358	7,444,037	—	—	254	785	143	6,700
Foreigners	99	84,567	16	11,095	80	45,013	3	28,459	—	—	—	—
Government	11	6,218	4	3,151	7	3,067	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipalities	2	4,333	—	—	2	4,333	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	8,865	9,954,228	2,252	1,937,079	6,128	7,957,707	7	32,576	307	5,808	171	21,059
Rural Land:—												
Arabs and other non-Jews	91,519	2,741,226	72,305	2,065,375	18,737	661,699	3	2,250	457	10,968	17	934
Jews	55,244	3,105,272	574	47,142	54,128	3,053,271	18	420	250	1,766	274	2,673
Foreigners	106	5,984	16	717	90	5,267	—	—	—	—	—	—
Government	3,002	11,121	2,685	8,741	317	2,380	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	149,871	5,863,603	75,580	2,121,975	73,272	3,722,617	21	2,670	707	12,734	291	3,607

(a), (b) See footnote to Table 74.

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Table 75 (Concld.). — **Area and Value** (a) **of Urban and Rural Lands Transferred, Shown by Seller, and by Purchaser** (b), **1943 and 1944.**

Land sold by	Land purchased by											
	Total		Arabs and other non-Jews		Jews		Foreigners		Government		Municipalities	
	Area dunums	Value LP.	Area dunums	Value LP.	Area dunums	Value LP.	Area dunums	Value LP.	Area dunums	Value LP.	Area dunums	Value LP.
	1944											
Urban and Rural Lands:—												
Arabs and other non-Jews	73,518	4,583,604	63,795	3,465,088	9,094	1,072,059	1	1,547	557	20,442	71	27,468
Jews	63,851	9,367,869	552	116,621	62,766	9,218,245	9	5,662	258	56	241	27,285
Foreigners	135	34,077	68	30,898	66	1,672	1	1,507	—	—	—	—
Government	1,394	11,028	1,162	6,013	232	5,015	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipalities	4	10,574	—	—	4	10,574	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	138,902	14,010,152	65,577	3,618,620	72,162	10,307,565	11	8,716	810	20,498	312	54,753
Urban Land:—												
Arabs and other non-Jews	8,880	1,910,858	7,812	1,449,740	919	430,139	1	1,547	36	2,800	32	26,632
Jews	6,279	5,881,097	59	59,918	6,042	5,794,068	9	5,662	39	—	130	21,449
Foreigners	65	28,955	64	27,398	.	50	1	1,507	—	—	—	—
Government	215	4,553	10	1,717	205	2,836	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipalities	4	10,274	—	—	4	10,274	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	15,393	7,835,737	7,945	1,538,773	7,200	6,237,367	11	8,716	75	2,800	162	48,081
Rural Land:—												
Arabs and other non-Jews	64,688	2,675,746	55,983	2,015,348	8,145	641,920	—	—	521	17,642	39	836
Jews	57,572	3,486,772	493	56,703	56,724	3,424,177	—	—	214	56	111	5,836
Foreigners	70	5,122	4	3,500	66	1,622	—	—	—	—	—	—
Government	1,179	6,475	1,152	4,296	27	2,179	—	—	—	—	—	—
Municipalities	.	800	—	—	.	800	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	123,509	6,174,415	57,632	2,079,847	64,962	4,070,198	—	—	735	17,698	150	6,672

(a), (b) See footnote to Table 74.
(.) Less than one dunum.

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(g) TRADE MARKS, PATENTS AND DESIGNS.

Table 76. — Applications for Trade Marks, Patents and Designs, up to 1928, and 1929—1944.

Year	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
1943	275	260	17
1944	496	353	34

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