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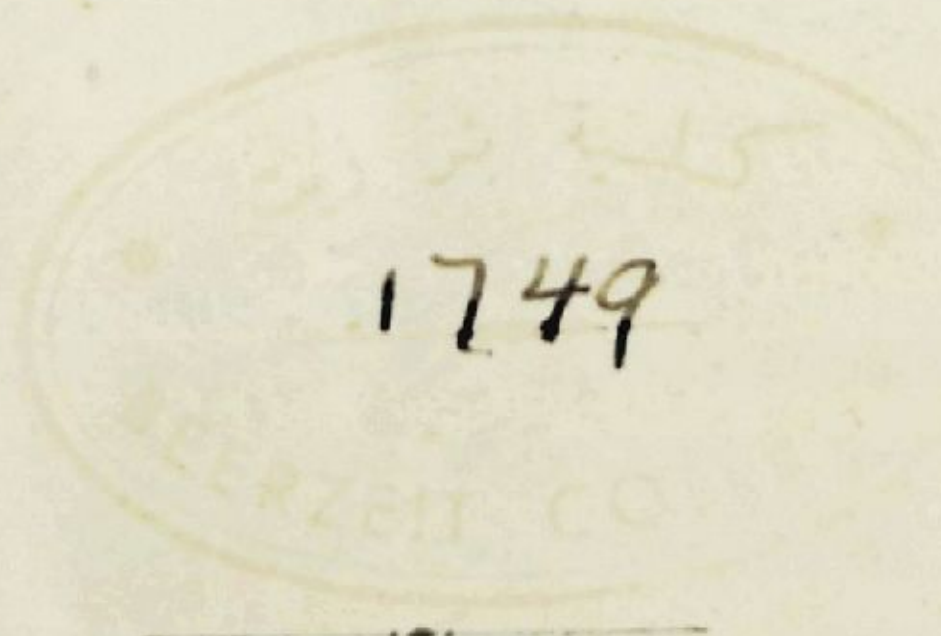


DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

ANNUAL REPORT

1930-1931

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GOVERNMENT OF PALESTINE

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PART I.

PREFACE

1. HISTORICAL OUTLINE

Palestine, which after the Great War was placed under the mandate of Great Britain, is a country with an area of 26,158 sq. km. and an increasing population which, according to the Census of 1931, amounted to 1,035,154 of whom 759,952 are Muslims, 90,607 Christians, 175,006 Jews and 9,589 of other faiths.

At the date of the British Occupation in 1918 the public system of elementary and secondary education in Palestine was essentially that first 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 little better than the old Quran schools. The general organisation of the school system was modelled on the French.

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

Comparatively little progress, however, was made in the outlying parts of the Ottoman Empire. The northern districts of Palestine which formed part of the Vilayet of Beirut profited more than the independent mutessarriflik of Jerusalem where education was largely in the hands of foreign missionary bodies and where the law of 1913 remained practically a dead letter.

In theory Ottoman public education was gratuitous and compulsory: religious instruction was a part of the curriculum, and some provision was made by law for religions other than the Muslim. In practice the schools of minority sects received little or no support. Turkish was the language of instruction in public schools down to the outbreak of war. Universal elementary education of Muslims never became a reality in any part of the Empire.

Secondary schools (İdādi), modelled upon the French Collège rather than upon the higher Lycée (Sultāni), existed at Acre and Nablus, in the Beirut Vilayet, and at Jerusalem. During the war an Arab Sultāni was established in Jerusalem as a concession to nationalist sentiment but it disappeared with the withdrawal of the Turkish army.

Female education was almost entirely neglected.

In general it may be said that the public schools in the Turkish provinces were ill organised and that the methods of instruction were unsatisfactory. The use of a foreign medium (Turkish) even in elementary classes, when added to these initial defects, made the schools very largely ineffective. The foreign missionary institutions, though they enjoyed a comparatively high reputation and performed a notable service by paying some attention to the vernacular language, also made the mistake of employing a foreign medium. Thus when Arabic became the official language of instruction after the war it was found that teachers with any knowledge of general subjects were weak in the vernacular, and that those Muslims who had received the traditional religious education, even if adequate in Arabic, were ignorant in all other branches of knowledge.

Education of an elementary type was provided for Christian children by their own religious authorities or by missionary bodies of various denominations, while foreign Jewish bodies, such as the Hilfsverein (German), the Alliance Israelite (French), and the Anglo-Jewish Association (English), conducted schools for Jewish children, employing as the chief medium of instruction the language of their country of origin. In some town schools, however, and in all 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 ha-Hinnukh) was founded, and took over the control of 12 schools. This number had increased by 1918 to 40, and formed the nucleus of the Zionist educational system.

From 1917, when the British Occupation of Palestine began, to 1920 when the Civil Administration was set up under SIR HERBERT SAMUEL as High Commissioner, the quasi-military Government began the work of educational reconstruction. Schools that had existed before were reopened in the larger towns, training-colleges for men and women were instituted in Jerusalem, and Arabic was made the 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 were closed during the war, and were later reopened, a number of new Arab and Jewish schools have been opened since 1920 by various agencies other than that of Government.

Since 1920 a dual system of national education has gradually developed, formed on a linguistic and racial basis, Arab and Hebrew. Into one or other of these systems, all schools, except some of those maintained by foreign bodies, naturally fall. The Arab system includes all schools, Government and non-Government, where Arabic is wholly or chiefly the medium of instruction; while the Hebrew system includes all schools, whether under the Jewish Agency or not, where Hebrew is the language of instruction or at least is regarded as the predominant feature of the curriculum.

The system of maintaining schools for Arabic speaking children in all towns and many villages has been continued and developed since 1920 by the Government Department of Education, which is responsible for all Government schools in the country. The Jewish Agency schools are also under the inspection of the Department, but are directly controlled by the Education Department of the Agency.

All persons or organisations desiring to open a school are required by law to obtain a permit from the Department of Education.

2. ADMINISTRATION

The Government Department of Education, of which the headquarters is at Jerusalem, is controlled by a Director, a Deputy Director and a Supervisor of Technical Education, all British. Associated with them at the headquarters office are an Inspectorate and a central clerical and administrative staff. The Inspectorate is divided into an Arab and a Jewish section, for the general control and supervision of Arab and Jewish schools respectively, while District Inspectors in Jerusalem, Hebron, Jaffa, Nablus and Haifa, each with an office and local store of books and school materials, are responsible for Government schools within their own district.

The Department fulfils a triple function. In the first place, it supervises education in general, advises the Central and District Government authorities, inspects schools, Government and non-Government, distributes grants-in-aid, collects and collates statistical information, and conducts, controls and supervises examinations. Next, it administers and maintains out of public funds the schools of the Arab public system, known as Government schools, employing therefor a considerable staff of teachers. Lastly it controls, by inspection and otherwise, the Jewish public system to which a block grant-in-aid is assigned from public revenues.

3. FINANCE

Expenditure on administration, and other educational matters, maintenance of Government schools, and the cost of salaries of teachers in those schools is met from public funds.

No fees are charged for elementary education in Government schools but a small fee is charged in colleges and secondary schools.

*£E. 1 is equivalent to £ 1 : 0 : 6.

Since the Occupation the budget has been gradually expanded as shown in the following tables.

A. Increase in Education Estimates:—

1920-21	£E. 78,000*
1921-22	„ 130,000
1922-23	„ 114,217
1923-24	„ 97,279
1924-25	„ 100,099
1925-26	„ 101,392
1926-27	„ 113,890
1927 (1st April to 31st Dec.)	£P. 100,039**
1928	„ 138,000
1929	„ 144,119
1930	„ 150,056
1931	„ 153,639

B. Proportion of Education Estimates to total Estimates.

Financial Year	Total Estimates	Education Estimates	Percentage
1923-24	£E. 1,633,227	£E. 97,279	5.94%
1924-25	„ 1,806,660	„ 100,099	5.54 „
1925-26	„ 2,040,332	„ 101,392	4.96 „
1926-27	„ 2,070,479	„ 113,890	5.50 „
1927 (April to 31st Dec.)	£P. 1,944,397	£P. 100,039	5.14 „
1928	„ 3,459,800	„ 138,000	3.99 „
1929	„ 2,185,885	„ 144,119	6.59 „
1930	„ 2,301,365	„ 150,056	6.52 „
1931	„ 2,531,518	„ 153,639	6.06 „

SALARIES OF TEACHERS.

The following scales were approved in principle in 1930:

(a) Graduate teachers, £P.168-12-480. In this range there are two bars at which promotion by selection is made to a higher grade.

The initial salary varies with the qualifications of the teacher.

(b) College trained elementary teachers, £P.108-8-168: thereafter by promotion examination to £P.180-8-276 and by selection to £P.288-12-360.

The initial salary of women teachers is £P.96; otherwise their scale is as for men.

(c) Untrained elementary teachers, £P.60-6-168, with several bars at which promotion examinations are held.

Untrained teachers may qualify by examination for transfer to scale (b), and elementary teachers may obtain the graduate qualification by various external examinations of B.A. standard.

GRANTS IN AID.

Previous 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 capita* rate, payable to schools providing a minimum of general education and fulfilling other conditions. The rate was fixed at 200 mils (4 shillings) a head, but this has subsequently been raised to 500 mils (10 shillings) for secondary school grades. Since 1927 an additional block grant of from £P.100 to £P.150 per school has been paid to schools providing education of a post-matriculation nature.

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 capita* rate should annually be assigned to the schools of the Palestine Zionist Executive, now the Jewish Agency. The sum payable was calculated on the proportion of Jews to Arabs in the census population; on this basis, the amount of the contribution to all Jewish schools was fixed provisionally at about twenty thousand pounds.

* £E.1 is equivalent to £1 : 0 : 6.

** £P.1 is equivalent to £1.

4. GRADES AND NOMENCLATURE

The nomenclature and numbering of schools and classes differ in the various educational systems of Palestine but the Government nomenclature is adopted for all statistical tables. Matriculation (end of fourth secondary year) is the fixed point. The four years previous to that point are reckoned as secondary, and the seven years previous to the first secondary year are reckoned as elementary. Any still lower classes are reckoned as of the infant stage.

The official Government nomenclature is as follows:—

THE KINDERCARTEN OR INFANT STAGE is of indeterminate length, is not universal and is not a necessary preliminary to elementary education. In the Government system Kindergarten classes exist only in girls' schools in towns but are attended by a small number of boys.

RURAL SCHOOLS:—

THE ELEMENTARY STAGE, four years, *i.e.* a preparatory class and classes numbered one to three in ascending order. Higher classes may exist numbered continuously with the third.

TOWN SCHOOLS:—

THE ELEMENTARY STAGE, seven years. The lowest class is styled "preparatory"; the remaining classes are numbered from one to six in ascending order. The elementary period of school life is considered ideally to range from about age 6+ to about age 13+. Since in Government boys' schools there are no Kindergarten classes, the preparatory class may have some of the character of an infant section and for statistical purposes it is now classed as pre-elementary.

THE SECONDARY STAGE, four years. The classes are numbered from one to four in ascending order.

The elementary and secondary stages are continuous and the secondary period of school life is considered ideally to range from about age 14— to about age 18—. The actual ages are higher.

The fourth secondary class syllabus is of English matriculation standard.

Higher classes than the fourth may exist, numbered continuously with it, and termed "higher secondary".

THE UNIVERSITY OR COLLEGE STAGE, three years following on Matriculation. Palestinian Arabs frequent the American University of Beirut in Syria. This University reckons the college course in Arts and Sciences for the degree of B.A. as four years, which are named in ascending order, Freshman, Sophomore, Junior, Senior. Of these, Freshman is equated by the Palestine Government with the fourth secondary year, while Sophomore, Junior and Senior are accounted "college" years.

Some of the foreign schools offer selected students after matriculation a three year course for the intermediate and final (diploma or degree) examinations of the Palestine Board of Higher Studies or of London University.

NOMENCLATURE IN THE HEBREW PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The grades in Jewish Agency schools follow closely the unreformed German system as it existed before the war. The nomenclature, though not adopted in this report, is here given for purposes of reference.

INFANT SCHOOLS AND CLASSES are numerous; the normal age-range is 3-6.

THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS, eight years numbered from one to eight in ascending order. Of these the first and last are equated for statistical purposes by the Government Department with the "preparatory" year and the first year Secondary, respectively, in Arab schools.

THE SECONDARY SCHOOLS (Gymnasia) eight years, numbered from one to eight in ascending order. The first three years are reckoned by the Government Department as elementary and equated with the 4th, 5th and 6th classes in Arab elementary schools and with the 5th, 6th and 7th in Hebrew elementary schools.

THE UNIVERSITY STAGE. The conditions of admission to the Hebrew University of Jerusalem and the courses of study are not as yet fully determined, but the completion of an eight-year gymnasium is considered a necessary preliminary.

5. ARAB PUBLIC SYSTEM

(a) ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

The authorities are alive to the danger of giving too literary a bias to rural education. Efforts are being made to provide the village boy with an education suited to his own and the country's needs, in the hope of preventing those unsuited to urban life from drifting to towns, where they may become unemployed and unemployable.

With this end in view, a separate syllabus for elementary schools in towns and villages has been drawn up.

VILLAGES.

In 1920 was inaugurated a system by which Arab villages having no educational facilities were invited to co-operate with Government in providing elementary schools. Under this system the building and equipment are furnished by the inhabitants of the village, and if these are considered adequate by the two Departments of Education and Public Health, a teacher is appointed and paid by the Government. The syllabus is of an elementary but of a fairly comprehensive nature, covering a period of four years and providing for higher classes in larger villages where a demand exists.

RURAL SCHOOLS—WEEKLY DISTRIBUTION OF LESSONS

(The period of each lesson is 45 minutes.)

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Preparatory</i>	<i>1st year</i>	<i>2nd year</i>	<i>3rd year</i>
Religion and Reading of Quran	2	6	7	9
Arabic	12	12	12	11
Arithmetic	6	6	6	5
Hygiene	2	2	2	2
History and Geography	2	3	4	4
Nature Study	2	2	—	—
Physical Training	1	1	1	1
Drawing	—	1	1	1
Agricultural instruction	—	—	4	4
Hand-work	1	1	2	2
			—	—
Total	28	34	39	39

Many of these schools have gardens of from one to five dunams (*i.e.* to about an acre and a quarter) where practical instruction in agriculture is given under the supervision of an expert delegated by the Department for the purpose. A system of tree plantation inaugurated some years ago in connection with village schools is being extended, with a view to allocating to every school a plantation to be maintained by successive generations of children.

TOWNS.

Town schools for Arab pupils have increased in size and number since 1920. Boys and girls are taught in separate schools, but a few boys are admitted to the Kindergarten classes in girls' schools.

TOWN SCHOOLS—WEEKLY DISTRIBUTION OF LESSONS
(The period of each lesson is 45 minutes.)

Subject	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	6th year
Arabic Language	11	12	9	9	8	8
Penmanship	5	5	5	5	5	5
Arithmetic	2	3	2	2	2	2
Geography	2	3	2	2	2	2
History	2	2	1	1	—	—
Nature Study	1	1	1	1	—	—
Hygiene	—	—	—	—	2	2
Science	2	2	1	1	1	1
Drawing	2	2	1	1	—	—
Manual Work	—	—	—	—	2	2
Geometry	—	—	—	—	—	—
English	—	—	8	8	9	9
English Penmanship	—	—	8	8	9	9
Translation	5	5	4	4	3	3
Religion	—	3	1	1	1	1
Physical Training	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	30	35	35	35	35	35

In the preparatory class no distribution of lessons is laid down as universally applicable. The subjects taught are Arabic, Arithmetic, History and Geography, Handwork and Religion. The number of lessons per school day is six, the length of each lesson is 30 minutes. About half the lesson time is devoted to Arabic.

Girls' school contain both kindergarten and preparatory classes in which education is based largely on handwork of various kinds. In addition to the usual school subjects, years 1-4 devote much time to needlework, embroidery and design and practical hygiene. Infant welfare forms part of the 6th year course.

The methods used in the kindergarten classes of the girls' schools are followed as far as possible in others. Details are left to the discretion of district inspectors and heads of schools.

(b) SECONDARY EDUCATION.

In nine of the principal town boys' schools the first two years of the secondary course are given, while in Jaffa three years of secondary work is covered. An annual fee of LP.3 is charged from well-to-do pupils attending secondary classes.

The only Government school providing a complete secondary course (four years) is the Government Arab College, in Jerusalem, formerly known as the Men's Training College. This institution, which was first opened in 1919, has developed in recent years both in type of student attending, and in the quality of the teaching staff. It is now a boarding school open to selected boys from the elementary and secondary day schools in which full facilities for secondary education are not as yet afforded. A fee of LP.25 p.a. is charged to cover costs of boarding.

The development and progress of the secondary schools does not as yet admit the formulation of uniform courses of study and some latitude is permitted in the weekly distribution of lessons. In day schools each lesson period is 45 minutes. The normal distribution is as follows:—

Subject	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year
Religion and Ethics	1	1	2	1
Arabic	7	7	5	5
English	10	10	8	8
History	3	3	3	4
Geography	2	2	2	1
Arithmetic	8	8	6	5
Algebra	—	—	—	—
Plane Geometry	—	—	—	—
Trigonometry	2	2	5	5
Physics	1	1	3	3
Chemistry	1	—	—	—
Botany	—	1	—	—
Zoology	—	—	2	2
Manual Training	—	—	—	—
Total	35	35	36	34

There are no Government day schools providing secondary education for girls.

(c) TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

GOVERNMENT ARAB COLLEGE.

The training class is an integral part, and at present the highest section, of the Government Arab College. In it Arabic and English literature are continued beyond the matriculation level, and other general subjects are studied only in connection with the elementary school syllabus. The course of pedagogy is practical rather than theoretical. Some attention is paid to psychology but a greater part of the lesson time is given to practical training in methods of teaching and in class management.

The former system under which male teachers received their general and professional education concurrently in a special institution was abandoned as from the beginning of the school year 1927-28. Admission to training is now allowed only after the completion of the secondary course. For financial reasons the numbers at present are limited to those necessary for replacement of casualties in the existing teaching cadre.

The college publishes an Arabic educational quarterly.

GOVERNMENT ARAB COLLEGE: WEEKLY DISTRIBUTION OF LESSONS:

5th Class.

Arabic	4	English Syllabus	1
English	7	Mathematics Syllabus	1
Mathematics	1	Science Syllabus	1
Psychology	2	History Syllabus	2
Model Lessons	4	Geography Syllabus	1
School Management	1	History of Education	
Method of Teaching	1	or	
Arabic Syllabus	1	Systems of Education	2
Manual Training	4	History of Discoveries	1
			Total 34

The graduates of this class are destined to teach only in elementary schools.

The following table shows the development of the Government Arab College since 1918:

School Year	No. of pupils by Class						No. of pupils by Religion				
	I	II	III	IV	V	Total	Muslims	Jews	Christians	Bahais	Total
1918-19	23	—	—	—	—	23	21	1	1	—	23
1919-20	23	12	—	—	—	35	28	—	7	—	35
1920-21	12	—	18	—	—	30	22	—	8	—	30
1921-22	32	17	18	—	—	67	53	—	14	—	67
1922-23	10	25	24	16	—	75	58	—	17	—	75
1923-24	10	29	20	21	—	80	56	—	23	1	80
1924-25	8	42	41	—	—	91	62	—	28	1	91
1925-26	—	7	40	35	—	82	56	—	25	1	82
1926-27	1	—	25	42	10	78	57	—	20	1	78
1927-28	7	4	32	25	8	76	56	—	20	—	76
1928-29	8	6	30	28	12	84	68	—	16	—	84
1929-30	4	7	32	25	14	82	62	—	20	—	82
1930-31	4	8	28	23	14	77	59	—	18	—	77

WOMEN'S ELEMENTARY TRAINING COLLEGE

In the Women's Elementary Training College, also opened in 1919, all students are boarders. Here too the type of student has improved with the general improvement of the girls' schools. An English Principal, who also acts as inspector of Girls' Schools, is

in charge, assisted by a staff of six, including three English specialists for domestic science, kindergarten subjects and needlework respectively, and two Palestinian graduates of the American University of Beirut.

The Syllabus and the course covered in the lower classes are those of a higher elementary school, while the two upper classes are of secondary standard, with the addition of the theory and practice of teaching. A limited number of students are boarded and educated at the expense of the State. Other pupils are charged a fee of £P.24 per annum to cover the cost of boarding.

Fee-paying students are admitted after passing an entrance examination, with no obligation to become teachers, but all elect. to take the teaching diploma.

WOMEN'S ELEMENTARY TRAINING COLLEGE: WEEKLY DISTRIBUTION OF LESSONS
(The period of each lesson is 45 minutes.)

Subject	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year
Arabic	6	6	6	6
History	2	2	2	2
Geography	2	2	2	2
Nature Study	1	1	1	1
Arithmetic	5	5	5	5
Elementary Geometry	2	2	2	1
Drawing	—	—	—	—
Domestic Science:	—	—	—	—
Laundry	—	2	—	—
Cookery	—	—	2	—
Housewifery	2	—	—	—
Needlework	4	4	4	2
Hygiene	1	1	1	—
Handwork	3	3	3	—
Drill and Singing	2	2	2	1
English	5	5	5	2
Psychology & Method	—	—	—	2
Teaching Practice	—	—	—	10
Religion	2	2	2	2
Total	37	37	37	38

- NOTE: (a) In the 4th year a certain portion of each class period is given to preparation and discussion of lessons to be taken in the Practice School.
- (b) 35 minutes lessons are given in the Practice School followed by ten minutes criticism by the Mistress of method and by the students.
- (c) Kindergarten teachers teach in kindergarten and preparatory classes, and class-teachers in years one to four about six weeks in each class throughout the year.

The following table shows the development of the Women's Training College since 1919:

School year	No. of Pupils by Class					No. of Pupils by Religion			
	I	II	III	IV	Total	Muslims	Christians	Bahais	Total
1919-20	23	—	—	—	23	7	14	2	23
1920-21	26	—	—	—	26	6	18	2	26
1921-22	25	21	—	—	46	14	29	3	46
1922-23	25	20	—	—	45	15	27	3	45
1923-24	36	—	18	—	54	25	27	2	54
1924-25	—	37	—	17	54	27	25	2	54
1925-26	20	—	36	—	56	32	23	1	56
1926-27	8	20	15	21	64	35	28	1	64
1927-28	21	11	17	15	64	38	26	—	64
1928-29	12	21	14	17	64	39	25	—	64
1929-30	18	11	20	14*	63	44	18	1	63
1930-31	17	12	13	22*	64	48	14	1	64**

* Including two pupils attending the Jerusalem Girls' College.

** Including one pupil of the Jewish faith.

OTHER SOURCES

With a view to the provision of higher or specialist teachers the Government maintains scholars at the American University of Beirut, at the Helwan Training College near Cairo, and at educational institutions in the United Kingdom.

6. HEBREW PUBLIC SYSTEM

GENERAL OUTLINE.

An account of the condition of Jewish education during the Ottoman regime is given above in the Historical Outline. After the British Occupation, when the Zionist Organisation was officially recognised, this body extended its educational activities already begun in 1914, and charged itself with the task of organising a uniform system of Hebrew education, and providing as far as its means allowed an elementary education through the medium of Hebrew to children of the Jewish community of Palestine. A Zionist Department of Education was formed, with a director and inspectorate and the Educational Council (Va'ad ha-Hinnukh) was reconstituted. Since 1920 the system has developed rapidly, and the Jewish Agency for Palestine, into which the Zionist Organisation was subsequently absorbed, now controls in one fashion or another over 200 schools, in which Hebrew is the medium of instruction, with over 20,000 pupils, being roughly two thirds of all Jewish pupils or one quarter of all pupils receiving instruction in Palestine.

It is estimated that the total cost of these schools amounted this year to LP.185,000, of which about LP.76,000 was contributed by the Jewish Agency, about LP.89,000 by local contribution (rates, fees, etc.) and other sources and about LP. 20,000 by the Palestine Government.

The initial salary of

- (1) a kindergarten teacher is LP.96 p.a.,
- (2) an elementary teacher is LP.108 p.a., and
- (3) a secondary teacher is LP.156 p.a.

By automatic increments the maximum salary, which is double the amount of the initial salary, is reached after 17 years' service.

In respect of syllabus the Jewish Agency schools are classified into three groups: "General", "Mizrahi", and "Labour"; the "General" schools are in the majority and include about 60% of the pupils. They all impart, in addition to a Hebrew education, 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 schools included in the Jewish Agency system fall, from a financial point of view, into the following categories:—

- "A"—Schools provided and maintained by the Agency.
- "B"—Assisted schools (including most "Labour" schools).
- "C"—Schools provided by the Palestine Jewish Colonisation Association (PICA) but maintained by the Agency.
- "D"—Schools which receive no financial assistance but nevertheless are subject to some measure of supervision by the Agency Department.

(a) ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

Practically all Jewish children receive some elementary education and of those who receive it the majority attend schools controlled by the Jewish Agency. Schooling normally begins at the age of four when children are usually admitted to the kindergarten where they spend a period of 2-3 years under a trained kindergarten mistress.

Kindergartens form a prominent feature of the system and apart from discharging the usual functions of such institutions serve a useful purpose in enabling children whose home language is not Hebrew to spend their infancy in a complete Hebrew atmosphere. The majority of kindergartens are maintained by private or local enterprise but are subject to Agency inspection.

At the age of 6-7 children are admitted to the elementary school proper where the course covers eight years. In many 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 10-11, presumably in order to seek employment. In general, however, it may be confidently said that the percentage of illiteracy amongst the Jewish children of school age is very small indeed.

The following Table shows the weekly distribution of lessons (the period of each lesson is 45-50 minutes) in "General" town schools.

Class	<i>Government</i>	<i>Prep.</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>1 Second.</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>Jewish Agency</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	
SUBJECT										
Hebrew				7	7	6	5	5	5	35
Bible and Mishna				6	5	6	5	7	6	35
History					—	—	2	2	3	7
Geography				7	2	2	2	2	3	18
Nature Study					2	3	3	3	3	14
Arithmetic				4	4	5	5	5	5	28
English				—	—	4	4	4	4	16
Drawing				—	2	2	2	2	2	10
Manual Work				—	2	2	2	2	1	9
Singing				2	2	2	1	1	1	9
Physical Training				2	2	2	1	1	1	9
TOTALS		23	23	28	28	34	32	34	34	190

The syllabus of the village schools is not essentially different from that of the town schools, except that gardening takes the place of manual work, and that in the smaller villages no English is taught.

All kindergartens and most schools, especially those in the villages, are co-educational. Except in the case of poor children, fees ranging to a maximum of LP. 10 p.a. are charged; in most villages and in some towns contributions made by the local committees to the budget either substitute fees or else supplement them.

(S) SECONDARY EDUCATION.

The demand for secondary education continues to be strong. Within the Agency system there are three complete secondary schools, the Gymnasia Herzliya at Tel-Aviv, the Hebrew Reali School at Haifa and the Gymnasia 'Ivrit at Jerusalem. Each of these schools comprises a preparatory section and an eight-year course of which the last five years are termed secondary in accordance with official nomenclature. The first two institutions receive a grant from the Agency while the third is maintained by it. Fees are charged ranging up to a maximum of LP. 24 p.a. and in the first two schools constitute the principal source of income. All the three schools are co-educational, and the number of boys and girls in attendance is 1394, of whom 721 belong to the secondary course proper. The weekly time-table of this course as laid down in 1930 is shown in the following Table. The period of each lesson is 45-50 minutes.

From	<i>Government</i>	<i>Nomenclature</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>II</i>	<i>III</i>	<i>IV</i>	<i>IV</i>	<i>V</i>	<i>V</i>
	<i>Jewish Agency</i>		<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7A</i>	<i>7S</i>	<i>8A</i>	<i>8S</i>
Bible			3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Hebrew Language and Literature			5	4	4	6	4	6	4
Talmud			2	2	2	4	—	4	—
Philosophy			—	—	—	2	—	2	—
History			3	3	3	4	2	4	2
Mathematics			5	4	4	2	5	2	5
Physics			—	3	3	—	3	—	3
Chemistry			—	—	3	—	3	—	3
Biology			2	2	2	2	2	3	3
Geography			2	2	—	2	2	3	3
Descriptive Geometry			—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Drawing and Painting			2	2	1	—	1	—	1
English			4	5	5	5	5	5	5
Another language			—	4	4	4	4	4	4
Singing			2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Physical Training			2	2	2	1	1	1	1
Manual work			2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total			34	36	36	35	36	34	35

Note 1. Classes 7 and 8 are of two categories, Arts and Science.

Note 2. In class 8, either Biology or Geography is taken, but not both.

Note 3. Instead of Philosophy, an additional language (usually Arabic or French) covering 3 hours a week may be taken.

In addition to the three complete secondary schools, the Agency gives financial support also to the Reali Tahkemoni, a boys' school maintained by the Mizrahi Organisation at Tel-Aviv, containing four secondary classes only.

(c) TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

There are four training colleges, two "General", one at Jerusalem and one at Tel-Aviv, and two "Mizrahi", both at Jerusalem. Their administrative and educational organisation is now undergoing certain changes.

7. OTHER SCHOOLS

MUSLIM.

The number of Muslim schools is small. The Supreme Muslim Council controls a few schools or orphanages. With the exception of the Raudat al-Ma'arif in Jerusalem and the Najah school of Nablus, all Muslim schools are of elementary type. The language of instruction throughout is Arabic, except in the higher classes of the two secondary schools, where English is used. A considerable number of kuttabs exist in which the Qurân, reading and writing are taught. The standard in these remains rather low.

CHRISTIAN.

Various foreign organisations and religious bodies maintain their interest in education, notably the Church Missionary Society, the Jerusalem and East Mission, the Christian and Missionary Alliance, the Church Mission to the Jews, the American Friends' Mission and the Scots Mission. The French, German, and Italian Consuls General control their respective national missionary schools.

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

Among the foreign Christian schools of standing are the Jerusalem Girls' College, St. George's School, Bishop Gobat School (all Anglican), the Terra Santa College (Franciscan), the Greek Lycée, Schmidt's Girls' School (German), and the Collège des Frères (French), all in Jerusalem, the American Friends' Mission Schools in Ramallah, the Tabeetha Mission School for Girls in Jaffa, the English Girls' School at Haifa, and the Scots College in Safad. In all secondary schools under British or American control, and in the secondary section of the Terra Santa College, the Frère's matriculation class, and the Schmidt's Girls' School, the language of instruction is English. French, German, Italian, Greek and Armenian are variously used as the medium of instruction in schools controlled by foreign bodies, while English and Arabic are also taught as subjects in nearly all.

The Jerusalem Girls' College, which is under the direct control of the Anglican Bishop, prepares candidates for examinations of the Oxford and Cambridge Board, London University, and the board of Higher Studies. The Scots College at Safad 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 Muslims 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 Mission to Jews maintains two elementary schools are in Jerusalem and the others in Jaffa. The American Colony in Jerusalem maintains an industrial school for girls and a crèche for babies of poor parents.

JEWISH.

In addition to the schools controlled by the Jewish Agency, there exist other Jewish schools of importance. These include the Evelina de Rothschild School for girls in Jerusalem, maintained by the Anglo-Jewish Association, and those of the Alliance Israelite

Universelle in Jerusalem, Tel-Aviv, Haifa, Tiberias and Safad, in which English and French respectively are used as media of instruction in addition to Hebrew. At the School of the Parents' Educational Association, Jerusalem, in which Hebrew is the only medium of instruction, the play-way forms the principal method by which education is imparted, and much attention is paid to individual work. All these schools are in receipt of a grant from this Department.

The number of private schools providing, through Hebrew, a general elementary or secondary education tends to increase.

About half of the Jewish private schools are Talmud Toras giving religious instruction with a small amount of general education; in them the language of instruction is usually Yiddish or Arabic rather than Hebrew, and the methods are somewhat old-fashioned.

8. TECHNICAL AND AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

(a) TECHNICAL.

A Supervisor of Technical Education was appointed in March 1930, who, in addition to his purely Departmental work, acts as adviser to Government in matters pertaining to arts and crafts.

No technical schools as such are maintained by Government, but instruction of a technical nature is provided in most of the town schools. A number of institutions providing technical education in various trades and crafts are organised by Missionary or other non-official bodies.

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

At Haifa there is a well equipped technical college, the Hebrew Technical Institute, under the control of the Jewish Agency, providing a four-year higher course in Architecture and Engineering. Attached to this college there is also a Junior Trade School for boys who have completed an elementary school. The course which extends over three years includes apart from practical lessons in iron-work also some theoretical subjects.

The Sha'arei Tora Technical School of the Mizrahi Organisation at Tel-Aviv provides a similar course.

At the Jewish Blind Institute at Jerusalem the inmates engage in basket work and matting.

Manual instruction is given in most of the town schools of the Jewish Agency and affords a basis for later technical education.

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

(b) AGRICULTURAL.

The Supervisor of School Gardens is in charge of agricultural instruction in Government rural schools. Sericulture has been introduced with success in several schools both town and village.

Arbor Day is observed in all Government schools.

The largest agricultural school is that situated at Mique Yisrael, near Tel-Aviv, under control of the Alliance Israelite. It offers, through the medium of Hebrew, a three-year secondary course to boys in the theory and practice of agriculture. The school was founded in 1870, and the area of its estate (2600 dunams) enables it to carry out practical agriculture on a large scale and in most important branches. In addition there is attached to the school a good laboratory for research in agriculture, chemistry and soils, and also a small but fairly representative natural history museum.

The Women's International Zionist Organisation maintains two boarding schools: an agricultural school for girls at Nahalal, near Haifa, and a domestic science school for girls at Tel-Aviv. The first provides a two-year course in agriculture and domestic sciences to girls who normally have had two years of secondary education, and its principal aim is to afford its pupils such training as would fit them for agricultural work and life, and render them responsible workers in an agricultural settlement, either as farmers' wives, agricultural labourers, or members of an agricultural group. The course at the Tel-Aviv school extends over a period of one year and a half, and includes, apart from the theory and practice of domestic sciences, also gardening and poultry rearing. At both institutions facilities are given to selected pupils for specialisation after the completion of the ordinary course.

The Jewish "Children's Villages" at Giv'at ham-Moreh, Meir Shfeya and Ben-Shemen, in all of which the majority of pupils are orphans, combine an agricultural training with a general education and instruction in domestic science.

The Kadoorie Agricultural School for Arabs maintained from funds bequeathed by the late Sir Ellis Kadoorie, and opened in January 1931 at Tulkarm, provides an advanced and an elementary course for 40 boarders in all. The language of instruction is mainly Arabic, but English is also used.

9. POST SECONDARY EDUCATION

The facilities for University education most attractive to Palestinian Arabs are those provided by the American University of Beirut. (See Section 4.)

Within Palestine itself the Board of Higher Studies has established Intermediate and Diploma Examinations which are of pass B.A. and pass B. Sc. standard. For these a few candidates are specially prepared in the Jerusalem Girls' College and in the Scots College at Safad. Other Missionary institutions show some tendency to develop post-matriculation classes. In the Intermediate and Diploma examinations of the Board of Higher Studies both Arabs and Jews compete, but the majority of Jews who desire a University qualification proceed to Europe.

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 who were interested in academic education. It receives from Government a grant in aid which has risen from £P.100 in 1926 to £P.500 in 1929. Hitherto the Board has functioned entirely as an examining authority. Its work is mainly carried out by executive committees established for the different examinations. The Jews are represented on the Matriculation committee, but decline participation in any higher activities until the relations of the Board with the Hebrew University are more clearly defined.

The Matriculation examination has been held each year since 1924 inclusive. Any one of the three official languages is accepted as the medium of examination. Hitherto certificates have been awarded only on a matriculation standard corresponding to the "credit" standard required in similar English "Schools Examinations". A school certificate of lower standard is given to candidates who complete a secondary school without discredit but do not qualify for higher studies.

HEBREW UNIVERSITY.

This institution for higher learning was formally opened by LORD BALFOUR in 1925. It is governed by a Board of which the members are persons of academic or other distinction in world Jewry. The University has continued gradually to develop its programme of scientific research and instruction and now contains well equipped institutes or departments in Jewish and Oriental studies, philosophy, history and letters, classical and Romance languages, mathematics, physics, chemistry, microbiology, natural history of Palestine and hygiene.

The course in the faculty of Humanities extends over a period of four years at the end of which students who have passed an examination in one major and two minor subjects are awarded the M.A. degree. This Faculty publishes a Hebrew quarterly, and a biographical quarterly is also issued by the University Press.

In the sciences no definite course of instruction leading to academic degrees has been established yet, but the various departments are engaged in research work.

The University Library collection has been increased and now contains some 250,000 volumes.

10. MISCELLANEOUS

(a) MEDICAL AND SOCIAL WELFARE OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

The Department of Health carries out the sanitary and medical inspection of all Government schools. Trachoma treatment is regularly carried out by officers of the Health Department and members of the teaching staff.

Non-Government schools are inspected by either a Government Medical Officer of Health or by arrangements with private practitioners.

The Hadassah Medical Organisation is responsible for the Health service of all schools under the Jewish Agency and of most other Jewish schools, but sanitary inspections are carried out by the Government Department of Health.

A luncheon fund for Jewish schools is maintained by the Hadassah Women's Zionist Organisation of America.

(b) HOLIDAYS

Government town schools are closed on Fridays and Sundays, except in Samaria District where they are closed on Thursdays and Fridays. Rural schools in Muslim areas observe Friday, and in Christian areas Sunday. Religious feasts are observed by members of the several faiths.

Government town schools are given a winter and a spring holiday of about two week's duration each, and a summer holiday of about ten weeks. Rural schools are given a holiday of about ten weeks in the year, the date of closure varying in different districts in accordance with the local harvest.

Jewish schools are closed on Friday afternoons and Saturdays. The seasonal holidays approximate in duration those of Government schools, but the dates do not necessarily coincide.

(c) SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

A Superintendent of Physical Training is responsible for the physical side of education in Government schools. Government Schools Sports for boys in town schools are held annually in centres which vary each year. An annual athletic meeting is also held for all schools, Government and non-Government, in the Jerusalem Division. Apart from football, which is played in nearly all boys' schools in the country, organised games of a simple but healthful nature have also been introduced, while netball is played in many of the girls' schools. Both Arabs and Jews show enthusiasm for and proficiency in sports of all kinds.

School excursions and "hikes" are a regular institution in most of the Jewish schools, and summer camps are frequently organised.

(d) BOY SCOUTS AND GIRL GUIDES

The Scout Movement which existed on a small scale prior to the war and which under the Turkish Government had been turned to militarist ends, has been reformed and greatly developed since 1920. The High Commissioner is Chief Scout and the present Director of Education is County Commissioner of the Palestine Association, which is at present confined to the Arab section of the population. There are three Local Associations, each in one of the three administrative districts, of which the District Commissioner is in each case the Local Scout Commissioner.

The Girl Guide Association, which includes Muslim, Christian and Jewish girls, is progressing. No girl is admitted to a company without the written consent of the parent or guardian.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.

OUTSTANDING EVENTS OF THE YEAR

The educational work of the year has been normal and while general progress has been made, there is no outstanding event to record under this section.

CHAPTER II.

LEGISLATION

No educational legislation has been enacted during the year under review.

CHAPTER III.

A. ADMINISTRATION AND PERSONNEL.

B. FINANCE.

A. ADMINISTRATIVE AND PERSONNEL

The number of classified officers employed by the Department in December, 1931 was 773, of these 12 officers including one Jew are of British nationality. The remainder with very few exceptions are Palestinians. Further details are given in Table I of the appendix.

During the year three conferences of inspectors were held in Jerusalem.

B. FINANCE

Since the financial year does not coincide with the school year, the expenditure for the period covered by this report cannot be estimated exactly, and therefore figures are given for both the financial years 1930 and 1931.

The revised estimate of expenditure for 1930 was £P.150,359 of which £P.149,871 was voted for educational objects. The revised actual expenditure on those objects was £P.143,097. The estimates for 1931 as submitted to the Secretary of State amounted to £P.153,639. There was thus an increase of £P.3,280 on the estimates of the previous year. As usual a small part of the estimated expenditure for 1931 was not assigned to objects which can properly be classed as educational, and the estimates for true educational services amounted to £P.153,167. Ten additional teaching posts were approved after the beginning of the new school year 1931-32 in September. Thus the actual expenditure on all services amounted to £P.146,630 only, an increase of £P.3,087 over the actuals of 1930.

The estimated and actual expenditure in 1931 from the Department's budget on *educational* objects only may be categorised as follows:—

(a) ADMINISTRATION AND INSPECTORATE (ARAB AND HEBREW); OVERHEAD CHARGES:—

	<i>Estimated</i>	<i>Actual</i>
	£P.	£P.
Salaries	14,352	13,707
Other Charges	360	263
	<u>14,712</u>	<u>13,970</u>

(b) SCHOOLS:—

i. Government.

Salaries	101,265	97,556
Books and Equipment	5,150	3 881
Scholarships, maintenance allowance, etc.	4,740	3,470
	<u>111,155</u>	<u>104,907</u>

	<u>Estimated</u> £P.	<u>Actual</u> £P.
<i>ii. Non-Government</i>		
Block grant to Jewish Agency	19,190	19,190
Per capita grants to other schools:		
Jewish	1,290	1,289
Muslim	620	624
Christian (including foreign)	1,090	1,085
	22,190	22,188
<i>(c) MISCELLANEOUS:—</i>		
Grant to Board of Higher Studies	500	500
Transport and Travelling	3,800	3,598
Other Minor Charges	810	541
	5,110	4,639
Total:	<u>153,167</u>	<u>145,704</u>

During the financial year 1931, the revenue from the sale of books and school materials amounted to £P.1,337, and that from school fees to £P.2,708, a total of £P.4,045. This amount is credited not to the Department but to general revenue.

Apart from the expenditure of Government shown above, large sums of money are spent by private bodies and foreign organisations on education in the country; but, as no reliable figures can be obtained, the total expenditure cannot be given.

The distribution of educational benefits to Arabs and Jews, to which reference was made on p. 19 of the printed report for 1929-1930, continued roughly in the proportion of 5:1 on the basis of the estimated population of the two races.

The actual expenditure by the Department under "Schools" was apportioned as follows in 1931:—

<i>Arab Schools:—</i>	£P.	£P.
Government	104,907	
Non-Government	<u>1,709</u>	<u>106,616</u>
<i>Hebrew Schools:—</i>		
Jewish Agency	19,190	
Others	<u>1,289</u>	<u>20,479</u>

The benefits here shown to Hebrew schools are net; those shown to Arab schools are gross, and must be reduced by £P.4,045 the amount of the revenue from sales and fees referred to above. The net benefits to Arab schools therefore cost £P.102,571, and the proportion between the cost of Arab and Jewish benefits was as 5 is to 1.

The following amounts were expended in 1930 by other Government Departments upon educational objects:—

<u>Department</u>	<u>Object</u>	<u>Approximate amount</u> £P.
Health	Hygienic and medical care of pupils	- 1,520
Agriculture	Supply of trees for Arbor Day	- 10
Printing and Stationery	- - -	- 262
Treasury	Cost of living and house allowances	- 8,584
Public Works	Rents, repairs, furniture and water supply	5,860

The above figures do not include any share of overhead charges for salaries or other administrative expenditure by the Departments concerned.

CHAPTER IV

ARABIC PUBLIC SYSTEM OF EDUCATION

1. PERSONNEL

At the end of the school session 1930-31, 14 uncertificated teachers, including 7 women, were discharged to make room for graduates of the two colleges.

In September 1931, ten additional teaching posts were approved and filled.

Of the 734 teachers employed by the Department in December 1931, 729 were Arabs (532 Muslim, 197 Christian) while 4 were British and 1 was an American.

2. ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES

(a) In April, 1931, MR. C. E. J. WHITTING, formerly in the Education service of Northern Nigeria, was appointed as Senior Education Officer in Class II, and charged with the inspection of English language teaching, more particularly in Government schools.

(b) THABET EFF. KHALIDI, Assistant Inspector at Headquarters, was seconded, in January 1931, to the Department of Land Settlement. The vacancy thus created was filled by the secondment of a member of the teaching staff.

(c) The Education office of Galilee District, previously at Acre, was transferred to Haifa.

3. ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

At the end of the school session 1930-31, there were 306 elementary schools with a population of 24,153 pupils as against 308 schools with 22,828 pupils in July, 1930.

In September, 1931, 9,667 pupils applied for admission to Government schools, of whom 4,310 were refused for lack of accommodation. Shown as percentages the figures in respect of all schools are:—

accepted	55%
deferred	45%
Total applicants	100%

The figures by educational districts were as follows:—

District		Applicants		Deferred	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Jerusalem	T.	414	404	200	160
	V.	808	58	422	9
Hebron	T.	142	139	52	75
	V.	241	—	114	—
Southern	T.	821	582	425	288
	V.	1,560	31	695	7
Samaria	T.	331	132	81	67
	V.	1,701	—	817	—
Galilee	T.	547	317	189	87
	V.	1,356	83	594	28
Totals { Town		2,255	1,574	947	677
		5,666	172	2,642	44

A particularly large proportion of applicants were rejected in the following places:

<i>Town and School</i>	<i>Applications rejected</i>
Tulkarm, Girls' School	81.7%
Safad, Girls' School	72.4%
Safad, Boys' School	66.4%
Gaza, Boys' School	70.2%
Gaza, Girls' School	72.6%
Jaffa, Boys' School	60.6%
Jerusalem, Boys' Schools	58.1%

A. TOWN SCHOOLS

There has been no increase in the total number of town schools. Thus at the end of the session there were 51 town schools with a roll of 10,333 pupils, as against 9,766 pupils last year. Of the 51 schools, 21 were for girls with a registered attendance of 4,209.

(a) ACCOMMODATION

The shortage of accommodation continues to be seriously felt in towns, as is shown by the figures above quoted.

The 'Omariya School, situated in the Old City of Jerusalem, was condemned by the medical authorities. It was later combined with the Bakriya School and reopened in a building outside the city walls in September 1931.

A total of £P.4,384 was spent by the Public Works on hirings of schools and offices for the Department of Education.

(b) REPAIRS AND ADDITIONS

No new buildings were erected during the year by the Public Works Department, but repairs were effected on town school buildings as and when funds were made available.

(c) 6TH ELEMENTARY CLASS

At the end of the school session the top (6th) class existed in 18 boys schools with an attendance of 264, as against 19 such classes with 264 pupils in the previous year. Of the total number who completed the class in July 1931, 143 are continuing their studies in Government secondary schools, and 21 in other secondary schools. Of the remainder, 42 are known to have found employment.

Six girls' schools provided the full elementary course, with a total of 64 girls in the top (6th) class.

B. RURAL EDUCATION

At the end of the session 1930-31 there were 255 rural schools (of which 8 only were for girls) with a total registered attendance of 13,820, as against 257 schools with 13,062 pupils in the previous year. Of the 13,820 pupils, 669 were girls.

The following rural schools were closed during the year, either on account of low attendance or on the recommendation of the Department of Health:—

Southern District

Gaza Sub-District — Bait Hannûn, Gaza Sub-District

Northern District

Samaria — Kafr Saba, Tulkarm Sub-District
Galilee — Hittin, Tiberias Sub-District

The following new rural school was opened:—

Southern District

Jaffa Sub-District — Mas'udiya

The sustained interest in education shown by the Arab villages was further displayed in the following ways:—

(a) by erecting new school buildings;

(b) by raising funds for school requirements, such as repairs to buildings, and for furniture;

(c) by paying additional teachers.

(a) The following villages erected new school buildings at a cost indicated against each:—

		£P. Mils
<i>Jerusalem District</i>		
	Bait Mahsir — Ramallah Sub-District	250.—
<i>Southern District</i>		
	Shuqba — Jaffa Sub-District	80.—
<i>Northern District</i>		
Samaria:	Kafr Saba, Tulkarm Sub-District	120.—
Galilee:	Daliyat al-Karmel, Haifa Sub-District	83.245
	Majd al Kurùm, Acre Sub-District	143.500
	Hittin, Tiberias Sub-District	120.—
		<hr/>
		Total £P. 796.745
		<hr/>

(b) Over £P.3,303 were raised as follows in various villages, either for school repairs or for school furniture:—

		£P.
<i>Jerusalem District</i>		1372
		(of which £P.670 was for new buildings)
<i>Southern District</i>		
	Jaffa Sub-District	968
<i>Northern District</i>		
	Samaria	723.721
	Galilee	239.965
		<hr/>
		Total 3303.686
		<hr/>

(c) During the year 21 teachers were appointed by villages to work in Government schools at a total salary of £P.387 p.a.

Most rural schools have now developed a 3rd class, thus affording 4 years of instruction.

(d) A tentative enquiry was instituted in the Gaza and Majdal area with a view to ascertaining the permanence of literacy among ex-school boys in villages.

As the village school system was neither extensive nor well organised under the Ottoman regime few ex-pupils came under examination who had not received schooling since the Occupation. The period, therefore, which has elapsed since these pupils left is so short that only provisional conclusions can be drawn from the enquiry. So far there is nothing to contradict the following *a priori* axioms:—

(i) schooling should last for at least four years;

(ii) schooling should extend over four classes.

The actual results observed were better than might have been expected in what is a somewhat backward area.

Standardized tests of literacy have now been prepared for use in all parts of Palestine.

Steps have been taken to establish village lending libraries in the schools under the control of the teachers.

During the year some 555 village pupils, including 18 girls, were receiving instruction in town schools.

(e) During the past years four important and inter-related defects of class organisation have received attention.

These are:—

- (i) stagnation, i.e. unduly slow progress from class to class;
- (ii) lowness of the final class attained;
- (iii) shortness of school-life;
- (iv) bad grading of class by age.

(i) As regards stagnation, the last two Reports have given the number of pupils in Government schools who were returned as repeating a class but, as previously indicated, these figures could only be received with caution.

In the course of the last school year a thorough enquiry showed that, while the figures for the first and succeeding class were tolerably reliable, the number of repeaters in the Preparatory class was actually much higher than that returned by Head-teachers. Some progress was made during the year with the reorganisation of Preparatory classes, but the causes of stagnation are not wholly within the power of inspectors and teachers to remove. The first essentials to progress are

- (a) the establishment of kindergartens for boys,
- (b) the reduction of the size of Preparatory classes, and
- (c) better accommodation and furniture.

Without these preliminary improvements in environment and material the early stage of education will remain unduly slow in spite of all efforts to ameliorate class teaching.

Stagnation is most marked in rural districts where it has now been established that over 40% of pupils in both Government and non-Government schools spend more than one year in the Preparatory class.

In the first and later elementary classes of town schools the proportion of repeaters has been so reduced as to become manageable and will no doubt be further reduced in future years, though pupils accepted into Government from non-Government schools will continue to disturb class organisation. In September 1931, of all such pupils who had completed the first, second, third and fourth elementary classes of private schools, it was found on entry that 11%, 19%, 26% and 38% respectively were ineligible for promotion. The progressive increase of these percentages from the lowest to the highest class is remarkable, but it would be premature as yet to draw from the figures conclusions too unfavourable to the private schools.

In the first and later elementary classes of rural boys' schools the proportion of repeaters, unlike that in the town schools, shows a steady increase. This however is not at present a cause of serious concern.

The returns made in previous years by rural teachers almost certainly understated the number of repeaters, and the present increase may therefore be largely apparent rather than real. A cause of real increase is the tendency to prolong school life after the highest class existing in a school has been completed. Boys thus repeat a class not because they are incapable of promotion but rather because the deficiencies of the school staff or of accommodation prevent the formation of a higher class. The situation will no doubt improve as schoolmasters obtain experience in the mechanics of group-teaching. A similar tendency to repeat the 6th elementary class exists in town girls' schools from which there is no entry to secondary classes elsewhere than at the Women's Training College where accommodation is limited.

The percentages of repeaters (to the nearest whole number) are here shown for the last three years. Each figure represents the proportion of repeaters in July of the given year as against the strength of the same class in the preceding July.

Category of School	Year	Classes					
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Town B S.	1929	17	15	17	19	11	6
	1930	16	17	23	13	5	10
	1931	15	12	17	10	4	3
Rural B.S.	1929	15	17	12	3	3	0
	1930	15	20	18	9	2	0
	1931	21	21	26	23	6	0
Town G.S.	1930	18	19	14	15	6	1
	1931	16	16	18	13	4	7

(ii) It has been noticed in previous Reports that the final class reached by children before leaving school tends to become higher. There is now little or no wastage from the 1st, 2nd and 3rd elementary classes of Government town schools and in the school-year 1931-2 the fourth class will become, instead of the third, the normal end of the lower elementary cycle which, in theory, should cover the range of compulsory education if it were applied. The Regulations for superannuation were redrafted accordingly at the end of the period under review.

In Government Rural Schools progress, though slower in this respect than in Town Schools, continues to be marked. This will be seen from the following comparative table which shows, as calculated from the data of three successive years, the percentage of the preparatory class expected to complete each succeeding class up to the third:—

From the preparatory class of	1st	2nd	3rd	Class should be completed by
July 1928	47	29	12	per cent of pupils
July 1929	53	39	23	per cent of pupils
July 1930	89	64	43	per cent of pupils

Progress is due partly to the suppression of small and inefficient schools but principally to the demand for education and to improvements in class organisation. This will be seen from the following figures:—

Total number of Rural Schools	July 1929 263	July 1931 255	Oct. 1931 252
Number of Rural Schools with no second class	73	25	7

The above remarks do not apply to non-Government Arabic schools in rural districts. In July 1931 the strength of classes relative to the preparatory was as follows in Government and non-Government village schools:—

	No. of pupils in class			
	Prep.	1	2	3
Non-Government Schools	100	41	14	3
Government Schools	100	59	46	23

The comparative ineffectiveness of the kuttabs is evident from these figures.

(iii) As will be clear from the remarks on stagnation the average length of school life is obviously higher than that deducible from the final class completed by the majority of pupils. It is now fairly established that the average period of schooling in both towns and villages is not less than four years. Therefore the introduction of compulsory education, though desirable on many grounds, is not necessary merely in order to secure the effective expenditure of the money voted to the schools.

(iv) The lack of accommodation and the consequent deferring of entrances has hampered the progressive regrading of lower classes by age.

The gross age ranges in Town Boys' Schools are still abnormal and the net age ranges found by neglecting all age-groups which are less than 5% of the class total show, on the whole, that the improvement, noted in the Report of 1929-30, is not being continued. As a natural result of the shortage of accommodation and as was foreseen a year ago both the median age and the age range of the lowest class increased in 1930-31.

The following table gives for Town Boys' elementary classes in the last three years,

- (a) the net age range,
- (b) the median ages, and
- (c) the age of highest frequency.

Class	July	No. of pupils without deduction			Net age range in years			Median age			Point of highest frequency		
		1929	1930	1931	1929	1930	1931	1929	1930	1931	1929	1930	1931
Prep.	1929	1469			5			8½			8½		
	1930		1557			4			8			7½	
	1931			1474			5			8+			7½
1.	1929	1026			5			10			9½		
	1930		1244			4			9½			9½	
	1931			1238			4			9½			9½
2.	1929	774			6			11½			11½		
	1930		889			5			11½			11	
	1931			1115			4			9¾+			9½
3.	1929	622			5			13			13½		
	1930		711			5			12½			12½	
	1931			929			5			12½			12½
4.	1929	469			5			13½			13½		
	1930		443			5			13½			13½	
	1931			541			5			13½			13½
5.	1929	324			5			14½			14½		
	1930		337			5			14½			14½	
	1931			317			5			14½			14½
6.	1929	256			6			15			14½		
	1930		245			5			15½			15½	
	1931			239			5			15½			15½

4. SECONDARY EDUCATION.

There has been no increase in the number of secondary classes. In the 12 schools with secondary classes, there was a total attendance of 365 pupils, as against 353 last year. This figure includes the two upper classes at the Women's Training College, but not the post-matriculation class at the Government Arab College. Requests for the opening of new secondary classes were refused mainly in order that the available resources might be devoted to widening the basis of elementary education, but also partly because the provision of academic secondary education is considered sufficient for the number of pupils of proved academic ability. In September 1931 the 2nd secondary class at Ramle Boys' School was suppressed as being uneconomical.

GOVERNMENT ARAB COLLEGE

33 new students were admitted to the College in September 1930.

The following table shows the number of pupils in each class as in September 1930:

Class	Boarder	Day	Fees			Total
			Full	Half	None	
V	9	0	0	0	9	9
IV	19	6	13	2	10	25
III	28	3	25	0	6	31
II	4	0	2	1	1	4
I	5	0	5	0	0	5
Total	65	9	45	3	26	74

For the 6th year in succession the students of the 4th class were entered for the Palestine Matriculation Examination. Of the 25 who sat, 18 passed, 6 others qualified for the school certificate, while only one failed.

Of the students who completed the 4th class in July 1931, 11 were selected for training in the 5th class at the College, 6 were offered temporary teaching posts under the Department, while 2 were elected to Government scholarships: one at the American University of Beirut, the other at the Institute of Education, Cairo.

The quarterly journal of the College continued to be published in Arabic. It has now completed its 11th year. The first number for the year 1930-1 contained an Arabic translation of the annual report of the Department for the preceding school-year. The review continues to be self-supporting.

The College is still housed in inadequate and unsatisfactory hirings. Work has not yet begun on the new buildings, although the plans have been approved.

WOMEN'S TRAINING COLLEGE

The two top classes at this College are of secondary standard. The details of the year's work are given in Section 5 (b) under Training of Teachers.

5. PROVINCIAL DAY SCHOOLS

There was no increase in the number of schools and classes over last year.

At the end of the session 1930-31, there were 102 students in the 2nd Secondary classes. Of these 31 were admitted to the Government Arab College, 9 to the 3rd secondary class at Jaffa, and 27 to non-Government secondary schools. 13 boys are known to have found employment.

6. TRAINING OF TEACHERS

(a) GOVERNMENT ARAB COLLEGE

In July 1931, 9 students completed the 5th class, which is devoted to the training of men teachers for Government schools. Eight obtained the Teachers Certificate. Eight were subsequently appointed to teaching posts, while one was elected to a scholarship tenable at the Institute of Education, Cairo.

(b) WOMEN'S TRAINING COLLEGE

14 new students were admitted to the College in September 1930.

In September 1930 there were 64 students, all boarders at the College, divided as follows:—

<i>Class</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>C.</i>	<i>B.</i>	<i>J.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Scholar</i>	<i>fee paying</i>	<i>Total</i>
IV	12	8	—	—	20	8	12	20
III	12	1	—	—	13	4	9	13
II	8	3	1	—	12	5	7	12
I	15	1	—	1	17	1	16	17
Attending Jerusalem Girls' College	1	1	—	—	2	1	1	2
Total	48	14	1	1	64	19	45	64

Of the 20 students in the 4th class who entered the College Diploma Examination in July, 1931, 17 passed, and were offered teaching posts under the Department.

Sitt Munira Majid of the Egyptian Ministry of Education, and Miss F. M. C. Milner of the Royal School of Needlework, London, joined the teaching staff of the College during the year.

C. EDUCATION MISSIONS

A. ABROAD

(i) UNITED KINGDOM

Miss Fahima Nasr completed a year's course at the London Day Training College, in July 1931, and was subsequently appointed to a teaching post at the Women's Training College.

Miss Cleanthi Politimo was elected to a Government scholarship tenable for three years at the Royal School of Needlework in London.

Satisfactory reports were received on the work of Ishaq Eff. Husaini (School of Oriental Studies, University of London) and Robert Eff. Cavalcanti (College of Hygiene and Physical Education, Dunfermline, Scotland).

(ii) BEIRUT

Satisfactory reports were received on the 6 Government scholars at the American University of Beirut. 'Abdul Salam Eff. Barghuti, obtained his B.A. degree in June 1931, and was subsequently appointed to a teaching post under the Department. The vacancy thus created was filled by Ahmad Eff. Sa'idan, student of the 4th secondary class at the Government Arab College, who passed the Palestine Matriculation Examination in July, 1921.

(iii) EGYPT

Sitt Sara Jarallah completed her course of study at Helwan Training College in June, and was subsequently appointed to a teaching post under the Department. The two vacancies at Helwan Training College for women Teachers were not filled, but were transferred to the Institute of Education in Cairo and offered to 'Abdul Rahman Eff. Qabbani and Haidar Eff. Khaledi, both of the Government Arab College. These two scholars are following an intensive course in drawing and manual training.

B. PALESTINE

Miss J. Salameh continued her course of study for the Palestine Diploma at the Jerusalem Girls' College.

In September 1921 the following additional scholarships for day-boys were awarded in Palestine:—

<i>Name</i>	<i>Scholarship tenable at</i>
Ahmad Furani	Scots College, Safad
Husni Mansur	"
Ahmad Husameddin Amawi	"Syrian Orphanage", Jerusalem (for technical drawing).

D. EXISTING TEACHING STAFF

During the year conferences for teachers in the service were held periodically in various centres.

SUMMER COURSE IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING

The appointment of an Inspector for English Language (see p.7) made it possible for the first time to arrange a holiday course for teachers of that subject.

The course lasted for three weeks and was conducted by Mr. Whitting with the assistance of Messrs. Attenborough and Khamis of the Arab College and Mr. Harlow of the Acre Boys' School. 41 teachers attended.

A limited objective was assigned and the greater part of the time was devoted to the teaching of handwriting, oral and silent reading in lower classes (West's "New Method Readers"), the principles of grammar and elementary phonetics. In spite of the holidays there was no difficulty in arranging classes of boys to whom model lessons were given by the instructors and practice lessons by the teachers.

Inspections during the succeeding term showed a great improvement in the teaching of elementary English. Methods had become more uniform and suitable, proper use was made of West's "New Method Readers", and the handwriting of pupils underwent a most necessary reformation.

7. MISCELLANEOUS

(a) HOLIDAYS

The seasonal vacations were as follows in town schools:—

Winter From 25th December 1930 to 9th January 1931.

Spring (a) For town schools in Jerusalem District and Hebron Sub-District, from 3rd April to 1st May 1931.

(b) For town schools in other districts, from 10th April to 1st May 1931.

Summer (a) For town schools in Samaria and Galilee districts and Beersheba Sub-District, from 24th July to 25th September 1931.

(b) For town schools in Jaffa, Ramle and Lydda, from 31st July to 2nd October 1931.

(c) For town schools in Jerusalem District and Hebron Sub-District, from 31st July to 25th September 1931.

In rural schools the seasonal holidays were as usual subject to local arrangements and varied with the time of the harvest. The total period allowed was 2½ months.

(b) HEALTH AND HYGIENE

There were no serious epidemics. The general health of the staff and pupils in Government schools was good. During the year, two teachers died and one was invalided from the service.

(c) FURNITURE

The amount of £P.200 was allotted from the Public Works Department's estimates for furniture to the Department. Many schools are still in great need of suitable desks and blackboards.

CHAPTER V

HEBREW PUBLIC SYSTEM

1. ADMINISTRATION

Various proposals for the improvement of the present administrative machinery of the Jewish educational system were discussed at the meetings of the Zionist Congress and the Administrative Committee of the Jewish Agency held during July and August, but no final decisions were taken.

The resolutions adopted by these superior bodies of the Jewish Agency with regard to the future organisation of the Jewish system show a marked tendency towards larger participation by the local Jewish community in the control and maintenance of its educational services.

Dr. I. B. Berkson, Director of the Jewish Agency Department, was nominated a member of the Executive of the Jewish Agency and made responsible for education.

The work in the schools was seriously impaired by financial difficulties, and by the opposition of the Teachers' Association to changes in the existing salary scale which cannot be maintained without either a substantial increase in revenue or grave reductions in the number of teachers and classes. By the end of the school year teachers' salaries were four months in arrears. As a result of the Agency's decision to revise the salary scale, a teachers' strike was threatened at the beginning of the school year, but the Agency postponed giving full effect to its decision and the strike was averted at the last moment. Later in the year a committee appointed by the Jewish Agency proposed economies in the salaries of all teachers. A strike of teachers was then declared, and all schools remained closed for five days in April after which the proposals of the Agency were accepted. The teachers received their salaries for the period of the strike.

2. GENERAL ORGANISATION.

The following table shows the distribution of schools and pupils among the three groups of schools which are controlled by the Jewish Agency, but distinguished from each other by their respective courses of study:

TABLE I.(*)

<i>Group</i>	<i>1929-30</i>		<i>1930-31</i>	
	<i>Schools</i>	<i>Pupils</i>	<i>Schools</i>	<i>Pupils</i>
General	124	12,982	138	13,856
Mizrahi	54	6,392	60	6,739
Labour	51	1,506	59	1,798
Totals	229	20,880	257	22,393

The following table shows the classification of the Jewish Agency schools by grades and types. For the purpose of this table the nomenclature adopted by the Jewish Agency Department, as explained in Part I, Section 6, has been followed:

TABLE II.

<i>Grade or Type</i>	<i>1929-30</i>		<i>1930-31</i>	
	<i>Schools</i>	<i>Pupils</i>	<i>Schools</i>	<i>Pupils</i>
Kindergartens	126	4,650	138	5,000
Elementary	90	13,705	106	15,031
Secondary	4	1,465	4	1,489
Training Colleges	4	526	4	500
Commercial	2	384	2	269
Trade	3	150	3	104
Totals	229	20,880	257	22,393

(*) In the annual report for last year tables I, II and III included also a music school which has now been excluded since many of its pupils attend also other schools appearing under other categories of these tables.

Table III shows the distribution of Jewish Agency schools and pupils according to the four categories of financial administration (see page 13).

TABLE III.

Category	1929-30		1930-31	
	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils
A	81	14,169	86	15,019
B	71	3,546	82	3,913
C	20	807	17	774
D	57	2,358	72	2,687
Totals	229	20,880	257	22,393

3. FINANCE

Compared with last year's budget the estimates for 1930-1 showed a slight increase. The items for both years are shown in the following table.

TABLE IV.

REVENUE (<i>ordinary budget</i>)	1929-30 £P.	1930-31 £P.
1. CENTRAL AUTHORITIES		
Jewish Agency (through Keren hay-Yesod)	76,207	74,365
Government	19,195	19,175*
Pica	5,645	5,620
	101,047	99,160
2. LOCAL SOURCES		
Tel-Aviv Township	12,000	14,000
Other local authorities	4,070	4,199
School fees	10,009	12,017
	26,079	30,216
3. MISCELLANEOUS	224	51
	127,350	129,427
EXPENDITURE (<i>ordinary budget</i>)		
1. ADMINISTRATION		
Staff	5,602	5,493
Departmental expenses	1,492	1,759
School secretaries	534	588
	7,628	7,840
2. SCHOOLS, SALARIES		
Kindergarten teachers	8,253	7,943
Elementary teachers	70,797	73,637
Secondary and Training Colleges teachers	10,115	8,916
School servants	5,846	6,025
	95,011	96,521
3. SCHOOLS, BUILDINGS, ETC.		
Rent	8,877	7,690
Repairs	1,425	1,150
Furniture and equipment	4,275	4,755
	14,577	13,595
4. GRANTS-IN-AID		
Labour schools	4,450	4,935
Other schools	3,072	3,810
	7,522	8,745
5. MISCELLANEOUS		
Pension Fund, compensations, etc.	2,315	2,470
Unforeseen expenses	297	256
	2,612	2,726
	127,350	129,427

*The actual amount paid by Government was £P.19,190.

On the Revenue side it should be noted that apart from the contribution of the Jewish Agency itself all other sources of revenue came up to expectation by the end of the school year, and that in the case of tuition fees collected by the Agency Department actuals exceeded estimates by some £P.600. The shortage in the Agency's contribution amounts to approximately four months' personal emoluments, so that salaries are four months in arrears.

Of the local authorities Tel-Aviv is the largest contributor. The sum shown above is that directly voted by the Township from the yield of the combined Education and Health rate. In addition, however, the Education section of the Township collects an entrance fee paid by parents according to their means. The proceeds from this fee cover the expenditure on kindergartens, wholly maintained by the Tel-Aviv Education Committee but supervised by the Jewish Agency Department, and on other educational activities in the town.

Representations were made to Government by the Jewish Agency for an increase in its grant to Jewish education, but after careful consideration Government decided to defer any reassessment of the grant till after the results of the 1931 census were known, and till certain important conditions attaching to the present grant and affecting the organisation and efficiency of the Jewish system were first implemented.

On the Expenditure side it should be observed that:

- (1) as from April graduated reductions in salaries took effect, representing an average cut of 5% in the year's salary bill. The actual increase in expenditure on elementary schools is accounted for by the inclusion in the budget of 21 new posts of which some were created to meet expansion, and the remainder were formerly posts maintained by local authorities and now transferred to category "A". The additional expenditure involved was covered mainly by local sources of revenue;
- (2) three kindergartens previously in category "A" were this year placed on a grant basis;
- (3) expenditure on training colleges was reduced as a result of their re-organisation; and
- (4) expenditure on furniture and equipment included a sum of £P.705 which was deducted by the Government Department from its contribution to general purposes and earmarked for this item.

A supplementary budget amounting to £P.10,451 covered expenditure on various educational activities not included in the normal scope of work of the Jewish Agency Department. To this budget the Agency contributed about £P.4,300 and £P.3,300 as grants in aid of the Hebrew Technical Institute, Haifa, and Hebrew classes for adults respectively.

This year again the budget of the Agency Department was finally authorised by the Executive of the Agency and submitted to the Government Department for approval a considerable time after the commencement of the school year. This delay is mainly due to the deliberations of various bodies which exercise financial control. Some of these bodies are too large or are so composed as to be incapacitated from dealing effectively with the details of a complicated budget. A serious disorganisation of the school year is a normal result of this financial procedure and was particularly marked in 1930-31.

4. ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

Achievement tests in Hebrew, Arithmetic, and English were again applied by the Government inspectors to a large number of Jewish elementary schools under the Agency or other governing bodies, and to the corresponding classes of the principal secondary schools. In Hebrew the same tests were given in the two highest classes; whilst in Arithmetic the three highest classes and, in English, only the top class were tested.

The Hebrew test comprised questions on (1) meaning of words and phrases, and contents of passages; and (2) grammar and syntax, punctuation, and dictation. The results of (1) were on the whole satisfactory, whilst those of (2) were less so.

The Arithmetic test was composed of three parts:—

- (1) The Courtis speed and accuracy tests in addition and multiplication;
- (2) exercises in fundamental processes; and
- (3) problems.

On certain questions a definite improvement was noticeable in comparison with last year, but in general the results again showed inaccuracy in mechanical computation, and some weaknesses, general and specific, in various fundamental processes.

The English test comprised written questions on:—

- (1) meaning of words and contents of passages;
- (2) translation as testing more particularly grammar and idiom, and a dictation; and an oral test in pronunciation and fluency.

The tests were prepared by the Government Department and finally formulated in consultation with the staff of the Agency Department, who also assisted the Government inspectorate in the conduct and supervision of the test. The papers were corrected and marked mainly by the subject teachers themselves in accordance with instructions given to them by the Government inspectorate at special conferences called for the purpose.

In general it should be observed that since the tests themselves appear to require some modification, and were not always given under favourable or uniform conditions, it would be premature to draw very definitive conclusions from the results. It is however clear that the achievement in arithmetic is on the whole unsatisfactory and that great improvement is necessary in the methods employed by many teachers of this subject.

The total number of schools and pupils tested was as follows:—

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Schools</i>	<i>Pupils</i>
Hebrew	39	1,545
Arithmetic	43	2,155
English	15	423

A comprehensive report on the results of the Hebrew and Arithmetic tests conducted in the previous year was sent to the Agency Department and published in the "Hed ha-Hinnukh", the organ of the Hebrew Teachers' Association.

A detailed memorandum on the teaching of Arithmetic in the higher grades of the Jewish elementary schools was drawn up by the Government inspectorate, and will be circulated to the authorities and teachers concerned.

Though in view of the difficult financial situation teachers' conferences were chiefly concerned with the interests of the profession, purely educational matters were not neglected. During September a conference was held at Tel-Aviv at which various pedagogical problems were discussed. The local branches of the Teachers' Association also arranged special meetings for their members. Teachers of English met during April to deal with the recommendations contained in the memorandum prepared by the Government Department on the teaching of English, and the conference was followed by a series of demonstration lessons.

PARTICULARS OF AGE, WASTAGE, ETC.

AGE-RANGE AND MEDIAN AGE

The following table shows the total numbers of pupils in all schools of the Jewish Agency, from the kindergarten to the highest secondary class, with the age-range and median age in each class. In giving the age-range, any age group numbering less than 5% of the class strength at each extremity of the range is disregarded. For comparison, the class strengths of the preceding year are also given.

TABLE V.

Class (Government nomenclature)	Number of registered pupils		Age-range in years (net, see above)		Median age	
	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31	1930	1931
Kindergarten	4569	5104	4	4	4+	4+
Preparatory	3251	3018	3	3	7+	6+
1st Elementary	2399	2870	5	4	8+	7+
2nd Elementary	2264	2503	5	5	9+	8+
3rd Elementary	1948	2111	4	5	10+	10+
4th Elementary	1295	1790	4	5	11+	11+
5th Elementary	1063	1177	5	5	12+	12+
6th Elementary	899	943	4	4	13+	13+
1st Secondary	877	760	5	4	14+	14+
2nd Secondary	465	360	6	4	15+	15+
3rd Secondary	398	383	7*	4	16+	16+
4th Secondary	360	336	5*	5	17+	18
5th Secondary	184	224	4*	4	19	18+

The kindergarten course usually covers more than one year. The number of pupils given above as attending kindergartens is divided hereunder to show the numbers in each year of schooling.

	Registered in 1930-31	Age-range	Median age summer 1931
1st year of kindergarten	2475	3+ to 5+	4
2nd year of kindergarten	1739	4+ to 6+	5
3rd year of kindergarten	889	4+ to 6+	5+

The age-range is on the whole satisfactory, and the median age is normal. For purposes of comparison with Government schools, the following table, giving the figures for boys in the elementary classes of the Agency's town schools is appended.

* The age-range in these classes is not accurate within the degree of approximation given in the other classes, since the age of pupils over 20 is not always exactly recorded.

TABLE VI.

Class (Government nomenclature)	Number of registered pupils		Age-range in years (net, see above)		Median age	
	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31	1930	1931
Kindergarten	1062	1213	3	4	4+	5
Preparatory	1009	938	4	3	6+	6+
1st Elementary	830	924	5	4	7+	7+
2nd Elementary	865	900	5	5	9+	9
3rd Elementary	688	934	4	5	10+	10+
4th Elementary	466	614	5	5	11+	11+
5th Elementary	397	464	5	5	12+	12+
6th Elementary	320	302	5	4	13+	13+

The Kindergarten pupils are divided according to their years of schooling as follows:—

	Registered in 1930-31	Age-range	Median age summer 1931
1st year of kindergarten	666	3+ to 5+	4+
2nd year of kindergarten	398	4+ to 6+	5+
3rd year of kindergarten	149	5+ to 6+	6

REPETITION OF CLASSES AND PROGRESSIVE LOSS OF PUPILS

The returns received from the schools of the Jewish Agency were not so accurately rendered as to warrant the calculation of repeaters as percentages of the strength of the classes in the preceding year. The Jewish inspectorate staff was also unable to devote the time necessary to make an investigation such as would yield correct data. No figures are therefore given in this Report on these problems.

5. SECONDARY SCHOOLS

The negotiations begun last year between the Hebrew University and the Government Department of Education for the formation of a joint board to organise external examinations for secondary schools were resumed and made some progress. They finally broke down however, as in consequence of the intervention of other Jewish bodies no agreement could be reached on certain questions of principle. Consequently the examinations to which the pupils in the top class of these schools were subjected were of a purely internal character, though it is understood that some stricter criteria than heretofore were adopted.

An English test of a standard equal to "English B" in the Palestine Matriculation Examination was conducted by the Government Department in the 7th class of the three principal secondary schools.

Two conferences of teachers of Hebrew in secondary schools were held at which questions concerning the teaching of literature and grammar were discussed. Though no definite programme was adopted, the conferences served a useful purpose as they afforded an exchange of views on some cardinal problems affecting the teaching of Hebrew.

A conference of teachers of Arabic was held during March at which the question of suitable text books was discussed.

6. TRAINING OF TEACHERS

Certain changes of which some had long been urged by the Government Department were introduced in the administrative and educational organisation of the training colleges:

(1) The "General" Men's Training College at Jerusalem, which formerly contained five classes with a curriculum parallel to that of the secondary schools in non-professional subjects, was converted into a co-educational institution containing three classes only. Completion of the 6th class of a gymnasia (3rd secondary year), or success at a special entrance examination, was laid down as a pre-requisite to admission to the lowest class of the College. In this class only general subjects are taught; whilst the last two years chiefly comprise professional subjects. Even with these reforms it cannot yet be said that the College dovetails perfectly into the general educational system.

(2) The "Mizrahi" Men's Training College at Jerusalem retained five classes, but the two lowest were maintained mainly at the expense of the Mizrahi Organisation with some assistance from the Agency, while the three higher classes were fully maintained by the Agency. Throughout the course Hebrew and Jewish subjects preponderate, occupying, in a weekly number of periods ranging from 36-40, some 15-22 periods, whilst general subjects receive 11-17 periods. In the three upper classes 5-10 periods a week are assigned to educational subjects.

(3) At the "General" Women's Training College at Tel-Aviv the Agency was responsible for the maintenance of the three top classes only, whilst the two lower classes were maintained by fees and other sources. The course for kindergarten teachers is four years, whilst that for elementary school teachers is five. Educational sciences are taught during the last three years.

(4) The "Mizrahi" Women's Training College at Jerusalem which received a grant from the Agency continued to be maintained by the Mizrahi Organisation. At the beginning of the year a fifth class was added. Religious instruction occupies a prominent part, and in the three top classes educational subjects are taught.

7. MISCELLANEOUS

(1) The Director accompanied by a member of the Hebrew Inspectorate visited a number of Jewish Village Schools in the north and in several localities was invited to confer with representatives of the local authorities. He also visited some of the schools at Tel-Aviv.

(2) Improvement continued in the sanitary and hygienic conditions of many school buildings. New school buildings were erected in a number of rural settlements in the North, and extensions to existing buildings were carried out in the older colonies in the South. At Deganya a fine building was erected to serve as a central school for its own children and for pupils from three neighbouring villages. At Tel-Aviv two new kindergarten buildings of a good type were constructed.

(3) Several new text books for use in elementary and secondary schools were published by the principal Hebrew publishing companies, notably "Omanut" of Tel-Aviv which continued its "Megillot" series and has also issued a good map of Palestine in Hebrew. This company also arranged an exhibition of educational apparatus and equipment for teachers.

(4) Owing to the year being a "Sabbatical" year, no trees were planted by Jewish school children on the traditional "New Year of the Trees" (15th of Shevat), but other collective activities took place on that day, and at Jerusalem a very successful open-air display of rhythmical dancing and group games was given.

Later in the year an inter-school sports field day was held at Tel-Aviv at which all the schools in the township took part. The event proved successful, and it is hoped that it may be continued in future years.

(5) School Luncheon Fund.—The work of this Fund, administered for the Hadassah Women's Zionist Organisation of America by a local committee, was much improved and extended during the year. Kitchens which served 3,000 children with meals were maintained in 50 schools and kindergartens, the average cost of a meal amounting to approximately 12 mils. The total expenditure incurred by the Fund was £P.7,250, towards which Hadassah contributed £P.4,160 and the children £P.1,505. The fund also arranged courses in diatetics for teachers.

CHAPTER VI.

OTHER SCHOOLS

A. MUSLIM

The number of Muslim private schools according to returns received was 137 with an attendance of 7319, as compared with 94 schools and 5644 pupils in the previous year. Thus over 40 were opened during the year. One of them is a girls' school established by the Gaza Municipality. Several others in the towns are staffed by uncertificated teachers with respectable academic qualifications, but the vast majority are private kuttabs in which the teachers are old fashioned Shaikhs with limited qualifications. The curriculum does not usually extend beyond religion, oral reading and writing. In all such schools fees are charged. These seldom exceed £P.1 p.a. The teacher depends on these fees for his living. In some schools payment is made in kind.

Most of the pupils in kuttabs are boys but in some a few girls also attend.

Very few of these kuttabs received a grant in aid from the Government, since either the attendance or the standard was considered too low.

Out of 80 registered village kuttabs, 33 are in villages where Government schools exist, and accommodate 683 pupils in preparatory, first or second classes. There are no higher classes and the kuttabs act as more or less inefficient feeders to the Government schools.

47 kuttabs in villages where no Government schools exist accommodate 972 pupils of whom 26 are in the third (the highest) class.

In all kuttabs stagnation is a marked feature of the preparatory classes (see Chapter iv. page 21).

B. CHRISTIAN

The number of Christian schools, excluding those maintained by a certain authority mentioned below, was 181 with a total of 17,080 pupils.

The following table gives comparative figures of Christian schools for the years 1929-30 and 1930-31.

<i>Group</i>	<i>1929-30</i>		<i>1930-31</i>	
	<i>Schools</i>	<i>Pupils</i>	<i>Schools</i>	<i>Pupils</i>
Catholic	69*	8,322	102	10,210
Protestant	52	4,150	50	4,281
Orthodox	26	2,371	27	2,504
Others	2	75	2	85
Totals	149	14,918	181	17,080

The majority of these schools are maintained by foreign organisations and religious bodies.

(a) The following are maintained by Palestinian Organisations:—

* This figure does not include the schools maintained by the Greek Catholic Archbishopric for which no returns were received.

Group	1929-30		1930-31	
	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils
Greek Orthodox Patriarchate	15	1,163	16	1,191
Syrian Orthodox Patriarchate	2	100	2	98
Armenian Orthodox Patriarchate	4	490	4	522
Orthodox Societies	5	618	5	693
Custodia di Terra Santa	15	1,836	15	2,033
Protestant Native Council	1	61	1	65
Private Christian	2	104	3	158
Latin Patriarchate	—	—	30	1,151
Jesuits	—	—	2	51
Total	44	4,372	78	5,962

(b) *Foreign*.—The following table gives comparative figures of schools maintained by foreign bodies in 1929-30 and 1930-31.

Group	1929-30		1930-31	
	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils
French	38	4,628	38	4,709
English	23	2,072	22	2,071
German	21	1,818	21	2,007
Italian	12	1,381	13	1,751
American	10	494	8	421
Swedish	1	153	1	159
Total	105	10,546	103	11,118

During the year a kindergarten was opened at Gaza by the Church Missionary Society and two schools by the Christian Catholic Apostolic Church in Zion, Illinois, U.S.A., one in Jaffa and one in Jerusalem.

At the end of the session 1930-31 the Boys' School under the Church Mission to Jews was closed. New buildings were added to St. George's School in Jerusalem.

C. JEWISH (*other than those maintained by the Jewish Agency*).

The following table gives comparative figures for 1929-30 and 1930-31.

Group	1929-30		1930-31	
	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils
Alliance Israelite	8	3,461	8	3,695
Anglo-Jewish Association	1	487	1	414
Women's International Zionist Organisation	2	105	2	113
Kefar Han-No'ar Agricultural Orphanage, Ben Shemen	1	175	1	226
Meir Shfeya Agricultural Orphanage, Junior Hadassah of U.S.A.	1	103	1	109
Giv'at Ham-Moré, Agricultural Orphanage	1	80	1	79
Agudat Israel Organisation	11	790	10	766
Communal Talmud Toras	7	530	—	—
Other Talmud Toras	31	3,125	47	3,822
Private School and Kindergartens	37	1,709	46	2,213
Total	100	10,565	117	11,437

The Alliance Israelite School at Haifa continued to be accommodated in unsatisfactory rented premises, and it is unfortunate that the Alliance has not yet found it possible to erect the building promised for this school.

The Evelina de Rothschild Girls' School at Jerusalem returned to its own premises which have been considerably altered and improved; but owing to its smaller size the number of girls had to be reduced.

The "Beit Hinnukh Yeladim", a private Orthodox girls' school at Jerusalem, and the Zikhron Moshe Branch of the "Ets Hayim" Talmud-Tora at Jerusalem, moved into new buildings erected during the year.

A number of private kindergartens and evening classes were opened in various localities.

The two kindergartens maintained at Tel-Aviv and at She'arayim Colony by a special committee for the provision of infant education to Jewish children of Oriental communities continued to do excellent work. In these kindergartens the children find a home during the day where they are fed, taught and generally cared for.

The buildings at the children's village at Meir Shfeya and Ben Shemen have been considerably improved and extended.

CHAPTER VII.

SECONDARY AND POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION

1. SECONDARY EDUCATION

Mention has already been made in Chapters IV, V and VI of the secondary education given in the various systems of schools. The following brief summary is added for easy reference:—

(a) GOVERNMENT

The following is a list of all Government schools in which secondary education is given with number of classes and pupils in each.

<i>School</i>	<i>No. of secondary classes</i>	<i>No. of Pupils</i>			
		<i>1930-31</i>		<i>1929-30</i>	
		<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>
Government Arab College	2	53	—	57	—
Women's Training College	2	—	33	—	34
Elementary-Secondary Day Schools for Boys					
Jerusalem	2	57	—	60	—
Nazareth	2	24	—	18	—
Gaza	2	26	—	18	—
Hebron	2	22	—	16	—
Nablus	2	37	—	37	—
Acre	2	21	—	20	—
Tulkarm	2	28	—	17	—
Safad	2	15	—	18	—
Ramle	2	10	—	13	—
Jaffa	3	39	—	45	—
Total	25	332	33	319	34

Thus there were in 1930-31 25 secondary classes in 12 schools with 365 pupils as against 353 in the previous year.

At the end of the year the second secondary class at Ramle was closed.

(b) NON-GOVERNMENT

(i) MUSLIM

Secondary classes as graded by the Principals of the schools concerned exist in the following:—

<i>School</i>	<i>No. of classes</i>	<i>No. of boys 1930-31</i>
An-Najâh, Nablus	3	80
Raudat al-Ma'ârif	3	60

(ii) CHRISTIAN

The following table of schools which are graded as containing secondary classes shows the number of pupils in the said classes during the year, as well as in the previous year:—

School	No. of Secondary classes	No. of Secondary Pupils	
		Boys	Girls
Teaching in English			
JERUSALEM			
St. George's School	4	72	—
Jerusalem Girls' College	5	—	99
Bishop Gobat School	3	59	—
Schmidt's Girls' School	4	—	42
Terra Santa College	5	67	—
Friends Boys' School	4	60	—
English High School, Jaffa	2	—	16
Tabeetha Mission School, Jaffa	2	—	28
English High School, Haifa	4	—	15
Scots College, Safad	4	71	—
Friends Girls' School, Ramallah	3	—	34
Teaching in French			
Collège des Frères, Jerusalem	4	88	—
Collège des Frères, Jaffa	3	65	—
Collège des Frères, Haifa	3	46	—
Pensionnat N.D. de Sion, Jerusalem	4	—	14
Pensionnat St. Joseph, Jaffa	2	—	8
Ecole St. Joseph, Bethlehem	5	—	55
Pensionnat Carmelite, Haifa	1	—	1
Pensionnat des Dames de Nazareth, Haifa	1	—	8
Externat, Maison du Sacré Coeur, Haifa	1	—	12
Teaching in German			
Deutsche Evangelische Gemeinde Schule, Jerusalem	1	1	2
Deutsche Schule, Haifa	1	8	8
Lyceum Tempelstift, Jerusalem	1	17	17
Deutsche Schule, Sarona	1	6	9
Deutsche Schule, Wilhelma	1	4	3
Deutsche Schule, Bethlehem, near Haifa	1	4	3
Waldheim German School, Haifa	1	5	1
Teaching in Arabic			
Greek Orthodox Boys' School, Jaffa	1	12	—
Talitha Kumi, Jerusalem	1	—	15
Teaching in German and Arabic			
Syrian Orphanage, Jerusalem	3	22	—
Teaching in Greek			
Greek Gymnasia, Jerusalem	4	16	2
Teaching in Arabic, English and Italian			
Scuola Italiana Maschile, Haifa	2	17	—
Total	82	640	392

(iii) JEWISH

<i>School</i>	<i>No. of Secondary classes</i>	<i>No. of Secondary Pupils</i>	
		<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>
Gymnasia 'Ivrit, Jerusalem	5	106	77
Hebrew Men's Training College, Jerusalem	3	55	9
Mizrahi Men's Training College, Jerusalem	5	110	—
Mizrahi Women's Training College, Jerusalem	5	—	136
Commercial School, Jerusalem	3	32	16
Evelina de Rothschild School, Jerusalem	1	—	23
TEL-AVIV AND COLONIES :			
Gymnasia Herzliya, Tel-Aviv	5	232	146
Gymnasia Nordiya, Tel-Aviv	4	52	54
Women's Training College, Tel-Aviv	5	—	154
Tahkemoni Reali, Tel-Aviv	4	67	—
Talpiyoth School, Tel-Aviv	2	—	42
Commercial High School, Tel-Aviv	3	69	78
Gymnasia Humanistit (evening), Tel-Aviv	2	17	12
Gymnasia Binyamina, Rishon le Tsiyon	2	16	14
Gymnasia Ahad Ha-'Am, Petah Tiqva	4	28	35
Beit Sefer Reali, Haifa	5	104	56
Commercial and Technical School, Haifa	3	14	21
Total	61	902	873

2. POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION

No further development occurred during the year. The American University is still the goal of most young Palestinians for post-secondary education. During the year 1930-31 210 Palestinian students were registered as students in the upper Departments of the American University of Beirut as against 183 in the previous year. The students were divided as follows:—

School of Medicine	21
School of Pharmacy	9
School of Dentistry	2
School of Nursing	22
School of Arts and Sciences	154
Institute of Music	2
Total	210

The activities during the year of the various bodies furthering post secondary studies are shown below under the following heads:—

- (a) Palestine Board of Higher Studies,
- (b) Missionary Institutions,
- (c) Hebrew University,
- (d) Government Law Classes.

(a) PALESTINE BOARD OF HIGHER STUDIES

In 1931 there were candidates for the Matriculation Examination only.

(b) MISSIONARY INSTITUTIONS

The Jerusalem Girls' College and Scots College, Safad, are the only Missionary Institutions where students are prepared for post secondary education. No candidates were prepared by them during the year 1930-31.

(c) HEBREW UNIVERSITY

In the Faculty of Humanities, which at present includes the Institute of Mathematics, there were in attendance 150 regular students and 54 "auditors". Of the regular students a third have completed their secondary education in the country. The first degree examinations in "minor" study subjects were held in November 1930, and in November 1931 students were examined in the "major" and remaining "minor" study subjects required for the M.A. degree.

In the science department a new laboratory of plants physiology has been added.

At the last meeting of the Board of Governors it was decided to establish a "Division of Biological Studies", in which a four years' course of instruction leading to a degree will be begun as from October 1931. The establishment of this "Division" has been made possible chiefly by the existence at the University of well equipped laboratories in the departments of botany, zoology, biochemistry, parasitology and hygiene.

Steps are being taken by the University to obtain a charter.

Owing to the general financial depression the annual working budget of the University was curtailed from £P.50,000 to £P.45,000; but the scale of services rendered did not thereby suffer any diminution, and in some branches even a certain expansion took place.

CHAPTER VIII.

TECHNICAL AND AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

1. TECHNICAL EDUCATION

A. GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS

In spite of difficulties due to unsuitable class rooms and furniture, the work on the whole was good. Many boys showed real ability in drawing. The new method of working in colour direct from actual objects has awakened a new interest in the pupils. The drawing and modelling lessons have become very popular. Light woodwork was started in 17 town schools.

SUMMER COURSE

An advanced Summer Course for the training of teachers in technical work was held in Jerusalem during the month of August 1931. Most of the teachers who took the elementary course in 1930 attended, the total number being 39, including one from Trans-Jordan and two from schools under the Supreme Muslim Council. The following formed the subjects of instruction:—

Pencil drawing from plants and models.

The basis of ornamental repeating patterns.

Design for stencilling.

Carpentry with simple inlay work.

Technical workshop drawing.

At the end of the course an exhibition of the work done was held and was attended by a large number of visitors. The exhibition of stencilled patterns for house decorations and fabrics attracted special attention.

WEAVING

The looms at the Bethlehem Boys' School taken over in the summer of 1930 were set up and regularly used for about four months of the session. During this period enough good cloth was woven to supply ten summer-suit lengths which were bought and made up for the Mayor and other notables of Bethlehem. The weaving course included, in addition to loom work, drawing and weaving theory and practical bookkeeping.

A new room has been added to the Girls' School at Ramle from municipal funds and the Mayor has promised to provide £P. 100 per annum towards the establishment of a weaving section in this room. Looms will be loaned to the school temporarily until the municipality can have others made locally. Demands have also been made by Jaffa, Lydda and other centres for the introduction of weaving and other crafts. There is a serious need for industrial schools at both Jaffa and Haifa for training workmen, but the budget for technical education is quite inadequate to cope with these schemes at present.

The Mayor of Majdal, the most important weaving centre of Palestine, requested the opening of a weaving section in the local boys' school. He was advised to postpone this project until a well trained instructor was available. The townspeople were encouraged to send their sons for training in the weaving school at Mehalla al Kabira in Egypt. Three boys volunteered to go at their own expense. The Egyptian authorities kindly offered free education, if the students maintained themselves, and the three boys left in November to take up their studies in Egypt.

During the year, a former pupil of the Bethlehem Boys' School, the son of a local carpenter, left for London to take at his own expense a course of training in furniture design and cabinet making at the London Central School of Arts and Crafts, while two students from the Government Arab College were sent as Government scholars to the Institute of Education, Cairo, to specialize in drawing and manual work.

B. NON-GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS

The work in the Syrian Orphanage has improved since the appointment of a specialist in workshop drawing.

The Alliance Israelite Technical School at Jerusalem was closed during the year after an existence of about fifty years. The reason for the closure was partly financial, and partly because in the opinion of the governing authorities the need for a school of this type was no longer pressing. The boys who at the beginning of the year were in attendance at the school were placed under artisans by the Alliance and were financially supported by it.

C. EXHIBITION OF ARTS AND CRAFTS

The exhibition was opened by the High Commissioner in the Citadel of Jerusalem on 2nd December 1930, and closed in April 1931.

Although the season was not a good one about £P.600 the proceeds of sales were distributed among exhibiting craftsmen, who thus materially benefited from the Exhibition.

2. AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

A. GOVERNMENT

The Supervisor of School Gardens, who is temporarily employed as warden of the Teachers' Hostel at Tulkarm, was prevented by other duties from giving much attention to the inspection of rural schools.

96 villages have now school gardens varying in size from one to sixteen dunams. Most of these gardens are now fenced and are planted with trees.

ARBOR DAY

The annual celebration of Arbor Day by Government schools was observed this year towards the end of January. The number of trees planted was 10,683, as against 10,510 last year.

SERICULTURE

The cultivation of silk worms was further extended during the year. The Department of Agriculture offered several money prizes for the best quality of silk cocoons reared by school children. The following was the result:—

<u>School</u>	<u>Amount of award</u> £P.
Jenin Government Boys' School	2
Hâshemiya Government Boys' School, Nablus	2
Ramle Government Boys' School	1.500
Baisân Government Boys' School	1.500
Yâmûn Village School (Government)	1
Children's Village Meir Shfeya (Jewish)	1
Kefar han-No'ar at Ben Shemen (Jewish)	1

Over 1,000 mulberry trees were planted in 1930 by Government schools.

KADOORIE AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL

The school was opened in Janury 1931 with 30 students in the Senior course and 10 in the Junior course. The first session closed in July 1931. As only two terms were covered in the first year it was decided to allow the students in the Junior class to continue their studies for the school session 1931-32. The school re-opened in September 1931.

Four boys of whom one was in the Senior course, received scholarships provided by the American Near East Foundation.

Some 50 Arabic books were presented by the Department to the school library. The Principal maintained close touch with the Department in all matters connected with the school.

AMERICAN NEAR EAST FOUNDATION

The grant of £P.1,000 from the American Near East Foundation for the year October 1930-September 1931, was apportioned and spent as follows:—

Rents and repairs	£P. 155
Furniture and equipment	175
Wages for servants	90
Emoluments for instructor	400
Scholarships to poor students at the Kadoorie Agricultural School	100
Seeds and implements	80
	<hr/> £P. 1,000

During the year fifteen village school teachers were under training at the Kadoorie Agricultural School, Tulkarm, for which funds were available from the grant of the Near East Foundation. They began work in December, 1930 and completed their course of study in July, 1931. Subsequently they were reposted to rural schools. It was found necessary to remove before the end of the session one of the 15 teachers. Thus 14 completed their course and obtained the certificate. Fifteen new teachers took their place in September 1931. Satisfactory reports have been received on the work of the 14 teachers who are now working in rural schools.

During the year Halîm Elf. Najjâr, a member of the Institute of the Rural Life in Syria, spent part of the month of February at the Agricultural School where he rendered valuable assistance in giving lectures on entomology.

During the year the following representatives of the American Near East Foundation visited the Kadoorie Agricultural School and the Teachers' Hostel: Dr. Frank W. Ober, Mr. William E. Doughty and Mr. D. E. Wright.

B. NON-GOVERNMENT

The following schools give instruction in theoretical and practical agriculture:—

<i>Christian Shools</i>	<i>Organisation</i>	<i>No. of pupils</i>
Agricultural School of Bait Jamal (near Artuf Station)	Salesian Friars of Don Bosco	45
Agricultural School of Rafat (near Artuf Station)	Latin Patriarchate	18
Agricultural School of Latrùn (near Ramle)	Trappist Friars	6
<i>Jewish Schools</i>		
Meir Shfeya Orphanage (in Galilee)	Junior Hadassah of U.S.A.	109
Giv'at ham-Moreh (in Galilee)	South African Jews Committee	79
Ben Shemen Agricultural School (near Lydda)	Jüdische Waisenhilfe of Berlin	226
Nahalal Agricultural School (in Galilee)	Women's International Zionist Organisation	70
Mikve Israel (near Jaffa)	Alliance Israelite	194

C. GENERAL

WILD FLOWER COMPETITION

The second annual competition of wild flowers was held in March 1934 under the auspices of the Jerusalem Horticulural Society for school children in the Jerusalem Division.

The Archdeacon Stewart Cup was won by the Friends Boys' School, Ramallah, and the Bowman Cup by the Friends Girls' School, Ramallah.

TREE PLANTING COMPETITION.

Mr. Herbert Bentwich, a member of the Men of the Trees in Palestine, generously presented a challenge cup for competition among rural schools, Arab and Jewish, in tree planting. The Department of Agriculture deputed a specialist officer to examine and adjudicate. The cup was won in 1934 by the Syrian Orphanage at Jerusalem, and the Government Boys' Schools at Qalqilya, Tulkarm Sub-District, and Sarafand el Kharab, Ramle Sub-District, were honourably mentioned.

CHAPTER IX.

THE EDUCATION OF DEFECTIVES

- (a) Blind,
- (b) Deaf and Dumb,
- (c) Mentally Defectives.

All that is being done at present for the education of defectives is carried out by private bodies.

(a) EDUCATION OF THE BLIND

Although the exact number of blind children in the country will not be known till the publication of the Census of 1934, it is certain that there are many blind children whose education is neglected.

At present facilities for the education of the blind exist in the following institutions:—

- (i) Syrian Orphanage,
- (ii) Muslim Orphanage,
- (iii) Jewish Blind Institute,
- (iv) Hospice de St. Vincent de Paul.

The following table gives an idea of the work that is being done in these institutions:—

	<i>Syrian Orphanage</i> B. G. Total	<i>Muslim Orphanage</i> B. G. Total	<i>Jewish Blind Institute</i> B. G. Total	<i>Hospice de St. Vincent de Paul</i> B. G. Total	<i>Grand Total</i> B. G.
Total number educated to date	112 41 153	20 2 22	62 32 94	29 85 114	223 160
Total number now under training	8 9 17	11 2 13	28 17 45	9 25 34	56 53

Of the 109 pupils under training 37 come from villages and colonies.

Nearly all the children in these institutions are boarded and trained free of charge.

The blind pupils are taught to read and write by the Braille method and in addition receive instruction in handicrafts.

The trades in which the blind pupils are instructed at the Syrian Orphanage are: for boys—cane and wicker work (chairs and baskets of all kinds) and plaiting of mats: for girls—manufacture of brushes, small baskets and other articles of cane, netting and knitting. The pupils are given a thorough instruction in these crafts so as to enable them to earn their living after leaving the school. The blind section is doing excellent work, but the competition from outside workers who are not blind is being keenly felt and the school finds a difficulty in disposing of the goods made. After leaving the school, the boys usually settle in towns. The school tries to furnish them with the material they require at cost price.

In the Jewish Blind Institute, in addition to the above handicrafts, a musical band exists, composed of 24 boys and 13 girls.

In the Orphanage of St. Vincent de Paul the girls are mainly engaged in laundry work.

(b) EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB

A school for deaf and dumb Jewish children was opened in the Straus Health Centre at Tel-Aviv in 1930. The school is financed by well wishers in America. In the first year of its existence 18 pupils, all Jews, received instruction at the school, their ages varying from 4 or 5 to about 14. The pupils are taught to use their organs and muscles so to make speech audible; and they are also taught Hebrew reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, drawing, handwork, and gardening.

Miss Chapman, who has had many years' experience in this work in Burma, came to Jerusalem in July, 1931, in order to study the needs of the country and to do pioneer work in this field.

At the Hospice de St. Vincent de Paul 14 deaf children (3 boys and 11 girls) receive training.

(c) MENTALLY DEFECTIVES

The only institution for the education of the mentally defective is the School for Defective Children at Tel-Aviv. It is maintained by private contributions, a small grant from the Township of Tel-Aviv, and fees. For the present there is room for only 24 children, in two classes, nominally of kindergarten and 1st year standard, and the children are treated and taught according to the modern methods of the "Heilpaedagogik" by a former pupil of Freud's who is assisted by two other ladies. The pupils are all Jewish children.

CHAPTER X.

MISCELLANEOUS

1. COOPERATION WITH OTHER GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

The Department of Health continued the hygienic and medical inspection of all Government schools. All private school buildings are inspected by representatives of the Department of Health before the issue of the permit for the opening of a school.

The Department of Agriculture supplied gratis trees for Arbor Day and rendered assistance in connection with the introduction of sericulture in Government schools.

During the year the Department again assisted on two occasions the Postmaster General in the examination for boy probationers in the postal service.

The Department cooperated with the Controller of Permits in certifying students proceeding to the United Kingdom for purposes of study.

2. PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS

A. LOCAL

(a) BOARD OF HIGHER STUDIES

In July 1931, the Board of Higher Studies conducted the Matriculation Examination. 79 candidates sat for this examination as against 73 in 1930. Of the number who sat this year 34 were Muslims, 28 Jews and 17 Christians.

The following table gives a summary of results:—

<i>School</i>	<i>Number entered</i>	<i>Number examined</i>	<i>Medium of exam.</i>	<i>Obtained Matriculation Certificate</i>	<i>Obtained School Certificate</i>
Scots College, Safad	11	11	English	1	2
St. George's School, Jerusalem	8	8	English	2	4
Terra Santa Collège, Jerusalem	7	5	English	—	3
Collège des Frères, Jerusalem	3	2	English	1	—
Friends Boys' School, Ramallah	2	2	English	1	1
Bishop Gobat School, Jerusalem	1	1	English	—	1
Government Arab College, Jerusalem	25	25	Arabic	18	6
Irbid Government School, Trans-Jordan	1	1	Arabic	—	1
Unattached, Arabic	5	4	Arabic	1	—
Haskala Kelalit Evening School, Haifa	7	6	Hebrew	1	—
Unattached, Hebrew	17	14	Hebrew	5	—
Total	87	79		30	18

(b) LANGUAGE EXAMINATIONS FOR GOVERNMENT OFFICERS

The annual Arabic and Hebrew examinations for Government officers were held in March. At the elementary examination there were 14 candidates in Arabic, and 11 in Hebrew. 10 passed in Arabic and 9 in Hebrew.

In the Advanced examination five candidates entered for Arabic, of whom two passed. In the Advanced Hebrew one candidate sat and passed.

(c) TEACHERS' EXAMINATION

The Teachers' Lower Certificate Examination was held concurrently with the Palestine Matriculation Examination. Of the fourteen candidates who sat, two passed in Part I (Practical and Theoretical Pedagogy) and Part II (school subjects) of the Examination.

The following table shows the number of candidates who have passed this examination since 1927 when the syllabus was revised:—

	<i>No. of candidates who passed Parts I and II.</i>
1927	1
1928	1
1929	2
1930	2
1931	2

The Teachers' Higher Certificate Examination was held in August. Eight candidates entered for Part I and eight for Part II. Of these three passed in Part I and one in Part II.

B. FOREIGN

The Department continued to supervise examinations on behalf of the University of London and other foreign institutions.

The following table gives a summary of the results:—

Examination		Candidates and Results					
		Entered			Passed		
		Pales- tinians	Non- Pales- tinians	Total	Pales- tinians	Non- Pales- tinians	Total
University of London							
Matriculation	{ January 1931	3	5	8	—	2	2
	{ June 1931	11	12	23	3	—	3
Intermediate 1931	{ Arts	—	3	3	—	—	—
	{ Science	—	1	1	—	—	—
	{ Engineering (June)	—	1	1	—	1	1
	{ Commerce	—	1	1	—	'Referred'	
	{ Economics (Part II)	1	—	1	—		—
	{ Law	1	—	1	—		—
First Medical		—	1	1	—	—	—
B. Sc. General		—	1	1	—	—	—
B. Sc. Special		—	1	1	—	—	—
L. L. B.		1	—	1	1	—	1
City & Guilds of London Institute							
Final Examination in Telephony (May 1931)		1	—	1	1	—	1
London Association of Accountants							
Intermediate, June 1931		1	—	1	—	—	—

The Oxford and Cambridge Joint Board School and Lower Certificate Examinations were held in Palestine under the supervision of the foreign schools concerned. The following are the results:—

<i>Name of School</i>	<i>School Certificate Passed</i>	<i>Lower Certificate Passed</i>
Jerusalem Girls' College	8	—
English High School for Girls, Haifa	2	2

3. EDUCATIONAL TOURS

A party of nine Egyptian students accompanied by two professors visited Jerusalem in January 1931. During their two days stay in Jerusalem, they visited a number of schools and institutions.

In April a party of 40 lady teachers escorted by Miss Ridler, Inspector of Girls' Schools, and another party of 24 men teachers, escorted by Manasseh Eff. Hannush, Headquarters' Inspector, visited Cairo, where they spent six days in visiting a large number of schools and various places of interest. The details of both tours were arranged in collaboration with the Egyptian Ministry of Education.

In August a party of 27 Canadian teachers under the leadership of Dr. R. B. Fletcher, Deputy Minister of Education for Manitoba, visited Jerusalem. Owing to the fact that most of the schools were closed for the summer holidays, the party was unable to see much educational work.

A reception in their honour was given by the Department. The party was also entertained by His Excellency the High Commissioner at Government House.

4. SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

The work carried out in town schools and the larger village schools continued to show progressive improvement. Teachers who have attended courses are carrying out their work intelligently, and the team system is working well.

No summer course for training of teachers was held during the summer of 1931, owing to the absence on leave of the Superintendent of Physical Training.

The "Reference Book of Gymnastic Training for Boys" which was issued recently by the Board of Education has been introduced into Government town schools. The book is intended as a guide to those teachers who have not received a complete training in the Swedish system, but who have acquired from practical instruction sufficient knowledge and skill to enable them with its aid to conduct gymnastic training on simple lines with a reasonable degree of efficiency.

The schools football league formed in 1928 for senior teams is still in existence, but only three schools entered teams for this year. The committee is considering the revision of the rules to allow junior teams to join.

A vaulting-horse made locally was taken into use at the Government Arab College and proved most popular.

In all town schools, with the exception of Haifa, a recreation ground is available for football.

(a) INTER-SCHOOL SPORTS

The 7th Annual Meeting of the Jerusalem Inter-School Sports was held on 12th May, at the Sports Club, Jerusalem, 16 schools, Government and non-Government, took part. The meeting was well attended, and the Officer Administering the Government and Mrs. Young were present.

The following schools took part:—

Government :—

Arab College.
Bakriya
Bethlehem
Rashidiya
Tamrin
Ramallah.

Non-Government :—

Alliance Israelite
Armenian
Bishop Gobat School
Freres School
Friends (Ramallah)
German Templers
Gymnasia 'Ivrit
National Orthodox
St. George's
Terra Santa

The following were the winners of the challenge cups:—

<i>Name of Cup</i>	<i>Awarded to</i>	<i>Winning School</i>
Bowman Cup	School with highest aggregate number of points.	Bishop Gobat School
Lady Plumer Cup	Senior team with highest number of points	Bishop Gobat School but awarded to Friends (Ramallah)
Lady Mond Cup	Intermediate team with highest number of points	Bishop Gobat School but awarded to St. George's School
Mathew Cup	Junior team with highest number of points	Rashidiya School
Chancellor Cup	Team winning Senior Relay Race	Bishop Gobat School
Henrietta Szold Cup	Team winning Intermediate Relay Race	Bishop Gobat School
Nashashibi Cup	Team winning Junior Relay Race	Rashidiya School.

(b) GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS SPORTS

The 11th Annual Sports Meeting was held on 5th June at Jaffa. A large gathering including His Excellency the High Commissioner attended the meeting. The Cups and prizes were presented by Mrs. Campbell. The programme which included two physical training displays was completed within three hours.

The winners of the trophies were:—

<i>Events</i>	<i>Winning District</i>
Inter District	Jaffa
Senior 100 yards	Jaffa
Senior Mile	Gaza
Senior High Jump	Samaria
Senior $\frac{1}{4}$ Mile	Galilee
Senior $\frac{1}{2}$ Mile	G. A. C.
Relay Race	Jaffa
Physical Training Competition	Gaza

The 4th Annual Physical Training Competition was held on the day previous to the sports, and for the fourth year in succession the challenge shield was won by Gaza Secondary Boys' School.

5. BOY SCOUTS AND GIRL GUIDES

A. SCOUTS

The general census of all scouts taken in September 1931 showed a satisfactory increase in membership of the Palestine Boy Scout Association.

The total number of scouts, wolf cubs, and rovers was 2,303, an increase of 497 over 1930. Sixteen new groups were formed during the year.

The number of officers in active work with troops, packs and crews is 95, which is slightly below the figure for the previous year.

SCOUTERS TRAINING CAMP

The 9th Annual Training Camp for Scouters was held at Bir Salem in April. The Camp Chief, Mr. H. Bowman, was in charge of the course, assisted by Mr. Tomlinson, Deputy Camp Chief, Fauzi Eff. Nashashibi and 'Abdallah Eff. Taimur. 24 scouters attended the Camp, of whom one was from Trans-Jordan, and one from the American University of Beirut. The rest, with the exception of two scoutmasters from the schools of the Supreme Muslim Council and three from the Jaffa Rovers, were teachers in Government schools.

SUMMER CAMP AT RAMALLAH

A summer camp was held at Ramallah during the months of August and September for the use of scout groups of the Jerusalem and Southern Local Associations.

SCOUT COUNCIL

The fourth annual meeting of the Palestine Scout Council was held at Government House, Jerusalem, on 28th February, 1931. The Chief Scout for Palestine, Sir John Chancellor, presided.

AWARDS

The following awards were made by the Chief Scout, Lord Baden Powell of Gilwell, during the year:—

- (a) Gilt Cross and certificate, awarded to Bishara Eff. M. Qus'ur, Rover mate of the Youth Orthodox Club Group, Jaffa, in recognition of his gallantry in saving a man from drowning at Jaffa on 29th July 1930.
- (b) Medal of Merit awarded to Fauzi Eff. Nashashibi, Group Scoutmaster, Rashidiya School, and 'Abdallah Eff. Taimur for good service rendered on behalf of the Scout movement in Palestine.

SHRUBSOLE CHALLENGE SHIELD

The Challenge shield presented by Mr. D. W. Shrubsole in memory of his son was handed to the Ramle groups by Sir John Chancellor at a local ceremony held on the Ramle Aerodrome on the 30th July, 1931.

VISITS OF SCOUTS TO PALESTINE

A party of 9 Hungarian Scouts who were making a tour in Egypt, Greece and Turkey, spent a week in Palestine during the month of July. A reception was given in their honour on 18th July at the Italian Boys' School. During the reception scout songs were rendered in many languages.

WORLD ROVER SCOUT MOOT

The Palestine Boy Scout Association was represented at the world Rover Scout Moot, held at Kandersteg, Switzerland from 30th July to 7th August 1931, by a contingent of 8 rovers and scouters under the leadership of Hasan Eff. Farahat.

B. GUIDES

The guides movement in Palestine has continued to expand and to attract the interest of both girls and parents.

There are now three local associations comprising 32 companies and packs.

In January 1931 Miss Grace Browning, Assistant County Commissioner of the Northern District of London, came to Palestine and visited every company, giving much useful advice.

In August the first training camp for guiders was held on the Mount of Olives under the leadership of the Organising Commissioner, and was attended by 15 guiders representing all sections of the community. The tents and camp equipment were lent for the occasion by the Scout Association.

For the first time an award for bravery was gained by a guide, a girl of Nazareth.

6. RELATIONS WITH ADJACENT TERRITORIES

SYRIA

The Director paid his annual visit in May to Beirut, where he spent some days in conferring with the President and Faculty of the American University, and interviewing Government scholars and candidates for employment.

TRANS-JORDAN

The close relations hitherto existing between the two Departments continued. The Director of Education of Trans-Jordan paid several visits to Jerusalem and conferred with officers of the Department.

MUSQAT

At the request of the Musqat Government a third teacher from Palestine was engaged to fill the vacancy in the Musqat Government School created by the resignation of Jamal Eff. Hamid.

EGYPT

An agreement was reached between the Government of Palestine and Egypt, allowing a reduction of 30% on railway fares for parties of students when travelling on educational or scientific tours.

7. PLAYGROUNDS AND CLUBROOMS FOR POOR CHILDREN

GUGGENHEIMER PLAYGROUNDS

The Guggenheimer Playground Foundation opened two new playgrounds, one in Jerusalem, and another in Haifa, so that now five playgrounds are being maintained by that Foundation. Of these the playground on Mount Zion, Jerusalem, was attended by children of all communities, the remaining playgrounds being used by Jewish children only. In addition four playgrounds were kept open during the summer holidays only, two at Jerusalem, one at Haifa, and one at Safad, and during the summer and spring holidays three camps were held for the children attending the Jerusalem and Haifa centres. The total average daily attendance during the year at these centres was 621.

COMMUNITY PLAYGROUNDS OF THE AMERICAN COLONY, JERUSALEM

The organisers of this playground report development and progress. General cleanliness has improved. The children obey quicker and understand team work better than they did before. The average daily attendance at the Playground was 86, 95% of whom were Muslims. Basket ball and rounders are popular, while the horizontal bar and rope climbing are among the favourite exercises.

JERUSALEM WORKING BOYS' CLUB

During the year 1930-31 the club was housed in the building of the Omariya Boy's School inside the old city. At the end of the session in May, 37 boys were registered as attending regularly and paying the fee of 10 mils per week. The average age of the boys was 15 years ten months. Instruction continued to be given in Arabic, reading, elementary arithmetic and elements of hygiene. A scout troop was also organised.

In May 1931 the club was compelled to close down temporarily owing to the transfer of the Omariya school, but was reopened in October 1931 in a spacious building at the Bab al Silsilla, rented for this purpose and as a hostel for poor boys by a committee of persons interested in boys' welfare.

8. PUBLICATIONS

During the period 1st October 1930-1st October 1931, copies of 365 books and pamphlets and 76 periodicals were received in accordance with the Press Law. These are summarized as follows:—

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS

In Arabic:—

Education (Text-books, law, etc.)	...	...	...	10	
Politics	...	...	...	6	
Religion	...	...	...	5	
Scouting	...	...	...	2	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	7	30
				<hr/>	

In English:—

Education	...	...	...	4	
Politics	...	...	...	3	
Religion	...	...	...	1	
Archaeology	...	...	...	5	
Agriculture	...	...	...	2	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	7	22
				<hr/>	

In Hebrew:—

Education	...	...	...	8	
General Literature, History, Biography					
Sociology, etc.	...	...	...	58	
Religion	...	...	...	36	
Books for children and young people	...	...	...	21	
Fiction	...	...	...	56	
Dictionaries	...	...	...	2	
Agriculture	...	...	...	14	
Politics	...	...	...	24	
Medicine	...	...	...	11	
Archaeology	...	...	...	1	
Music	...	...	...	5	
Economics, Commerce and Industry	...	...	...	5	
Cookery	...	...	...	4	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	42	287
				<hr/>	

In Yiddish:—

Politics	...	...	...	2	
Education	...	...	...	2	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	3	7
				<hr/>	

In French:—

Religion	...	...	...	5	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	4	9
				<hr/>	

In German:—

Archaeology	...	...	...	1	
Politics	...	...	...	1	
Music	...	...	...	1	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	3	6
				<hr/>	

In Italian:—

Religion	...	...	...	1	1
				<hr/>	

In Latin:—

Law	...	...	...	1	1
				<hr/>	

In Armenian:—

Education and Religion	...	...	...	2	2
				<hr/>	

Total

 365

PERIODICALS

In Arabic :—

Education	...	...	...	3	
Religion	...	...	...	2	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	1	6

In English :—

Religion	...	...	...	2	
Archaeology	...	...	...	1	
Commerce	...	...	...	1	
Education	...	...	...	6	10

In Hebrew :—

Education	...	...	...	9	
Politics	...	...	...	5	
Literary	...	...	...	2	
Agriculture	...	...	...	3	
Humorous	...	...	...	18	
Physical Training	...	...	...	3	
Economics, Commerce and Industry	4	
Medicine	3	
Religion	5	
Miscellaneous	5	57

In Armenian :—

Religion	1	1
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In Yiddish :—

Commerce	1	1
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In French :—

Education	1	1
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Total 76

9. MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES

The Department is represented by the Director or his delegate on numerous bodies and committees, of which the following are the more important:—

1. Advisory Council
2. Council of Legal Studies
3. Board of Higher Studies
4. Education Council of the Jewish Agency (Va'ad ha Hinnukh)
5. Finance Committee of the Education Department of the Jewish Agency
6. Committee of Censorship of films and plays
7. Investigating board for auditors
8. Executive Committee of the Men of the Trees in Palestine
9. Palestine Boy Scouts Association

Jerusalem.

January, 1932.

H. E. BOWMAN

Director of Education.

PART III.

APPENDIX

STATISTICAL TABLES

for the scholastic year 1930-1931

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TABLE I.

CLASSIFIED PERSONNEL OF DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN DECEMBER 1931

Description	British Nationals			Palestinian Nationals									Totals		
				Muslims			Christians			Jews					
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total			
Administration and Inspection	6 ⁽¹⁾	1 ⁽²⁾	7	11 ⁽³⁾	—	11	4	—	4	3	—	3	24	1	25
Clerical Staff	1	—	1	3	—	3	7	1	8	1	1	2	12	2	14
Teaching Staff	2 ⁽⁴⁾	3	5	463	69	532	114	83	197	—	—	—	579	155	734
Total	9	4	13	477	69	546	125	84	209	4	1	5	615	158	773

(1) Includes one British Jew.
(2) Includes the Principal of Women's Training College, who is also Inspectress of Girl's Schools.
(3) Includes one Bahai.
(4) Includes one American.

TABLE II.

CHART SHOWING ORGANISATION OF DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

DIRECTOR

DEPUTY DIRECTOR

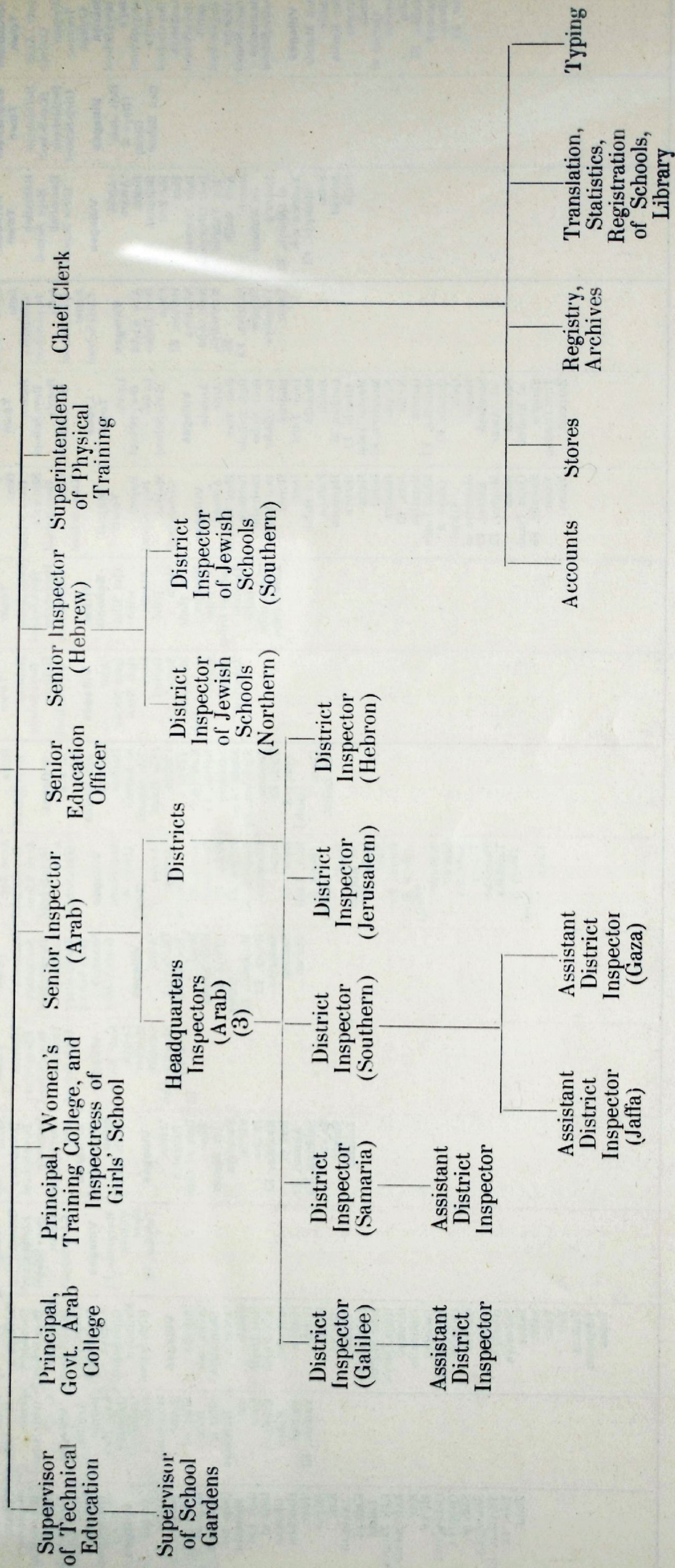


TABLE III.

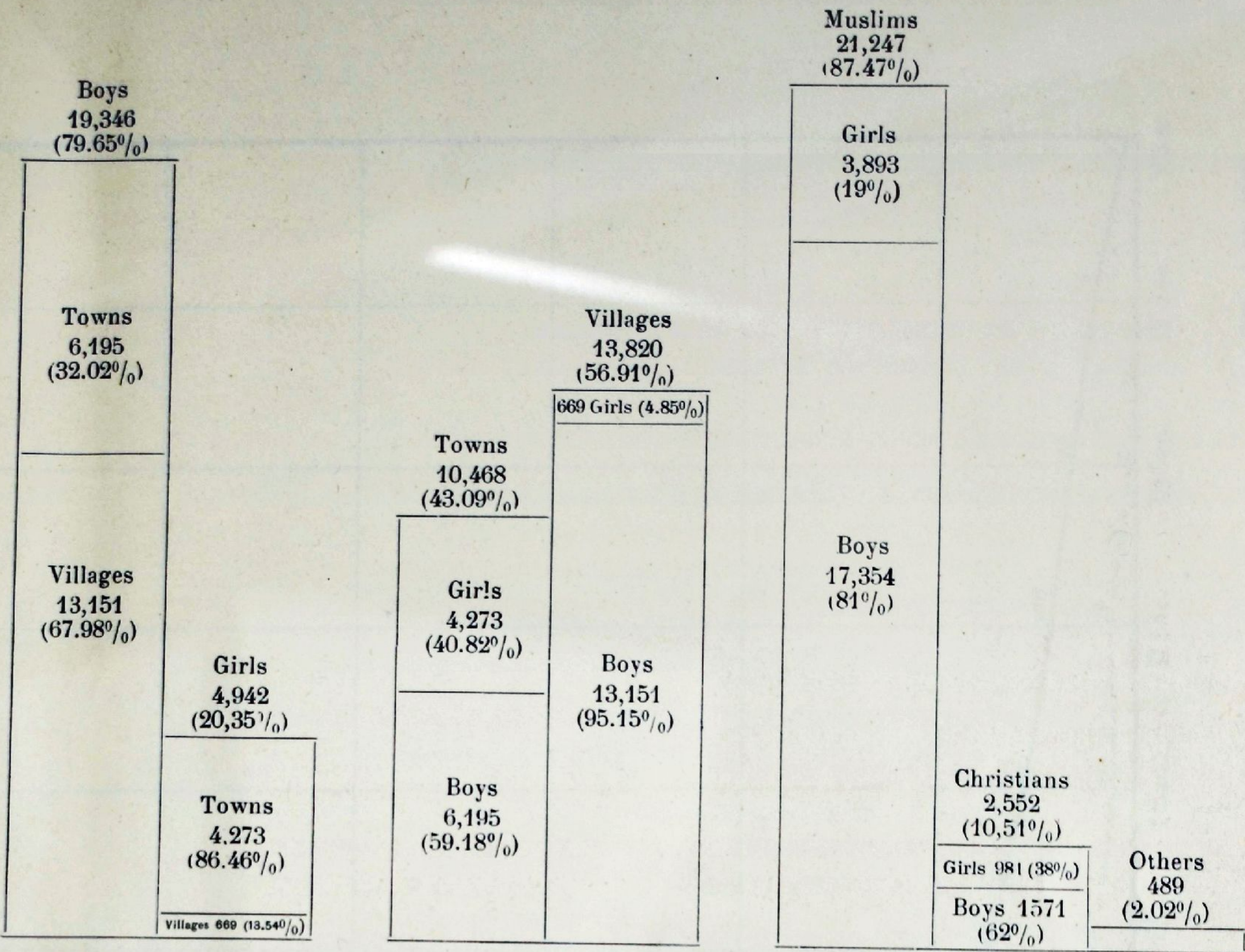
LIST OF GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS IN 1930-31

(In each administrative sub-district the town schools are shown first, the village schools following in alphabetical order. In the villages, unless otherwise stated, the schools are for boys only.)

Jerusalem District			Southern District					Northern District								
Jerusalem Sub-District	Bethlehem Sub-District	Ramallah Sub-District	Jaffa Sub-District	Ramle Sub-District	Gaza Sub-District	Beersheba Sub-District	Hebron Sub-District	Haifa Sub-District	Acre Sub-District	Nazareth Sub-District	Tiberias Sub-District	Safad Sub-District	Beisan Sub-District	Nablus Sub-District	Jenin Sub-District	Tulkarm Sub-District
Jerusalem Town Govt. Arab College Women's Training College Bakriya Boys School Baqa Boys School Umariya Boys School Hashidiya Boys School Tamrin Boys School Alawiya Girls School Mamuniya Girls School	Bethlehem Town Bethlehem Boys School Bethlehem Girls School Villages Beit Jala (Boys & Girls) Beit Sahur	Ramallah Town Ramallah Boys School Ramallah Girls School Villages 'Abud 'Attara Beitunya Bir Zeit Bira Deir Dibwan Deir Ghassana 'Ein Yabrud Kafr Malik Mazari'en Nubani Mazra'a al Qibliya, El Mazra'a ash Sharqiya, El Salla Siliwad Sinjil	Jaffa Town Jaffa Secondary Boys School Jaffa Girls School Ajami Girls School Villages Lydda Boys School Lydda Girls School Villages 'Annaba 'Aqir Beit 'Iyab Beit Nabala Beit Nuba Beit Qiddis Budrus Deir Tarif Haditha Jimzu Lubban al Gharbi, El Majdal Yaba Muzein'a, El Ni'ana Ni'ina Qazaza Qubelba, El Qubab, El Qula Hantis Saraland al 'Amar Saraland al Kharab Shugba Tiret Dandan Zarnuqa	Ramle Town Ramle Boys School Ramle Girls School Lydda Town Lydda Boys School Lydda Girls School Villages 'Annaba 'Aqir Beit 'Iyab Beit Nabala Beit Nuba Beit Qiddis Budrus Deir Tarif Haditha Jimzu Lubban al Gharbi, El Majdal Yaba Muzein'a, El Ni'ana Ni'ina Qazaza Qubelba, El Qubab, El Qula Hantis Saraland al 'Amar Saraland al Kharab Shugba Tiret Dandan Zarnuqa	Gaza Town Gaza Boys School Shujay'a Boys School Gaza Girls School Majdal Town Majdal Boys School Majdal Girls School Villages 'Abasan Bani Suheila Barbara Bash-shit Beit Darras Bureir Deir el Balah Falluja Hamama Hirya Hatta Isdud Jabal'ya Jura, El Karatiya Khan Yunis (Boys & Girls) Masmiya al Kabira, El Mughar, El Nazla Qatra Islam Sawafir, Es Yasur Yibna	Beersheba Town Beersheba Boys School Beersheba Girls School Tribal Schools Abu Silla tribe 'Alauna tribe 'Auja tribe el Hafir Hanajra tribe Jabarat tribe Tarabin tribe Tiaba tribe Zurei tribe	Hebron Town Hebron Boys School Hebron Girls School Villages 'Ajur Bani Na'im Beit Naif Dura Halbul Sannu', Es Shuyukh, Es	Haifa Town Haifa Boys School Villages 'Arara Balad esh Sheikh Qisarya Daliyat el Karmil 'Ein Ghazal 'Ein Haud Ibillin Isfiya Kafr Qari' Kafrin, El Sabbarin Shafa, 'Amr Sindyana, Es Tantura Tira, Et (Boys & Girls) Umm ez Zeinat	Acre Town Acre Sec. Boys School Acre Elem. Boys School Acre Girls School Villages Abu Sinan (Boys & Girls) 'Amqa Arrabat Battuf Bassa, El Beit Jaun Birna, El Birwa, El Buqel'a, El Dammun Jutis Kabiri, El Kafr Yasif (Boys & Girls) Majd el Kurum Makr, El Nahf Rama, Er (Boys & Girls) Sakhnin Shahab Submala Tamra Tarbikha Tarshiha (Boys & Girls) Yirka	Nazareth Town Nazareth Secondary Boys School Nazareth Elementary Boys School Nazareth Elementary Girls School Villages Kafr Kanna Lubya Mughar Samakh Shajara, Es 'Uthaidiya, El	Tiberias Town Tiberias Elementary Boys School Tiberias Girls School Villages Kafr Kanna Lubya Mughar Samakh Shajara, Es 'Uthaidiya, El	Safad Town Safad Secondary Boys School Safad Sawawin Boys School Safad Jam'i al Ahmar Boys School Safad Girls School Villages 'Alma Rithaniya Deir el Qasi 'Ein ez Zeitun Kardiya Kardiyat Khalisa, El Ras el Ahmar, Er Salhiya, Es Sa'sa Sufsaf Teitaba	Beisan Town Beisan Elementary Boys School Beisan Girls School Villages Murrassas, El Qumya Sirin Tayibla, Et	Nablus Town Salahiya Secondary Boys School Hashimiya Boys School Khalidiya Boys School Villages 'Arraba Burqin Kafr Ra'i Qabatiya Qatfin Raba Rummana Samur Sifat ed Dahr Sifat el Harthiya Sir Siris Umm el Fahm Ya'bad Yamun, El	Jenin Town Jenin Boys School Jenin Girls School Villages 'Arraba Burqin Kafr Ra'i Qabatiya Qatfin Raba Rummana Samur Sifat ed Dahr Sifat el Harthiya Sir Siris Umm el Fahm Ya'bad Yamun, El	Tulkarm Town Tulkarm Secondary Boys School Tulkarm Elementary Boys School Tulkarm Girls School Villages 'Anabta 'Atil 'Azun bal'a Baqa al Gharbiya Baqa ash Sharqiya Beit Lid Deir al Ghusun Dannaba 'Illar Jaiyus Kafr 'Abbush Kafr el Labad Kafr Jammal Kafr Zibad Kur Mi-ka Qalansuwa Qalqiya Salfarin Shuweika Tayibla, Et Tira, Et Zeita

TABLE V.

CLASSIFICATION OF GOVERNMENT SCHOOL PUPILS ACCORDING TO SEX, LOCALITY AND RELIGION

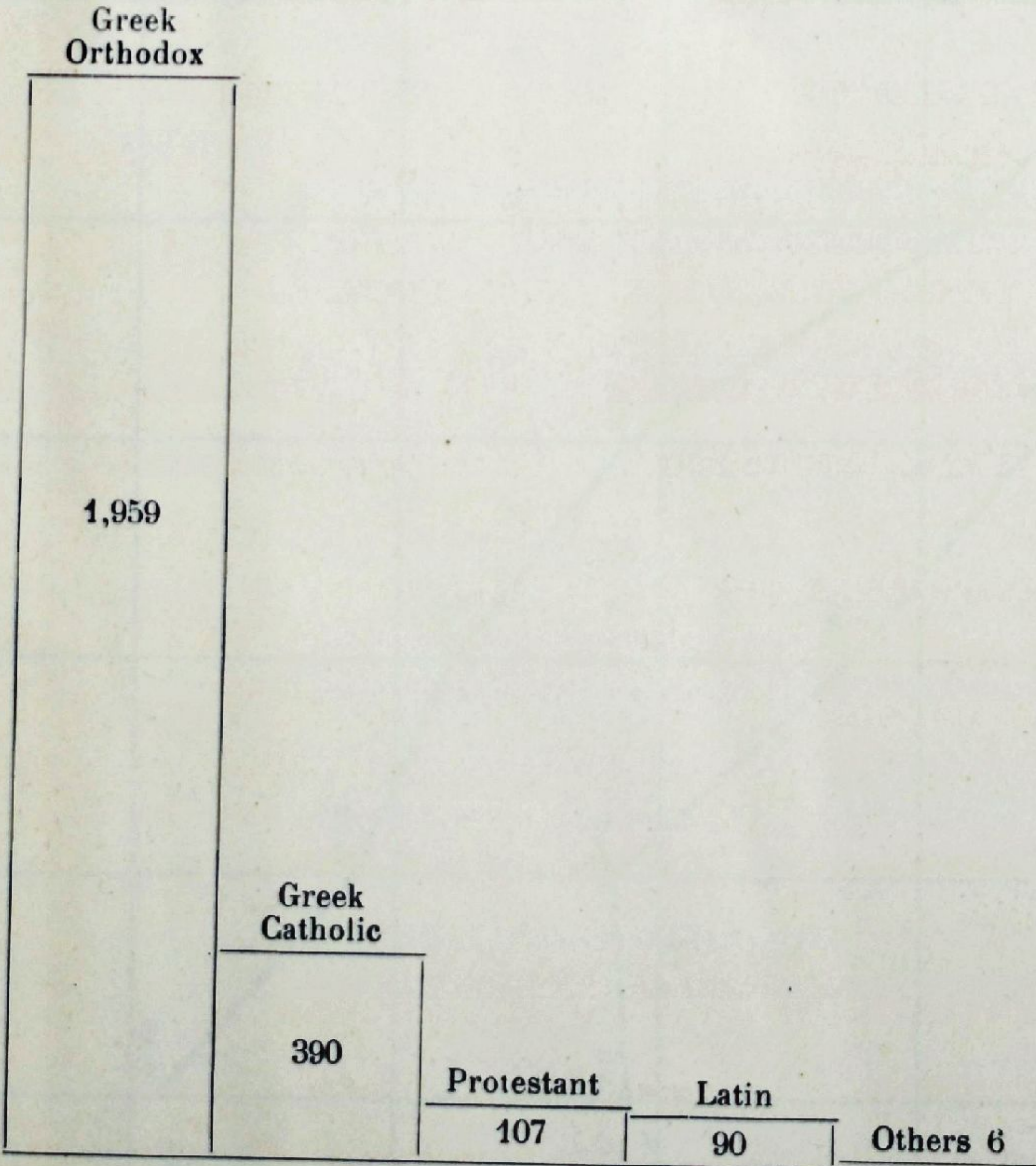


A. Government School Pupils; classified by sex

B. Government School Pupils; classified by locality

C. Government School Pupils; classified by religion

(All on same scale)



D. Government Schools: Christian Pupils classified by sections (Different scale)

CLASSIFICATION OF GOVERNMENT FUNDS ACCORDING TO SEX
LOCALITY AND RELIGION

Sex		Religion		Locality	
Male	Female	Muslim	Non-Muslim	Rural	Urban
Total		Total		Total	
1950		1950		1950	
1955		1955		1955	
1960		1960		1960	
1965		1965		1965	
1970		1970		1970	
1975		1975		1975	
1980		1980		1980	
1985		1985		1985	
1990		1990		1990	
1995		1995		1995	
2000		2000		2000	
2005		2005		2005	
2010		2010		2010	
2015		2015		2015	
2020		2020		2020	

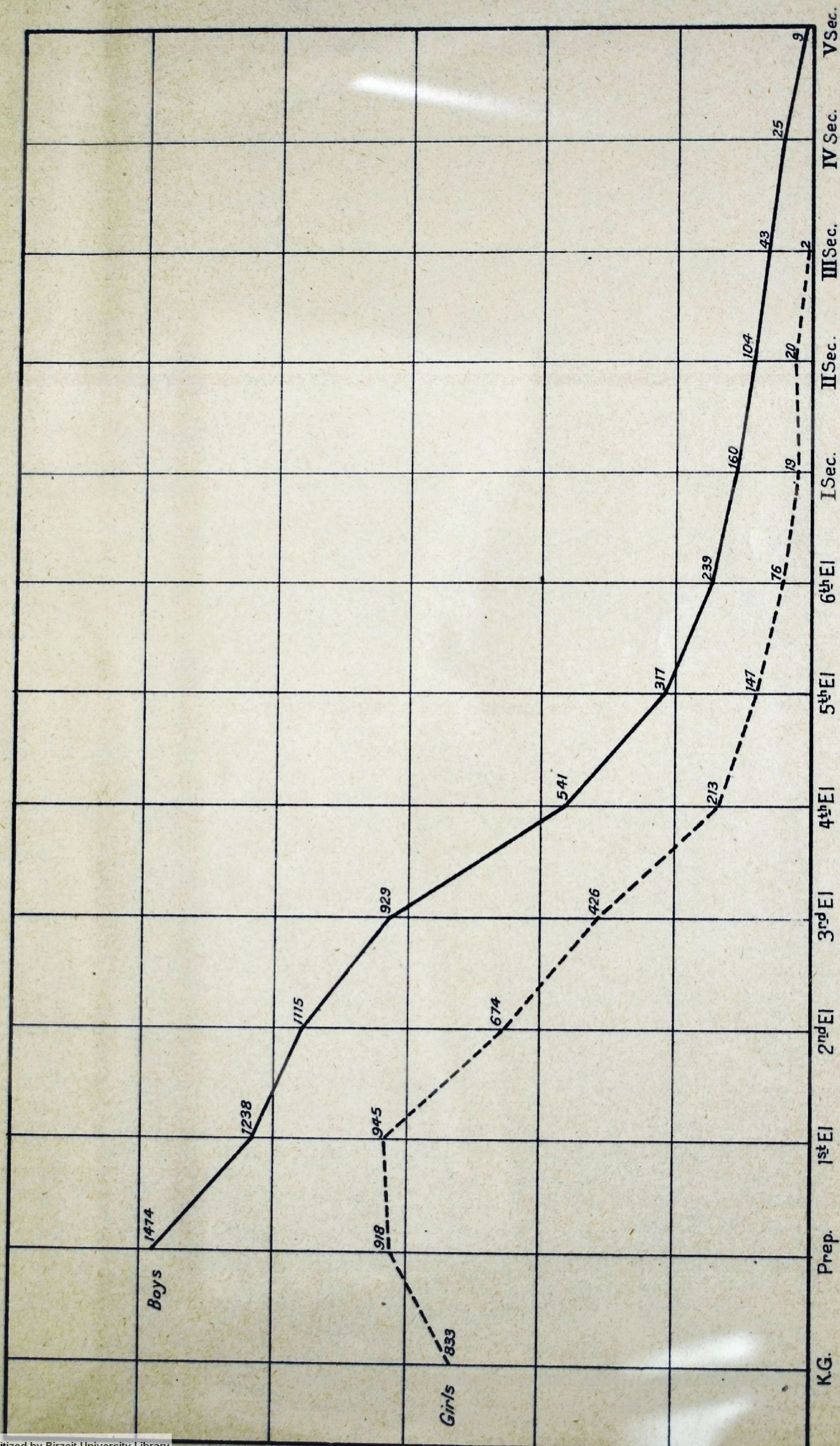
A. Government funds
B. Government funds
C. Government funds

Sex		Religion		Locality	
Male	Female	Muslim	Non-Muslim	Rural	Urban
Total		Total		Total	
1950		1950		1950	
1955		1955		1955	
1960		1960		1960	
1965		1965		1965	
1970		1970		1970	
1975		1975		1975	
1980		1980		1980	
1985		1985		1985	
1990		1990		1990	
1995		1995		1995	
2000		2000		2000	
2005		2005		2005	
2010		2010		2010	
2015		2015		2015	
2020		2020		2020	

D. Government funds
E. Government funds
F. Government funds

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS

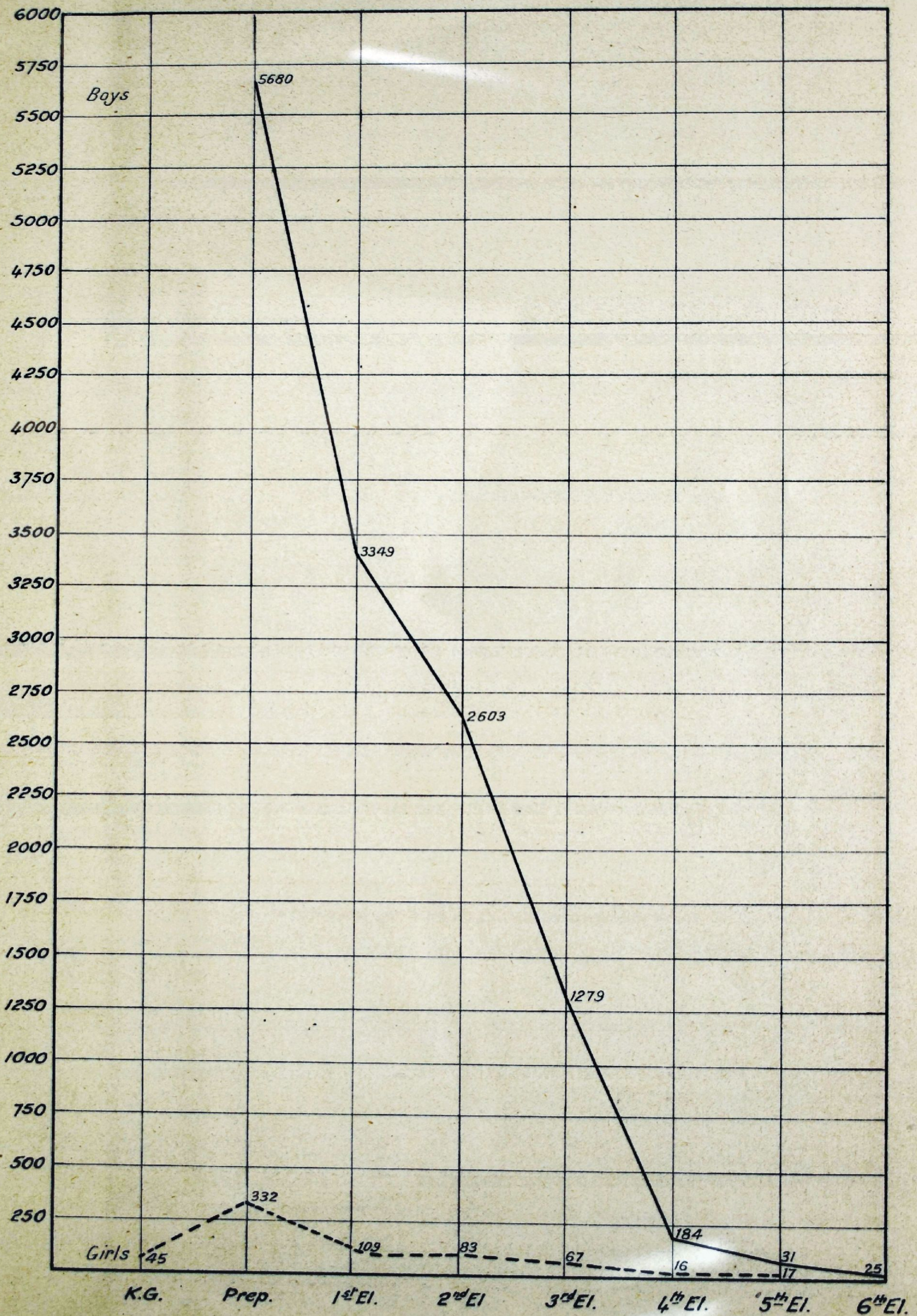
TOWN SCHOOL PUPILS BY CLASSES



S. of P. Jaffa 1932

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS

VILLAGE SCHOOL PUPILS BY CLASSES



GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS

1900-1901

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS

(TOWN & VILLAGE)

ALL PUPILS BY CLASSES

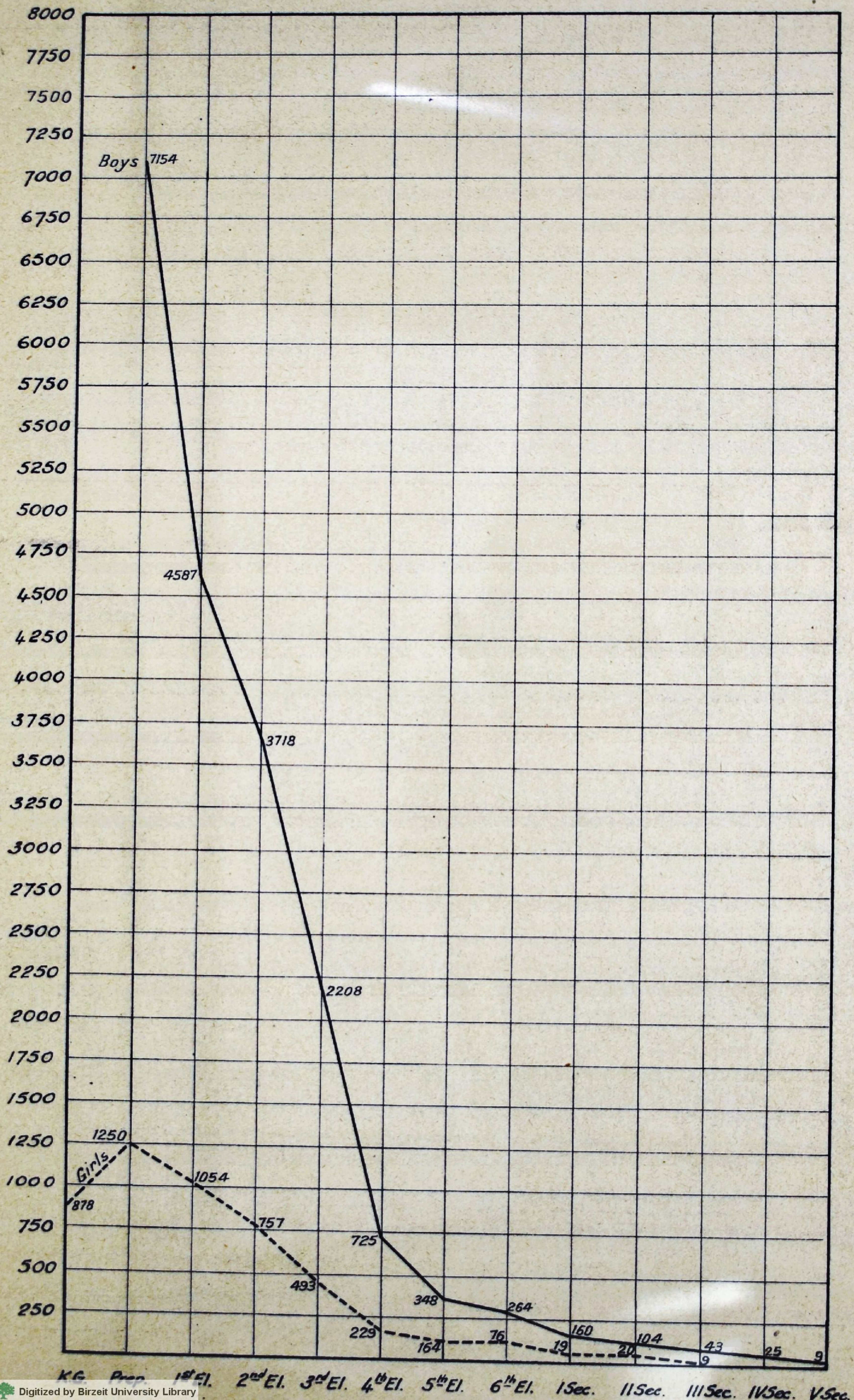


TABLE XI.

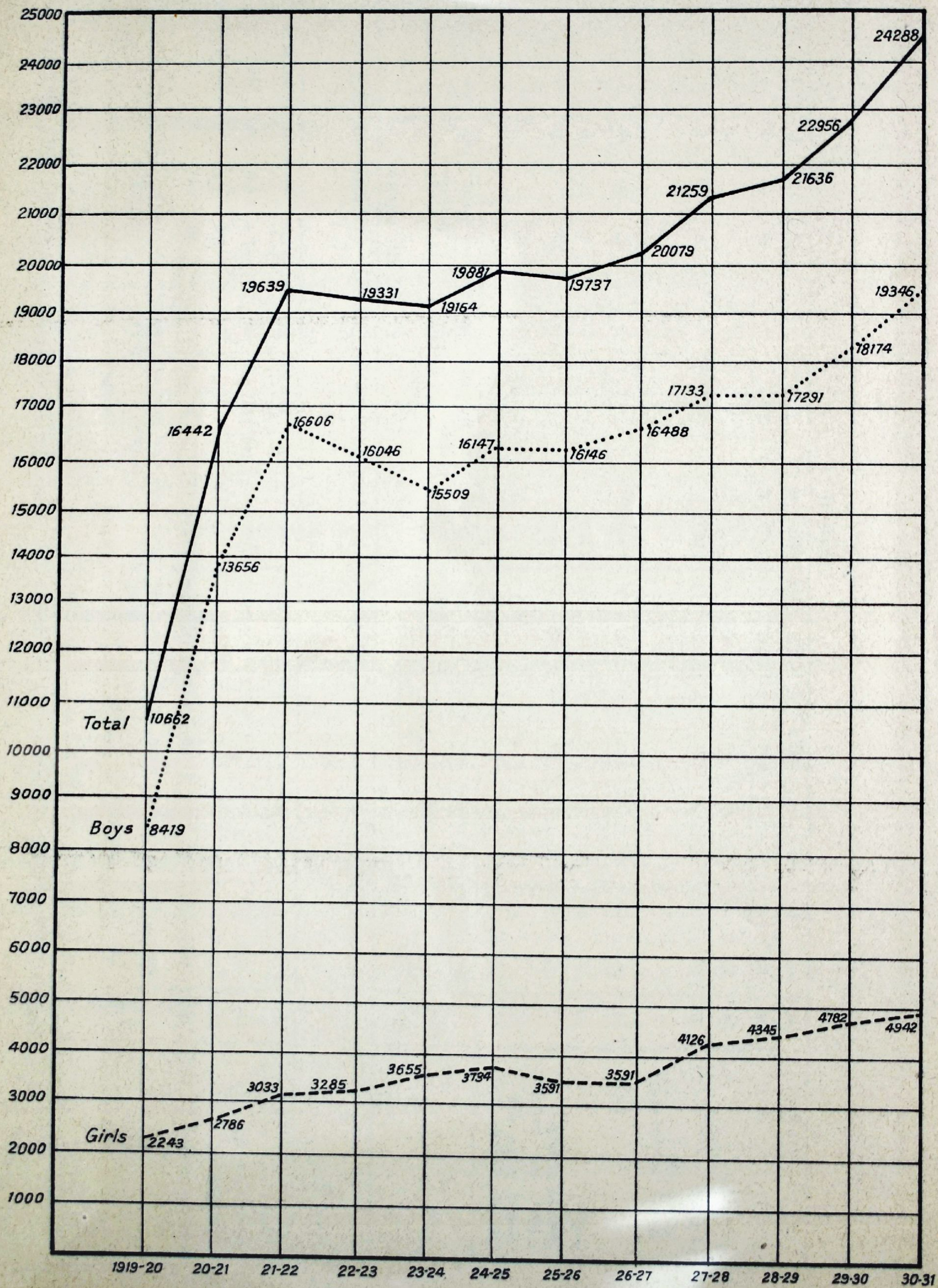
GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS:
DEVELOPMENT SINCE 1919-20

Year	No. of Schools	No. of Teachers	No. of Pupils			Average No. of Pupils per Teacher
			Boys	Girls	Total	
1919-20	171	408	8,419	2,243	10,662	26.13
1920-21	244	525	13,656	2,786	16,442	31.31
1921-22	311	639	16,606	3,033	19,639	30.73
1922-23	314	672	16,046	3,285	19,331	28.76
1923-24	314	685	15,509	3,655	19,164	27.98
1924-25	315	687	16,147	3,734	19,881	28.91
1925-26	314	687	16,146	3,591	19,737	28.73
1926-27	315	722	16,488	3,591	20,079	27.81
1927-28	314	733	17,133	4,126	21,259	29.00
1928-29	310	750	17,291	4,345	21,636	28.85
1929-30	310	760	18,174	4,782	22,956	30.20
1930-31	308	744	19,346	4,942	24,288	32.60

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS

DEVELOPMENT SINCE 1919-20.

(Number of Pupils by Sex)



ANALYSIS OF THE

OF THE

(The following is a summary of the results of the analysis of the data presented in the preceding pages.)

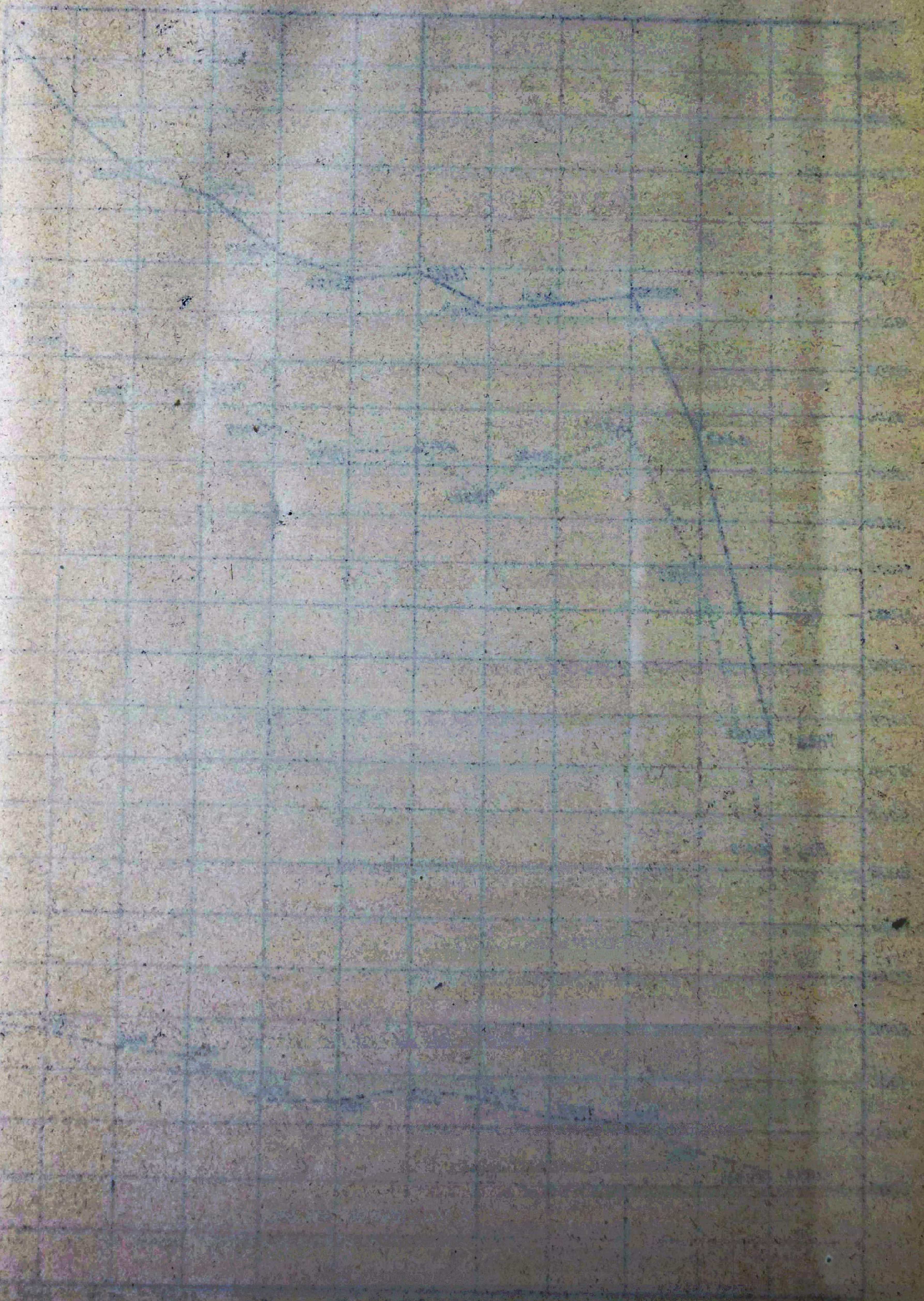


TABLE XIII.

NON-GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS: CLASSIFIED BY THE COMMUNITIES TO WHICH THEY BELONG

	No. of Schools	No. OF TEACHERS						No. OF PUPILS												Totals							
		Full time			Part time			Total			Arabs						Jews										
											Muslims			Druzes			Bahais			Christians							
		Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total		
Muslim Schools	137	203	44	20	4	223	48	223	48	6,157	1,086	7,243	33	—	33	—	—	—	21	21	42	1	—	*1	6,212	1,107	7,319
Jewish Schools	377	670	413	391	189	1,061	602	1,061	602	5	4	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	5	12	17,675	15,831	33,506	17,687	15,840	33,527
Christian Schools	181	330	516	129	116	459	632	459	632	871	1,165	2,036	8	36	44	21	18	39	7,151	7,209	14,360	216	385	601	8,267	8,813	17,080
Total	695	1,203	973	540	309	1,743	1,282	1,743	1,282	7,033	2,255	9,288	41	36	77	21	18	39	7,179	7,235	14,414	17,892	16,216	34,108	32,166	25,760	57,926

* Samaritan

TABLE XIV.

NON-GOVERNMENT MUSLIM (ARAB) SCHOOLS: CLASSIFIED BY THEIR GOVERNING BODIES

	No. of Schools	No. OF TEACHERS						No. OF PUPILS																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
		Full time			Part time			Total			Arabs																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
											Muslims			Druzes			Bahais			Christians			Jews			Totals																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
		Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
Muslim Schools other than of Kuttab type Under the Supreme Muslim Council Others Total	7	27	11		7	2		34	13		848	256	1,104	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Samaritan

TABLE XVI.

NON-GOVERNMENT JEWISH SCHOOLS: CLASSIFIED BY THEIR GOVERNING BODIES

	No. of Schools	No. of Teachers						No. of Pupils																	
		Full time		Part time		Total		Arabs							Jews			Totals							
								Muslims			Druzes		Bahais		Christians										
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total			
Schools of the Jewish Agency for Palestine	260	375	265	244	147	619	412	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	10	10,441	11,618	22,059	10,446	11,624	22,070
Schools of the Alliance Israélite Universelle	8	51	40	13	8	64	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	1,799	1,886	3,685	1,806	1,889	3,695
Evelina de Rothschild School (Anglo-Jewish Association)	1	2	12	1	1	3	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	414	414	—	414	414
Schools of the Women's International Zionist Organisation	2	—	7	6	6	6	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	413	413	—	413	413
Meir Shefeya Orphanage (Junior Hadassah of U.S.A.)	1	5	—	2	3	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	55	109	54	55	109
Kefar Yeladim Orphanage (South African Jews Committee)	1	3	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	28	79	51	28	79
Ben Shemen Orphanage (Jüdische Waisenhilfe, Berlin)	1	—	3	14	2	14	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	125	101	226	125	101	226
Private General Schools	46	49	68	62	18	111	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	981	1,252	2,233	981	1,252	2,233
Schools of the Agudat Yisrael Organisation	10	17	16	4	3	21	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	421	345	766	421	345	766
Private Talmud Toras	47	168	1	45	1	213	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,803	19	3,822	3,803	19	3,822
Total	377	670	413	391	189	1,061	602	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	5	12	17,675	15,831	33,506	17,687	15,840	33,527

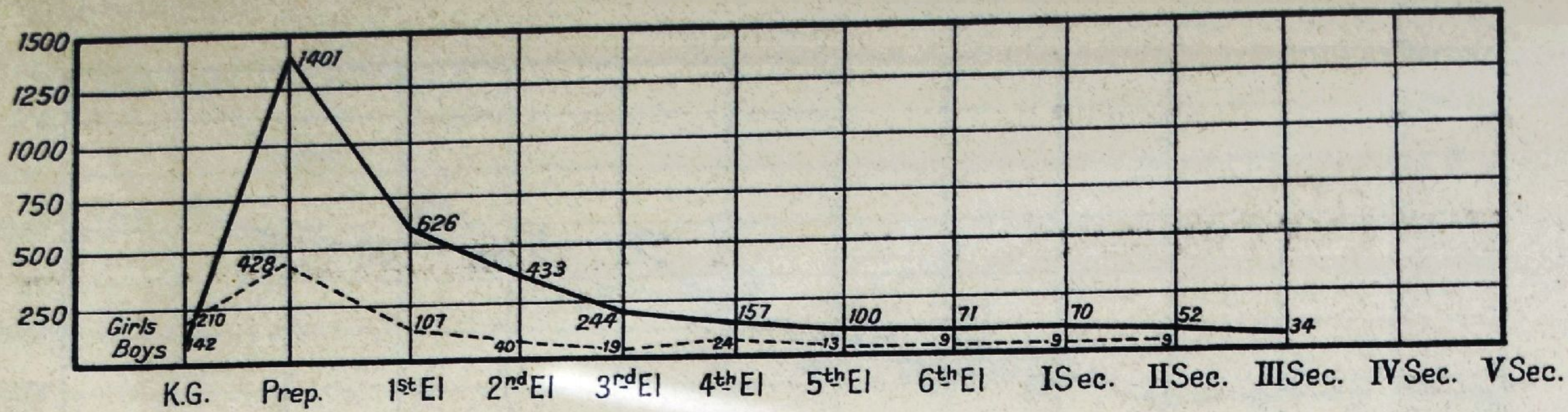
TABLE XVIII.

JEWISH AGENCY SCHOOLS, TEACHERS AND PUPILS, CLASSIFIED BY SUB-DISTRICTS

Administrative Sub-District	No. of Schools	No. OF TEACHERS						No. OF PUPILS											
		Full time		Part time		Total		Muslims			Christians			Jews			Totals		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Jerusalem	Towns	32	43	82	50	150	93		1	1				2,035	2,897	4,932	2,035	2,898	4,933
	Villages	8	4			4	4							60	78	138	60	78	138
	Total	40	47	82	50	154	97		1	1				2,095	2,975	5,070	2,095	2,976	5,071
Jaffa (Including Ramle)	Towns	50	69	75	44	207	113				2	4	6	3,850	4,082	7,932	3,852	4,086	7,938
	Villages	47	49	21	13	73	62							1,554	1,664	3,218	1,554	1,664	3,218
	Total	97	118	96	57	280	175				2	4	6	5,404	5,746	11,150	5,406	5,750	11,156
Gaza	Towns	4	2	1	1	3	3							49	43	92	49	43	92
	Villages	4	2	1	1	3	3							49	43	92	49	43	92
	Total	8	4	2	2	6	6							98	86	184	98	86	184
Tulkarm	Towns	3	2			2	2							71	59	130	71	59	130
	Villages	3	2			2	2							71	59	130	71	59	130
	Total	6	4			4	4							142	118	260	142	118	260
Haifa	Towns	19	22	48	22	82	44							1,033	839	1,872	1,033	839	1,872
	Villages	27	21	6	8	27	29							564	592	1,156	564	592	1,156
	Total	46	43	54	30	109	73							1,597	1,431	3,028	1,597	1,431	3,028
Acre	Towns	2	1			1	1							20	24	44	20	24	44
	Villages	1				1								12	7	19	12	7	19
	Total	3	1			2	1							36	31	63	32	31	63
Nazareth	Towns	3	2	1	2	4	4							91	104	195	91	104	195
	Villages	14	9	4	1	16	10							247	244	491	247	244	491
	Total	17	11	5	3	20	14							338	348	686	338	348	686
Beisan	Towns	1				1								6	12	18	6	12	18
	Villages	11	13			6	13							171	169	340	171	169	340
	Total	12	13			7	13							177	181	358	177	181	358
Tiberias	Towns	3	5	2	2	10	7							176	239	415	176	239	415
	Villages	20	13		1	16	14						3	229	496	270	229	499	499
	Total	23	18	2	3	26	21						3	468	911	686	446	468	914
Safad	Towns	3	2	3	2	9	4					1	1	95	220	315	95	221	316
	Villages	12	8	1	1	7	9							140	116	256	140	116	256
	Total	15	10	4	3	16	13					1	1	235	336	571	235	337	572
Grand Total	Towns	113	144	211	122	464	266		1	1	5	7	7	7,306	8,417	15,723	7,308	8,423	15,731
	Villages	147	121	33	25	155	146				3	3	3	3,135	3,201	6,336	3,138	3,201	6,339
	Total	260	265	244	147	619	412		1	1	5	10	10	10,441	11,618	22,059	10,446	11,624	22,070

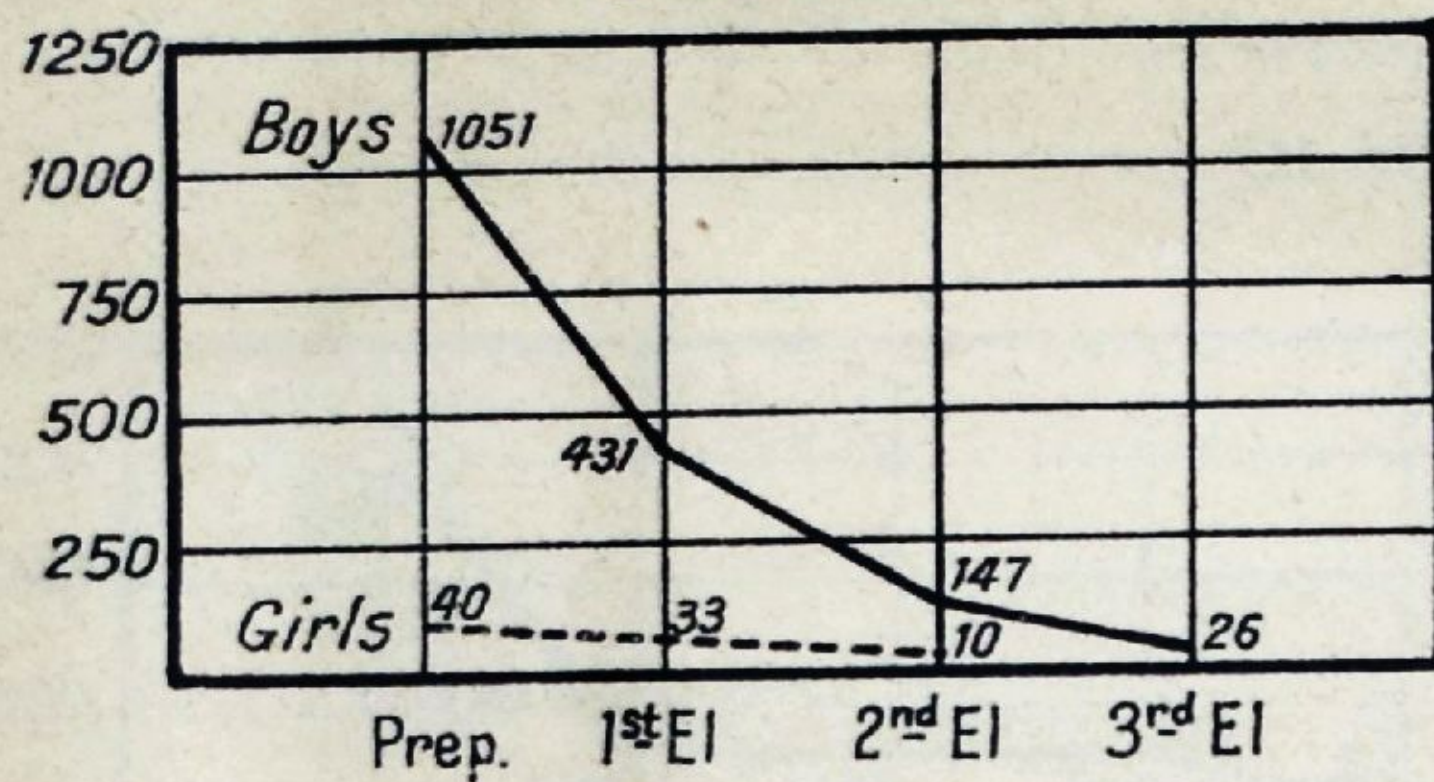
No.		Date		Description		Amount		Total	
1		1870		...		...		...
2		1871		...		...		...
3		1872		...		...		...
4		1873		...		...		...
5		1874		...		...		...
6		1875		...		...		...
7		1876		...		...		...
8		1877		...		...		...
9		1878		...		...		...
10		1879		...		...		...
11		1880		...		...		...
12		1881		...		...		...
13		1882		...		...		...
14		1883		...		...		...
15		1884		...		...		...
16		1885		...		...		...
17		1886		...		...		...
18		1887		...		...		...
19		1888		...		...		...
20		1889		...		...		...
21		1890		...		...		...
22		1891		...		...		...
23		1892		...		...		...
24		1893		...		...		...
25		1894		...		...		...
26		1895		...		...		...
27		1896		...		...		...
28		1897		...		...		...
29		1898		...		...		...
30		1899		...		...		...
31		1900		...		...		...
32		1901		...		...		...
33		1902		...		...		...
34		1903		...		...		...
35		1904		...		...		...
36		1905		...		...		...
37		1906		...		...		...
38		1907		...		...		...
39		1908		...		...		...
40		1909		...		...		...
41		1910		...		...		...
42		1911		...		...		...
43		1912		...		...		...
44		1913		...		...		...
45		1914		...		...		...
46		1915		...		...		...
47		1916		...		...		...
48		1917		...		...		...
49		1918		...		...		...
50		1919		...		...		...
51		1920		...		...		...
52		1921		...		...		...
53		1922		...		...		...
54		1923		...		...		...
55		1924		...		...		...
56		1925		...		...		...
57		1926		...		...		...
58		1927		...		...		...
59		1928		...		...		...
60		1929		...		...		...
61		1930		...		...		...
62		1931		...		...		...
63		1932		...		...		...
64		1933		...		...		...
65		1934		...		...		...
66		1935		...		...		...
67		1936		...		...		...
68		1937		...		...		...
69		1938		...		...		...
70		1939		...		...		...
71		1940		...		...		...
72		1941		...		...		...
73		1942		...		...		...
74		1943		...		...		...
75		1944		...		...		...
76		1945		...		...		...
77		1946		...		...		...
78		1947		...		...		...
79		1948		...		...		...
80		1949		...		...		...
81		1950		...		...		...
82		1951		...		...		...
83		1952		...		...		...
84		1953		...		...		...
85		1954		...		...		...
86		1955		...		...		...
87		1956		...		...		...
88		1957		...		...		...
89		1958		...		...		...
90		1959		...		...		...
91		1960		...		...		...
92		1961		...		...		...
93		1962		...		...		...
94		1963		...		...		...
95		1964		...		...		...
96		1965		...		...		...
97		1966		...		...		...
98		1967		...		...		...

A. PUPILS IN NON-GOVERNMENT MUSLIM SCHOOLS
(OF THE ORDINARY TYPE)
AS DISTRIBUTED IN CLASSES

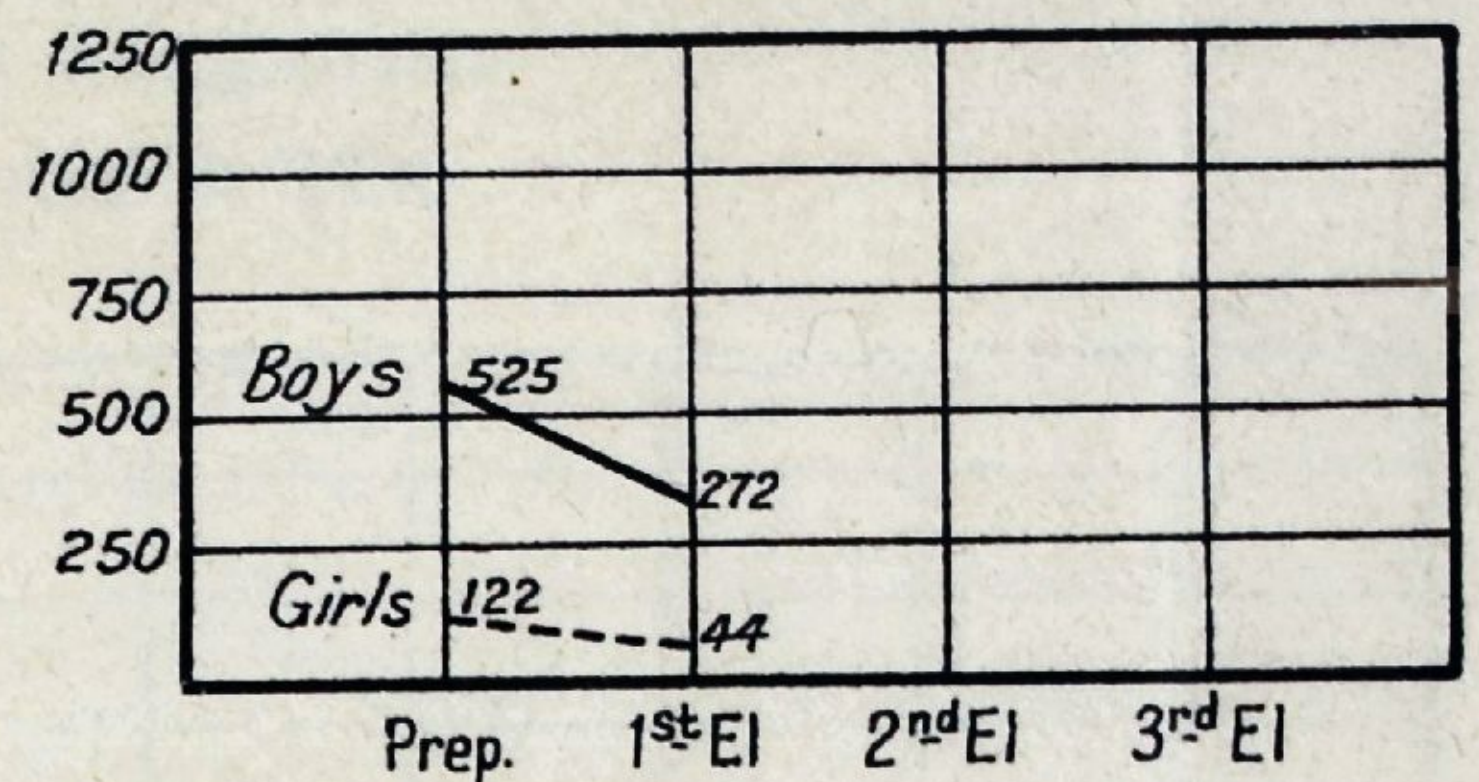


PUPILS IN NON-GOVERNMENT MUSLIM SCHOOLS
(OF THE KUTTAB TYPE)
AS DISTRIBUTED IN CLASSES

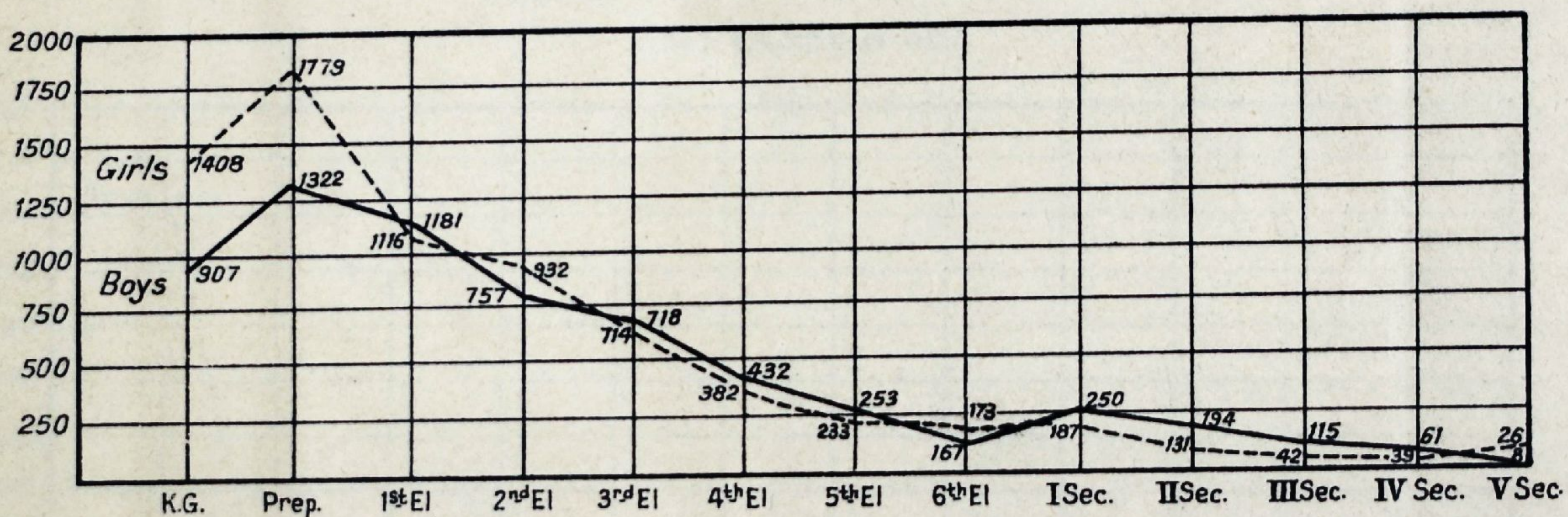
VILLAGES



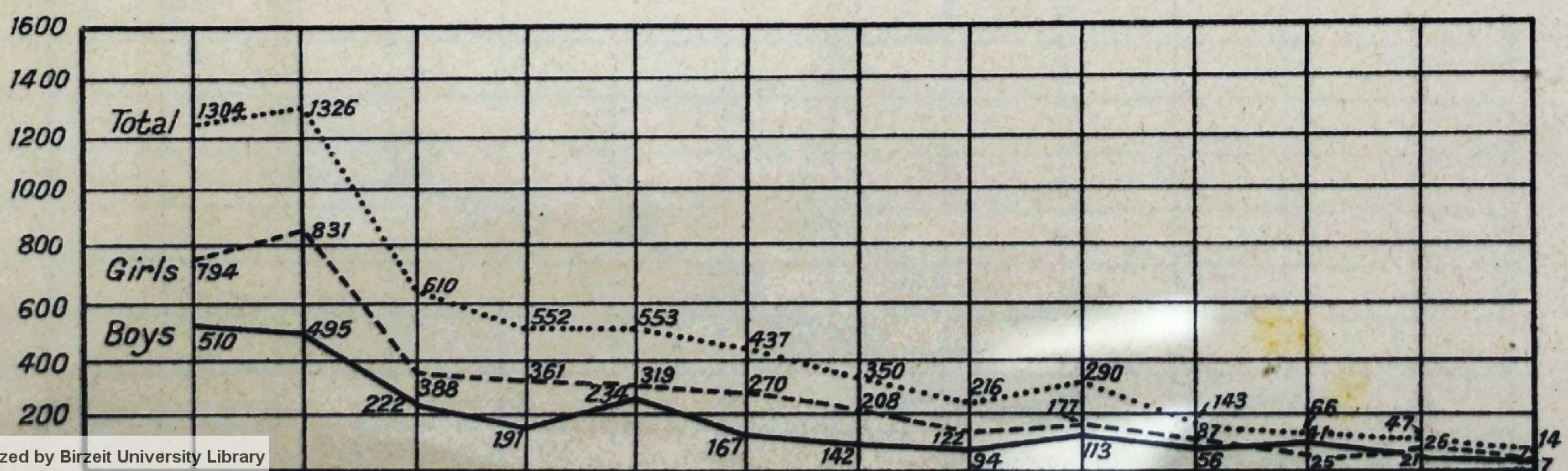
TOWNS



B. PUPILS IN NON-GOVERNMENT CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS
AS DISTRIBUTED IN CLASSES



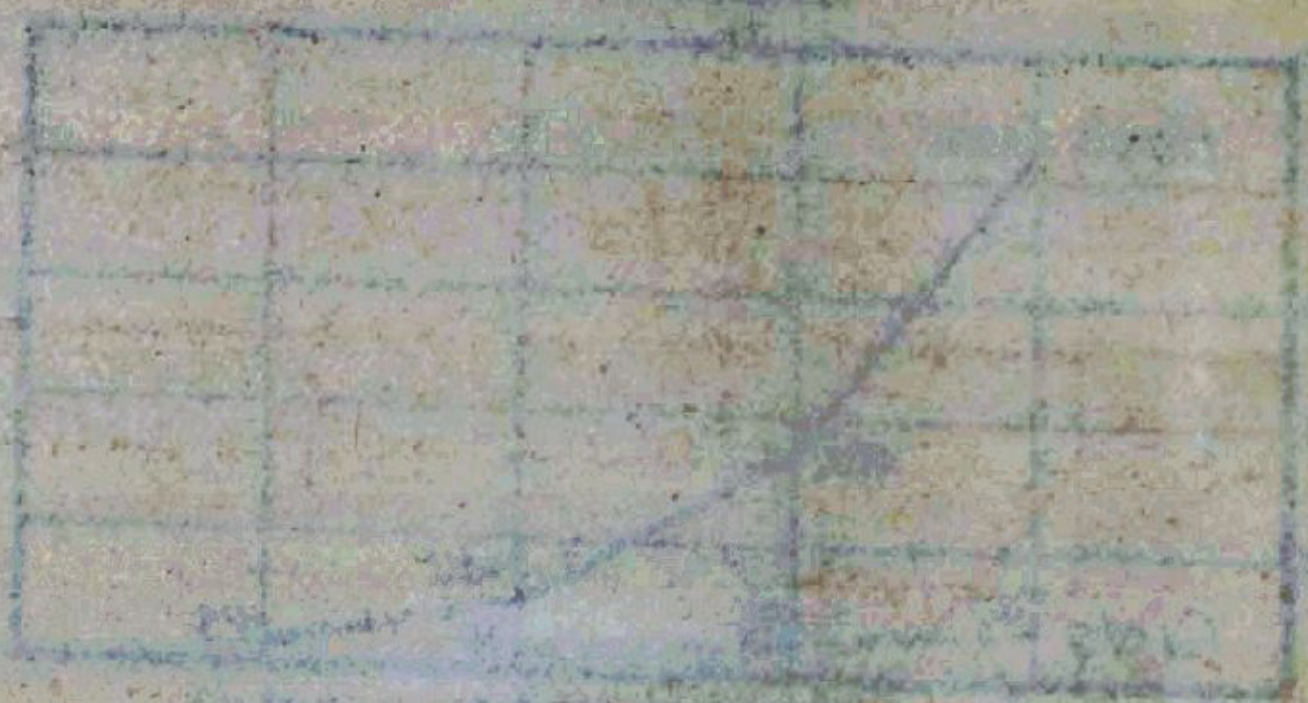
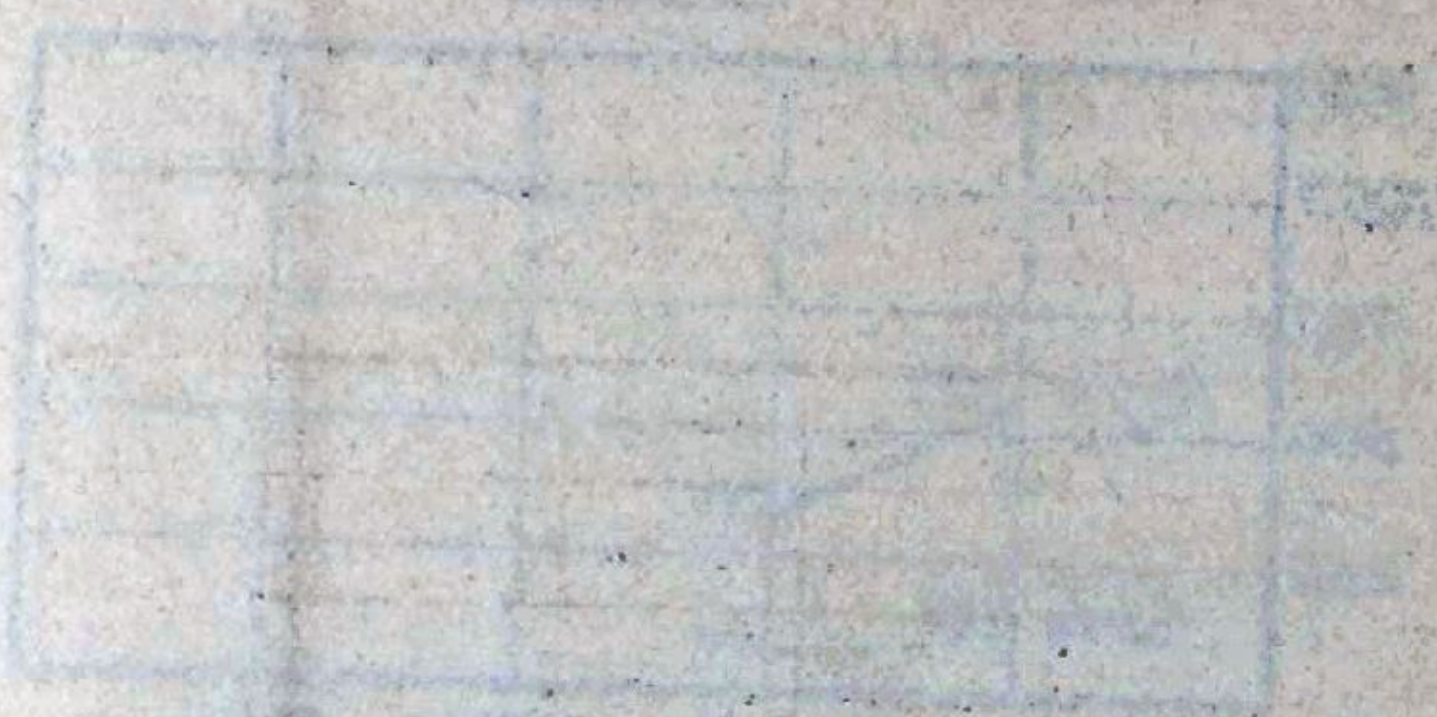
C. PUPILS IN NON-GOVERNMENT JEWISH SCHOOLS
(PRIVATE)
AS DISTRIBUTED IN CLASSES



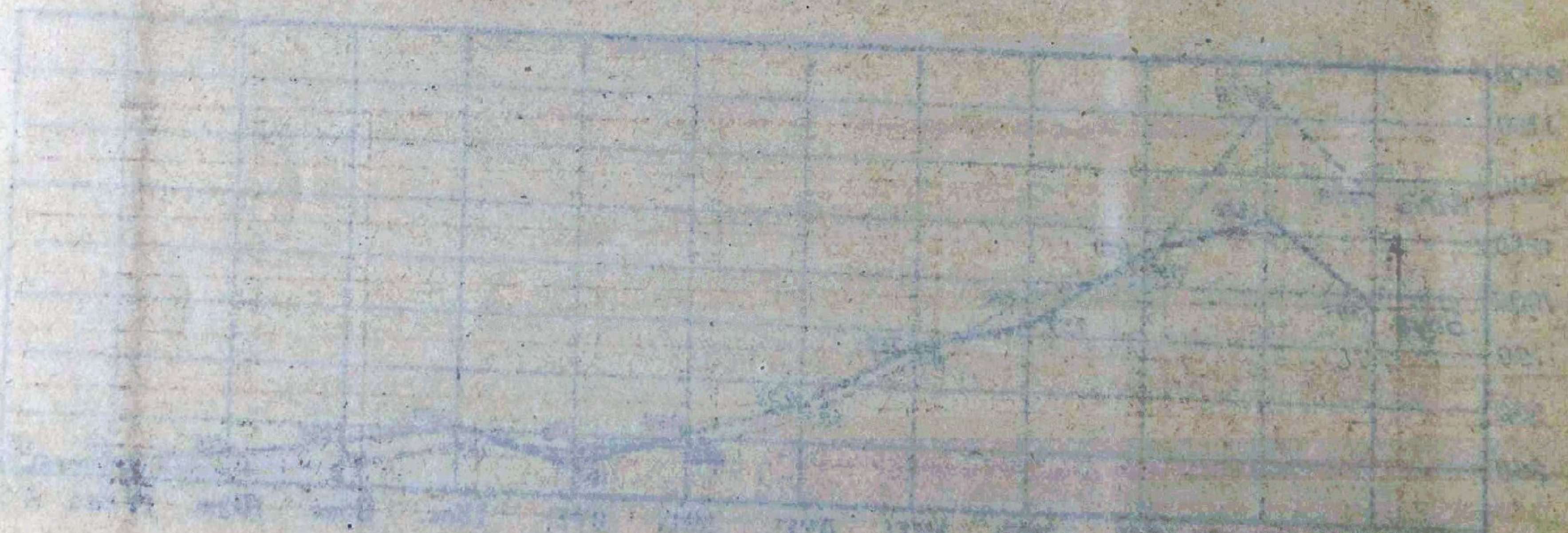
AS DISTRIBUTED IN CLASSES



Supplies in non-governmental areas for the year 1941
as distributed in classes



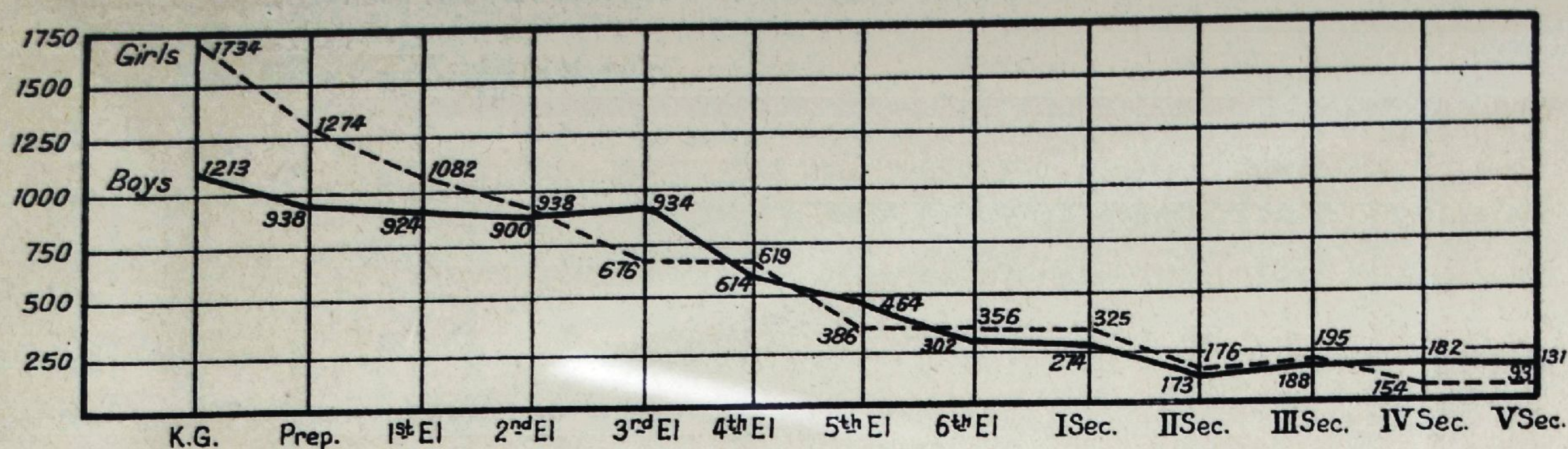
Supplies in non-governmental areas for the year 1943
as distributed in classes



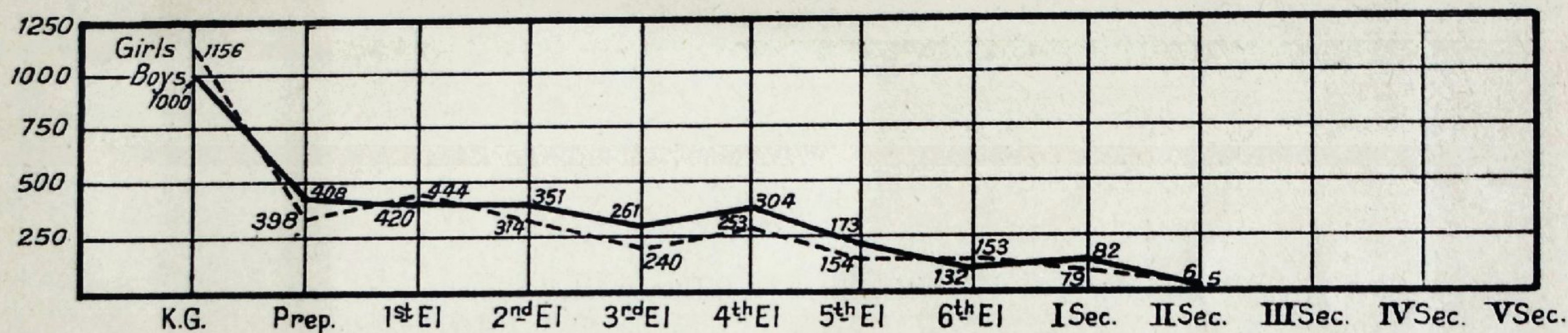
Supplies in non-governmental areas for the year 1944
as distributed in classes



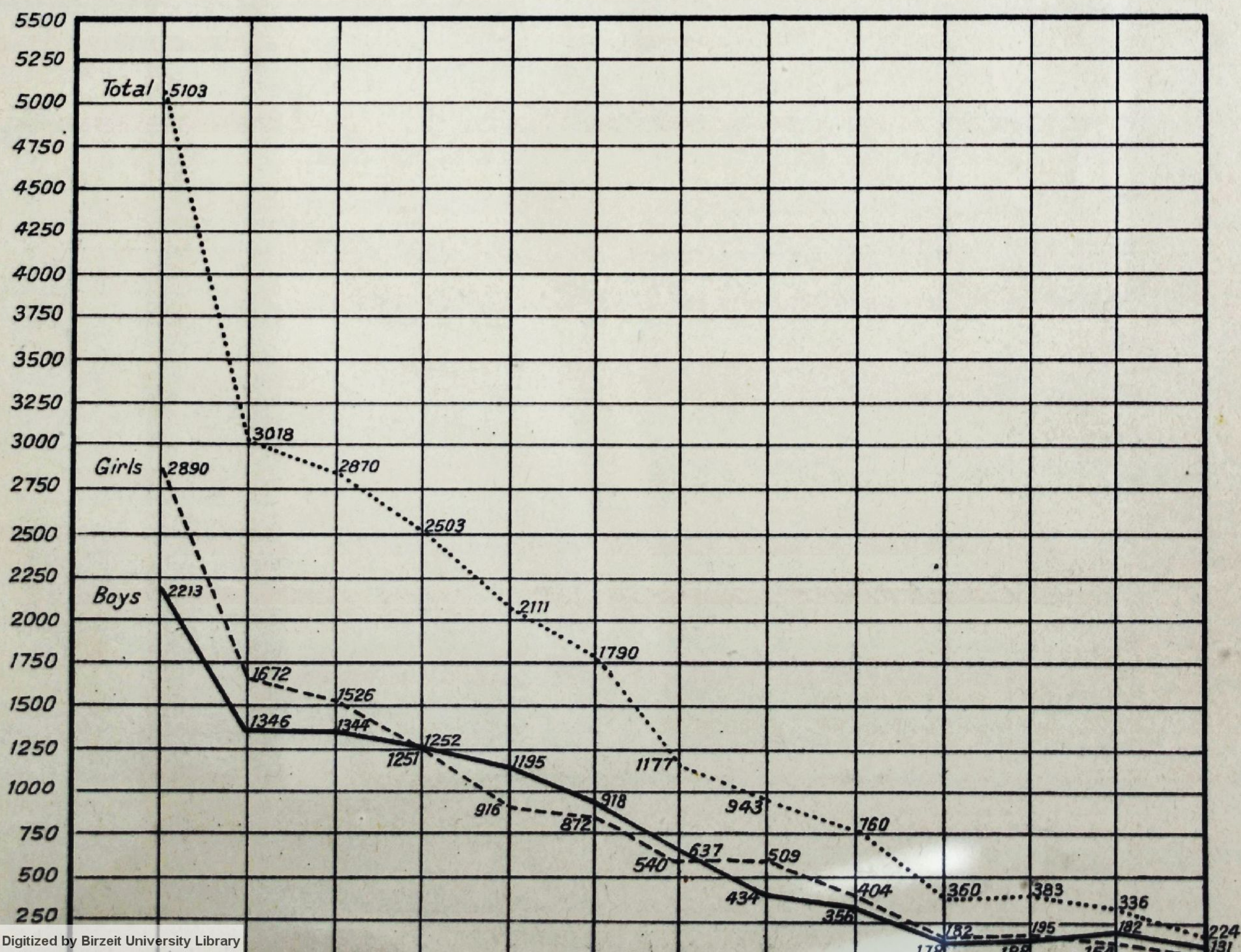
**A. PUPILS IN THE TOWN SCHOOLS OF THE
JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE
CLASSIFIED BY CLASS & SEX**



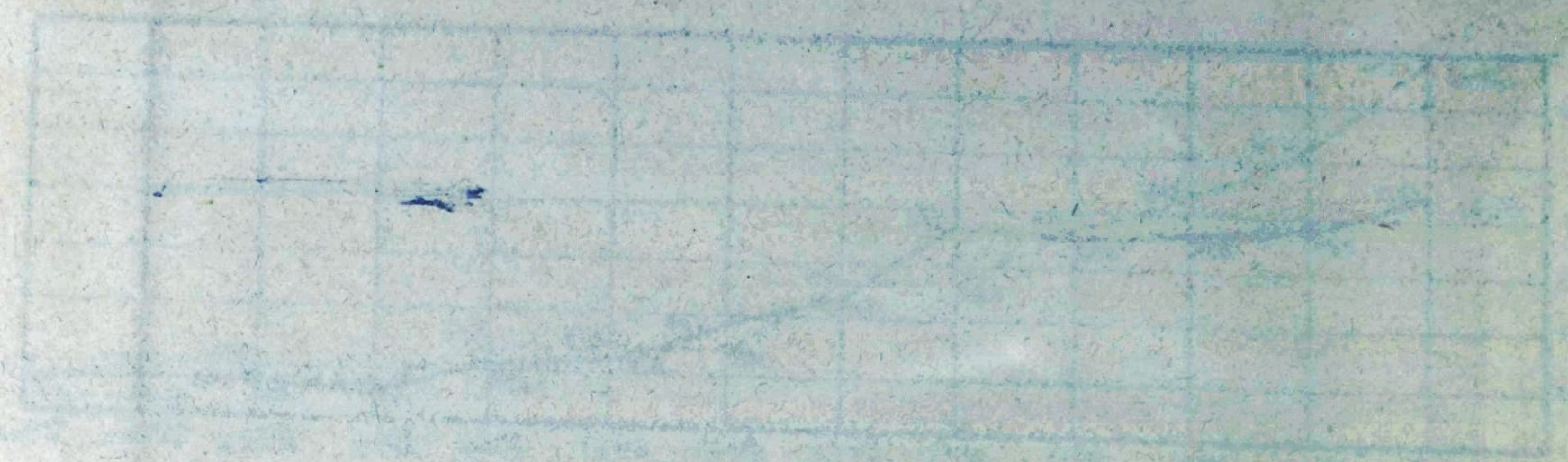
**B. PUPILS IN THE COLONY SCHOOLS OF THE
JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE
CLASSIFIED BY CLASS & SEX**



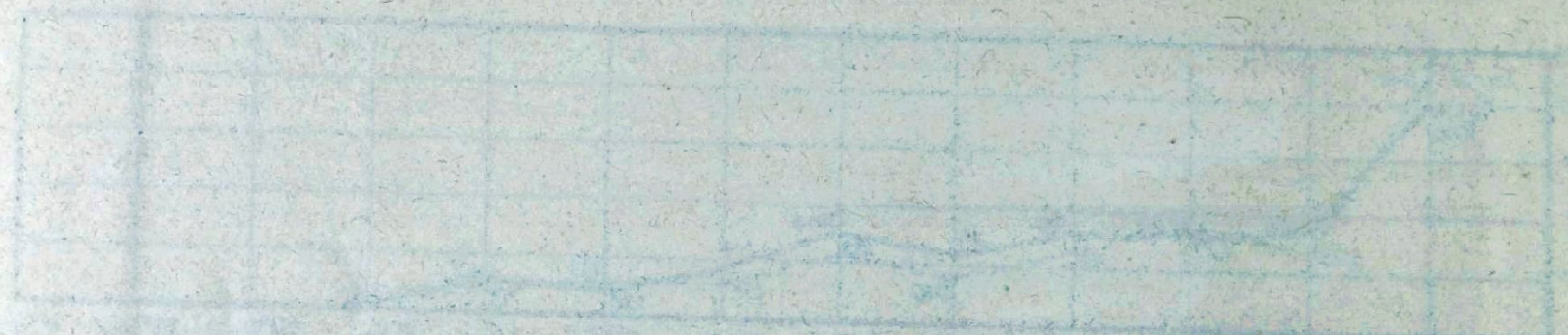
**C. PUPILS IN ALL SCHOOLS OF THE JEWISH
AGENCY FOR PALESTINE CLASSIFIED
BY CLASS & SEX**



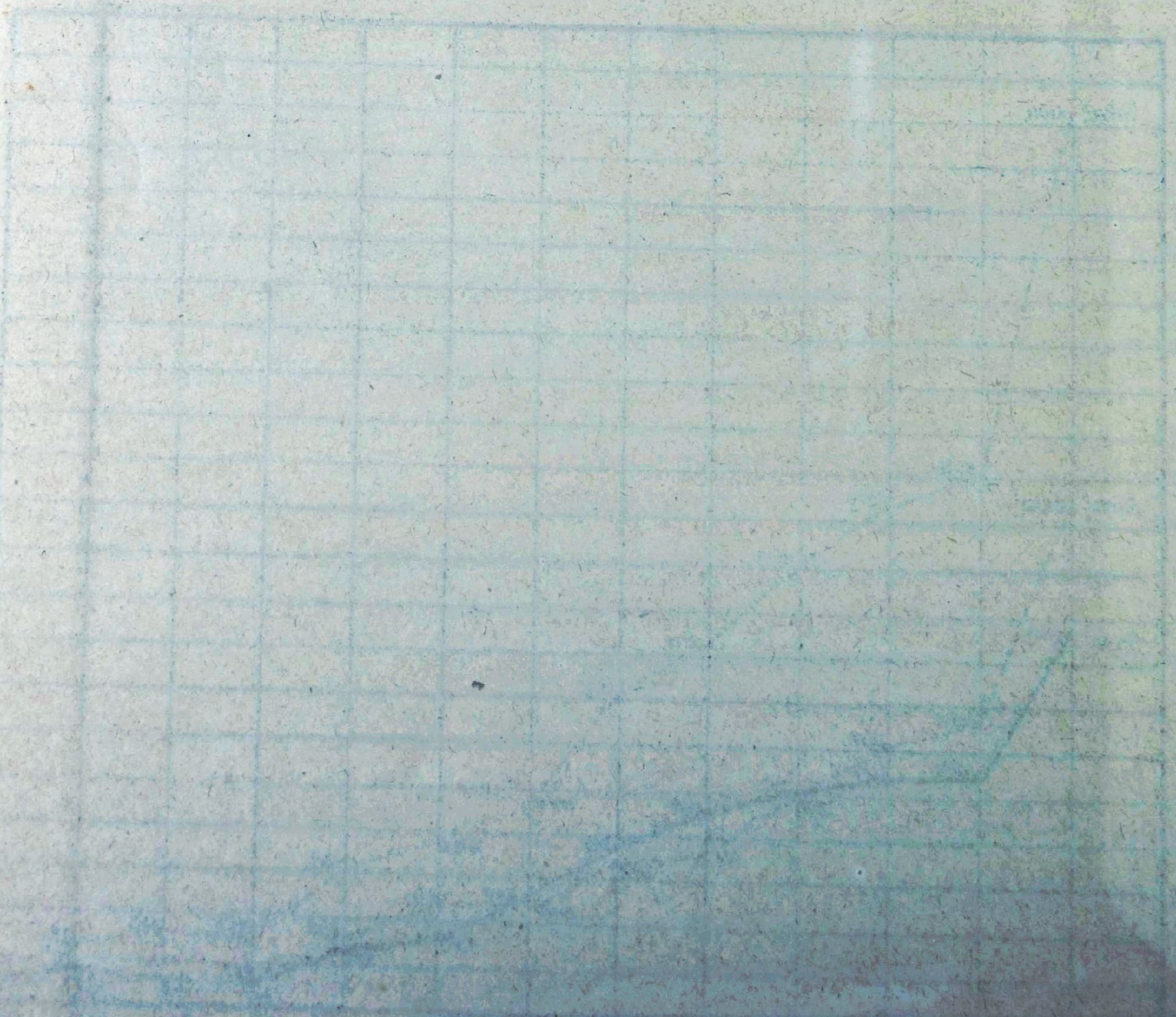
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY



ITY, CLASS, SEX AND AGE

B. Girls in Town Schools

- 6	6 - 7	7 - 8	8 - 9	9 - 10	10 - 11	11 - 12	12 - 13	13 - 14	14 - 15	15 - 16	16 - 17	17 - 18	18 - 19	19 - 20	Over 20	Total
182	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	864
357	61	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	623
131	111	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	247
34	632	427	131	33	16	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1274
2	27	538	350	112	43	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1082
—	2	44	407	305	133	36	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	938
—	—	1	32	246	256	106	29	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	676
—	—	—	—	29	206	233	115	32	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	619
—	—	—	—	4	29	113	125	92	21	1	1	—	—	—	—	386
—	—	—	—	—	—	11	92	134	94	21	4	—	—	—	—	356
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	64	142	88	22	—	—	—	—	325
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	28	68	50	21	5	—	—	176
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	40	60	61	24	2	2	195
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	18	57	40	26	10	154
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	29	30	15	16	93
706	881	1016	920	729	683	508	384	331	295	221	158	168	99	43	28	8008
—	1	3	8	4	6	4	20	41	29	12	10	10	5	—	5	158

D. Girls in Colony (Village) Schools

43	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	509
118	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	386
66	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	261
13	201	139	38	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	398
3	48	201	127	51	13	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	444
—	6	34	121	96	36	14	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	314
—	—	3	30	95	60	33	18	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	240
—	—	—	4	25	84	81	45	11	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	253
—	—	—	—	6	17	41	45	32	12	1	—	—	—	—	—	154
—	—	—	—	—	—	2	44	63	29	11	4	—	—	—	—	153
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	25	19	24	8	—	—	—	—	79
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	6
243	274	379	320	277	211	172	161	133	66	39	12	—	—	—	—	3197

11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 844. 845. 846. 847

TABLE XXIII.

JEWISH AGENCY TOWN SCHOOLS — PUPILS REPEATING THEIR CLASS, CLASSIFIED BY CLASSES AND AGES

A.—Boys

| School | 3-4 | 4-5 | 5-6 | 6-7 | 7-8 | 8-9 | 9-10 | 10-11 | 11-12 | 12-13 | 13-14 | 14-15 | 15-16 | 16-17 | 17-18 | 18-19 | 19-20 | Over
20 | Total |
|----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------------|-------|
| 1st Elementary | — | — | — | 1 | 19 | 43 | 17 | 11 | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 95 |
| 2nd Elementary | — | — | — | — | — | 7 | 26 | 24 | 17 | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 80 |
| 3rd Elementary | — | — | — | — | — | — | 11 | 24 | 29 | 12 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 79 |
| 4th Elementary | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 15 | 27 | 11 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 60 |
| 5th Elementary | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 9 | 6 | 16 | 14 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 47 |
| 6th Elementary | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 8 | 6 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 20 |
| 1st Secondary | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 5 |
| 2nd Secondary | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 3 | 1 | — | — | 7 |
| 3rd Secondary | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | 1 | 4 |
| 4th Secondary | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | 2 |
| Total | — | — | — | 1 | 19 | 50 | 54 | 63 | 72 | 57 | 38 | 27 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 2 | — | 2 | 399 |

B.—Girls

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----|
| 1st Elementary | — | — | — | 1 | 21 | 25 | 14 | 13 | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 77 |
| 2nd Elementary | — | — | — | — | — | 21 | 28 | 29 | 6 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 85 |
| 3rd Elementary | — | — | — | — | — | — | 6 | 19 | 18 | 9 | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 55 |
| 4th Elementary | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | 8 | 8 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 23 |
| 5th Elementary | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 8 |
| 6th Elementary | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 10 |
| 1st Secondary | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| 2nd Secondary | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 |
| 3rd Secondary | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | 2 |
| 4th Secondary | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total | — | — | — | 1 | 21 | 46 | 48 | 66 | 36 | 22 | 11 | 7 | 5 | — | — | 1 | — | — | 264 |

TABLE XXIV.

COMPARATIVE DEVELOPMENT OF NON-GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS SINCE 1920

| School Year | | No. of Schools | No. of Teachers | | No. OF PUPILS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----|----------------|-----------------|-------|---------------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|--------|--|--|
| | | | | | Muslims | | | | | | Druzes | | | Arabs | | | Bahais | | | Christians | | | Jews | | | Totals | | |
| | | | | | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | | | |
| 1920-21 ⁽¹⁾ | 296 | — | — | — | 3,064 | 516 | 3,580 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3,050 | 2,493 | 5,543 | 9,056 | 8,180 | 17,236 | 15,170 | 11,189 | 26,359 | | | | | |
| 1921-22 ⁽²⁾ | 351 | — | — | — | 3,142 | 1,100 | 4,342 | 100 | 100 | 200 | — | — | — | — | 5,165 | 4,789 | 9,948 | 9,589 | 8,544 | 18,133 | 17,996 | 14,527 | 32,523 | | | | | |
| 1922-23 ⁽²⁾ | 397 | — | — | — | 2,995 | 972 | 3,967 | 11 | 50 | 61 | — | — | — | — | 6,766 | 4,820 | 11,586 | 9,885 | 8,637 | 18,522 | 19,657 | 14,479 | 34,136 | | | | | |
| 1923-24 ⁽²⁾ | 425 | — | — | — | 3,380 | 1,261 | 4,641 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 7,113 | 5,721 | 12,834 | 11,313 | 10,122 | 21,435 | 21,806 | 17,104 | 38,910 | | | | | |
| 1924-25 ⁽¹⁾ | 489 | — | — | — | 3,099 | 433 | 3,532 | 33 | — | 33 | — | — | — | — | 8,160 | 7,603 | 15,763 | 13,479 | 12,076 | 25,555 | 24,771 | 20,112 | 44,883 | | | | | |
| 1925-26 | 483 | 1,328 | 823 | 2,151 | 3,750 | 1,474 | 5,224 | 27 | 20 | 47 | — | — | 34 | 34 | 6,812 | 6,122 | 12,934 | 14,262 | 12,570 | 26,832 | 24,851 | 20,220 | 45,071 | | | | | |
| 1926-27 | 520 | 1,554 | 968 | 2,522 | 4,497 | 1,846 | 6,343 | 29 | 3 | 32 | 24 | 11 | 35 | 7,328 | 6,086 | 13,414 | 14,029 | 12,988 | 27,017 | 25,907 | 20,934 | 46,841 | | | | | | |
| 1927-28 | 571 | 1,527 | 1,041 | 2,568 | 4,704 | 1,733 | 6,437 | 23 | 57 | 80 | 20 | 69 | 89 | 6,409 | 5,537 | 11,946 | 14,865 | 13,907 | 28,772 | 26,021 | 21,303 | 47,324 | | | | | | |
| 1928-29 | 548 | 1,554 | 1,073 | 2,627 | 4,897 | 1,608 | 6,505 | 19 | 108 | 127 | 54 | 10 | 64 | 6,600 | 5,955 | 12,555 | 15,232 | 13,792 | 29,024 | 26,802 | 21,473 | 48,275 | | | | | | |
| 1929-30 | 566 | 1,545 | 1,164 | 2,709 | 5,653 | 1,869 | 7,522 | 19 | 116 | 135 | 19 | 9 | 28 | 6,165 | 6,282 | 12,447 | 16,453 | 14,919 | 31,372 | 28,309 | 23,195 | 51,504 | | | | | | |
| 1930-31 ⁽³⁾ | 695 | 1,743 | 1,282 | 3,025 | 7,033 | 2,255 | 9,288 | 41 | 36 | 77 | 21 | 18 | 39 | 7,179 | 7,235 | 14,414 | 17,892 | 16,216 | 34,108 | 32,166 | 25,760 | 57,926 | | | | | | |

(1) The return forms used at that time made no provision for teachers

(2) The return forms used at that time made no provision for teachers

(3) The return forms used at that time made no provision for teachers

⁽¹⁾ The return forms used at that time made no provision for teachers.⁽²⁾ The return forms used at that time did not differentiate between male and female teachers.
⁽³⁾ The figures for this year include returns from schools of Latin Patriarchate (from which no returns were received in former years) and from many kutabs, schools, and kindergartens which have been opened during the year.

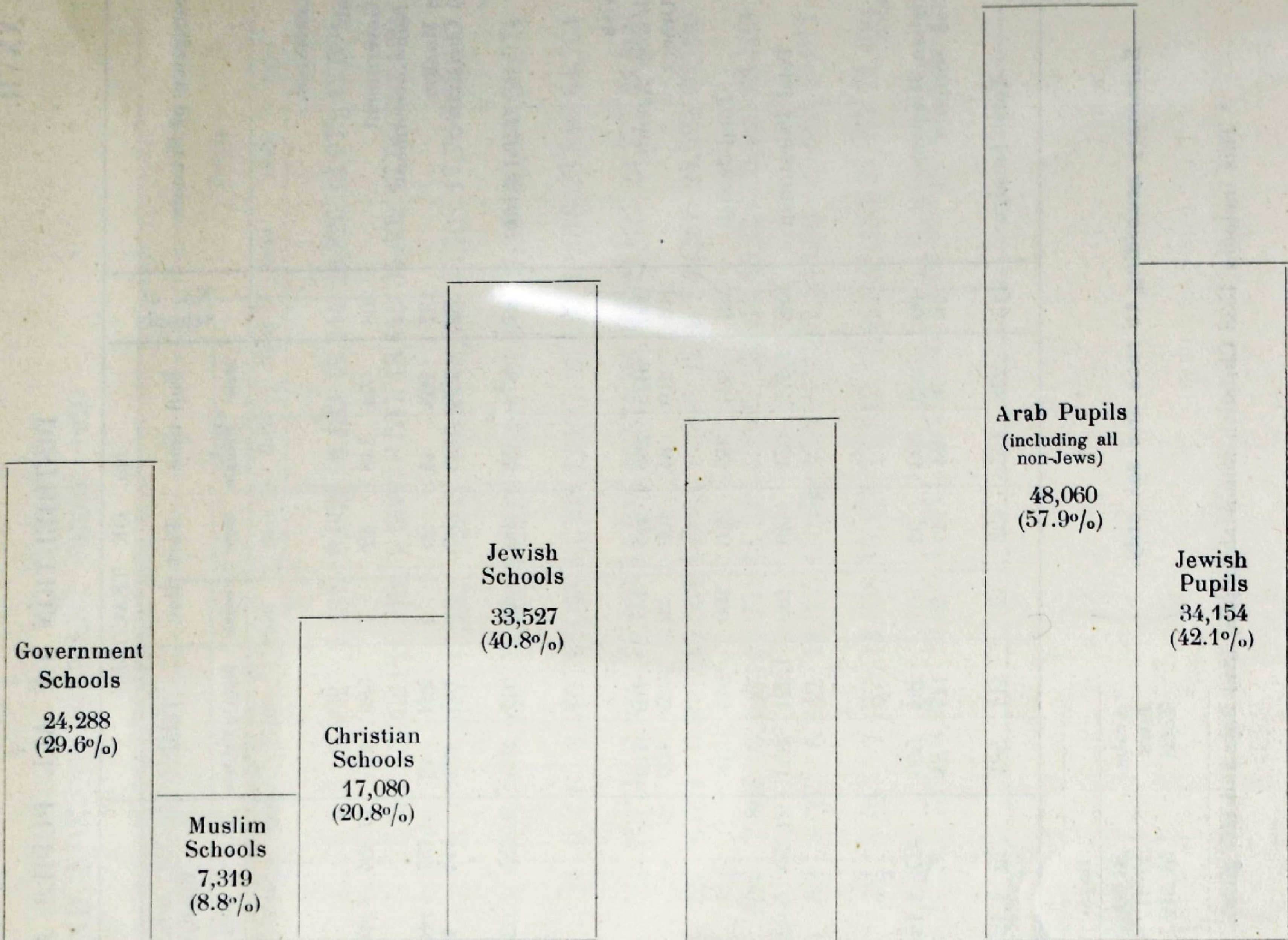
TABLE XXV.

ALL SCHOOLS, TEACHERS AND PUPILS, CLASSIFIED BY CATEGORIES OF SCHOOLS

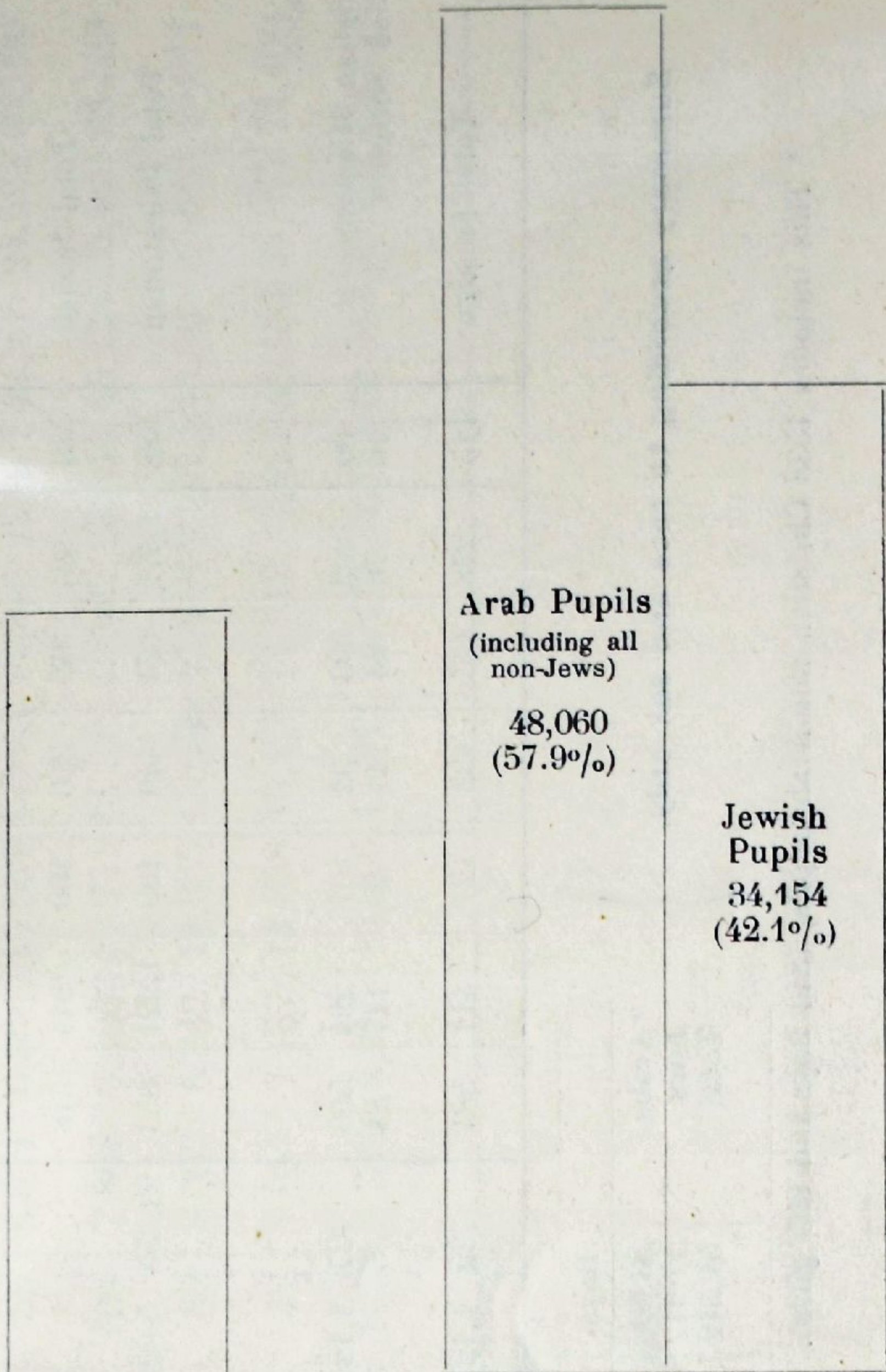
| Category | No. of Schools | No. OF TEACHERS | | | | | | No. OF PUPILS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------|-----------|--------|-------|--------|---------------|-------|--------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | Full time | | Part time | | Total | | Arabs | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Muslims | | | Druzes | | | Bahais | | | Christians | | | Jews | | | Totals | | |
| | | | | | | | | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total |
| Government Schools | 308 | 547 | 148 | 42 | 7 | 589 | 155 | 17,354 | 3,893 | 21,247 | 277 | 38 | 315 | 124 | 4 | 128 | 1,571 | 981 | 2,552 | 20 | 26 | 46 | 19,346 | 4,942 | 24,288 |
| Muslim Schools | 137 | 203 | 44 | 20 | 4 | 223 | 48 | 6,157 | 1,086 | 7,243 | 33 | — | 33 | — | — | — | 21 | 21 | 42 | 1 | — | 1 | 6,212 | 1,107 | 7,319 |
| Jewish Schools | 377 | 670 | 413 | 391 | 189 | 1,061 | 602 | 5 | 4 | 9 | — | — | — | — | — | 7 | 5 | 12 | 17,675 | 15,831 | 33,506 | 17,687 | 15,840 | 33,527 | |
| Christian Schools | 181 | 330 | 516 | 129 | 116 | 459 | 632 | 871 | 1,165 | 2,036 | 8 | 36 | 44 | 21 | 18 | 39 | 7,151 | 7,209 | 14,360 | 216 | 385 | 601 | 8,267 | 8,813 | 17,080 |
| Total | 1,003 | 1,750 | 1,121 | 582 | 316 | 2,332 | 1,437 | 24,387 | 6,148 | 30,535 | 318 | 74 | 392 | 145 | 22 | 167 | 8,750 | 8,216 | 16,966 | 17,912 | 16,242 | 34,154 | 51,512 | 30,702 | 82,214 |

TABLE XXVI.

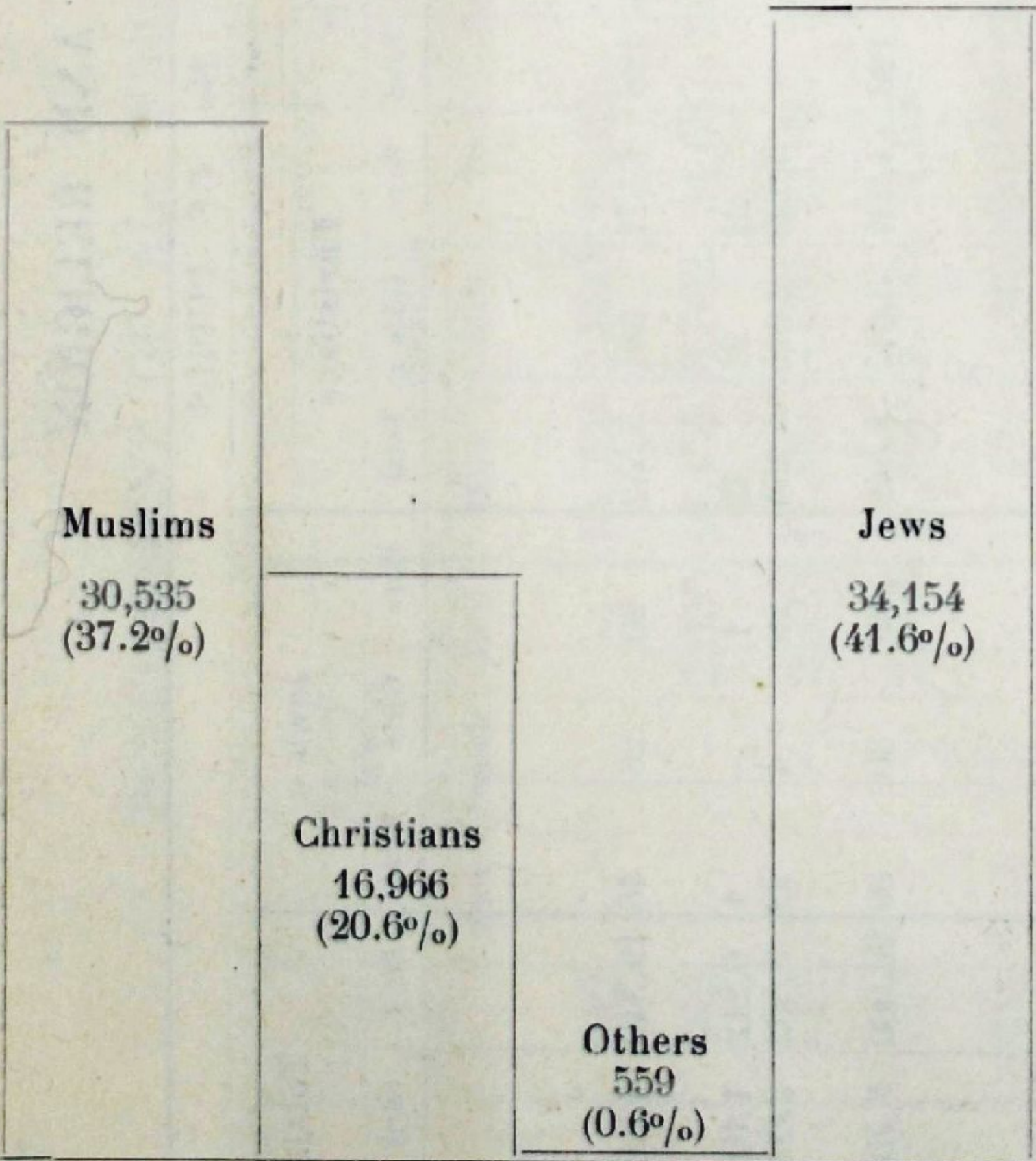
PUPILS AND POPULATION OF PALESTINE



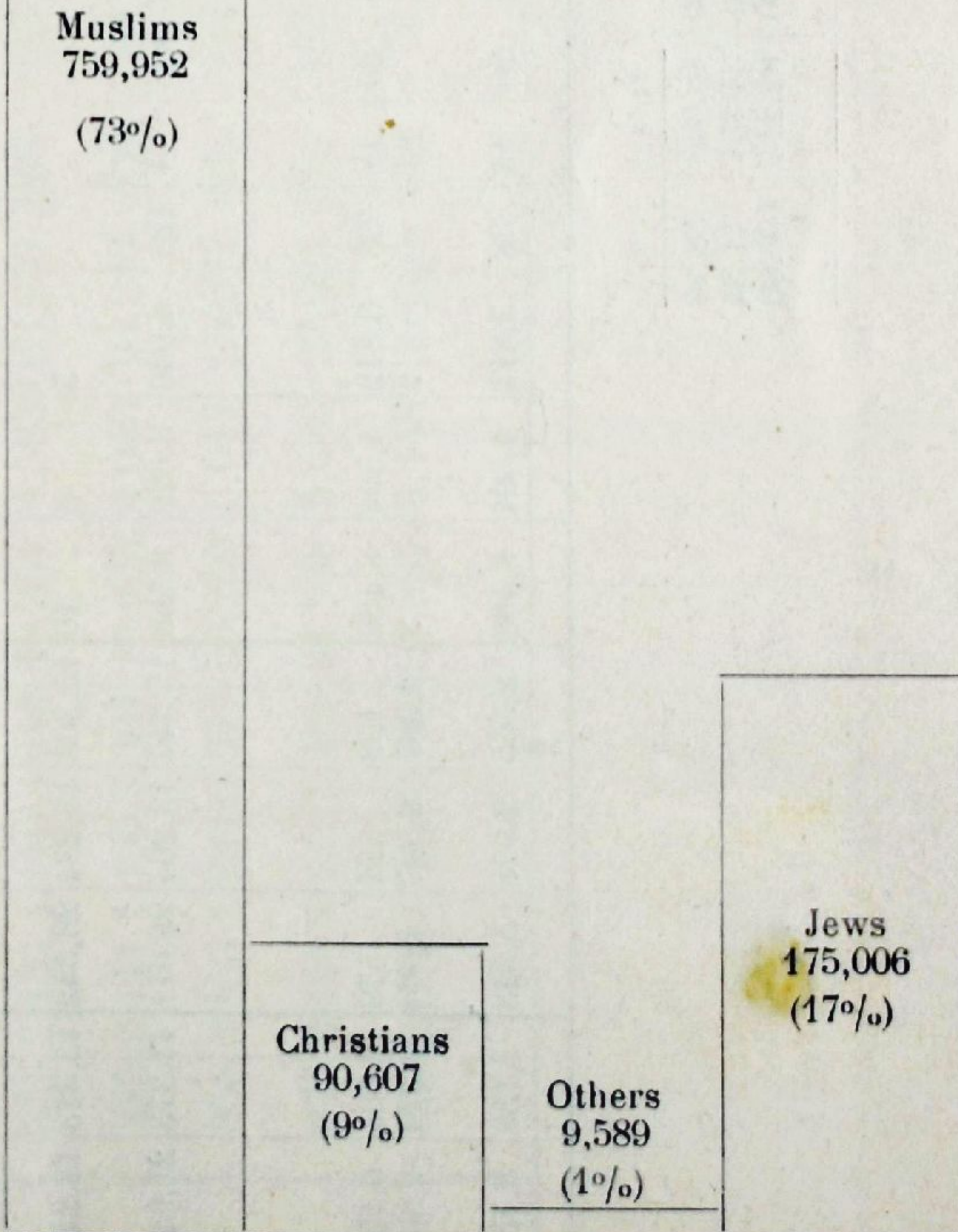
A. Pupils in all Schools



C. Pupils in all Schools



B. Religion of Pupils in all Schools



D. Population of Palestine
(As declared at the Census of November, 1931)
(Different Scale)

TABLE XXVII.

DISTRIBUTION OF ALL PUPILS ACCORDING TO RACE AND RELIGION

| Description of Schools | No. of Schools | No. OF TEACHERS | | | | | | No. OF PUPILS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------|-------|-----------|--------|-------|---------------|--------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--|--|--------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | Full time | | | Part time | | | Total | | | Arabs | | | | | | | | | Jews | | | | | | | | | Totals | | | | | | | | |
| | | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Muslims | | | Druzes | | | Bahais | | | Christians | | | Jews | | | Boys | Girls | Total | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A. PALESTINIAN. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Arab | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Government | | 308 | 574 | 148 | 42 | 7 | 589 | 155 | 17,354 | 3,893 | 21,247 | 277 | 38 | 315 | 124 | 4 | 128 | 1,571 | 981 | 5,552 | 20 | 26 | 46 | 19,346 | 4,942 | 24,288 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (b) Non-Government | | 137 | 203 | 44 | 20 | 4 | 223 | 48 | 6,157 | 1,086 | 7,243 | 33 | - | 33 | - | - | - | 21 | 21 | 42 | 1 | - | 1 | 6,212 | 1,107 | 7,319 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (i) Muslim | | 82 | 128 | 123 | 37 | 9 | 165 | 132 | 144 | 41 | 185 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 3,339 | 2,615 | 5,954 | 18 | 4 | 22 | 3,502 | 2,660 | 6,162 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (ii) Christian | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Arab | | 527 | 878 | 315 | 99 | 20 | 977 | 335 | 23,655 | 5,020 | 28,675 | 310 | 38 | 348 | 125 | 4 | 129 | 4,931 | 3,617 | 8,548 | 39 | 30 | 69 | 29,060 | 8,709 | 37,769 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Jewish | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Jewish Agency | | 260 | 375 | 265 | 244 | 147 | 619 | 412 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 5 | 10 | 10,441 | 11,618 | 22,059 | 10,446 | 11,624 | 22,070 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (b) Others | | 101 | 219 | 84 | 106 | 22 | 325 | 106 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4,867 | 1,616 | 6,483 | 4,867 | 1,616 | 6,483 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Jewish | | 361 | 594 | 349 | 350 | 169 | 944 | 518 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 5 | 10 | 15,308 | 13,234 | 28,542 | 15,313 | 13,240 | 28,553 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Palestinian | | 888 | 1,472 | 664 | 449 | 189 | 1,921 | 853 | 23,655 | 5,021 | 38,676 | 310 | 38 | 348 | 125 | 4 | 129 | 4,936 | 3,622 | 8,558 | 15,347 | 13,264 | 28,611 | 44,373 | 21,949 | 66,322 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| B. FOREIGN. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Christian Missions | | 99 | 202 | 393 | 92 | 107 | 294 | 500 | 727 | 1,124 | 1,851 | 8 | 36 | 44 | 20 | 18 | 38 | 3,812 | 4,594 | 8,406 | 198 | 381 | 579 | 4,765 | 6,153 | 10,918 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Jewish Societies | | 16 | 76 | 64 | 41 | 20 | 117 | 84 | 5 | 3 | 8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | 2,367 | 2,597 | 4,964 | 2,374 | 2,600 | 4,974 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Foreign | | 115 | 278 | 457 | 133 | 127 | 411 | 584 | 732 | 1,127 | 1,859 | 8 | 36 | 44 | 20 | 18 | 38 | 3,814 | 4,594 | 8,408 | 2,565 | 2,978 | 5,543 | 7,139 | 8,753 | 15,892 | | | | | | | | | | | |

Summary according to race and sex only.

| | Boys | | Girls | | Total | |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | % | | % | | % |
| * Arabs | 33,600 | 65.23 | 14,460 | 47.09 | 48,060 | 58.46 |
| Jews | 17,912 | 34.77 | 16,242 | 52.91 | 34,154 | 41.54 |
| Total | 51,512 | 100.00 | 30,702 | 100.00 | 82,214 | 100.00 |

* This includes 1538 Christian non-Arab pupils, (843 boys and 695 girls).

TABLE XXVIII.

DEVELOPMENT OF ALL SCHOOLS GOVERNMENT AND NON-GOVERNMENT SINCE 1920

| School Year | No. of
Schools | No. OF TEACHERS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | Arabs | | | | | | | | | | | | Jews | | | Totals | | | | | | | |
| | | No. of
Teachers | | | Muslims | | | Druzes | | | Bahais | | | | | | | | | Christians | | | | |
| | | Male | Female | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | | | | | |
| 1920-21 | 542 | — | — | 15,326 | 2,800 | 18,126 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4,439 | 2,992 | 7,431 | 9,061 | 8,183 | 17,244 | 28,826 | 13,975 | 42,801 |
| 1921-22 | 662 | — | — | 2,255 | 18,155 | 3,532 | 21,687 | 288 | 129 | 417 | — | — | — | — | — | 6,561 | 5,352 | 11,913 | 9,598 | 8,547 | 18,145 | 34,602 | 17,560 | 52,162 |
| 1922-23 | 711 | — | — | 2,373 | 17,427 | 3,497 | 20,924 | 214 | 72 | 286 | — | — | — | — | — | 8,167 | 5,555 | 13,722 | 9,895 | 8,640 | 18,535 | 35,703 | 17,764 | 53,467 |
| 1923-24 | 739 | — | — | 2,508 | 17,479 | 4,156 | 21,635 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 8,509 | 6,276 | 14,985 | 11,327 | 10,127 | 21,454 | 37,315 | 20,559 | 58,074 |
| 1924-25 | 804 | — | — | — | 17,491 | 3,315 | 20,806 | 296 | 25 | 321 | — | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9,638 | 8,410 | 18,048 | 13,493 | 12,087 | 25,580 | 40,918 | 23,846 | 64,764 |
| 1925-26 | 797 | 1,870 | 958 | 2,828 | 18,167 | 4,166 | 22,333 | 390 | 75 | 465 | 26 | 27 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 8,174 | 6,934 | 15,108 | 14,274 | 12,571 | 26,845 | 41,031 | 23,777 | 64,808 |
| 1926-27 | 835 | 2,134 | 1,110 | 3,244 | 19,354 | 4,583 | 23,937 | 291 | 30 | 321 | 35 | 20 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 8,671 | 6,896 | 15,567 | 14,044 | 12,996 | 27,040 | 42,395 | 24,525 | 66,920 |
| 1927-28 | 885 | 2,111 | 1,190 | 3,301 | 19,905 | 4,943 | 24,848 | 438 | 82 | 520 | 26 | 74 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 7,868 | 6,403 | 14,271 | 14,917 | 13,927 | 28,844 | 43,154 | 25,429 | 68,583 |
| 1928-29 | 858 | 2,153 | 1,224 | 3,377 | 20,250 | 5,017 | 25,277 | 426 | 120 | 546 | 59 | 21 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 8,093 | 6,842 | 14,935 | 15,255 | 13,818 | 29,073 | 44,093 | 25,818 | 69,911 |
| 1929-30 | 876 | 2,148 | 1,321 | 3,469 | 21,938 | 5,686 | 27,624 | 391 | 147 | 538 | 27 | 15 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 7,651 | 7,187 | 14,838 | 16,476 | 14,942 | 31,418 | 46,483 | 27,977 | 74,460 |
| 1930-31 * | 1,003 | 2,332 | 1,437 | 3,769 | 24,387 | 6,148 | 30,535 | 318 | 74 | 392 | 145 | 22 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 8,750 | 8,216 | 16,966 | 17,912 | 16,242 | 34,154 | 51,512 | 30,702 | 82,214 |

* See note 3 to Table XXIV.

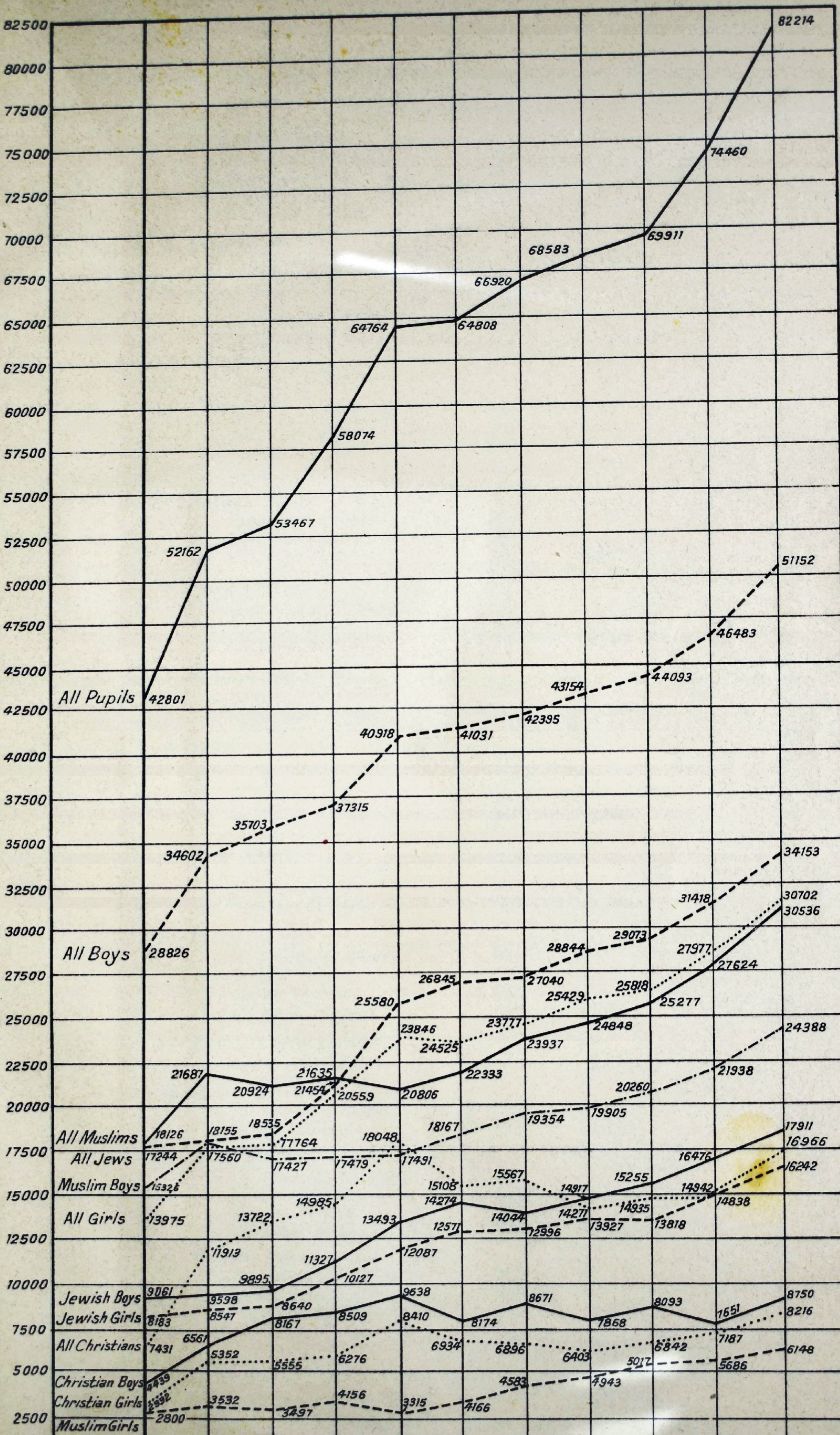


TABLE XXX.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES WITH OVER TWO HUNDRED PUPILS.

| | <i>No. of Pupils</i> | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|--------|
| 1. Jerusalem Town | | |
| i. Government Schools | 1,509 | |
| ii. Muslim Schools | 795 | |
| iii. Jewish Schools | 11,110 | |
| iv. Christian Schools | 5,199 | 18,613 |
| 2. Tel-Aviv Town | | |
| i. Jewish Schools | | 10,128 |
| 3. Haifa Town | | |
| i. Government Schools | 168 | |
| ii. Muslim Schools | 829 | |
| iii. Jewish Schools | 3,156 | |
| iv. Christian Schools | 2,450 | 6,603 |
| 4. Jaffa Town | | |
| i. Government Schools | 952 | |
| ii. Muslim Schools | 1,201 | |
| iii. Jewish Schools | 233 | |
| iv. Christian Schools | 2,228 | 4,614 |
| 5. Nablus Town | | |
| i. Government Schools | 1,569 | |
| ii. Muslim Schools | 261 | |
| iii. Christian Schools | 184 | 2,014 |
| 6. Nazareth Town | | |
| i. Government Schools | 625 | |
| ii. Muslim Schools | 82 | |
| iii. Christian Schools | 1,035 | 1,742 |
| 7. Bethlehem Town | | |
| i. Government Schools | 282 | |
| ii. Christian Schools | 1,246 | 1,528 |
| 8. Tiberias Town | | |
| i. Government Schools | 376 | |
| ii. Muslim Schools | 7 | |
| iii. Jewish Schools | 960 | |
| iv. Christian Schools | 155 | 1,498 |
| 9. Gaza Town | | |
| i. Government Schools | 491 | |
| ii. Muslim Schools | 805 | |
| iii. Christian Schools | 55 | 1,351 |
| 10. Safad Town | | |
| i. Government Schools | 614 | |
| ii. Muslim Schools | 16 | |
| iii. Jewish Schools | 622 | |
| iv. Christian Schools | 83 | 1,335 |
| 11. Petah Tiqva Colony | | |
| i. Jewish Schools | | 1,314 |
| 12. Hebron Town | | |
| i. Government Schools | 526 | |
| ii. Muslim Schools | 624 | 1,250 |
| 13. Acre Town | | |
| i. Government Schools | 734 | |
| ii. Muslim Schools | 142 | |
| iii. Jewish Schools | 44 | |
| iv. Christian Schools | 206 | 1,126 |
| 14. Ramle Town | | |
| i. Government Schools | 453 | |
| ii. Muslim Schools | 210 | |
| iii. Christian Schools | 395 | 1,058 |

TABLE XXX. (Continued)

| | <i>No. of Pupils</i> | |
|--|----------------------|-----|
| 15. Ramallah Town | | |
| i. Government Schools | 134 | |
| ii. Christian Schools | 500 | 634 |
| 16. Lydda Town | | |
| i. Government Schools | 392 | |
| ii. Muslim Schools | 195 | |
| iii. Christian Schools | 44 | 631 |
| 17. Beit Jala Village | | |
| i. Government Schools | 289 | |
| ii. Christian Schools | 322 | 611 |
| 18. Tulkarm Town | | |
| i. Government Schools | | 559 |
| 19. Majdal Town | | |
| i. Government Schools | 246 | |
| ii. Muslim Schools | 115 | |
| iii. Christian Schools | 117 | 478 |
| 20. Rishon le Tsiyon Colony | | |
| i. Jewish Schools | | 464 |
| 21. Rehovot Colony | | |
| i. Jewish Schools | | 397 |
| 22. Shafa 'Amr Village | | |
| i. Government Schools | 103 | |
| ii. Christian Schools | 234 | 337 |
| 23. Beersheba Town | | |
| i. Government Schools | 311 | |
| ii. Muslim Schools | 15 | 326 |
| 24. Tarshiha Village (Acre S/D) | | |
| i. Government Schools | | 326 |
| 25. Jenin Town | | |
| i. Government Schools | | 289 |
| 26. Beit Sahur Village | | |
| i. Government Schools | 39 | |
| ii. Christian Schools | 242 | 281 |
| 27. Bira Village | | |
| i. Government Schools | 172 | |
| ii. Muslim Schools | 84 | |
| iii. Christian Schools | 19 | 275 |
| 28. Beisan Town | | |
| i. Government Schools | 238 | |
| ii. Muslim Schools | 16 | |
| iii. Jewish Schools | 18 | 272 |
| 29. Khan Yunis Village | | |
| i. Government Schools | | 248 |
| 30. Qalqilya Village | | |
| i. Government Schools | 179 | |
| ii. Muslim Schools | 61 | 240 |
| 31. Miqveh Israel | | |
| i. Jewish Schools | | 203 |

