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C.2 by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Council of the League of Nations on the Administration of

REPORT

PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN

FOR THE YEAR

1929

(For Reports for 1927 and 1928 see Non-Parliamentary Publications, Colonial No. 31, 1928, and Colonial No. 40, 1929, price 4s. 3d. and 4s. 9d. respectively.)



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L 55-18446

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*Minutes of
15th Session.*

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81	Extension of Introductory Section of the Report.	The Introductory Section, <i>in toto</i> .
81	List of pages or paragraphs in Report in which information sought might be found.	See this Index.
88	Statement of Barrat Caesarea ...	Appendix XI.
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95	Labour Conditions	Introductory Section, Paragraph 35, and Labour Chapter in Immigration and Labour Section.
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97	Review of measures taken in connexion with Education.	Introductory Section, paragraph 38; Education Section, in particular the prefatory paragraphs.
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98	Particulars of Public Debt	Appendices III, V and VI to Finance Section.
—	Survey	Survey Section, paragraph 1.
—	Sick Benefits	Note following paragraph 6 of Immigration and Labour Section.

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98	Full information regarding development of Trans-Jordan.	Trans-Jordan Section, <i>in toto</i> .
99	Jurisdiction over foreigners	Legal Section, paragraph 1.
99	Legal powers of British Advisers and other British officials.	Introductory Section, paragraph 11.
99	Definition of public lands	Lands Section, paragraphs 5 and 6.
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101	Demarcation of frontiers between Trans-Jordan and Syria, Iraq, Nejd.	Introductory Section, paragraph 6.

Report by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Council of the League of Nations on the Administration of Palestine and Trans-Jordan for the year 1929.

SECTION I.

PALESTINE.

I.—INTRODUCTORY.

1. The events in Palestine and the activities of the Administration in the year 1929 are overshadowed by the disturbances that occurred during the week from the 23rd to the 29th August.

2. The events of that week have been investigated by a Commission of Enquiry appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, which was composed of Sir Walter Shaw, formerly Chief Justice of the Straits Settlements, as Chairman, and Sir Henry Betterton, M.P., Mr. R. Hopkin Morris, M.P., and Mr. Henry Snell, M.P., as Members. Their Report has been published as Command Paper No. 3530 and submitted to the Council of the League of Nations.

Consequences of the disturbances, August, 1929.—It is unnecessary, therefore, to make further observations in this Report on the disturbances or their causes. It is proposed, however, to deal with the more important consequences of the disturbances.

Generally, the concluding months of the year were characterised by political unrest, the strengthening of the forces of public security and restriction of economic activity.

3. *The Wailing Wall Dispute.*—The conflict of claims, Jewish and Arab, as to the rights at the Wailing Wall continued to afford opportunity for disorder. On the Arab side there is suspicion of any Jewish act in the vicinity of the Wall, coupled with resentment of the provisional regulations (see Appendix I) issued by the High Commissioner, which are interpreted by certain Moslems as giving authority for Jewish devotions of congregational character which, in the Moslem view, have no sanction.

On the Jewish side resentment is caused by acts of Moslems which are not within the ambit of the provisional regulations of

the High Commissioner and which tend to make devotions, either private or public, impossible to fulfil.

The Administration therefore has been and still is obliged to maintain elaborate precautions to prevent disorder.

4. The provisional regulations to which reference has been made were issued as a guide to officers in the discharge of their responsibilities at the Wall and were made known to the public so that there might be no misunderstanding as to the acts which might or might not be done. They were issued in order that the Palestine Administration might discharge its primary obligation of maintaining order in the Wailing Wall area. The Regulations are provisional in the sense that they do not purport to decide as between the claims of the interested communities. No incidents of note have taken place at the Wall since these instructions were issued.

5. His Majesty's Government, recognising the importance of obtaining an early and final settlement of the rights and claims of Moslems and Jews at the Wall, and recognising that there was no prospect of a mutual agreement between the claimants, submitted proposals to the Council of the League of Nations for the appointment of a Commission to study, define and determine the rights and claims connected with the Wailing Wall.

The Council, having considered those proposals, decided that steps should be taken to assist the Mandatory in his task of maintaining order and, in January, 1930, adopted the following resolution:—

“ The Council, being anxious to place the Mandatory Power, in accordance with its request, in a position to carry out its responsibilities laid upon it by Article XIII of the Mandate for Palestine, under the most favourable conditions for the safeguarding of the material and moral interests of the population placed under its Mandate, wishing not to prejudge in any way the solution of the problem relating to the question of the Holy Places of Palestine which may have to be settled in the future.

“ Considering, however, that question of rights and claims of Jews and Moslems with regard to the Wailing Wall urgently calls for final settlement,

“ Decide that

“ (1) A Commission shall be entrusted with this settlement;

“ (2) This Commission shall consist of three Members who shall not be of British nationality and at least one of whom shall be a person eminently qualified for the purpose by the judicial functions he has performed;

“ (3) The names of persons whom the Mandatory Power intend to appoint as Members of the Commission shall be submitted for approval to the Council whose

members shall be consulted by the President if the Council is no longer in session ;

“ (4) The duties of the Commission shall cease as soon as it has pronounced on the rights and claims mentioned above.”

6. *Public Security*.—Measures are in hand, under the advice of Mr. H. L. Dowbiggin, Inspector-General of Police in Ceylon, for the reorganisation of the Police Force to ensure that it shall be able to deal more promptly and effectively in future with any similar turbulence; and the protection of exposed Jewish settlements is to be provided for by the establishment of additional police posts, improved communications by road and telephone and signalling facilities. Substantial increases in the British personnel have already been made.

7. *The strength of the garrison*.—At the end of December the garrison in Palestine and Trans-Jordan was :—

Army.

2nd Battalion, the South Staffordshire Regiment.

1st Battalion, the Northamptonshire Regiment.

Royal Air Force.

One Squadron Day Bomber Aircraft.

One Squadron Army Co-operation Aircraft.

One Company (4 Sections) Rolls Royce Armoured Cars.

Trans-Jordan Frontier Force.

Four Companies and 4 Troops Reservists.

8. *Breaches of the peace*.—Other consequences of the disturbances were a series of attacks upon individuals of a grievous character during September and October, and the formation of a gang of brigands in the Huleh Salient.

Combined operations by police, military, the Trans-Jordan Arab Legion, assisted by the forces under the French authorities in Syria, who closed the northern frontier, were successful in breaking up the gang, eighteen members of which are now in prison awaiting trial. Evidence that another gang proposed to operate in the Plain of Sharon was forthcoming in time to permit the Administration to arrest the organisers and the gang was not formed.

The country was, notwithstanding, outwardly tranquil by the end of the year and the tourist season opened and has continued without untoward incidents.

9. His Majesty's Government take the opportunity of acknowledging with gratitude the ready help given by the French authorities in Syria in arranging during the critical week of the disturbances and for some time after such tactical dispositions as made it impossible for lawless persons to enter Palestine from the north with hostile intent.

They also desire to acknowledge the services of His Highness the Amir of Trans-Jordan who by his influence and readiness to help the Palestine Government was able to maintain tranquillity within his own domain.

10. *Prosecution of cases arising out of disturbances.*—The disturbances naturally added a large number of serious offences to the list of crimes committed.

For the expeditious hearing of criminal charges arising out of the disturbances, the Commissioner of Lands was appointed a Special District Commissioner to hear cases under the Collective Punishments Ordinance. British officers from various Departments were vested with magisterial powers to undertake the preliminary hearing of charges of crimes committed during the outbreaks. An Ordinance was passed to vest the powers of a District Court in a single British Judge, and the powers of the Court of Criminal Assize in two British Judges; and providing that appeals from a British magistrate should be triable by a single British Judge.

11. At the end of December the number of cases arising from the riots which had been decided by the Courts was:—

	Arabs.	Jews.	Total.
(a) Tried summarily by British Magistrates	791	66	857
(b) Sentenced by District Courts	165	26	191
(c) Sentenced by the Court of Criminal Assize... ..	39	1	40
(d) Capital sentences passed... ..	17	1	18
(e) Death sentences confirmed by Court of Appeal	7	—	7

12. Sixteen of the persons sentenced to death applied for special leave to appeal to the Privy Council. In no case, however, was leave to appeal granted.

13. The question of amending the law relating to murder in Palestine, which is at present that laid down in the Ottoman Penal Code had been under consideration for a considerable time. A new Penal Code is now under consideration in which the provisions relating to murder and manslaughter are based upon the law of England.

14. *Seditious Offences.*—An important enactment, the Criminal Law (Seditious Offences) Amendment Ordinance, 1929, which is an instalment of the draft Penal Code, was promulgated in October, 1929. It is designed to bring within the law persons who act in any way in a manner that may threaten the stability of the Government or the public peace.

15. *Collective Punishments.*—The Collective Punishments Ordinances were applied to the towns and villages whose inhabitants were guilty of participation in the concerted attacks on Jews at Hebron, Safad, Motza, Artuf, Beer Tuvia, and heavy fines were

inflicted. At the end of the year four cases had been heard. The total of fines imposed in these cases is £P.17,840. The payments will be extended over a period of years calculated according to the capacity of the villages to pay, having regard to the number of inhabitants, the area of their holdings and the amount of their annual taxes.

16. *The Boycott.*—Jewish indignation in Palestine at the disturbances led for a short time to a sporadic boycott of Arab produce. Subsequently, the revival of Arab nationalist and anti-Jewish feeling led to an organised boycott of Jewish products. This boycott was accompanied by acts of intimidation. In the early stages the offenders could not be prosecuted owing to the concerted withholding of evidence by the Arabs. Gradually, as the public slowly regained faith in the forces of law and order, evidence became available and offenders were summarily punished by British Magistrates. The precise effects of the boycott are not known. For a time there was remarkable unanimity among Arabs in avoiding economic transactions with Jews: but the conditions were so artificial in a small country where inevitably there must be economic intercourse between the two sections of the population, that it soon became apparent that the boycott involved the Arabs as well as the Jews in losses.

Nevertheless the boycott has had serious results for individuals, and it is possible that these results may be reflected in the public finance, particularly in the revenue derived from duties on imported goods.

At Jerusalem, many Jewish merchants are setting up business in a new commercial centre, abandoning the Old City; the Jewish shopkeepers at Jaffa are moving to Tel-Aviv.

It is of interest to record that since the boycott was directed against products of Jewish resource and industry an early effect was the stimulation of the import trade to make good the deficiency in local products.

17. *Press control.*—A stricter surveillance has been instituted over the Press, and the Government are prompt to take action against any newspaper which contravenes the provisions of the Ottoman Press Law by publishing articles calculated to provoke enmity between communities or endanger the peace.

18. *Relief.*—Immediately following the disturbances, relief measures were organised by various Jewish authorities and a central relief committee was established.

The Government undertook to assist this committee in regard to feeding of refugees and, where necessary, the provision of transport for those who had homes to which to return when the conditions permitted. The cost to Government of these forms of assistance was £P.10,000. In addition Government exempted all relief consignments from Customs duties.

Grants are being made by the Jewish Agency out of the special fund, amounting to about £P.520,000, which was raised by public appeal for this purpose, to enable Jewish sufferers to rehabilitate themselves in business or in farming and for the reconstruction of buildings which were destroyed.

19. *Compensation.*—The Palestine Government have set aside the sum of £P.100,000 from which to pay compensation on certain scales as an act of grace.

20. The total amount of the claims submitted was £P.1,200,000. Of this sum £P.400,000 was struck out as being claims by persons against whom there was evidence of unlawful activity at the time of the disturbances. The balance was assessed to a total of £P.180,000. Since the sum available for compensation was £P.100,000, the amounts to be paid to individual claimants in respect of claims admitted were reduced under various heads so that the total payment would not exceed £P.100,000.

21. *Political Development.*—The Palestine Arab Executive lost no time after Sir John Chancellor's assumption of office in December, 1928, in seeking to establish direct relations with the High Commissioner with the object of securing a form of government in Palestine in which the people of the country could participate.

The High Commissioner granted an interview to the Arab Executive in January, 1929, in which he promised to give consideration to the request that negotiations should be inaugurated with the Government for the constitution of a Representative Assembly. The High Commissioner reminded the delegation that Government had already made a beginning in the direction of popular representation in the shape of elective Municipal Councils, and reminded them further that offers of elective representation on a Legislative Body had been made on previous occasions by the Government and rejected by those on whose behalf they spoke. Nevertheless he recognised the question to be one of paramount importance, to which he would give earnest and careful study. It was obviously one of such importance and complexity that an immediate answer on his part was entirely out of the question; but he expected, after the necessary study and consultations, to have arrived at conclusions upon the subject by the time that he went to England on leave in the summer so that he might be able then to discuss the question with the Secretary of State for the Colonies. When he had reached his conclusions he would communicate again with the Committee.

22. Shortly before his departure to England on leave in June, 1929, Sir John Chancellor again received the Palestine Arab Executive. As a result of the meeting an announcement was made through the medium of the Press to the effect that the

High Commissioner had given anxious consideration to this question. It was stated that the High Commissioner was leaving for England on the following day and that he intended to discuss this important matter with the Secretary of State for the Colonies and to consult with him as to any proposals that Government might be able to formulate on the subject. The assumption was made that the Delegation would readily understand that, pending full discussion with the Secretary of State, the High Commissioner was unable to give a more definite reply.

23. The disturbances of August had the effect of postponing further conversations on constitutional questions. Nevertheless, Arab leaders, in framing their case before the Palestine Commission of Inquiry, raised questions connected with the policy under which Palestine is administered and with the participation of the people in the government of the country. They next summoned an Arab Congress who decided to send an Arab Delegation to London with a view to initiating as soon as possible after the publication of the Report of the Commission of Inquiry direct negotiations with the Secretary of State.

During the year, therefore, there was no change of constitutional character in Palestine; but the Palestine Arab Executive were in more intimate contact with the Palestine Government than they had been for some years.

24. Jewish political development in relation to Palestine consisted of the reorganisation of the Jewish Agency. After ten years of protracted and patient negotiation between Zionist and non-Zionist Jews, agreement was reached which was expressed in an exchange of letters in November, 1928, between Dr. Chaim Weizman on behalf of the Zionists, and Mr. Louis Marshall on behalf of non-Zionists. The agreement was expressed and consolidated in formal manner at the Zionist Congress and the first meeting of the enlarged Jewish Agency held at Zurich in July and August, 1929. At Zurich, Jews as a whole were united and pledged to assist in the upbuilding of Palestine in which the Jewish National Home is established and is to develop, without prejudice to the civil and religious rights of the existing inhabitants of the country.

25. In general terms, both Arab and Jewish nationalism in Palestine received new impulses during the year 1929. On the Arab side, nationalism, which had never been dead, was given a renewed vitality through an appeal to religious sentiment. On the Jewish side, nationalism, which, in its economic aspects, had suffered reverses during the economic depression of the years 1926, 1927 and part of 1928, found renewed strength in the union of Jews for the development of the Jewish National Home.

26. *Public Revenue.*—In spite of the general uneasiness in Palestine in the earlier part of 1929 which culminated in the disturbances of August, the economic development of the country was

not impaired as gravely as might have been apprehended. Having regard to the series of economic hindrances which have been reported in past years, the country shows not only powers of sustained endurance but also of recuperation.

The year closed with an excess of revenue over expenditure amounting to £P.183,540. The greatest source of revenue continues to be that derived from Customs duties. The actual amount realised under this head was over £P.917,000 while the estimate for 1929 was £P.900,500. It is certain that had there not been disturbances in August, the amount realised would have been greater. It may also be stated that the effects of the disturbances and the economic dislocation caused by the Arab boycott of Jewish goods and products will probably be visible in the revenue returns for 1930.

In considering the financial situation of Palestine regard must also be had to the fact that in 1929 a sum estimated at £P.54,000, being interest on the unexpended portion of the Palestine Loan and on surplus balances, was paid to revenue. As the loan is expended on the works for which it was approved, that head of revenue will diminish until it disappears.

27. *Land Taxation.*—The inland revenue system remained unchanged, but the staff of the Commissioner of Lands was fully engaged in obtaining *data* upon which, in the future, it may be possible to devise an equitable system of land taxation, and experimental measures are proceeding to this end.

The Survey of Palestine is steadily progressing and, marching now with it, Land Settlement is in progress in nineteen villages.

The allotment of areas to cultivators under the Baisan Land Agreement of 1921 is nearing an end.

The application of the Commuted Tithes Ordinance, 1927, has now been extended to the whole of Palestine with the exception of a group of sub-tribes in the Beersheba area.

Unfortunately the fixed redemption prices of the tithe calculated on the natural tithes for the previous three years exceeds the present market prices of cereals, with the result that taxation is higher in relation to income than it was in the previous year.

Assessments to house tax under the Urban Property Tax Ordinance, 1928, were made in the urban areas of Jerusalem, Jaffa (with Tel-Aviv), Tulkarem, Baisan, Gaza, Ramleh and Lydda. The valuations made may also be utilised by municipal authorities for purposes of assessment to municipal house rates when local authorities are empowered to rate their towns for the general purposes of the towns.

28. *Public expenditure.*—Expenditure on public works extraordinary fell considerably below the estimate. A heavy building programme, imposed on the Department of Public Works, made it

necessary to engage additional staff. The earlier part of the year was occupied in the detailed preparations of the several projects, and it was hoped that rapid progress would be made in the autumn months with actual construction. The disturbances of August, however, intervened; the officers of the Public Works Department were occupied in assisting to supply the requirements of the enlarged military and Air Force garrisons; and, in consequence, the execution of approved works was unavoidably postponed until 1930.

29. Progress was, however, made in the construction of the Palestine Museum, for which Mr. Rockefeller made his gift of \$2,000,000, and also of Government House, the new residence of the High Commissioner.

30. *Haifa Harbour*.—The most important public work in Palestine at present is the construction of Haifa Harbour. A beginning of the work was made in February, 1929, when a new and temporary department of the Government was established as the Haifa Harbour Works Department.

Under the Palestine Loan, for which authority was granted, under guarantee of His Majesty's Treasury, in the Palestine and East Africa Loans Act, 1926, a sum of £P.1,000,000 has been set aside for the work.

It is one of the conditions of the Loan that fair conditions of labour shall be observed in all works done by means of the loan.

The actual work at the Athlit quarries from which stone for the breakwaters is being taken, began in October, 1929. At the end of December, 517 Arabs and 80 Jews were employed on the works and a length of one hundred and forty metres of the main breakwater had been completed. The last three months of the year were experimental in character, there being little organisation of unskilled and semi-skilled labour in relation to economic output in Palestine. The organisation had to be created, and the output of work gradually increased so that at the end of December, unskilled labour for which a wage of 120 mils *per diem* had been paid in October was earning a daily wage of 130 mils. It may be anticipated that early in 1930 a daily wage of 150 mils will be paid for unskilled labour, and, consequently, piece work rates which are gauged on daily wage rates will be proportionately increased.

31. *Agriculture*.—Weather conditions were exceptionally favourable, the amount and distribution of rainfall being the best recorded for several years. Cultivation of larger areas was also stimulated by the commuted tithe system. In consequence, the aggregate production of winter and summer field crops, fruits and vegetables exceeded all previous figures. Unfortunately, prices remained at a low level.

The 1928-1929 orange season was satisfactory and citrus plantations are still increasing. The appointment of a Citrus Fruit

Specialist assures the constant improvement of methods of cultivation, grading, packing and despatch. The uncertainty of loading facilities in the open roadstead of Jaffa is leading to the diversion of an appreciable part of the orange export to Haifa; and this movement, encouraged by the provision of special stores by the Government and reduced railway charges, is likely to grow. The additional traffic from this source and an exceptionally good melon season are reflected in the revenue of the Palestine Railways.

The olive crop was good; the output of tobacco increased and the heavy rains in November gave promise of excellent cereal crops. Wider cultivation was stimulated by the commuted tithe system and agricultural machinery and fertilisers are increasingly used. The problems of irrigation are being scientifically studied, and legislation to control the available supplies of water and to regulate their use for irrigation is being prepared.

32. Constant liaison has been maintained with the Empire Marketing Board in connexion with the marketing of perishable fruits and other products; the Palestine Government owes a debt of gratitude to the Board for its advice and financial assistance in this direction.

33. A serious invasion of locusts into Trans-Jordan, which threatened Palestine as well, was driven back after a strenuous campaign waged during January, February and March in the foothills on the east shore of the Dead Sea. It is fitting to pay a tribute to the voluntary services rendered in this campaign by the inhabitants of the villages in the Jerusalem Division.

There were no epidemics of plant disease, and the ravages of black scale in the orange groves of the North are slowly being repaired by fumigation. The country was free from any widespread disease of animals, but it was necessary to forbid the entry of Lebanese livestock at the end of the year owing to the appearance of foot-and-mouth disease in Syria. It has, however, to be reported that dourine largely infected the pedigree stock in the Government Stud Farm; several valuable animals died as a result, or had to be relegated to other than breeding purposes.

34. *Commerce and Industry*.—In spite of a temporary set-back after the August disturbances, local factories continue to increase the sales of their products in neighbouring countries.

On the recommendation of the Standing Committee for Commerce and Industry the Government further extended the schedule of exemptions from Import Duty in respect of the raw or partly manufactured materials of local industries and revised the Customs Tariff in the direction of further specification of duties.

The commercial interdependence of Palestine and Syria was strengthened by a Customs Agreement, clarifying and extending the provisions of the Convention of 1921, which it replaced, in such

way as to provide for the reciprocal grant of exemption from import duty for the genuine produce and manufacture of either territory.

The Mandatory announced the accession of Palestine to the Commercial Treaties between the United Kingdom and Hungary and Spain.

35. *Labour*.—Continued improvement of economic conditions has resulted in the creation of openings for employment in industry, in the building trade and in agriculture. These absorbed most of those persons who were unemployed at the end of 1928. The tide of emigration turned and the demand for labour, notwithstanding the set-back of the disturbances, was greater than the supply. Government authorised the entry of 2,300 Jewish working men and women for whom the Jewish Agency guaranteed employment mostly in connexion with the planting of orange groves. In 1928, Jewish immigration and emigration balanced one another; in 1929 the immigrants exceeded the emigrants by 3,503.

36. *Government Concessions*.—The Agreement for the grant of the Dead Sea Concession was signed by the Crown Agents for the Colonies on behalf of the Palestine Government on the 1st January, 1930; the text is given in Appendix II to this Report. The Concessionaires have registered an operating Company in Palestine, the Concession Area has been delimited and the preliminary constructions of the Company were about to begin at the end of the year.

Negotiations for the readaptation of the Lighthouse Concession remained inconclusive but a settlement of outstanding issues was in sight at the end of the year after a series of meetings in London between a representative of the Concessionaires and the Director of Palestine Customs.

As regards the Concession for the drainage and reclamation of the swamps of Lake Huleh, the Concessionaires, having failed to implement the agreement for a revised concession, fell back on their rights under the Ottoman instrument and entered into possession of the Huleh Area in January, 1929.

In June plans of the drainage works were submitted and were under consideration by Government at the end of the year.

A lease of the Tiberias Baths was granted to the group of pre-War concessionaires and their associates in the form shown in Appendix III to this Report. The Concessionaires have eighteen months in which to form a new company for working the enterprise and to raise the prescribed capital.

37. *Health*.—There was no serious epidemic in 1929, and malaria the incidence of which has for centuries been heavy was kept within steadily contracting bounds.

The measures taken in Government and private hospitals and clinics and in schools and villages to control ophthalmia are showing good results.

The rates of natural increase of the population continued to be a remarkable phenomenon, and is the strongest indication of the success that has attended the introduction into Palestine of measures of public hygiene.

38. *Education.*—The draft Education Ordinance was further discussed during the year with the interested authorities and certain amendments introduced to meet the objections raised on various points. It is hoped that the draft will pass into law in 1930.

39. *Legislation.*—During 1929 several Ordinances of special interest were passed. The 1920 law concerning Antiquities was replaced by a measure expressing more definitely the injunctions of the Mandate; the Protection of Cultivators Ordinance was passed with the object of dealing with the difficulties which frequently arise when large tracts of land change ownership.

The professions of veterinary surgeons and midwifery were regulated, research institutions exempted from payment of tithe on experimental crops, and improvements introduced in the arrangements for collection of taxes and the procedure for registration and survey of lands.

40. *Local Government.*—Following a series of meetings between the High Commissioner and officers of the Administration, instructions were issued upon which a comprehensive Bill dealing with local government was drafted. That Bill is being considered by the departments of Government concerned with the activities of local authorities and will be further considered by municipal councils. The disturbances of August have been the cause of considerable delay in the consideration of the Bill.

An outstanding event of importance was the consolidation of the indebtedness of Tel-Aviv Local Council, and a reduction of the total debt by the principal creditors. A brief statement describing the operation and its effects is given in Appendix IV.

The Palestine Arab Executive criticised the writing off of £P.75,000 in the indebtedness of the Tel-Aviv Local Council towards the Palestine Government. It is necessary, however, to point out that the Tel-Aviv Local Council had received in the first seven years of its existence no grants from the Government who had, on the other hand, made grants in aid of the revenues of the Municipal Councils of Jerusalem, Jaffa, Haifa and Nablus, in order to assist them in providing extraordinary works within the areas of their jurisdiction.

41. *Organisation of religious communities.*—A Committee of Moslems, which had been appointed by Lord Plumer to make recommendations for a complete revision of the arrangements by

which, in the Order constituting a Supreme Moslem Sharia Council, 1921, Moslems are enabled to administer Awqaf funds and to administer their Religious Law, reported and, with certain minority observations, made recommendations of far-reaching import for the creation of a General Moslem Assembly and a Supreme Moslem Council separately elected. Those recommendations are under consideration.

The Va'ad Leumi, which is the body acting in the capacity of the constitutional General Council in the Regulations for the Jewish Community, 1927, submitted the draft of an electoral regulation which will enable the Rabbinical Council and offices to be reconstituted, an Elected Assembly and General Council (Va'ad Leumi) to be elected and powers of taxation to be exercised by Local Community Committees.

42. *Replies to Questions raised by the Permanent Mandates Commission.*—The Permanent Mandates Commission at its Fifteenth Session expressed a wish for further information in regard to public health matters. It will be appreciated, however, that the difficulty in the compilation of statistics renders it impossible for a report in the detail desired to be ready in respect of any year by the end of March in the year following; for it is then that the general Report on Palestine is framed. But the details for 1928 will be found in the separate publication of the Palestine Department of Health which was communicated to the League in December, 1929; and similarly the Health Section of this Report will be amplified, in due course, by a separate publication of the Department for 1929.

A Note on sick benefits is appended to the Labour Section of this Report.

43. The comprehensive review of the measures taken in connexion with education, for which the Permanent Mandates Commission asked, will be found in the relevant Section of this Report. It traces the development of educational systems in Palestine since the Turkish régime, the changes brought about after the British Occupation, and furnishes accounts of the Arab and Hebrew public systems of education, in elementary, secondary, technical and higher branches, as well as of the private school systems.

Notes on co-education and on the distinction between Community and religious schools are appended to the Education Section. The definition of Community school in the draft of the proposed Education Ordinance is as follows: " ' Community School ' means any school of which the proprietor is a Community or local committee of a Community organised under the Religious Communities Organisation Ordinance, 1926, or exercising jurisdiction in accordance with Article 51 of the Palestine Order in Council, 1922."

A Community school may then be either a school in which religious instruction is exclusively given, or a school of any other type.

There are no schools in which religious instruction is exclusively given in the Arab or Hebrew public system.

44. A statement concerning the amount of the Public Debt of Palestine is given in Section II of this Report, with the general financial statistics for which the Permanent Mandates Commission asked.

45. Separate memoranda are appended on the Dead Sea Salts Concession, the Haifa Harbour Works, the Barrat Caesarea Lands, and a list of all International Conventions to which Palestine is a party is also appended.

II.—FINANCE.

1. The totals of the annual revenue and expenditure from the 1st July, 1920 (the date of the formation of the Civil Government), to the 31st December, 1929, are set out below:—

<i>Period.</i>	<i>Revenue £P.</i>	<i>Expenditure £P.</i>
1st July, 1920, to 31st March, 1921	1,136,951	1,259,587
1921-22	2,371,531	1,929,341
1922-23	1,809,831	1,884,280
1923-24	1,675,788	1,675,105
1924-25	2,154,946	1,852,985
1925-26	2,809,324	2,092,647
1926-27	2,451,365	2,123,568
1927 (April to December)	1,739,380	1,944,397
1928	2,584,317	3,381,993
1929	2,323,572	2,140,032
	21,057,005	20,283,935
		773,070
Surplus Balance at 31st December, 1929		21,057,005

Revenue and Expenditure.

2. Summaries of the revenue and expenditure under heads are contained in Appendices I and II, and explanations are appended to the summaries in regard to variations of note. The figures prior to the introduction of the Palestine currency in the year 1927 have been converted from pounds Egyptian to pounds Palestine for facility of comparison.

3. The revenue for the year under review aggregated £P.2,323,572 and the expenditure amounted to £P.2,140,032, or an excess of revenue over expenditure of £P.183,540.

4. The revenue has been favourably affected by abnormal receipts under the head Interest. The total receipts under that head exceeded the revenue received in the preceding year by £P.47,013. The increase is due to the investment of larger available balances at higher rates of interest, to an adjustment of £P.7,140 in respect of arrears of interest on advances to the Township of Tel-Aviv, and to a profit of £P.1,216 on sales of investments. The available balances and loan funds will, however, be considerably reduced in the near future as commitments are met and as works, notably the Haifa Harbour, progress.

5. On the other hand, the expenditure includes abnormal payments under the following heads :—

Agriculture and Forests—		£P.
Anti-locust Campaign	... ..	9,364
Miscellaneous—		
Emergency 1929 Expenses	... ..	16,657
Grant to Tel-Aviv Township	... ..	75,619
Grant to Jerusalem Municipality	... ..	55,211
		<hr/>
		156,851

Railways.

6. The following are the figures for 1929 :—

	£P.	£P.
Revenue—		
Coaching and Goods	... 350,579	
Miscellaneous	... .. 47,502	
	<hr/>	398,081
Expenditure—		
Ordinary	... .. 372,049	
Capital Improvements	... .. 8,269	
	<hr/>	380,318
		<hr/>
		17,763
Adjustment of difference between revenue earnings on a commercial basis and revenue receipts on a cash basis as at 31st December, 1928, in order to confine accounting operations to a single system	...	11,432
		<hr/>
Surplus Balance	... ..	29,195
		<hr/>

The surplus balance of £P.29,195 has been incorporated in the general accounts of Government instead of, as hitherto, the total revenue and total expenditure, the inclusion of which tended to obscure the financial position of Government.

In the year 1928 the Railway revenue exceeded the expenditure by £P.140,542; but the interest charges for that year, namely £P.123,451, in respect of the portion of the Palestine loan allocated to the Railway, were defrayed from general revenue. The surplus balance for 1928 should consequently be deemed to have been £P.17,091 as compared with £P.17,763 in 1929. The improvement in the finances of the Railway achieved in the preceding year has therefore been maintained.

The Railway cannot, however, be regarded as a self-supporting concern as the narrow margin of earnings in excess of expenditure does not suffice to pay interest charges on the operating capital provided by Government, namely £P.167,248 (see Appendices III and IV).

The capital expenditure on the Railway to the 31st December, 1929, is appended :—

	£P.	£P.
From Loans Funds :		
Purchase of Assets from His Majesty's Govern- ment (included in Item 2 of Appendix V)	841,370	
Other Expenditure (see Item 1 of Appendix V)	1,514,915	2,356,285
	<hr/>	
From Revenue :		
Capital Improvements to 31st December, 1928 (Total of expen- diture on Railways Extraordinary shown in Appendix II) ...	518,325	
Capital Improvements in 1929	8,269	
	<hr/>	526,594
		<hr/>
		2,882,879
		<hr/>

7. The earnings and expenditure of the Petach-Tikvah, the Hejaz, and the Sinai Sections of the Railway are not included in

the revenue and expenditure of the Palestine Railways. Separate accounts are kept for these Sections.

Petach-Tikvah Railway—

	£P.	£P.
Net earnings at 31st December, 1928		17,066
Revenue for 1929	2,713	
Expenditure for 1929	840	
	<hr/>	1,873
Net earnings		<hr/> 18,939 <hr/>

In the terms of the agreement the earnings are to be applied in payment of interest charges on the capital provided by Government and the landed proprietors of Petach-Tikvah, namely £P.34,089 and £P.20,513 (£E.20,000) respectively, and in amortisement of the latter sum which was provided by way of loan by the colonists.

The earnings have proved inadequate to meet the interest charges; and at the end of the year the arrears of interest due to the colonists amounted to £P.2,371. The apportionment of the earnings is appended:—

	Apportionment of net earnings. £P.	Amounts paid to 31st December, 1929. £P.	Balance avail- able. £P.
<i>Interest—</i>			
Palestine Government ...	11,953	11,953	—
Petach-Tikvah Colony ...	6,151	5,970	181
Amortisation of loan of £P.20,513 (see Appendix IV).	835	835	—
	<hr/> £P. 18,939	<hr/> 18,758	<hr/> 181 <hr/>

Hejaz Railway.

	£P.
Deficit as at 31st December, 1928	77,570
Advance to Ma'an-Medina Rail- way	29
	<hr/> 77,599 <hr/>

Net earnings for the year 1929,
as under:—

	£P.
Revenue	110,585
Expenditure	100,100
	<hr/> 10,485 <hr/>
Deficit (see Appendix IV)	<hr/> 67,114 <hr/>

Sinai (Kantara-Rafa) Railway.

	£P.	£P.
Net earnings at 31st December, 1928		83,899
Revenue for 1929	143,763	
Expenditure for 1929	131,424	
		<u>12,339</u>
Net earnings ...		<u>96,238</u>

The net earnings have been apportioned in accordance with the financial scheme and accounted for as follows:—

	Apportionment of net earnings. £P.	Disbursements to 31st December, 1929. £P.	Balance available. £P.
Renewals Fund	48,119	7,770	40,349 (a)
His Majesty's Government	46,983	30,000	16,983 (b)
Palestine Government ...	1,136	1,136	—
	<u>£P. 96,238</u>	<u>38,906</u>	<u>57,332</u>

(a) See Appendix IV.

(b) See Appendix III.

Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones.

8. The revenue from the Posts and Telegraphs Department amounted to £P.207,288, and the expenditure, other than from loan funds, amounted to £P.167,183, as under, or an excess of revenue of £P.40,105:—

	£P.
Posts and Telegraphs	141,205
Posts and Telegraphs Extraordinary	25,978
	<u>167,183</u>

The Department does not, however, bear any direct charge in respect of interest on the capital expenditure of £P.186,000 defrayed from loan funds (see Appendix V).

Taxation.

9. The revenue from taxes is derived principally from Customs Duties, Tithes, House and Land Tax, Urban Property Tax, Tobacco Excise, Stamp Duties, and Animal Tax.

10. The revised customs tariff which became operative as from the 24th December, 1928, extended the application of specific duties in lieu of ad valorem duties and slightly increased the duties on various commodities, in particular motor spirits. At the same time the duties on cement, soap, fats, confectionery, etc., were increased as a protective measure to local industries; and the

opportunity was taken to exempt a variety of raw and other material, such as raw wool, machinery not previously exempt, acid and offal oils, printing inks, etc. with a view to the encouragement of local enterprises.

The operation of the Commuted Tithes Ordinance, 1927, now extends throughout Palestine with the exception of certain Bedu Tribal Areas in Beersheba Sub-District. The revenue from Tithes during the past three years is as under :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
	<i>£P.</i>
1927	212,825
1928	184,632
1929	206,690

The increased receipts in the year 1929 are due to the collection of Tithes postponed in the preceding year on account of the failure of harvests.

12. The House and Land Tax is assessed on the capital value, and is divided into two categories: (a) a tax on land, and (b) a tax on buildings. The Land Tax ranges from four per *mille* on miri to ten per *mille* on mulk land. The building tax ranges from four to ten per *mille*; the rate of tax depends partly on the value of the buildings and there are different rates for farm or Wakf buildings and for buildings leased, rented or occupied by the proprietors. In the townships of Haifa, Acre and Shefa Amr, the building tax is assessed at 3.1/3 per cent. of the gross income of the building, with the exception of farm buildings which are exempt.

13. The Urban Property Tax Ordinance, 1928, provides for the assessment of the net annual value of immovable property in urban areas with a view to the imposition of a tax to replace the House and Land Tax (Werko) and the tax on buildings (Musaqqafat). The new tax is payable by the reputed owner of the property at such annual rates, not exceeding 10 per centum of the net annual value of house property and land, as may be prescribed for the various categories of property. The Ordinance also provides for a general re-assessment every fifth year.

During the year the Urban Property Tax replaced the House and Land Tax in the towns of Jerusalem, Jaffa, Ramleh, Gaza, Lydda, Tulkarem and Beisan.

The revenue from House and Land Tax during the last three years is as under :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
	<i>£P.</i>
1927	191,589
1928	186,611
1929	191,199

14. An Excise Duty is imposed on tobacco, including imported tobacco, manufactured and sold in Palestine, at the rate of 250 mils per kilogram. The revenue from this source shows a progressive increase during the last three years as follows :—

Year.	Amount.
	£P.
1927	130,762
1928	148,765
1929	162,985

15. Stamp duties are payable under the Stamp Duty Ordinance, 1927, which replaced the Ottoman legislation as from the 1st November, 1927. In particular, the duties were reduced on agreements and receipts, by the substitution of a fixed duty, following the principle of the English law, for the former ad valorem rates based on the consideration. The exemptions include the abolition of duty on posters, notices, tradesmen's bills, petitions, etc.

The revenue from Stamp Duties during the last three years is as under :—

Year.	Amount.
	£P.
1927	58,648
1928	46,810
1929	46,346

16. The Animal Tax is imposed *per capita* annually on all sheep, goats, camels, buffaloes and pigs at rates ranging from 48 mils to 120 mils. Camels and buffaloes used solely for ploughing are exempt from tax. The revenue from this source as given below shows gradual improvement since the heavy losses of animals from drought and disease in 1927 :—

Year.	Amount.
	£P.
1927	28,856
1928	34,276
1929	35,131

Grants-in-Aid.

17. Non-recoverable grants-in-aid, as under, were made to the Palestine Administration by His Majesty's Government to meet the cost of the British Section of the Palestine Gendarmerie until its disbandment on the 31st March, 1926; to meet a moiety of the cost of the Trans-Jordan Frontier Force in 1926-27 and one-sixth of the cost from the 1st April, 1927, to 31st December, 1929, the

latter proportion being regarded as the Trans-Jordan share of the cost of the Force :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Amount.</i> £P.
1922-23	295,000
1923-24	240,622
1924-25	195,126
1925-26	204,878
1926-27	86,476
1927 (April to December)	30,345
1928	35,797
1929	24,523

18. The expenditure during the years 1922-23 and 1923-24 in respect of the British Section of the Palestine Gendarmerie was defrayed direct by His Majesty's Government.

19. The cost of maintenance of the military units in Palestine and Trans-Jordan is defrayed by His Majesty's Government, but during the last three years the Palestine Administration has made contributions representing the excess cost of the British Forces regularly stationed in Palestine and Trans-Jordan over the cost of such forces if stationed in Great Britain. The amounts of these contributions were :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Amount.</i> £P.
1927-28	31,000
1928 (April to December)	22,500
1929	30,375
	83,875

Assets and Liabilities.

20. The assets and liabilities are set out in Appendix III.

At the 31st December last the surplus balance amounted to £P.773,070, as under :—

	£P.
Surplus Balance at 31st December, 1928	589,530
	£P.
Revenue for 1929	2,323,572
Expenditure for 1929	2,140,032
Surplus for 1929	183,540
Surplus Balance at 31st December, 1929	773,070

The liquid or readily realisable assets at the end of the financial year consisted of :—

	£P.
Cash	26,923
Investments (less Loan Funds)	532,488
	559,411

The rest of the surplus balance, namely £P.213,659, was impounded in advances, imprests and unallocated stores.

Municipalities.

21. The outstanding advances due by Municipalities are summarised, as under :—

	£P.	£P.
Jerusalem		
Ain Farah Water Supply		
—purchase of plant		
from Sir John Jack-		
son, Ltd.	13,660	
Railway charges for		
transport of water		
from Lydda to Jeru-		
salem	29,146	
Abattoir and Incinerator	4,581	
	47,387	
Haifa		
New Access Road ...		4,103
Petach-Tikvah		
Construction of Internal		
Roads		2,762
Other Municipalities		
For works and services		668
		54,920

Agricultural Loans.

22. The outstanding balances due by cultivators in respect of Loans are summarised as under :—

	£P.	£P.
(a) Agricultural Loans :		
Advances outstanding at		
31st December, 1928 ...	54,947	
Repayments during the year		
1929	9,293	
	45,654	

(b) Beersheba Cultivators :				
Advances outstanding at				
31st December, 1928	...	12,035		
Repayments during the year				
1929	... ..	3,790		
		<hr/>		8,245
(c) Agricultural Loans, 1928 :				
Advances outstanding at				
31st December, 1928	...	13,819		
Advances during the year				
1929	... ..	5,547		
		<hr/>		19,366
Repayments during the year				
1929	... ..	2,061		
		<hr/>		17,305
				<hr/>
				71,204
				<hr/>

The arrears of due instalments at the 31st December last amounted to £P.44,025, under (a), £P.3,499, under (b), and the full balance, namely £P.17,305, under (c). The recovery of the outstanding loans has been rendered difficult partly owing to the unsettled conditions following the disturbances in August last and to the low prices and inability to dispose of produce.

In regard to arrears under (c), the greater portion of the advances fell due towards the end of the financial year.

Earthquake Reconstruction Loans.

23. The position with regard to advances made on account of earthquake reconstruction loans may be summarised as under :—

	£P.	£P.
Advances outstanding at 31st		
December, 1928	26,242
Advances in 1929	3,000
		<hr/>
		29,242
Repayments during the year		
1929	2,126
		<hr/>
Total outstanding ...		27,116
		<hr/>

These loans were made principally to persons residing in Nablus, Ramleh, Lydda and Nazareth. The arrears of due instalments at the 31st December, 1929, amounted to £P.1,559.

Advances—Palestine Archaeological Museum.

24. Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has generously undertaken to provide the sum of two million dollars to be paid in instalments, as required, for the construction, equipment and endowment of the Palestine Archaeological Museum. The sum of £P.14,238 in the Statement of Assets and Liabilities represents advances to meet initial expenditure which have since been reimbursed.

Advances—Military Expenditure.

25. The sum of £P.18,836 represents disbursements on account of Naval, Military and Air Force Units. The incidence of charge of the reinforcements sent to Palestine in consequence of the disturbances has not yet been settled.

Investments.

26. The total investments, amounting to £P.2,044,191, consist of securities held by the Crown Agents, London, and locally, as under :—

Securities held by Crown Agents :

	<i>Nominal Value.</i>	<i>Cost Price.</i>
	£.	£.
Treasury Bonds 5½ per cent. 1930	200,000	202,062
Treasury Bonds 4½ per cent. 1930/34	411,066	410,424
London County 4½ per cent. 1945/85	18,630	17,606
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	629,696	630,092
		<hr/>
		=£P.630,092
Cash lent to Joint Colonial Fund		£P.1,400,000
		<hr/>
		£P.2,030,092
Fixed Deposits at Barclays Bank (D. C. & O.), Jerusalem :—		£P.
Insurance Companies' Deposits at 4 per cent.		12,282
Malaria Research Unit Deposit at 4½ per cent.		1,817
		<hr/>
		£P.2,044,191
		<hr/>

Statement of Expenditure from Loan Funds.

27. The expenditure from Loan Funds is shown in Appendix V. The Palestine Loan of £4,475,000 5 per cent. stock, issued at £100.10.0 per cent., realised £P.4,497,375.

The expenditure during the year amounted to £P.106,853, as under :—

	£P.	£P.
Railways		591
Harbour Construction and Port Improvements :		
Jaffa Port Improve- ments	9,086	
Haifa Harbour Con- struction	95,217	
	<hr/>	104,303
Telegraphs and Telephones		1,959
		<hr/>
		£P.106,853
		<hr/>

28. The total expenditure at the 31st December last amounted to £P.2,999,771, leaving a balance of £P.1,497,604.

Currency.

29. An Order in Council dated the 7th February, 1927, the Currency Notes Ordinance, 1927, and the Proclamation by the High Commissioner under Section 11 (2) of the Order in Council provided for the introduction, with effect from the 1st November, 1927, of a Palestine Currency consisting of coins and currency notes. Other legislation relative to currency is contained in the Currency Substitution Ordinance, 1927, the Coinage Ordinance, 1927, the Bank Notes Forgery Ordinance, 1927, and the Coinage Amendment Ordinance, 1929.

A Currency Board has been constituted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies to provide for and control the supply of currency, to ensure that the currency is maintained in a satisfactory condition and generally to watch over the interests of Palestine as far as currency is concerned. The Board makes all the necessary arrangements for the minting of coins, the printing of currency notes and for the investment of the funds of the Board. The Board also authorises the issue of currency in Palestine against prepayment in London; and arranges for the issue, against currency tendered in Palestine, of drafts or telegraphic transfers payable in sterling in London.

The proceeds of the sale of coin and currency notes and all other revenue of the Board are, after the necessary deductions have been made for all expenses and for any contributions made to the revenues of Palestine out of the income from its invested funds, credited to a Currency Reserve Fund, and any losses which may be incurred are debited to the Fund. When the Board and the Secretary of State for the Colonies are satisfied that the reserves are more than sufficient to ensure the convertibility of the currency, and to provide a reasonable reserve against depreciation of investments, the Board may pay over the whole or part of the surplus amount in aid of the revenues of Palestine.

The standard of currency is the Palestine Pound divided into 1,000 mils. The Palestine Currency Order provides for a gold coin of one Palestine Pound containing 123.27447 grains of standard gold (the equivalent of the English Pound); but it is not intended at present to introduce any gold coins.

Currency notes are legal tender of the amounts expressed therein; silver coins of 100 and 50 mils for the payment of any amount not exceeding £P.2; nickel bronze coins of 20 and 10 mils for the payment of any amount not exceeding 200 mils; and coins of lower denominations for an amount not exceeding 100 mils.

The Currency Board is represented in Jerusalem by a Currency Officer (the Treasurer of Palestine or in his absence the Acting Treasurer) and by an Agent (Barclays Bank—Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) acting under his supervision.

30. The Egyptian currency in circulation was redeemed during the period 1st November, 1927, to 31st March, 1928; and the Egyptian notes, gold, silver and nickel coins, and the British gold sovereign were declared by Proclamations dated the 9th and 29th February, 1928, not to be legal tender after the 31st March, 1928. The total Egyptian currency withdrawn from circulation during the period of redemption amounted to £E.2,048,607 (£P.2,101,135).

31. During the year under review the Currency Board paid an initial amount of £P.10,000 in aid of the revenue of Palestine. Owing to expenses incidental to the introduction of the Palestine currency, the repatriation of the Egyptian currency, a portion of which was heavily discounted, and the necessity for providing a reasonable reserve against depreciation of investments, this is the first contribution to revenue which the Board have been able to make.

32. It will be seen from the particulars appended that the total currency in circulation at 31st December, 1929, amounted to

£P.2,117,664 or an increase of £P.355,000 as compared with the currency in circulation at the end of the preceding year :—

<i>Denomination.</i>	<i>Coins and Notes in circulation at 31st December,</i>		<i>Coins and Notes in circulation at 31st December,</i>	
	1928.		1929.	
	£P.		£P.	
Silver Coins :—				
100 mils ...	91,500		101,000	
50 mils ...	89,500		98,500	
Face value of Silver Coins ...	181,000		199,500	
Nickel Bronze Coins :—				
20 mils ...	10,100		11,700	
10 mils ...	12,000		13,800	
5 mils ...	9,600		10,500	
Face value of Nickel Bronze Coins ...	31,700		36,000	
Bronze Coins :—				
2 mils ...	928		960	
1 mil ...	1,088		1,184	
Face value of Bronze Coins ...	2,016		2,144	
Face value of all Coins	214,716		237,644	
Notes :—				
100 ...	22,300		25,100	
50 ...	71,550		96,450	
10 ...	152,750		191,340	
5 ...	377,750		531,580	
1 ...	742,453		865,731	
½ ...	181,145		169,819	
Face value of Notes	1,547,948		1,880,020	
Face value of Coins and Notes ...	1,762,664		2,117,664	

Although the currency in circulation at the 31st December, 1929, shows a marked increase in comparison with the currency in cir-

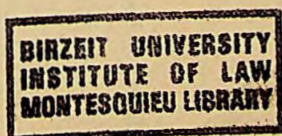
ulation at the end of the preceding year, the 1929 figure represents only a slight increase over the value of the Egyptian currency in circulation prior to the introduction of the Palestine currency.

The decline in the currency in circulation at the end of the year 1928 is attributable to the partial failure of the cereal, olive and orange crops.

Monopolies.

33. The Tobacco Monopoly originally instituted by the Ottoman Government and subsequently transferred to the Regie Cointeressee des Tabacs de l'Empire Ottoman was abolished as from the 1st March, 1921, by the Tobacco Taxation Ordinance, 1921, which authorised the unrestricted cultivation of tobacco. The tax of £E.2 per dunum of land sown with tobacco, imposed under that Ordinance, has since been abolished and replaced by an excise duty of 250 mils per kilogram of tobacco, including imported tobacco, manufactured and sold in Palestine, as from the 1st May, 1925, imposed by the Tobacco Ordinance, 1925.

34. The Salt Monopoly was instituted by the Ottoman Government and was subsequently assigned to the Administration of the Ottoman Public Debt by Section 6 of the Decree of Muharrem, 1881. On the abolition of the Administration of the Ottoman Public Debt in Palestine, its functions were taken over by the Palestine Government. The Government monopoly of sale of both locally produced and imported salt was changed under the Salt Amendment Ordinance, 1927, as from the 1st November, 1927, to a system of licences for the collection, manufacture and importation of salt and, as from that date, import duties of £P.3 and £P.10 per ton are imposed upon foreign common and table salt respectively, and an excise duty of £P.1.500 per ton is imposed on salt collected or manufactured in Palestine.



APPENDIX I.

Summary of Revenue for the years 1921-22 to 1929.

<i>Heads of Revenue.</i>	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	<i>April to December, 1927.</i>	1928.	1929.
	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.
Customs	639,256(a)	609,623(b)	494,131	642,068(b)	886,312	803,665	569,935(b)	892,278(b)	917,050
Port and Marine	10,979(c)	4,982	5,798	6,120	8,699	7,226	4,304	5,468	8,677(d)
Licences, Taxes, etc.	777,583(e)	505,249	531,517	627,248	802,566(f)	722,545	547,028	709,974	761,823(g)
Fees of Court and Office, etc.	154,355	155,303	145,623	187,024	300,359	246,151	162,668	234,298	230,844
Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones	124,330	108,987(h)	117,322(h)	127,783(h)	157,907(h)	155,568(h)	129,897	186,554	207,288
Railways	571,625(i)	391,487(j) (k)	356,349(k)	340,954(k)	402,386(k)	379,158	265,175	435,150	29,195(l)
Revenue from Government	33,117	22,138	16,086	22,665	21,316	19,780	15,490	17,092	16,541
Property.									
Agricultural Department	2,704(m)	—	—	—	5,371	—	—	—	—
Interest	20,952(n)	837	1,647	812	2,062	2,727	4,749	57,194(o)	104,207(p)
Miscellaneous	35,448	6,645	6,081	3,905	2,062	20,412	5,287	6,001	16,650(q)
Land Sales	1,182	4,580	1,234	1,241	17,468	7,657	4,502	4,511	6,774
Grant-in-Aid	—	—	—	195,126	204,878	86,476	30,345	35,797	24,523
£P.	2,371,531	1,809,831	1,675,788	2,154,946	2,809,324	2,451,365	1,739,380	2,584,317	2,323,572

(a) Includes £P.73,129 on account of revenue collected prior to the 1st April, 1921, and held on deposit.
(b) Increases are due to the revision of the Customs tariff from time to time as follows:—

- (1) Customs Duties Amendment Ordinance, 1923.
- (2) Foreign Imports Additional Duty (Amendment) Ordinance, 1924.
- (3) Customs Duties Amendment Ordinance, 1924.
- (4) Customs Duties Amendment Ordinance, 1927.
- (5) Customs Duties Amendment Ordinance, 1928.

(c) Receipts from Quarantine Fees (£P.5,660 in 1921-22) have since been classified under Head "Fees of Court and Office, etc."
(d) Includes £P.2,777, being Palestine share under the agreement with the Administration Générale des Phares de l'Empire Ottoman.
(e) Includes £P.228,849 on account of revenue collected prior to the 1st April, 1921, and held on deposit.
(f) Increase due to receipts under Tobacco Excise Ordinance, 1925.

(g) Increase mainly under Tithes and Tobacco Excise Duty.
(h) Inter-departmental charges were not made in these years.

(i) Includes receipts from Sinai and Hejaz Railways, subsequent receipts in respect of the former having been credited to a separate account.

(j) Includes receipts from Hejaz Railway, subsequent receipts having been credited to a separate account.

(k) Inter-departmental charges were not made in these years.

(l) The excess of Railway revenue over expenditure has been incorporated in the accounts and not the gross receipts and disbursements as hitherto.

(m) Subsequent receipts have been included under heads "Licences, Taxes, etc.," and "Fees of Court and Office, etc."

(n) Includes interest on amounts referred to under (a) and (e).

(o) Includes interest from temporary investment of loan funds.

(p) Increase due to investment of larger available balances at higher rates of interest.

(q) Includes an initial amount of £P.10,000 received from the Palestine Currency Board in respect of profits.

APPENDIX II.
Summary of Expenditure for the Years 1921-22 to 1929.

<i>Heads of Expenditure.</i>	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	<i>April to December, 1927.</i>	1928.	1929.
	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.
Pensions	17,585	21,957	16,845	17,378	17,920	15,841	13,055	16,461	17,797
Public Debt and Loan Charges... ..	6,683	42,182	63,975	132,612(a)	146,984(a)	32,128	45,021	820,178(b)	100,910
His Excellency the High Commissioner.	13,137	7,286	6,952	6,994	9,462	7,372	5,377	6,858	8,739
Secretariat	33,188	18,663	17,308	23,850(g)(c)	25,824(c)	31,029(c)	13,750	17,897	19,534
District Administration	80,624	63,448	98,592(d)	96,588	99,594	97,105	75,693	93,527	88,528
Legal Department	77,479	73,165	74,374	75,068	8,829(e)	9,323	6,602	8,554	8,959
Judicial	—	—	—	—	66,437(e)	69,763	73,184	78,076	80,598
Treasury	30,074(f)	22,703	19,211	17,674	17,364	15,593	12,459	16,489	16,090
Financial Secretary	4,994	320	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Audit Department	—	2,836	6,045	7,087	7,546	7,561	6,022	8,953	8,652
Customs, Excise and Trade	106,653	96,050	35,244(d)	36,694(g)	45,137	52,929	41,521	63,535	66,803
Commerce and Industry... ..	15,804(f)	14,145	9,837(g)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health Department	146,596	117,074	93,698	84,440	85,411	91,676	73,858	98,581	101,864
Education Department	90,418	91,520	99,772	102,666	103,992	116,810	100,039	137,115	139,789
Agriculture and Forests	46,337	38,610	36,530	35,691	37,089	65,312	52,490	72,360	76,714
Immigration and Travel... ..	13,645	10,271	8,484(c)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antiquities Department	6,819	4,998	5,257	5,642	6,220	9,499	6,400	8,654	7,083
Land Settlement	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,706	12,792	20,355
Lands Department	19,906	16,509	14,829	14,902	14,923	18,925	13,373	17,931	18,037
Survey Department	1,881	1,740	2,031	1,813	13,398	32,688	29,408	188,126(h)	39,245
Police and Prisons	337,232	315,742	186,003(i)	188,519	207,173	313,788	251,131(c)	342,795	376,060(j)
Gendarmerie (Palestinian Section)	—	—	86,072(i)	85,417	86,809	1,750	83	—	—
Gendarmerie (British Section)	—	—	—	202,928(i)	197,075	17,914	659	360	—
Transjordan Frontier Force	—	—	—	—	1,002(i)	170,372	127,538	140,058	140,562
Defence	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53,500(k)	37,070(l)

	89,873	102,977	98,385	85,732	89,979	108,207	97,672	139,712	141,206
Posts, Telegraphs and Telephone.									
Public Works Department ...	39,179	116,820	67,615	27,533	25,649	28,372	23,857	34,323	40,261
Public Works Recurrent ...	65,215	102,565(m)	71,603	112,501	122,770	150,449	132,313	141,250	145,996
Railways ...	541,187(n)	421,739(o)	313,888	235,953	297,744	297,882	220,999	265,023	— (p)
Miscellaneous ...	144,832	180,960	129,998	145,052	141,963	125,226	87,391	332,445(q)	289,896(r)
Posts and Telegraphs Extraordinary.	—	—	2,572	—	11,179	20,424	12,407	16,526	25,978
Public Works Extraordinary ...	—	—	8,348	14,320	68,654	131,810	346,458(s)	167,136	114,690
Railways Extraordinary ...	—	—	101,637	95,931	136,520	82,720	71,931	29,586	—
Transjordan Frontier Force Extraordinary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53,187	8,616
£P.	1,929,341	1,884,280	1,675,105	1,852,985	2,092,647	2,123,568	1,944,397	3,381,993	2,140,032

(a) Includes annuities in respect of the Ottoman Public Debt.

(b) Includes £P.648,823 in respect of the share of the Ottoman Public Debt attributed to Palestine and £P.170,050 in respect of interest charges on the Palestine Loan.

(c) Immigration and Travel Section subsequently borne by head "Secretariat" and later by head "Police."

(d) Expenditure on Revenue Section included under head "District Administration."

(e) Expenditure on Courts shown under new head "Judicial."

(f) Expenditure on Stores Section subsequently charged to head "Commerce and Industry."

(g) Department abolished, Trade Section and Stores Section, on reduced scales, transferred to heads "Customs" and "Secretariat" respectively.

(h) Includes £P.149,121 in respect of expenditure during the period 1920-27 transferred from Loan Account.

(i) In 1922-23 the British Section of the Palestine Gendarmerie was established and the cost of the first two years was met direct from Imperial Funds; and the Palestine Section of the Gendarmerie was established in 1923-24 when the strength of the Police Force was reduced. Subsequently the Gendarmerie was disbanded and the Transjordan Frontier Force was established and the Police Force augmented.

(j) Increase due to increase in the strength of the British Section of the Police.

(k) Contribution towards cost of Royal Air Force and Armoured Cars in Palestine and Transjordan.

(l) Expenditure in 1928 represented two years' contribution.

(m) Includes charges in respect of expenditure incurred in previous years.

(n) Includes the expenditure in respect of the Sinai and Hejaz Railways, subsequent expenditure in respect of the former having been debited to a separate account.

(o) Includes expenditure in respect of the Hejaz Railway, subsequent expenditure having been debited to a separate account.

(p) The excess of Railway revenue over expenditure has been incorporated in the accounts and not the gross receipts as disbursements as hitherto.

(q) Includes £P.206,541 being deficit during Military Administration.

(r) Includes special grants to Tel-Aviv Township (£P.75,619) and Jerusalem Municipality (£P.55,211).

(s) Includes an adjustment of £P.202,921 in respect of various works undertaken in previous years and charged to Loan Funds.

APPENDIX III.

GOVERNMENT OF PALESTINE.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities at 31st December, 1929.

<i>Liabilities.</i>	£P.	<i>mils.</i>	£P.	<i>mils.</i>	<i>Assets.</i>	£P.	<i>mils.</i>	£P.	<i>mils.</i>
DEPOSITS.					CASH			26,923	684
Imperial Government	16,983	158			ADVANCES.				
Transjordan Frontier Force	6,865	879			Municipalities	54,920	167		
(Grant-in-Aid)					Village Water Supplies	363	832		
Ottoman Agricultural Bank	22,166	821			Agricultural Loans to Cultiva- tors.	71,203	864		
Agricultural Loans Interest	11,548	766			Earthquake Reconstruction Loans.	27,115	794		
Earthquake Reconstruction	1,114	639			General Manager, Railways	167,248	779		
Loans Interest					Postmaster-General	6,334	206		
Posts and Telegraphs Deposit Account.	40,345	687			Posts and Telegraphs Advance Account.	19,954	682		
Sinai Telegraph Route Renewals Fund.	1,697	574			British Resident, Amman	185	930		
Customs Deposits	7,705	012			Police Horse Account	1,626	862		
Court Deposits	35,434	886			Transjordan Frontier Force Horse Account.	1,807	600		
Contractors' Deposits	7,236	045			Palestine Currency Board	441	872		
Police and Prisons Fines Fund	4,326	629			Empire Marketing Board	1,032	774		
Transjordan Frontier Force Fines Fund.	131	249			Palestine Archaeological Museum	14,237	772		
Special Police Posts	1,226	966			Military Expenditure	18,835	792		
Village Water Supplies	1,122	674			Sundry Accounts	7,273	982		
Malaria Research Unit	2,054	355					392,583	908	
Russian State Property	4,849	284							
Insurance Companies Guarantee Deposits.	12,282	051							

APPENDIX IV.

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE RAILWAYS OPERATED BY THE PALESTINE GOVERNMENT AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1929.

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
1. Sinai (Kantara-Rafa) Railway Renewals Fund ...	£P. mils 40,348.813	1. Cash ...	... ..
2. Petah Tikvah Colony—Loan Account ...	19,677.981	2. Hejaz Railway ...	... ..
3. Deposits ...	8,010.195	3. Egyptian State Railways ...	... ..
4. Fines Fund ...	4,706.854	4. Advances ...	... ..
5. Treasurer's Account ...	160,777.496	5. Unallocated Stores and Materials ...	... ..
	<u>£P. 233,521.339</u>		<u>£P. 233,521.339</u>

RECONCILIATION OF TREASURER'S ACCOUNT IN THE RAILWAY ACCOUNTS WITH THE GENERAL MANAGER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT IN THE TREASURY.

Treasurer's Account as shown in Statement above	... ..	£P. mils	160,777.496
<i>Add</i> : Items subject to adjustment:—			
(1) Difference between ordinary and preferential rates for military traffic over Hejaz Railway and Sinai (Kantara-Rafa) Railway. (Adjustment under consideration)	... ..	£P. mils	6,108.339
(2) Various unadjusted items by Railways (being adjusted)	... ..		362.944
			<u>6,471.283</u>
Balance of General Manager's Advance Account as shown in the Statement of Assets and Liabilities (Appendix II).			<u>£P. 167,248.779</u>

APPENDIX V.

LOAN ACCOUNT AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1929.

Date	Receipts	Amount		Date	Expenditure	Amount	
		£P.	mils			£P.	mils
1929 31st Dec- ember	Proceeds of 5% Loan of £4,475,000 Stock, issued at £100.10.0 per cent.	4,497,375	000	1929 31st Dec- ember	Item I. Railways :— 1. Railway Work- shops 2. Other Railway Works (completed)	120,332.385	552
					Item II. Purchase of railway and other capital assets from His Majesty's Government	1,394,583.167	000
					Item III. Harbour Con- struction and Port Im- provements:—	60,309.128	
					1. Jaffa Port Im- provements	96,841.535	
					2. Haifa Harbour Construction	186,102.708	663
					Item IV. Telegraphs and Telephones	21,300.000	
					Government Buildings:— Acquisition of site...	120,302.458	166
					Cost of raising Loan	327,705	
					Balance	2,999,771	381
						1,497,603	619
		£P.	000			4,497,375	000

APPENDIX VI.

Statement of Loan Balances at 31st December, 1929.

<i>Works</i>	<i>Schedule to Palestine and East Africa Loans Act, 1926.</i>	<i>Amount of Loan realised</i>	<i>Allocated for approved works or services</i>	<i>Balance unallocated</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure to 31st December, 1929</i>	<i>Balance available for approved works or services</i>
	£	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.
1. Railways	1,640,000	1,640,000	1,602,128	37,872	1,514,915	87,213
2. Purchase of railway and other capital assets from His Majesty's Government.	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	—	1,000,000	—
3. Harbour Construction and Port Improvements	1,115,000	1,115,000	169,627	945,373	157,151	12,476
4. Public buildings, telegraphs and telephones, surveys, minor works of development, and purposes incidental to or connected with any of the purposes mentioned in this Schedule, including the raising of the loan.	745,000	742,375	329,834 (a)	412,541	327,705 (b)	2,129
	4,500,000	4,497,375	3,101,589	1,395,786	2,999,771	101,818

(a) Expenditure authorised.		(b) Actual Expenditure.	
	£P.		£P.
Telegraphs and Telephones	188,231		186,102
Government Buildings—Acquisition of Site	21,300		21,300
Cost of raising Loan	120,303		120,303
	£P. 329,834		£P. 327,705

Summary of Statistical Information.

PALESTINE

(Excluding Trans-Jordan).

1 £E=1.01571=£ (at par) 1 £P=1£.

TRADE.

Calendar year.	Area.	Population.	Imports.		Exports.		Re-Exports.		Transit.				TOTAL.		
			Merchandise.	Specie.	Merchandise.	Specie.	Merchandise.	Specie.	Imports from Syria.		Exports from Syria.		Including Specie.	Excluding Specie.	
									Merchandise.	Specie.	Merchandise.	Specie.			
20	9,010	673,193	£E. 5,409,987	£E. —	£E. 1,318,620	£E. —	£E. —	£E. —	£E. 141,089	£E. —	£E. —	£E. —	£E. —	£E. 6,728,007	
21	—	761,796	5,871,878	—	1,416,308	—	—	—	141,089	—	—	—	—	7,516,539	
22	—	757,182	5,471,667	—	1,070,171	—	—	—	347,699	—	—	—	—	7,122,672	
23	—	—	4,825,185	109,495	1,143,234	283,197	1,512	32,868	189,080	—	—	2,208	7,519,054	7,122,672	
24	—	—	5,266,349	110,080	1,200,812	411,496	24	233,973	136,138	—	—	192	6,959,255	6,437,487	
25	—	—	7,338,491	187,222	1,297,550	717,275	24	141,842	139,701	—	—	2,370	7,710,004	6,806,143	
26	—	—	6,429,245	193,656	1,275,625	102,145	12	139,701	73,251	—	—	9	8,011,876	8,896,279	
27	—	—	6,184,454	10,835	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,987,061	
28	—	—	6,770,818	262,659	1,899,759	3,430	249,592	131,029	131,029	—	—	—	8,727,923	8,461,834	
29	—	—	7,100,593	17,919	1,487,207	22,254	177,802	177,447	—	—	—	—	8,053,567	8,613,274	
	—	—	—	12,310	1,554,262	212,067	178,671	265,501	—	—	—	—	—	7,444,404	7,432,094

Financial or Administrative Year.	Public Debt (Latest figures).	Revenue from external sources.		Revenue other than from external sources.	Amounts spent on			
		Loans and Advances.	Non-recoverable Grants.		Education.	Agriculture.	Public Health.	Public Works.
1.1920-31.3.1921	—	—	—	£E. 1,108,528	£E. 48,827	£E. 30,270	£E. 118,240	£E. 153,660
21-22	—	—	—	£E. 2,312,243	£E. 88,158	£E. 66,421	£E. 142,931	£E. 101,785
22-23	—	—	287,625	£E. 1,764,585	£E. 89,232	£E. 55,438	£E. 114,147	£E. 213,901
23-24	—	—	234,606	£E. 1,633,893	£E. 97,278	£E. 52,055	£E. 91,355	£E. 143,877
24-25	—	—	187,200	£E. 1,913,872	£E. 100,099	£E. 51,096	£E. 82,329	£E. 150,495
25-26	—	—	198,024	£E. 2,541,067	£E. 101,392	£E. 63,775	£E. 83,276	£E. 211,647
26-27	£E. —	—	86,476	£E. 2,364,889	£E. 116,810	£E. 116,925	£E. 91,676	£E. 311,132
27 (1st Apr.—31st Dec.).	4,500,000	4,500,000	30,345	£E. 1,709,035	£E. 100,039	£E. 98,977	£E. 73,858	£E. 502,427
28 (1st Jan.—31st Dec.).	4,500,000	4,500,000	35,797	£E. 2,548,520	£E. 137,115	£E. 292,308	£E. 98,581	£E. 342,715
29 ...	4,500,000	4,500,000	24,522	£E. 2,299,049	£E. 139,790	£E. 76,714	£E. 101,864	£E. 300,947

III.—CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND TRADE.

1. The Headquarters of the Department of Customs, Excise and Trade was transferred from Jerusalem to Haifa on the 1st June.

2. The law and practice of the Customs Administration were completely restated in a comprehensive Ordinance which clears up the confused state of the law produced by the over-laying of the Ottoman Code by various detailed enactments of the Palestine Government.

3. A revised Palestine-Syria Customs Agreement came into force on the 1st June, 1929.

The Palestine-Trans-Jordan Transit Agreement was amended to allow of the transit of goods arriving by rail from Egypt.

Revenue.

4. The net revenue derived from Customs, Excise and Port Dues in 1929 amounted to £P.1,166,424, compared with £P.1,118,534 in 1928.

5. The proceeds from excise on tobacco and intoxicating liquors were larger, and from the import duty on benzine and kerosene. The reduced prices of these commodities, as a result of competition between the various oil companies, was to some extent responsible for the increase in imports which produced £P.193,057, compared with £P.145,010 in 1928. At one period petrol was sold at 230 mils for four gallons.

6. The Shell and Vacuum Oil Companies are setting up bulk oil installations at Haifa into which benzine, kerosene and other fuel oils will be discharged from tankers by pipe lines.

7. 823 motor cars were imported during the year, compared with 1,011 in 1928. The United States of America are still the principal suppliers of motor cars and spare parts, tyres and petrol.

8. The following statistics of excise revenue reflect the growth of the local industries :—

(a) *Tobacco and Cigarette Banderolles.*

Year.	Excise Duty.		Licence Fees.
	£P.		£P.
1926	...	124,582	5,740
1927	...	130,815	5,534
1928	...	148,754	6,276
1929	...	163,049	6,290

(b) *Intoxicating Liquors.*

1926	...	11,392	—
1927	...	15,173	—
1928	...	22,966	3,347
1929	...	28,229	3,536

(c) *Matches.*

1927 (8 months)	...	4,923	10
1928	...	6,644	10
1929	...	6,674	10

The revenue from matches excise now exceeds the duty collected on imported matches previous to 1927.

(d) *Salt.*

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Excise Duty.</i>
	£P.
1928	9,440
1929	11,118

9. *Seizures and Fines.*

<i>Year.</i>	<i>No. of Seizures.</i>	<i>Fines Collected.</i>
		£P.
1926	3,374	9,889
1927	5,404	6,450
1928	5,940	7,279
1929	5,986	5,859

1,180 seizure cases were pending at the end of the year.

10. *Exemptions, etc.*—Goods valued at £P.52,737 were imported free of duty by religious, charitable and educational institutions and by Consuls.

The following articles were exempted from Import Duty (see also Section II, paragraph 10): ice, sewing cotton imported in hanks and skeins, cylindrical containers of iron or steel, fibre for the manufacture of suit cases and bags, locks for fittings in suit cases and bags, arboricultural and horticultural implements, fittings for pipes and flumes imported for water installations, drainage and irrigation schemes.

11. The Customs Tariff Amendment Ordinance reduced the duty on dynamite and explosives, largely used in road making and building, from 20 per cent. to 10 per cent. *ad valorem*; and slightly increased the duty on essences on the basis of alcohol content, to protect the local manufacture.

Trade.

12. The value of imports for home consumption was £P.7,166,593 or £P.395,775 more than in 1928. The increase was chiefly in respect of industrial machinery, electrical plants, wood prepared for orange cases, Government and Military stores, and fertilisers.

Exports of Palestine produce amounted to £P.1,554,262, an increase of £P.67,055 over the preceding year, mainly in respect of water melons, sesame, lentils and oil-cakes.

Raw materials were imported in larger quantities and the export of local raw materials also increased.

13. The year began with promise of considerable economic development, favoured by climatic conditions and crop prospects, intensive planting of oranges, industrial activity and fresh investment of foreign capital. The disturbances of August, however,

combined with a world-wide slump in prices of cereals and vegetable oils brought a severe, though only temporary, depression in their train.

14. For about a fortnight in August all commercial transactions were at a standstill; a shortage of liquid funds was naturally experienced and there was considerable difficulty in meeting engagements in time. Government accordingly extended by legislation the date for the protest of bills of exchange; and Banks granted special facilities for the payment of bills. The number of bills protested, which increased considerably in September and October, became normal in November and December.

15. *The Orange Trade*.—1,722,078 cases of oranges, value £P.516,621, were exported in 1929. 1,324,486 cases were shipped to the United Kingdom, 244,995 to Germany, 40,270 to Roumania, 33,306 to Holland, 27,231 to Egypt, 26,290 to Denmark, 8,677 to France, and 5,462 to Bulgaria. Germany has proved to be a good market, and higher prices were realised there than in the United Kingdom, where only from 10s. to 12s. a case was obtained.

Industry.

16. An abundant local crop of olives, with over-production of olive oil in the principal producing countries and a consequent fall in prices, adversely affected local refiners. The price of local edible oil declined from £P.10.400 mils a 100 kilograms in February to £P.4.720 mils in December.

17. The yield of tobacco and tombac in 1929 was about 1,040,000 kilograms, compared with 322,322 in 1928 and 546,742 in 1927.

Fourteen tobacco factories are working; almost the entire cigarette manufacture is controlled by the British-American Tobacco Company.

FIGURES OF PRODUCTION.

Year.	<i>Cigarettes.</i>	<i>Cut Tobacco.</i>	<i>Tombac.</i>	<i>Snuff.</i>
	Kilos.	Kilos.	Kilos.	Kilos.
1926. ...	379,078	27,387	81,797	—
1927 ...	401,818	23,843	87,712	64
1928 ...	493,715	16,020	84,071	57
1929 ...	531,887	20,107	100,127	1,209

28 tons of leaf tobacco, value £P.5,511, were exported to Poland.

Imports of cigarettes continue to decline, as the quality of the local brands improves.

The tobacco legislation was amended by Ordinances which provide for the control of the sale of cigarette paper, to protect the local industry; for the granting of licences to growers of tobacco, and for fixing a minimum area of two dunums (half an acre) for its cultivation.

18. The cement company of Haifa worked at full capacity during the year. Only 7,983 tons of cement were imported into Palestine, compared with 14,204 tons in 1928 and 23,300 in 1927, while the export amounted to 7,639 tons.

19. The export of wines and liquors decreased slightly. 17,150 litres of pure alcohol were exported to Egypt.

Certain minor amendments were made in the law with regard to the manufacture of intoxicating liquors in order to strengthen the control of the Excise Authorities.

20. The knitting industry is making progress. £P.18,919 worth of stockings was exported in 1929.

21. An export trade is growing, encouraged by Government assistance in tariff and exemptions, in upper and sole leather and leather goods: the value of exports in 1929 was about £P.6,000.

22. The artificial teeth factory in Tel-Aviv is firmly established. It sells practically the whole of its production in England, to an annual value of about £P.10,000.

23. The local production of matches was 133,480 gross: this is some 20,000 gross less than the demand. The licence duty payable by the manufacturers of matches was increased to £P.50.

24. £P.4,901 worth of locally manufactured essences was exported, which is twice as much as in 1928.

25. The development of co-operative enterprise was illustrated at the Tel-Aviv Exhibition held in the spring in a special section devoted to the exhibits of co-operative producers associations.

26. *New Undertakings.*—Among undertakings established in 1929 may be mentioned a cold storage company, and factories for the manufacture of preserved fruits, and syrups from lemons and oranges, safety matches, cardboard boxes, mirrors, neckties and shawls, oxygen and envelopes.

27. *Census of Industries, 1928.*—A Census of Industries taken in 1928 shows that there were then 3,505 producing enterprises employing 17,955 persons, of whom 10,186 were wage earners, 5,547 owners and their relatives, 1,441 contract labourers, 408 clerks, and 373 technical employees.

The capital invested was £P.3,514,886, the value of the net output about £P.4,000,000 and the raw materials consumed annually average £P.2,400,000.

28. *Cost of Living.*—The cost of living, calculated on the basis of retail price movements, dropped by 30.6 per cent. compared with 1922, and 4.3 per cent. as compared with 1928 (basis 1922).

The index number of wholesale prices fell by 7.1 per cent. as compared with 1928.

TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.
Comparative Table 1926, 1927, 1928, and 1929.

IMPORTS.

	1926. £P.	1927. £P.	1928. £P.	1929. £P.
Imports for consumption	6,594,098	6,184,454	6,770,818	7,166,593
Imports in Transit ...	75,129	131,029	177,447	265,501
Imports of Specie ...	11,113	262,659	17,949	12,310
Total Import Trade	£P.6,680,340	£P.6,578,142	£P.6,966,214	£P.7,444,404

EXPORTS.

	1926. £P.	1927. £P.	1928. £P.	1929. £P.
Exports of Palestine Produce.	1,308,333	1,899,759	1,487,207	1,554,262
Exports in Transit ...	34,678	131,029	177,447	265,501
Exports of Specie ...	13,698	3,430	22,254	212,667
Re-Exports of Foreign Goods.	179,620	246,592	177,892	197,671
Total Export Trade	£P.1,536,329	£P.2,280,810	£P.1,864,800	£P.2,230,101

CLASSIFICATION OF EXPORTS.

	1926. £P.	1927. £P.	1928. £P.	1929. £P.
Food, Drink and Tobacco	1,017,356	1,494,093	1,050,989	1,101,529
Raw Materials and Articles mainly unmanufactured.	47,697	63,629	74,590	93,841
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.	235,551	337,108	354,493	353,789
Miscellaneous and unclassified.	7,729	4,929	7,135	5,103
Total	£P.1,308,333	1,899,759	1,487,207	1,554,262

Countries of Destination.

	£P.	Percentage.
United Kingdom	455,672	29.32
Belgium	57,951	3.73
France	67,520	4.34
Germany	116,871	7.52
Denmark	8,536	0.55
Greece	13,327	0.85
Holland	34,284	2.22
Italy	27,369	1.76
Roumania	19,063	1.23
Egypt	366,757	23.59
Syria	307,009	19.75
United States of America	26,595	1.71
Other Countries	53,308	3.43
Total	1,554,262	100.00

CLASSIFICATION OF IMPORTS.

	1926. £P.	1927. £P.	1928. £P.	1929. £P.
Food, Drink and Tobacco.	1,804,482	1,631,982	1,800,986	1,911,158
Raw Materials and Articles mainly unmanufactured.	506,281	568,424	643,683	720,554
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.	3,814,426	3,439,875	3,662,851	3,715,647
Miscellaneous and Unclassified.	468,909	544,173	663,298	819,234
Total	£P.6,594,098	6,184,454	6,770,818	7,166,593

IMPORTS

Countries from which consigned.

	£P.	Percentage.
United Kingdom	1,011,082	14.11
Austria	122,381	1.72
Belgium	179,561	2.51
Bulgaria	67,843	0.95
Czechoslovakia	139,707	1.95
France	465,148	6.49
Germany	743,653	10.37
Holland	83,136	1.16
Italy	284,388	3.96
Roumania	189,275	2.64
Russia	82,886	1.16
Switzerland	64,080	0.89
Egypt	1,781,620	24.86
China	63,073	0.88
Syria	1,055,611	14.73
United States of America	395,933	5.52
Other Countries	437,216	6.10
Total	7,166,593	100.-

Shipping.

FOREIGN TRADE.

	Steam.		Sailing.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Entered ...	741	1,934,966	1,992	40,917	2,663	1,975,883
Cleared ...	735	1,958,509	1,937	40,929	2,672	1,999,438
Total ...	1,476	3,893,475	3,859	81,846	5,335	3,975,321

COASTING TRADE.

	<i>Steam.</i>		<i>Sailing.</i>		<i>Total.</i>	
	<i>Vessels.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Vessels.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Vessels.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Entered ...	335	838,582	468	8,130	803	846,712
Cleared ...	347	838,458	449	7,880	796	846,338
Total ...	682	1,677,040	917	16,010	1,599	1,693,050

IMPORTS.

Principal Increases over 1928.

	<i>£P.</i>
Sesame	27,914
Wheat	25,386
Wheat Flour	57,778
Sheep and Lambs	13,788
Wood prepared for orange cases	53,764
Iron tubes, pipes and fittings thereof	18,507
Iron manufactures	34,815
Electrical goods	68,184
Industrial machinery	56,356
Manures and Fertilisers	20,777
Canteen Stores	20,707
Military Stores	41,093
Government Stores	53,033
Total	<u>492,102</u>

Principal Decreases under 1928.

Sugar	41,694
Wood and Timber	38,837
Cement	14,856
Cotton piece goods	59,768
Woollen tissues wholly of wool and mixed	17,477
Silk tissues wholly of silk and mixed	28,203
Wearing Apparel	39,358
Sole Leather	10,957
Motor Cars	44,738
Total	<u>295,888</u>

EXPORTS.

Principal Increases over 1928.

	<i>£P.</i>
Durrah	16,668
Lentils	22,320
Sesame	41,006
Chick Peas	9,046
Sunflower cakes	16,196
Watermelons and melons	49,614
Oil cakes for feeding animals	12,283
Oxen and Cows' hides	4,788
Sheep and Goat skins	7,710
Artificial Teeth	4,889
Cheese	4,340
Tobacco leaves	4,530
Total	193,390

Principal Decreases under 1928.

Oranges	99,975
Barley	24,078
Olive Oil	4,794
Sesame Oil	7,155
Cement	12,749
Total	148,751

IV.—LEGAL.

Legislation.

1. For the last four months of the year the Law Officers Department dealt principally with matters arising of the disturbances. Apart from the prosecution of a great number of cases of murder and rioting, and the preparation of the case of the Government of Palestine to be laid before the Commission of Inquiry, the Law Officers were concerned with the drafting of legislation to meet the conditions caused by the disturbances. The Ordinances which were enacted on this account affect partly the substantive law and partly the procedure.

2. The most important of the Ordinances affecting the substantive law is the Criminal Law (Seditious Offences) Ordinance, which deals with offences against public order, including attacks on the authority of the Government, on the constitution, and existing social order, and with unlawful assemblies and riots. It repeals and replaces the relevant part of the Ottoman Penal Code and the Ottoman Law of Illegal Assemblies which were

found to be unsuited to the circumstances. The draft of a Criminal Code to supersede the Ottoman Penal Code is ready; but its consideration is likely to take some time. It was therefore necessary to replace at once this part of the Ottoman Law by the corresponding provisions of the draft Criminal Code.

3. On account of the suspension of commerce in the principal towns for some weeks while the disturbances lasted, and of the more protracted interference with business at Hebron and Safad, it was necessary to extend the time for protesting bills of exchange. For that purpose, the Bills of Exchange Protest Ordinance was passed, fixing special periods for the presentation and protest of bills that had not been presented in due time.

4. The Collective Punishments Ordinance, 1926, which provides for the imposition of collective fines on areas which have taken part in disorder, was applied to all Palestine. It was amended at the same time to clear up a doubt whether a fine could be imposed on any area for disorders which occurred before the Ordinance was applied to it.

A short Ordinance concerning Collective Punishments was passed to give the powers of a District Commissioner to a special officer (the Commissioner of Lands) appointed by the High Commissioner to deal with all charges of destruction and pillaging which occurred during the disturbances.

5. The Prevention of Crime Ordinance, 1921, which gives power to bind over suspected persons to be of good behaviour and to place them under Police supervision, was amended so as to extend the system of Police supervision to persons suspected of seditious activities.

6. An Ordinance of a different kind, called for as a consequence of the unrest, provides for the replacement of a Municipality or a Local Council by Commissioners appointed by the High Commissioner. Where a Local Authority have ceased, or are acting in such a manner as will render them unable, to discharge all or any of their functions, the High Commissioner is empowered to appoint such persons as he thinks fit to constitute the Local Authority for a period not exceeding one year. Such a cessation of functions took place at Safad.

7. As the Courts trying charges of murder, rioting and other offences arising out of the disturbances had to be composed of British Judges, it was necessary to pass an Ordinance providing for the special composition of the Courts. The powers of the District Court were vested in a single British Judge, the powers of the Court of Criminal Assize in two British Judges, and appeals from a British Magistrate were made triable by a single British Judge.

8. The amendment of the Criminal Procedure which had been undertaken prior to the disturbances, came into force in September with the passing of the Trial Upon Information (Amendment)

Ordinance. Under the previous law any person sentenced to a term of imprisonment exceeding six months had a right of appeal, and any person sentenced to penal servitude for a term not less than five years had an automatic appeal. The new Ordinance provides for the warning of accused persons with regard to making any statement in committal proceedings, and gives them a right of making such a statement and calling witnesses; extends the power of the Attorney-General to send back cases to a Magistrate for further investigation and to revise and replace an indictment; and reduces the right of appeal from judgments of the District Court and the Court of Criminal Assize by a provision that there shall be no appeal, save by special leave, from a sentence not exceeding a year's imprisonment.

9. Of other Ordinances passed in 1929 some were required for the purpose of making minor amendments in the existing legislation; but others were comprehensive measures, designed either to replace unsatisfactory parts of the Ottoman Law, or to supersede earlier Ordinances of the Palestine Government which required amendment and consolidation. The work of giving Palestine a modern system of law is still incomplete, but, particularly in regard to the Commercial Law, the Criminal Law, and the Procedure of the Courts, large reforms were introduced during the year.

The law in regard to perjury and cognate offences concerning the administration of justice was restated, and the Articles of the Ottoman Code were replaced by provisions based on English Law. The law with regard to contempt of Court, contained in the Contempt of Court Ordinance, 1924, was replaced by an Ordinance amplifying the provisions and in particular extending the scope of the Ordinance to proceedings before a Settlement Officer hearing claims under the Land Settlement Ordinance. It is provided that a minute relating to punishment of contempt by a Magistrate is to be forwarded within three days to the Chief Justice, who is empowered, without hearing any argument, to vary or set aside such order. An appeal from any order for a penalty for contempt lies on the same conditions as an appeal from a criminal judgment imposing the like penalty.

A short Ordinance was passed to define the offence of blasphemy. The offence was dealt with, among certain seditious crimes, in an Article of the Ottoman Penal Code which was repealed when the Criminal Law (Seditious Offences) Ordinance, 1929, was passed; and it was desirable to make fresh provision for dealing with it.

A minor amendment was made in the law with regard to false coins, giving an officer of the Government or Manager of a Bank who receives any current coin which he has reasonable ground for believing to be counterfeit, the power of impounding the coin and submitting it to the Treasurer.

The legislation providing for the special treatment of young offenders was amended by way of extending to the end of the 16th year the age to which boys may be sentenced to and detained in a reformatory, and by providing that boys may be kept in such an institution while awaiting trial on an offence not triable by a Magistrate. Detention in a reformatory is not to be for less than a year. Experience has shown that shorter periods of detention are unavailing. A male may now be detained until the age of 20; formerly he had to be released on attaining the age of 18. A further provision is that a Magistrate may try summarily and sentence to a term not exceeding one year's imprisonment a boy who has not completed his 16th year, or a girl who has not completed her 18th year, charged with an offence punishable with not more than five years penal servitude.

10. The following changes in legal procedure were introduced :—

(1) The powers of Coroners were amended by a provision that committal made by a Coroner of a person for trial should have all the effect of committal by a Magistrate under the Trial Upon Information Ordinance, 1924.

(2) The Land Courts Amendment Ordinance provides that no appeal shall lie from the judgment of the Land Court save on a question of law, and upon conditions to be prescribed by Rules of Court.

(3) The Mortgage Law Amendment Ordinance clears up certain difficulties which existed in the Ottoman Law with regard to mortgaging property to a Bank or Company, and with regard to a mortgage being given as a security for contingent or future debts.

(4) The British and Colonial Probates Ordinance provides for the recognition in Palestine of a probate granted in Great Britain or British possessions, and permits of the Colonial Probates Act extending to Palestine.

(5) The Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgments (Egypt) Ordinance was passed to give effect to an Agreement between the Governments of Palestine and Egypt for the reciprocal enforcement of judgments, including judgments of Religious Courts.

(6) The Interpretation Ordinance, of which the need had long been felt, includes the rules of interpretation of certain terms and provisions common in Ordinances, and also rules as to the effect of repeal of previous legislation.

11. Comprehensive measures of Commercial Law were the Companies Ordinance and the Bills of Exchange Ordinance. The former replaces the legislation of 1921, that had been subsequently amplified by a series of amendments. It embodies the principal provisions of the English Company Law as finally modified by the English Act of 1928, and provides a complete statement of the law. An amendment was made in the Cooperative Societies

Ordinance, 1920, so as to apply to an Order for the winding-up of a cooperative society made by the Registrar the consequences of an Order of the Court for the winding-up of a Company under the new Companies Ordinance.

The Bills of Exchange Ordinance follows closely the Imperial Act, save that it retains the system, established by long usage in Palestine, of requiring a protest for inland as well as foreign bills which are not paid on due date.

Another Ordinance which imported the principles of English law into commercial practice in Palestine was the Merchandise Marks Ordinance which defines certain offences as to forged trade marks and false trade description and gives power to prohibit importation of goods which bear a forged mark or false description and to confiscate such goods.

A minor amendment was made in the Ottoman Law with regard to the legal rate of interest, so as to empower a Bank to charge, by agreement with a customer, compound interest in respect of any loan or overdraft, at a rate not exceeding 9 per cent.

12. The law with regard to the Collection of Taxes, which hitherto had followed Turkish practice, was restated by a measure defining more exactly the powers of District Commissioners and District Officers with regard to attachment, seizure and sale of property of a defaulter.

13. The stamp duties which were prescribed in an Ordinance of 1927 were revised.

14. In connexion with the Government loans of seed or of money for the purchase of seed, which were made to persons who suffered owing to the drought of 1928, an Ordinance was enacted to apply the law for the collection of taxes to the recovery of any sums due on such loans.

15. The legislation with regard to the Palestine Government Loan was amended by a provision giving the High Commissioner power to make regulations as to the method of transfer of stock or bonds of the loan and the payment of dividends thereon.

16. *Rules of Court.*—The following rules were issued:—

(a) Rules of Court concerning foreign judgments, which amended the previous rules so as to include within the definition of "foreign judgment" an award in arbitration proceedings.

(b) The Advocates (Amendment) Rules, which correct an error in the Rules of 1926, and contain a revised form of undertaking to be given by an advocate who takes a clerk into his service, and revised forms of certificates of commencement and completion of such service.

(c) The Advocates (Forensic Robes) Rules, made as a result of representations by the Palestinian Bar.

(d) The Succession (Amendment) Rules, which correct an anomaly in the Rules of 1923.

(e) The Companies (Winding-Up (Fees)) Rules, prescribing the fees payable in respect of proceedings in winding-up under the Companies Ordinance, 1929.

(f) The Probate (Amendment) Rules, which make special provision as to the appointment of administrators under the Collective Punishments Ordinance, or in respect of civil claims in criminal proceedings arising out of the disorders.

(g) The Land Courts (Appeals) Rules, prescribing the length of time within which a notice of appeal against a judgment of a Land Court must be lodged.

(h) The British and Colonial Probates Rules, which regulate the practice and prescribe the fees on, and incidental to, applications for sealing in a District Court of Palestine probates and letters of administration granted in British Courts in the United Kingdom or abroad.

17. *Imperial Orders in Council*.—The following Orders in Council were published applying Imperial Regulations to Palestine:—

(a) the Air Navigation Orders in Council of 1927, as amended; and

(b) an Order applying the Colonial Probates Act, 1892, to Palestine.

18. *Extradition*.—The negotiation of new Extradition Agreements between the Governments of Palestine and Egypt, and between His Majesty's Government on behalf of the Government of Palestine and the French Republic on behalf of the Government of Syria, proceeded, but had not reached the final stage at the end of the year.

A Proclamation was published providing that in the application to Palestine of various extradition arrangements between His Majesty's Government and Foreign States, the Treaties should be extended as if the nationals of Palestine were British subjects.

In Appendix V to this Report will be found a list of Extradition Treaties extended to Palestine in 1929.

19. *Religious Courts and Communities*.—The Committee appointed in 1926 to make proposals for the revision of the Regulations of the Supreme Moslem Council submitted its final report, including a new draft Regulation which set out anew the constitution and functions of the Council in connexion with Moslem affairs. Action on this report was postponed owing to the disturbances. The provisional Council nominated by the Government in 1926 has continued in office, but one of the nominated members died during the year; and it was necessary to pass a short Ordinance to enable the vacancy to be filled by a fresh nomination.

20. The registration of the members of the Jewish Community was completed in accordance with the Regulations under the

Religious Communities Organisation Ordinance, 1926; 89,985 persons were registered. It was contemplated that the Regulations for the constitution of the Elected Assembly and for the constitution and system of election of the Rabbinical Authority would be submitted to Government by the General Council (Va'ad Leumi), and that the elections to the Assembly would be held during the year. But in this case too action was interrupted on account of the disturbances, and had not been resumed at the end of the year.

21. The reconstituted Commission on the Finances of the Orthodox Patriarchate continued its work of carrying out the sales of the immovable property allotted to it and paying off the debt which has now been funded. A member was appointed to represent the lay Orthodox Community.

22. A notice was issued under the Succession Ordinance, 1923, adding the Syrian Orthodox Community to those communities entitled to exercise jurisdiction in their Religious Courts in matters of succession. It was established that this Community was vested with those powers in the Ottoman régime.

23. A special Tribunal, constituted under Article 55 of the Palestine Order in Council, 1922, examined the question of the right of the Rabbinical Court to make an order as to a widow's right to maintenance out of the husband's estate. Judgment was given upholding the jurisdiction of the Rabbinical Court.

24. *Companies and Co-operative Societies.*—Thirty new Palestinian companies and thirty-one foreign companies were registered. The principal Palestinian companies are :—

(a) The Palestine Plantations, Limited, with a capital of £P.300,000, which is to develop citrus plantations in Palestine and has already acquired large areas for that purpose.

(b) The Palestine Cold Storage Company, Limited, with a capital of £P.35,000.

(c) A cigarette Company, which is an Arab enterprise, also with a capital of £P.35,000.

(d) The Tiberias Baths Company, with a capital of £P.60,000, to work the Concessions of the mineral springs.

(e) The Auja Irrigation Company, with a capital of £P.10,000, an offspring of the Palestine Electric Corporation, formed for carrying out irrigation works on the Auja under the Concession for the Utilization of the Waters of the Rivers Jordan and Yarmuk and their Affluents for Generating and Supplying Electrical Energy.

(f) The Jordan Estates, Limited, also an offspring of the Palestine Electric Corporation, with a capital of £P.10,000, designed to acquire land for the purpose of development by irrigation.

(g) The Anglo-Palestine Leather Company, with a capital of £P.20,000.

(h) The Haifa Lighterage Company, Limited, formed by a combination of the different concerns now working in that port.

There were incorporated, besides, a Company at Jaffa with a capital of £P.15,000 for the marketing of the orange crop, several banking enterprises, two publishing firms, a newspaper enterprise, and a High School of Commerce.

25. Among the foreign Companies were several enterprises for the development of fruit plantation in Palestine, Insurance Companies carrying on business in Palestine, several Jewish philanthropic bodies and various firms of contractors engaged on large private building works.

26. The fees for the registration of the Palestinian companies amounted to over £P.3,000 and for the registration of foreign companies to over £P.500.

27. Proceedings were taken in the year to wind up two companies, and proceedings in the liquidation of nine other companies were continued. In two cases orders for dissolution were made by the Courts.

28. Twenty-one new co-operative societies were registered of which eight are agricultural, five building, two loan and saving, and the remainder associations of producers and workmen. Altogether 231 co-operative societies are now registered.

29. *Trade Marks*.—247 applications for Trade Marks were received, and £P.1,352.350 mils was collected in fees.

In all, 1,825 applications are now filed.

30. *Patents*.—Thirty-one applications for registration of patents were received, of which six were in respect of patents registered in England. £P.219.950 mils was collected in fees.

In all, 136 applications for registration of patents are now filed.

31. *Copyright*.—Rules were issued for the purpose of preventing the admission to Palestine of works which are in infringement of copyright.

32. *Advocates*.—The legislation concerning advocates was amended by an Ordinance which defined more exactly the prohibition of advertising. It expressly lays down that an advocate shall not be entitled to publish any notice of his address or change of address in any newspaper or periodical other than in an official Law List. The fees payable by advocates upon the grant of a licence to practise, as well as the annual practising fees, are increased by the new legislation.

Twenty-two persons were admitted as advocates before the Civil Courts, fourteen being graduates of the Government Law Classes

who had completed their period of service, and seven foreign advocates who passed the special examination. A licence was also granted to a retired Magistrate. There were ten candidates at the examination of the foreign advocates of whom two were Arabic speaking and eight Hebrew speaking lawyers; eight of the candidates were successful.

33. An application was made to the High Court by a woman qualified by examination to practise at the French Bar for admission to take the examination for foreign advocates which would qualify her to be admitted to practise in Palestine. It was submitted on her behalf that there is nothing in the Advocates Ordinance to restrict the interpretation of the word "person" to males, and that, therefore, a woman who is otherwise qualified may be admitted to practise. The High Court delivered judgment in her favour in February, 1930.

34. *Government Law Classes.*—The number of students in the Classes for 1928-29 session was 118. A new first year class was formed for the 1929-30 session, in accordance with the practice of admitting new students in alternate years. Seventeen students were enrolled in the Arabic section of the class and seven in the Hebrew section. Twelve students of the Arabic section of the classes and nineteen of the Hebrew section passed the final examination and received diplomas or certificates. The Council of Legal Studies decided that the fees of students should be increased to £P.20 a year, and that no further external students should be admitted unless they were Government officers and it was considered in the public interest that they should study law. The Council resolved also that all students should be required to pass in the subjects of general law and jurisprudence which are taught in English.

35. *Personnel of the Law Officers Department.*—Captain O. Plunkett, who was appointed Government Advocate in 1928, became a Relieving President of a District Court in May, 1929; and was succeeded by Mr. A. G. Sherwell.

The Solicitor-General acted as Junior Counsel for the Government of Palestine in the proceedings before the Commission of Inquiry from October to December.

Judicial.

36. *Magistrates' Courts.*—Slightly fewer civil cases were entered than in 1928, but some 1,200 more were decided. The number pending at the end of the year fell from 2,017 to 1,700.

37. 24,127 criminal cases were entered and 23,072 decided; the number pending at the end of the year rose from 327 to 1,382. The preoccupation of the Police, firstly with the maintenance of public security after the riots, and secondly with the prosecution of an abnormal number of cases before officers holding magisterial warrants, are factors accounting for the heavy arrears.

Only in Jerusalem and Tulkarem, however, has there been a serious increase in criminal cases in the Magistrates' Courts: in Jerusalem the increase was over 600, in Tulkarem over 300. But the number tried in Hebron was reduced by 600, in Haifa and Safad by 500 each, in Tiberias and Ramallah by 400 each, in Tel-Aviv, Jenin and Nazareth by 300 each, and in Beersheba by 100.

38. It is impossible, owing to the consequences of the riots which were most marked in Hebron, Safad, Jerusalem and Jaffa, to draw conclusions with any degree of correctness from the statistics of Magistrates' Courts: many cases triable by Magistrates had to be tried by British Magistrates holding magisterial warrants, and the general dislocation reduced the number of cases which would ordinarily have been brought to the Courts.

39. The number of persons charged before officers holding magisterial warrants which was, in round figures, 7,000 in 1925, 9,000 in 1926, 8,000 in 1927, 7,000 in 1928, was 14,000 in 1929, an increase no doubt due to the riots.

40. The magisterial staff was considerably depleted during the year by interdiction, retirement and death.

41. *Municipal Courts.*—There are Municipal Courts in Jerusalem, Jaffa, Gaza, Tel-Aviv and Acre: the Courts of Jerusalem and Jaffa are presided over by a Stipendiary Magistrate.

10,320 cases were entered, compared with 9,695 in 1928; and 10,024 decided.

No serious arrears have been allowed to accumulate in the Courts presided over by the Stipendiary.

42. *District Courts.*—There was practically no change from 1928 in the number of cases entered and decided.

43. *Land Courts.*—The work in the Land Courts again shows a falling off; only 517 cases were entered. 678 were decided and 389 are pending.

44. *Supreme Court.*—There were only 226 civil appeals and 356 criminal appeals; 632 cases were decided and 194 are pending.

The appointment of the senior President of the District Courts to act for some months as an additional Judge of the Supreme Court helped to reduce the number of cases pending.

45. *High Court.*—The petitions entered in the High Court were as follows:—

(1) Petitions in the nature of Habeas Corpus proceedings under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the Courts Ordinance, 1924	10
(2) Petitions under sub-section (2) in execution matters	57
(3) Other petitions under sub-section (2) for orders directed to public bodies or public officers ...	14
(4) Petitions under sub-section (3) for change of venue	—
(5) Petitions under the Contempt of Court Ordinance	2
	—

46. *Court of Criminal Assize*.—Seventy-six persons were tried on charges involving the capital penalty, including 60 for riot crimes. In no year since the Court was constituted were the normal cases so few.

Twenty-six persons were sentenced to death, thirty-three to imprisonment and nineteen were acquitted. In two cases the death sentence was reduced to fifteen years' penal servitude by the Court of Appeal. In two other cases the death sentence was commuted to penal servitude for life by the High Commissioner.

In several cases arising out of the riots in which the Court of Appeal confirmed the death sentence, the accused gave notice of intention to ask for special leave to appeal to His Majesty in Council.

Ninety-seven persons charged with capital offences were awaiting trial by the Court of Assize at the end of the year.

47. *Personnel*.—Mr. Malkiel Mani, a valued Palestinian Judge of the district Court of Jaffa, retired in December on the ground of age.

It is recorded, with regret, that Mohamed Eff. Joudeh, Magistrate of Acre, who retired in May, 1929, owing to ill health, died in July following, and that Mr. Israel Neufach, Magistrate of Tel-Aviv, died in June.

CASES PENDING, ENTERED AND DECIDED DURING 1929.

"A"

Supreme Court.

			<i>Pending</i> 1.1.29.	<i>Entered</i> <i>during</i> <i>year.</i>	<i>Decided</i> <i>during</i> <i>year.</i>	<i>Pending</i> 31.12.29.
Civil ...	...	...	177	226	255	148
Criminal ...	...	...	60	356	377	46
Total ...	...	...	<u>237</u>	<u>582</u>	<u>632</u>	<u>194</u>

"B"

High Court.

			<i>Pending</i> 1.1.29.	<i>Entered</i> <i>during</i> <i>year.</i>	<i>Decided</i> <i>during</i> <i>year.</i>	<i>Pending</i> 31.12.29.
Total ...	...	...	27	83	65	35

"C"

Court of Criminal Assize.

			<i>Pending</i> 1.1.29.	<i>Entered</i> <i>during</i> <i>year.</i>	<i>Decided</i> <i>during</i> <i>year.</i>	<i>Pending</i> 31.12.29.
Total ...	...	...	13	60	32	41

" D "

Special Court.

			<i>Pending 1.1.29.</i>	<i>Entered during year.</i>	<i>Decided during year.</i>	<i>Pending 31.12.29.</i>
Total	...	...	3	—	3	—

" E "

District Courts.

			<i>Pending 1.1.29.</i>	<i>Entered during year.</i>	<i>Decided during year.</i>	<i>Pending 31.12.29.</i>
Civil	...	...	350	2,206	2,181	375
Criminal	...	...	286	2,359	2,309	336
Total	...	...	<u>636</u>	<u>4,565</u>	<u>4,490</u>	<u>711</u>

" F "

Land Courts.

			<i>Pending 1.1.29.</i>	<i>Entered during year.</i>	<i>Decided during year.</i>	<i>Pending 31.12.29.</i>
Total	...	...	550	517	678	389

" G "

Magistrates' Courts.

			<i>Pending 1.1.29.</i>	<i>Entered during year.</i>	<i>Decided during year.</i>	<i>Pending 31.12.29.</i>
Civil	...	...	2,017	60,962	61,279	1,700
Criminal	...	...	327	24,127	23,072	1,382
Total	...	...	<u>2,344</u>	<u>85,089</u>	<u>84,351</u>	<u>3,082</u>

" H "

Municipal Courts.

			<i>Pending 1.1.29.</i>	<i>Entered during year.</i>	<i>Decided during year.</i>	<i>Pending 31.12.29.</i>
Total	...	...	527	10,320	10,024	813

CASES DECIDED IN THE YEAR 1929,
INCLUDING APPEALS IN ALL COURTS OF PALESTINE
OTHER THAN RELIGIOUS COURTS.

<i>Courts.</i>	<i>Civil.</i>	<i>Criminal.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Supreme Court	255	377	632
High Court	65	—	65
Court of Criminal Assize	—	32	32
Special Court	3	—	3
District Courts	2,181	2,309	4,490
Land Courts	678	—	678
Magistrates' Courts	61,279	23,072	84,351
Municipal Courts	—	10,024	10,024
Persons charged before Magistrates holding special warrants.	—	14,012	14,012
Total	64,461	49,826	114,287

REVENUE.

Fees Received.

All Courts in Palestine other than Religious Courts.

1929.

	<i>Supreme Court.</i>	<i>District Courts.</i>	<i>Magistrates' Courts.</i>	<i>Land Courts.</i>
	£P. Mils.	£P. Mils.	£P. Mils.	£P. Mils.
January... ..	109·820	1,996·514	3,920·430	140·780
February	45·805	1,889·816	3,110·512	176·829
March	212·310	2,418·028	2,872·380	143·675
April	75·545	2,334·578	3,894·058	195·500
May	111·130	2,841·239	3,369·336	122·091
June	193·595	2,986·454	3,671·666	178·489
July	125·815	3,635·225	4,787·567	196·890
August	54·320	1,834·519	1,939·060	88·795
September	29·890	2,424·868	3,683·259	131·620
October	59·280	2,646·910	4,291·777	106·040
November	81·070	2,606·111	4,682·539	143·040
December	56·740	2,757·296	4,051·846	193·017
Total	1,155·320	30,371·558	44,274·430	1,816·766
Advocates Procu- ration Fees.	39·000	376·000	3,192·805	56·000
Total	1,194·320	30,747·558	47,467·235	1,872·766
TOTALS:—				
Revenue ... ..	...	...	£P. 77,618·074	
Advocates' Procuracy Fees...	...	...	£P. 3,663·805	
Municipal Courts ... ..	...	...	£P. 2,838·374	
Grand Total ... ..	...	...	£P. 84,120·253	Mils.

Note.—Until 1927 the financial year ran not from January to December but from April to March.

V.—EDUCATION.

1. *Preface.*—At the date of the British Occupation in 1918, the public system of elementary and secondary education in Palestine was essentially that established by the Turkish Law of 1869. The secondary and higher elementary schools in the provinces were subject to Vilayet control under Imperial officers and were comparatively efficient. The lower elementary schools in towns and villages were managed by special local committees and were often 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 Revolution of 1908, more particularly by the law of 1913 which was designed to strengthen the control of the Ministry and 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 in the Vilayet of Beirut profited more than the independent mutessarrifliq 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 other religions than the Moslem. 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 the War. Universal elementary education of Moslems never became a reality in any part of the Empire.

Secondary schools (A'dadi), modelled upon the French College rather than upon the higher Lycee (Sultani), existed at Acre, Nablus and Jerusalem. During the War an Arab Sultani School was established in Jerusalem as a concession to nationalist sentiment, but disappeared with the withdrawal of the Turks.

Female education was almost entirely neglected.

2. In general it may be said that the public schools in the Turkish provinces were ill-organised and the methods of instruction unsatisfactory. The use of Turkish as the medium even in elementary classes, added to these defects, made the schools largely ineffective. The foreign missionary institutions, though they enjoyed a comparatively high reputation and performed a notable service by paying some attention to Arabic, 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 Arabic, and that those Moslems who had received the traditional religious education, even if adequate in Arabic, were ignorant in all other branches of knowledge.

3. Education of an elementary type was provided for Christian children by their own religious authorities or by missionary bodies, 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 Jewish town schools, however, and in all colony schools, of which the majority were maintained by the (Palestine) Jewish Colonisation Association, Hebrew was the medium of instruction. In 1914 the Zionist Board of Education (Va'ad ha-Hinnukh) was founded, and took over the control of twelve schools. By 1918 this number had increased to forty, and formed the nucleus of the Zionist educational system.

4. In 1917, the Occupied Enemy Territory Administration (South) began the work of reconstruction. Schools reopened in the larger towns, training colleges for men and women were instituted in Jerusalem, and Arabic was made the medium of instruction in the Administration's schools. In 1919, the Administration voted £P.54,359 for the education budget, which was increased in the first year of the Civil Government to £P.80,000.

5. 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 category, all schools, except some maintained by foreign bodies, naturally fall. The Arab system includes all schools, Government and private, where Arabic is wholly or chiefly the medium of instruction; the Hebrew system includes all schools, whether under the Jewish Agency or not, where Hebrew is the medium, or at least is regarded as the predominant feature of the curriculum.

The policy of maintaining schools for Arabic-speaking children in all towns and many villages has been followed since 1920 by the Government Department. The Zionist schools are also under the inspection of the Department, but are directly controlled by the Jewish Agency's Department of Education.

6. *Administration.*—The Government Department fulfils a triple function. In the first place, it supervises education in general, inspects schools, 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 Arabic public system, known as Government schools, employing therefor a considerable staff of teachers. Lastly, in view of the block grant made to the Jewish Agency, it controls to some extent, by inspection and otherwise, the Jewish public system.

7. The Department exerts little control over non-Government schools, except those of the Hebrew public system. 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 payable was fixed at 200 mils (four shillings) a head, but this has subsequently been raised to 500 mils for secondary school grades. In 1927, an additional block grant of from £P.100 to £P.150 a school was given to schools providing education of a post-matriculation nature.

In 1926, as its schools were conducted in Arabic and could not therefore be considered as affording educational facilities to the Jewish population, the Government decided to make an annual grant to the Jewish Agency towards the expenses of Jewish education. This grant, based on the approximate proportion of Jews to Arabs in the population, amounts to £P.20,000.

8. *Grades and Nomenclatures.*—The nomenclature and numbering of schools and classes differ in the various educational systems, 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 kindergarten.

The fourth secondary class syllabus in Government schools is of English matriculation standard.

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

9. *Arab Public System.*—No fees are charged for elementary education in Government schools but a small fee is charged in colleges and secondary schools.

With the exception of a few teachers at the Government Arab College and Womens' Elementary Training College, all teachers are in the Junior Service: the minimum salaries are £P.60 and the maximum £P.340 a year.

(a) *Elementary Education.*—The Government Department has sought to avoid giving too literary a bias to village education, and to provide the village boy instead with an attractive education suited to his own and his country's needs and equipping him to resist the drift to the town where he may become unemployed or unemployable.

There is, therefore, a separate syllabus for elementary schools in towns and villages.

The number of elementary schools at the end of the school session 1928-29 was 308, of which twenty-nine were for girls and 259 were in villages. In the previous year there were 312 schools including 263 in villages. The decrease is due to the

suppression of small and uneconomic schools, and the transfer of the staff to larger institutions.

In September, 1928, upwards of 4,000 new pupils were admitted to Government schools, including about 1,000 girls.

Towns.—In the towns, boys and girls are taught in separate schools but a few boys are admitted to the Kindergarten of girls' schools. The school period is six years; nature study and manual work are taught in the first four years.

In all girls' schools much time is devoted to needlework, including plain sewing.

At the end of the 1928-1929 session there were forty-nine elementary town schools with a roll of 8,969 pupils. Twenty-nine were girls' schools with a roll of 3,711 pupils.

Villages.—In 1920, a system was inaugurated by which Arab villages which lacked educational facilities were invited to co-operate with the Government in providing elementary schools. Under this system the building and equipment are furnished by the inhabitants, and if these are considered adequate, a teacher is appointed and paid by the Government. The syllabus is of an elementary but a fairly comprehensive nature, covering a period of four years; in the second and third years agricultural instruction is given and handwork taught.

In the 259 rural schools there were 12,539 pupils: included are eight schools for girls with 573 pupils.

More than 50 rural schools have gardens where practical lessons in farming are given under skilled supervision. The planting of trees by every school to form permanent forests is encouraged.

During the year various villages erected new school buildings at a total cost of £P.3,213, and a sum of £P.783 was raised by villagers to meet other school requirements.

(b) *Secondary Education.*—The number of schools with secondary classes is still 12, with 369 pupils as against 378 of last year. In nine of the boys' schools in towns the first two years of the secondary course is given, while in Jaffa three years of secondary work is covered.

The secondary teaching staff was strengthened by the appointment of graduates from the American University of Beirut: 22 such graduates are now employed.

The only Government school providing a complete secondary course (four years) is the Government Arab College in Jerusalem, a boarding school open to selected boys from the elementary and secondary day schools, in which full facilities for secondary education are not yet afforded.

Twenty-three new students were admitted to the College in September, 1928, chosen chiefly from provincial secondary classes.

Distribution of Students by religion.

<i>Class.</i>					<i>Moslem.</i>	<i>Christian.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	
5th	...	...	...	...	10	2	12
4th	...	...	...	...	26	2	28
3rd	...	...	...	...	22	8	30
2nd	...	...	...	...	3	3	6
1st	...	...	...	...	7	1	8
					—	—	—	
					Total ...	68	16	84
					—	—	—	

Scholars and fee-paying students.

<i>Class.</i>	<i>Boarders.</i>				<i>Day Students.</i>			<i>Grand Total.</i>
	<i>Full Scholars.</i>	<i>Half Scholars.</i>	<i>Full Fee Paying.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Free.</i>	<i>Fee-paying.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	
5th ...	12	—	—	12	—	—	—	12
4th ...	11	3	9	23	2	3	5	28
3rd ...	7	6	8	21	9	—	9	30
2nd ...	1	3	2	6	—	—	—	6
1st ...	3	2	3	8	—	—	—	8
Total...	34	14	22	70	11	3	14	84

Three students were dismissed for bad behaviour and one for inefficiency.

Seventeen out of twenty-eight students of the fourth class passed the Palestine Matriculation Examination.

Eleven students of the fifth class were appointed in September to teaching posts.

Of the students who completed the fourth class in July, six were offered temporary (uncertificated) teaching posts, twelve admitted to the 5th class, two elected as Government scholars to the University of Beirut, while others joined the Survey Department. The Principal of the College published an Arabic text-book on "Class-Room Management," and translated Wordsworth's "Mental Life" into Arabic.

An English Principal, who also acts as Inspector of Girls' Schools, is in charge of the Women's Elementary Training College; she is assisted by a staff of six, including three English specialists for domestic science, kindergarten subjects and needle-work respectively. 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 few students are exempt from fees, being on contract to serve as teachers in Government schools after graduation.

One hundred girls sat for the entrance examination: eighteen were accepted, of whom six only were admitted as free students. The remainder pay the ordinary fee of £P.24.—

Distribution of Students.

<i>Class.</i>	<i>Moslem.</i>	<i>Christian.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Scholars.</i>	<i>Fee-paying.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
4th ...	8	9	17	11	6	17
3rd ...	8	6	14	4	10	14
2nd ...	13	8	21	9	12	21
1st ...	10	2	12	2	10	12
Total ...	39	25	64	26	38	64

Fifteen students in the fourth class passed the diploma examination, and all but one were appointed as teachers.

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

New buildings for girls' schools at Tulkarem (costing £P.2000) and Ramleh (£P.1050) as well as the new building for the Baisan Boys' School (£P.350), were completed. In each case the cost was entirely raised by local subscriptions.

An extension of the Rashidiya School, Jerusalem, providing a physics lecture room and a chemical laboratory with accommodation for bench work by thirty-two pupils, was also opened during the year.

Superannuation.—In October, 1928, instructions were issued as to the superannuation of pupils in Government schools. It is not encouraged in the first four years of schooling but on completion of the third class a pupil may be removed if (a) he is thirteen years of age, and (b) has repeated a class, and (c) is not fit for promotion. Similar but more stringent regulations apply to the higher elementary classes. No boy may now be admitted to the first secondary class unless he is below sixteen years of age on the first day of the autumn term.

The gradual removal of old and backward pupils is proving very beneficial to the general standard of the classes.

10. *Hebrew Public System.*—Fees are generally charged (except in Tel-Aviv). The revenue from this source in 1929 was about £P.24,500.

In Tel-Aviv elementary education in public schools was declared free in 1926, and an education rate was imposed. In 1929, the revenue from this rate, and from a registration fee payable by parents according to their means, was about £P.12,000. Of this revenue £P.11,000, being 40 per cent. of the cost of public education in the Township, was paid over to the Jewish Agency.

General Outline.—The inception of the Zionist system dates back to 1914 when a large section of the Jewish population opposed the decision of the Jewish-German "Hilfsverein" to introduce German as the language of instruction at the proposed Technical Institute at Haifa, and enlisted the support of the Zionist Organisation in the establishment of schools with Hebrew as the medium of instruction. After the British Occupation, that Organisation charged itself with the task of organising a uniform system of Hebrew education, and providing, as far as its means allowed, an elementary education to all Jewish children in Palestine. A Zionist Department of Education was formed and the Board of Education (Va'ad ha-Hinnukh) was reconstituted. Since 1920, the system has developed rapidly; the number of schools under the control of the Executive of the Jewish Agency is now over 200 with about 20,000 pupils, being roughly two-thirds of all Jewish pupils, or one quarter of all school-children in Palestine.

The total cost of these schools is about £P.160,000, of which rather less than half is borne by the Jewish Agency, about £P.60,000 by local contributions (rates, fees, etc.), and about £P.20,000 by the Palestine Government. Teachers' salaries are somewhat higher than in the Arab Public System, the minimum in elementary schools being £P.108 a year.

(a) *Elementary Education.*—Practically all Jewish children receive elementary education; even a small village will have its own school. The course covers eight years, children being admitted at the age of six to seven and leaving at fourteen to fifteen.

The following table gives the total number of pupils, the age-range (omitting the extreme 5 per cent.), and the median age for each class:

Class.	No. of Registered Pupils.	Age-range less 5%	Median Age, Summer, 1929.
1	2,767	4 years	7 years
2	2,252	4 "	8 "
3	2,099	5 "	9 "
4	1,460	4 "	10½ "
5	1,299	4 "	12 "
6	1,053	4 "	13 "
7	1,018	4 "	14 "
8	968	4 "	15 "

The syllabus of the village schools is not essentially different from the town schools, except that English usually receives less attention, and that gardening takes the place of manual work. Most schools are co-educational. Except in a few settlements, fees are charged ranging up to a maximum of about £P.10 a year. Poor children are exempted.

Kindergartens are a prominent feature; there are about eighty of these, attended by over 4,000 children. The following table shows their distribution according to responsible bodies in the last two years :

Category.	1927-28.		1928-29.	
	Kgtns.	Infants.	Kgtns.	Infants.
Provided and maintained by the Jewish Agency.	27	1,657	27	1,635
Assisted schools (including all the Labour Group).	35	803	41	999
Provided by the Palestine Jewish Colonisation Association but maintained by the Jewish Agency.	11	289	6	182
Receiving no financial assistance but under educational supervision of the Jewish Agency.	41	1,387	43	1,437
Totals	114	4,136	117	4,253

It will be seen that only a minority of Kindergartens are maintained by the Jewish Agency, the policy being to maintain them only in poor town districts, and in the richer localities and in the colonies to transfer financial responsibility to parents' committees and local councils. All such kindergartens are, however, under supervision of a special inspector of the Jewish Agency.

The predominant method is that of Froebel, but the Montessori method is being gradually introduced.

(b) *Secondary Education.*—There is a strong demand for secondary education. The three complete secondary schools in Jerusalem, Tel-Aviv and Haifa are attended by over 1,500 boys and girls. Apart from their preparatory sections, these schools provide an 8-year course. Among the subjects taught are physics, chemistry, Arabic and French.

Fees are charged up to £P.24 a year.

(c) *Training of Teachers.*—There are four training colleges, two General and two Orthodox, one each in each category for men and women, with about 400 students. The course of training begins after completion of the elementary school, and covers five years.

Classification of Schools by Grades.

	1927-28.		1928-29.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Kindergartens	114	4,136	117	4,253
Elementary	97	11,987	95	12,618
Secondary	4	1,408	4	1,363
Training Colleges	4	452	4	481
Technical	3	587	4	624
Trade	3	110	3	110
Totals	225	18,680	227	19,449

Classification according to Financial Dependence.

	1927-28.		1928-29.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Provided and maintained by the Jewish Agency.	95	12,947	93	13,508
Assisted schools (including all the Labour Group).	54	2,542	61	2,919
Provided by the Palestine Jewish Colonisation Association, but maintained by the Jewish Agency.	26	888	20	770
Receiving no financial assistance, but under educational supervision of the Jewish Agency.	50	2,303	53	2,252

General.—Some progress was made by the Department of Education of the Jewish Agency with the formulation of a scheme for regulating the conditions of service of the teaching staff.

The inspection of elementary schools was reorganised. The three Government Jewish Inspectors visited 58 Jewish schools during the year. The system of using written tests at inspections was considerably developed by the Government Inspectors, and standardised tests in the principal subjects were prepared for the coming year.

In April a conference at Jerusalem was attended by over 500 teachers and kindergarten mistresses. The lectures dealt principally with problems of elementary school organisation and discipline, with particular reference to modern methods.

Buildings and Sanitation.—Of the 227 schools of the Jewish Agency, 137 have their own buildings. New buildings were completed during the year at a cost of about £P.42,000.

A marked improvement in sanitary and hygienic conditions has taken place, particularly in Tel-Aviv and the Judean colonies. Six special nurses of the Hadassah Medical Organisation are attached to the schools: special attention is paid to affections of the eyes and skin, and most schools are now entirely free from eye diseases. An advisory centre for neurotic and mentally deficient children was opened during the year, and an orthopædic examination is carried out by specialists in Jerusalem, Tel-Aviv and Haifa.

Lunches were provided regularly for some 1,700 children at a cost of £P.3,000, of which £P.500 was paid by the children themselves.

A summer camp, with special medical attention, was arranged at Safad for children of Galilean colonies suffering from malaria.

11. *Other Schools: Moslem.*—The number of specially Moslem schools is 75, with 4,720 pupils, of whom 716 are girls; and, excepting the Rawdat al-Ma'aref in Jerusalem and the Najah School of Nablus, all are of elementary type. None is co-educational. The Supreme Moslem Council controls seven schools or orphanages.

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 Quran, reading and writing are taught. The standard in these remains rather low. In the Moslem Orphanage in Jerusalem trades and handicrafts are taught, and articles are sold to the public for the benefit of the institution.

Two local education committees, those of Nablus and Tulkarem, contribute to public education in those towns. The Tulkarem Committee has shown great activity. Money was raised for the completion of the new girls' school building. The Nablus Committee continued to raise an education rate, from which it provided rent and furniture for the Khalediya School, as well as the salaries of three teachers.

Christian.—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 the 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 Men's College, 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 Tabitha 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 language of instruction is English. French, German, Italian, Greek and Armenian are variously used as the media of instruction in schools controlled by foreign bodies, while English and Arabic are also taught as subjects in nearly all.

The Jerusalem Men's and Girls' Colleges, under the direct control of the Anglican Bishop, prepare candidates for examinations of the Oxford and Cambridge Board, London University and the Palestine Board of Higher Studies. The Scots College at Safad has an established reputation, especially on the scientific side. Each of these three Colleges receives a block grant of £P.150 a year from the Government for maintaining the equipment and staff necessary for post-matriculation work.

St. George's School and Bishop Gobat School, both with adequate accommodation for boarders, are well attended by Moslems as well as by Christians. The latter, 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 Syrian Orphanage is the most important Christian institution in which technical instruction in various trades is given. It has a special section for blind children. A school of weaving at Bethlehem, conducted by the Catholic Women's League, is doing good work on a small scale. The Christian Mission to Jews maintains two elementary schools in Jerusalem. The American Colony in Jerusalem maintains an industrial school for girls.

The number of Christian schools (excluding those of the Latin Patriarchate) is 162, with an attendance of 15,139, divided as follows :—

<i>Sect.</i>	<i>Schools.</i>	<i>Pupils.</i>
Protestant	49	4,022
Orthodox	24	2,083
Catholic	86	8,957
Miscellaneous	3	77

Of these schools, the following are maintained by Palestinian organisations :—

	<i>Schools.</i>	<i>Pupils.</i>
Greek Orthodox	14	1,143
Syrian Orthodox	2	103
Armenian	4	304
Orthodox Societies	4	533
Terra Santa	14	1,521
Greek Catholic	16	877
Protestant Native Council	1	79
Private	3	77
	<u>58</u>	<u>4,637</u>

The remainder are maintained by foreign religious bodies as follows :—

	<i>Schools.</i>	<i>Pupils.</i>
English	20	2,017
American	9	494
French	38	4,693
German	21	1,733
Italian	13	1,344
Swedish	1	152
Jesuit	2	69
	104	10,502

A kindergarten for Armenian Protestant children was opened during the year by the Church of the Nazarene.

The Church Missionary Society's School for boys at Jaffa was closed.

The Opera Cardinal Ferrari, formerly conducted by the Italian Society of St. Paul, was taken over by the Franciscan Order, and is now known as the Terra Santa College.

Jewish.—In addition to the schools controlled by the Executive of 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. The Alliance Israelite also maintains a technical school in Jerusalem where weaving and metal-work are taught.

The majority of the Jewish private schools, however, are *Talmud Toras* giving religious instruction with a smattering of general education; the language of instruction is usually Yiddish or Arabic rather than Hebrew, and the methods are somewhat old-fashioned.

The following table gives the comparative figures for the two years 1927-28 and 1928-29 :—

Group of Schools.	1927-28.		1928-29.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Jewish Local Authorities	2	68	2	53
Alliance Israelite Universelle	8	3,110	8	3,371
Evelina de Rothschild	1	512	1	505
General Private Schools	37	1,593	33	1,368
Women's International Zionist Organization	2	95	2	87
Ben Shemen Agricultural Orphanage	1	98	1	141
Meyer Shfeya Orphanage	1	101	1	101
Giv'at ha-Morè Agricultural	1	100	1	80
Agudat Israel	12	900	12	741
Communal Talmud Toras	7	606	7	591
Private Talmud Toras	26	2,477	28	2,394
Foreign Talmud Toras	2	296	2	287
Totals	100	9,956	98	9,719

13. *Technical Education.*—No technical schools as such are maintained by Government, but instruction of a technical nature is provided in most of the town schools.

At Haifa there is a well equipped technical college, the Hebrew Technical Institute, with over one hundred students, under the control of the Executive of the Jewish Agency, and providing a four-year course in architecture and engineering.

In some Government schools, notably at Jaffa, Hebron and Acre, carpentry, broom and brush making, bookbinding, wicker-chairmaking, and weaving are taught by experienced instructors and furniture for village schools is made by the boys.

The former Principal of the School of Arts and Crafts in Cairo visited Palestine in June, with a view to advising the Government on technical education in general, and on the instruction of arts and crafts in particular.

14. *Agricultural Education.*—The largest agricultural school is that situated at Mikveh-Israel, under the control of the Alliance Israelite, in which 150 students, nearly all Jewish, attend a three years' course in the theory and practice of agriculture. At Nahalal, near Haifa, an agricultural school for Jewish girls is maintained by the Women's International Zionist Organisation. There is also an agricultural institution at Cremisan, near Jerusalem, conducted by the Salesian Fathers.

Out of the funds provided by the Kadoorie Bequest, an agricultural school for Arabs is in course of establishment by the Government at Tulkarem and will be opened in 1930. The farm and residential buildings were nearing completion at the end of the year, and the Principal has already taken up his duties. The school farm is under cultivation and the enclosed lands are being prepared for the orchard and mulberry plantations. A similar school for Jews at the foot of Mount Tabor is in the stage of preparation of the farm lands, which are now fenced in, and the water supply is being installed. The estimated capital cost of each school is £P.33,000.

There are three Jewish "Children's Villages" in which the majority of pupils are orphans, combining an agricultural training with a general education and instruction in domestic science.

Sericulture has been introduced with success in several Government schools; cocoons raised by boys at Nablus were profitably sold in Cyprus. A silk-spinning machine has been acquired for the use of school children, and steps are being taken, in conjunction with the Department of Agriculture, for the extensive planting of mulberry trees.

On Arbour Day nearly 4,000 trees were planted by pupils of Government Schools.

15. *Scholarships*.—The Government scholar at Oxford University obtained a third class Physics in 1929, and has been appointed lecturer at the Government Arab College.

Two Government scholars studying at the University of Beirut obtained their B.A. degrees, one with honours, and they are now teachers under the Department. Two fourth class students of the Government Arab College, having passed the Palestine Matriculation Examination, were elected to fill the vacancies.

The other Government scholars, men and women, in England, Cairo and Beirut, are making satisfactory progress.

Two women students hold Government scholarships at the Jerusalem Girls' College to study for the Palestine Diploma Examination.

16. *Post Secondary Education*.—The Intermediate and Diploma examinations of the Palestine Board of Higher Studies are of pass B.A. and pass B.Sc. standard. In these examinations Arabs and Jews compete, but the majority of Jews who desire a University qualification proceed to Europe, while the Arabs prefer the Beirut University.

The following are the particulars of the Palestinians at Beirut in 1928-29 in the sophomore and higher classes, excluding a considerable number in the preparatory department and freshman class.

Category.	Moslem.	Christian.	Jew.	Bahai.	Total.
Students reading for a degree in Arts or Business Administration.	51	22	4	4	81
Students reading for a degree in Medicine.	5	6	1	1	13
Students reading for a diploma in Pharmacy.	1	2	1	—	4
Students reading for a diploma in Dentistry.	2	2	—	—	4
Totals	59	32	6	5	102

The Palestine Board of Higher Studies was formed in 1923. It receives a Government grant in aid each year: in 1929 the amount was £P.500.

The Matriculation examinations of the Board may be taken in any of the three official languages.

Results of Matriculation since 1924.

Year.	Examined.						Passed.					Total.	
	Moslems.	Jews.	Christians.	English.	Arabic.	Hebrew.	Moslems.	Jews.	Christians.	English.	Arabic.		Hebrew.
1924	—	—	—	Figures not available.	—	—	3	5	1	8	—	1	9
1925	—	12	16	24	2	3	3	1	6	8	1	1	10
1926	31	21	28	10	38	11	8	1	4	2	11	—	13
1927	51	21	28	21	58	21	15	9	13	4	24	9	37
1928	30	46	22	25	29	44	15	11	6	9	14	9	32
1929	41	44	19	24	42	38	18	12	3	3	6	18	33

The certificate of this examination is now accepted under varying conditions by the American Universities of Beirut and Cairo, and the Universities of Cambridge, Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Sheffield, Birmingham, London and the Scottish Universities.

The other examinations of the Board may, at present, be taken in English only.

Results of Intermediate Examination (excluding the Government Arab College).

							<i>Candidates.</i>	<i>Successes.</i>
1927	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2
1928	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1
1929	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	7

The Diploma examination was held for the first time in 1929 : there was a single candidate, who passed.

17. *Hebrew University.*—This institution has continued to develop gradually its programme of scientific research and of instruction. It now contains institutes or departments in the following branches of study:—Jewish Studies, Oriental Studies, Philosophy, History and Letters, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Microbiology, Natural History of Palestine, Hygiene. Faculties of Arts and Science are being established, with the power to confer academic degrees. The Library building, containing nearly 200,000 volumes, has recently been completed.

The following table shows the distribution of students by Faculties :—

	1927-28.			1928-29.		
	Students.	Auditors.	Total.	Students.	Auditors.	Total.
<i>Faculty of Humanities :</i>						
Institute of Jewish Studies...	65	37	102	} 166	47	213
School of Oriental Studies ...	2	10	12			
Courses of Philosophy, History and Letters.	—	—	—			
<i>Faculty of Science :</i>						
Institute of Mathematics ...	15	8	23	21	16	37
Institute of Chemistry ...	25	—	25	—	—	—
Totals ...	107	55	162	187	63	250

There were also over 20 post-graduate students, including three Arab students, one of them a Government scholar, from the American University of Beirut.

Somewhat less than half of the students are Palestinians; the others come chiefly from the secondary schools of Poland, Russia and Roumania.

The ordinary annual expenditure of the University has risen from about £P.43,000 in 1927-28 to over £P.50,000 in 1928-29.

Fees are not charged. Stipends were awarded to ten promising students. Several prizes and scholarships were founded by special donations, including the Lord Plumer scholarship of the annual value of £P.100 for Arabic Studies.

The staff of the Faculty of Humanities included 29 professors, lecturers and instructors. There were 166 regular students, who are admitted on a recognised certificate of a complete secondary school.

Much important research was carried out in the Faculty during the year, particularly in archæology and in Oriental studies.

The staff of the Faculty of Science included 20 professors and senior assistants. Except in the Institute of Mathematics, the work done was confined to research, and many papers were published in scientific journals abroad.

18. *Examinations.*—The annual Arabic and Hebrew examinations for Government officers were held in March. At the elementary examination there were eight candidates in Arabic and four in Hebrew. Six officers passed the Government elementary language examination in Arabic and four in Hebrew; two passed the advanced examination in Arabic and one in Hebrew.

Six British constables passed an elementary examination in Arabic.

In the Teachers' Higher Certificate Examination five out of eight candidates passed in practical and theoretical pedagogy, and one out of four in selected school subjects.

In the Lower Certificate Examination, out of 17 candidates five passed practical and theoretical pedagogy, one in general subjects and two in special subjects: Arabic language and Moslem religion.

Results of examinations held on behalf of foreign institutions:—

University or Board.	Examination.	Number of Candidates.		
		Entered.	Passed.	
London University	Matriculation:—			
	January	8	3 (2 Palestinian).	
	June	17	4 (3 Palestinian).	
	Intermediate {	Arts	1	1 (Palestinian).
		Science	8	3 (all Egyptian).
		Engineering	1	1 (Referred in one subject).
	Final B.A. (Honours in English).	2	2 (1 Palestinian with first class Honours).	
Final B.A. (Honours in Arabic).	1	1 (Egyptian).		
London University	Intermediate	1	1 (Palestinian).	
	Final	1	1 (Palestinian).	
City and Guilds of London Institute (Department of Technology).	Final Examination in Telephony.	2	1 (Palestinian).	
Oxford and Cambridge Joint Board	School Certificate	40	22 (all Palestinians).	
	Lower Certificate	39	18 (all Palestinians).	

	£P.
1924-25	102,665
1925-26	103,992
1926-27	116,810
1927 (1st April to 31st December)	100,039
1928	138,000
1929	144,869

The actual expenditure of Government on schools was apportioned in 1929 as follows:—

Arab Schools:

	£P.	£P.
Government	100,819	
Non-Government	1,906	
		102,725

Hebrew Schools:

Zionist	19,210*	
Non-Zionist	1,085	
		20,295

In 1928, however, Arab parents paid for school books and in school fees a sum of £P.3,699; the benefits received by Arab schools may therefore be valued at £P.99,026.

The financial position of the Zionist schools has improved. At the beginning of the year there was an accumulated deficit of £P.31,702, including arrears of salaries to teachers for four-and-a-half months. By the end of May, arrears in respect of the previous years were paid off, and at the end of the school year, although there was a debit balance of £P.4,462, all arrears of salaries had been paid off.

Total expenditure and revenue for 1928-29 on all the schools in the Jewish Public System:—

Type.	Expenditure.	Total £P.
Kindergartens		23,107
Elementary		86,941
Secondary		23,714
Teachers' Training Colleges		7,707
Technical, etc.		9,133
	Total	150,502
Administration		12,065
	Total	162,667

* That is £P.20,000 less the salaries of two Jewish Inspectors.

<i>Sources.</i>	<i>Revenue.</i>					<i>Total £P.</i>
Zionist Organisation	58,300
P.I.C.A.	5,463
Local (Rates, fees, etc.)	59,044
Government	19,801
Sundry	20,357
						<hr/>
Total	162,667
						<hr/>

23. *General.*—The Government Department detailed a Government teacher to give instruction for a few hours a week in Elementary Arabic and Arithmetic to some 20 youthful prisoners in the Central Prison, Jerusalem, most of whom were illiterate.

At the invitation of the Chief Minister of the Trans-Jordan Government, the Director of Education inspected all secondary schools of that Government.

The Director also conferred at Beirut with the French Adviser on Education and with the University authorities.

The Egyptian Ministry of Education presented the Department with a large number of text books used in Egyptian State schools and colleges.

At the request of the Minister of Education, 'Iraq, the Department arranged for four 'Iraqi students to be prepared at the Scots College, Safad, for entry to British Universities; and on behalf of the Musqat Government selected two Palestinian teachers for service in the newly opened school at Musqat.

The Principal of the Women's Training College represented Palestine at the International Conference on Adult Education held at Cambridge in August.

VI.—HEALTH.

1. *Epidemic Disease.*—The general health of the population during 1929 was reasonably good and no epidemic of any magnitude occurred.

There was a slight outbreak of influenza in February, but it subsided rapidly.

There was, however, a high incidence of malaria throughout the coastal plain and northern part of Palestine consequent on increased breeding of mosquitoes, brought about by the heavy rains of the preceding winter. In June and July extensive epidemics of benign tertian malaria broke out in several places, but the mortality was comparatively low. Several Beduin tribes from Beersheba district were heavily infected during their migrations up the Jordan Valley and required treatment until almost the end of the year. The likelihood of epidemic outbreaks had, however, been foreseen and

prompt and vigorous measures, taken in many areas, prevented the disease assuming a more serious character. In these measures villagers and settlers co-operated, giving 22,824 days' work and digging 285,918 metres of ditches during the first six months of the year.

There has been little difference in the incidence of the enterica as compared with 1928, but all classes of dysenteries showed a reduced incidence.

The following is a summary of the principal diseases which occurred :—

	1928.		1929.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Acute Poliomyelitis	26	6	12	4
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	8	7	15	13
Diphtheria	111	12	91	12
Dysentery	1,307	38	817	12
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	2	1
Influenza	129	6	1,813	15
Measles	9,200	1,056	5,125	525
Paratyphoid	118	13	94	9
Pneumonia	544	354	607	409
Puerperal Fever	38	15	27	6
Relapsing Fever	28	—	20	—
Scarlet Fever	44	1	52	1
Typhoid... ..	654	71	721	65
Typhus	109	—	27	1
Undulant Fever	25	—	18	1
Totals	12,341	1,579	9,441	1,074

Typhus is usually of a very mild type in Palestine.

Whooping cough, chicken pox and mumps were less prevalent.

Owing to considerable divergence of opinion among local practitioners as to what constitutes puerperal fever the figure in the summary in this respect is probably an understatement.

There were no cases of plague, cholera or small pox.

There were no serious epidemics in any adjoining territories and it was therefore not necessary to institute any special measures for the protection of Palestine.

2. *Trades and Industries.*—The considerable development in shops, and in the smaller trades in the principal towns, has been carefully controlled under the Regulation of Trades and Industries Ordinance in order to safeguard the food and drink supply of the public.

Satisfactory arrangements have been concluded with the more important municipalities for supplying personnel to administer and enforce the Ordinance.

The importation into or transit through Palestine of food-colouring agents containing any of the following materials was prohibited: Compounds of antimony, arsenic, cadmium, chromium, copper, mercury, lead or zinc, gamboge, picric acid (carbazotic acid), Victoria yellow (saffron substitute, dinitrocresol), Manchester yellow (naphtol yellow, Martius yellow), aurantia (Imperial yellow), aurine (rosolic acid, yellow coralline).

3. *Vital Statistics. Reply to Question of Permanent Mandates Commission.*—The following tables indicate the Birth, Death and Infant Mortality rates for the quinquennial period 1925-1929. The estimated population is probably somewhat below the actual figure. During past years there has been a progressive approach towards accuracy in notifications and registrations of births and deaths, the total figures of which in the tables may be taken as reasonably correct. But the degree of inexactitude which remains, taken in conjunction with the short period for which statistics are available, renders it impossible to make any comment as yet on yearly variations in rates.

TABLE OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS FOR THE QUINQUENNIAL PERIOD 1925-1929.

Year.	Birth-rate per 1,000 living.	Number of births registered.	Estimated population (Mid-year).	Number of deaths registered.	Death rate per 1,000.	Infantile Mortality, i.e., deaths of children under 1 year of age per 1,000 births.
1925 ...	49.31	35,479	719,508	19,611	27.25	188.64
1926 ...	53.47	40,741	761,896	18,620	24.43	163.03
1927 ...	50.22	39,093	778,369	21,795	28.12	201.27
1928 ...	53.99	42,899	794,516	23,170	29.16	188.25
1929 ...	51.15	41,742	816,064	21,634	26.51	186.52

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS BY RELIGIONS FOR THE YEAR 1929.

	Christians.	Moslems.	Jews.	Others.	Totals.
Population*...	80,225	572,443	154,330	9,066	816,064
Deaths ...	1,439	18,133	1,820	242	21,634
Deaths per 1,000 of population.	17.93	31.67	11.79	26.69	26.51
Births ...	3,036	33,053	5,257	396	41,742
Births per 1,000 of population.	37.84	57.74	34.06	43.67	51.15
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age.	473	6,775	472	66	7,786
Infantile Mortality Rate.	155.80	204.97	89.78	166.66	186.52
Natural Increase per 1,000 of the population.	19.90	26.06	22.27	16.98	24.64

* No figures are included for the nomadic Bedouin population, which in 1922 was estimated at 103,000.

4. *Municipal sanitary services* functioned satisfactorily. In Safad, the disturbances of August caused a temporary breakdown, but actual discontinuance of the service was prevented by a more direct control by the Department of Health.

The larger towns employ a British Sanitary Surveyor and under this control have made steady progress in sanitary matters. They are well equipped with refuse carts, cesspool-emptying carts, refuse destructors, etc.; and scavenging and refuse disposal have now reached a fair state of efficiency.

5. *Quarantine*.—550 Palestinians and ten Trans-Jordanians proceeded, under arrangement made by the Department of Health, on the pilgrimage to Mecca. Nine Palestinians died in the Hejaz.

The regulation of pilgrim traffic upon land routes was discussed at a conference at Beirut in January between representatives of Egypt, Palestine, Trans-Jordan, Syria, Russia and Iraq. Definite lines of traffic through the territories concerned, the procedure for controlling that traffic, and the exchange of information thereon were agreed upon and put into effect with success at the ensuing pilgrimage.

The dissemination of information on infectious diseases by the Regional Bureau, centred on the Quarantine Board of Egypt at Alexandria, is of great value in quarantine control.

6. *Medical Practice*.—In 1929, there were 639 doctors, 209 dentists, 182 pharmacists and 299 midwives licensed to practise in Palestine; and thirty-two unqualified persons were granted renewals of their permits to practise dentistry.

A Midwives' Ordinance was enacted which regulates the licensing of trained midwives and the registration of untrained persons, and gives powers of inspection and control to officers of the Department of Health. It also provides for areas to be prescribed in which no more untrained persons may set up in the practice of midwifery.

7. *Infant Welfare*.—There was no addition to the urban Infant Welfare Centres, but there was a slight expansion of activity. In the Jerusalem and Hebron sub-districts a small but welcome increase took place in the number of village Centres; the more rapid multiplication of village Centres is prevented by the difficulty of securing suitable nurses willing to live in the villages.

8. *Hospitals*.—The Infectious Hospital Annex to the Jaffa Municipal Hospital was completed. Provision for additional cases in time of epidemics has been made at the Quarantine Lazaret in the vicinity of the Hospital.

All voluntary hospitals gave prompt and willing treatment to persons injured in the August disturbances.

Hospitals maintained entirely by Government exist in Jerusalem and Haifa, and in five other towns the Municipal Council shares with Government the cost of upkeep of the hospital. There are,

in addition, twenty-eight charitable and voluntary hospitals, four of which are maintained by the Hadassah Medical Organisation. The Hadassah Hospital in Tel-Aviv receives at present a Government grant-in-aid of £P.2,000 a year.

The population of large areas has, however, been without adequate hospital facilities since the closing, for financial reasons, of the Government hospitals at Tulkarem, Ramleh, Majdal, Ramallah and Hebron.

There are thirteen hospitals which undertake the training of nurses. Government regulations require a three years' course with yearly examinations conducted under supervision of the Department of Health. Since 1920, 230 nurses have obtained their certificates and during the year there were about 110 nurses under training.

9. *Lunacy*.—The provision of hospital accommodation for lunatics is a pressing problem. The Government Mental Hospital at Bethlehem and the Ezrath Nashim Home at Jerusalem accommodate about 130 patients and are much overcrowded, while there are nearly ninety urgent cases awaiting admission. Government therefore has under consideration the building of a new Mental Hospital with beds for 120 patients.

10. *International Opium Convention*.—Fifty-nine certificates were granted for the importation of dangerous drugs.

Imports in 1929.

	<i>Grammes.</i>
Medicinal Opium	11,200
Morphine	1,015
Heroin	Nil.
Pantopon	439
Cocaine	5,678
Liquid Extract of Coca	6,000
Galenical preparations of Indian Hemp in terms of the British Pharmacopoeia Extract ...	520

11. *Laboratory Section*.—The Laboratory Section carried out 106,576 bacteriological and chemical investigations. 14,906 pathological specimens were dealt with on behalf of hospitals and private practitioners, and over 1,000 water samples in connexion with public health work.

The bacteriological sub-section has produced sufficient prophylactic and curative vaccines to meet the demands made by Palestine and Trans-Jordan, viz. : anti-rabies 69,087 c.c. (equivalent to nearly 1,000 courses of treatment), anti-typhoid 7,950, T.A.B. 9,420, and anti-cholera 5,070. The Government Lymph Establishment has prepared and issued over 200,000 doses of small pox vaccine.

The chemical sub-section has, in addition to much routine work, been especially engaged on analyses of samples submitted by the Railways, Haifa Harbour Works and the Department of Customs. Seventy medico-legal and chemico-legal investigations were carried out in respect of exhibits submitted by the Police in connexion with the disturbances.

VII.—CIVIL AND MILITARY FORCES.

(a) Police and Prisons.

1. The strength of the Force at the end of the year was as follows :—

	Officers.					Other Ranks.					Total Officers and Other Ranks.
	Christians.	Moslems.	Jews.	Others.	Total Officers.	Christians.	Moslems.	Jews.	Others.	Total Other Ranks.	
POLICE	(i)										
District Police	59	41	14	1	115	198	800	182	4	1,184	1,299
British Police	8	—	—	—	8	357	—	—	—	357	365
PRISONS	(ii)										
	4	5	3	—	12	44	203	8	—	255	267
MUNICIPAL POLICE	(iii)										
	1	1	1	—	3	28	272	90	—	390	393
Total ...	72	47	18	1	138	627	1,275	280	4	2,186	2,324

(i) 41 British.

(ii) 4 British.

(iii) 1 British (Seconded from British Section).

The health of the Force has been good except in the Jordan Valley.

A Palestinian officer and two Palestinian constables were killed on duty. Five constables died, one deserted, 60 resigned and 43 were discharged for misconduct, inefficiency, medical unfitness or other reasons.

Four Palestinian non-commissioned officers were promoted to be Sub-Inspectors or Gaolers.

Of 215 candidates for the Proficiency Pay Examination, 60 qualified.

Eighty-four probationary constables passed through the Police Training School, and 26 dismounted constables underwent a course in equitation and stable management and were transferred to the mounted branch. Ten farriers attended refresher courses in the School.

At the end of August it became necessary to hand over the building of the School for the quartering of a part of the military reinforcements and the normal programme of training was discontinued.

Nine members of the British Section resigned and one was discharged. Following the disturbances in August, the establishment of the Section was increased in October by three officers and 200 other ranks.

2. British officers of Government and British civilians were enrolled as special constables on the outbreak of the disturbances and rendered valuable assistance to the Police. Two of their number were killed and three wounded.

3. Comparative Table of Indictable and Non-Indictable Offences.

	1927.	1928.	1929.
Indictable	3,679	4,218	4,723
Non-indictable	20,964	24,396	22,804

The figures for 1929 include 570 indictable and 730 non-indictable offences committed during the civil disorders of August.

Comparative Incidence of Serious Crime.

	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
Murder	95	81	118	178
Attempted Murder	56	82	90	232
Manslaughter	61	50	41	58
Highway Robbery	94	95	70	34
Burglary	111	121	122	128
Housebreaking	35	37	45	61
Shopbreaking	98	79	102	61

There were 315 road accidents, from which 40 deaths resulted.

Agrarian crime in the Nablus Sub-District is on the decrease. The tribal areas have been quiet.

4. *Reply to Question of Permanent Mandates Commission.*—Lists of known smugglers in dangerous drugs who operate in Syria, Palestine, Trans-Jordan and Egypt are kept by the Palestine Police and their movements in Palestine carefully watched. A system of co-operation between the Police Forces of the four territories concerned is maintained and reciprocal information of any activity displayed by smugglers which may lead to seizures is frequently communicated in code by land line or by wireless telegraphy.

This arrangement has led to several seizures of smugglers and of consignments of dangerous drugs.

The drug in which Palestine is mainly concerned is hashish, which is smuggled by remote tracks through Palestine to Egypt.

In Palestine itself there is practically no consumption of narcotics and few drug addicts, except for some Egyptians at Jaffa and Haifa, who smoke hashish. There is no production of dangerous drugs.

Wireless stations operated by Police personnel were established at Ajua Hafir, Asluj, Tel el Milh, Beersheba and Jerusalem. This system permits of the rapid exchange of intelligence with the Trans-Jordan Frontier Force and the Frontier District Administration of Egypt and thus serves an important purpose in maintaining public security and facilitating the apprehension of fugitive offenders and smugglers of dangerous drugs.

5. Six persons were extradited to Syria and four to Trans-Jordan; eight were extradited to Palestine from Syria and 19 from Trans-Jordan. Eighty vagabond or undesirable Egyptians were deported to Egypt, 102 Syrians to Syria and 73 other foreigners to various countries.

6. Under the provisions of the Penal Labour Ordinance, 1927, 2,848 short-term prisoners were released for employment on various outdoor services for Government Departments or Municipalities.

Four Gaol Labour Companies are employed on road making and on ballasting for the Palestine Railways.

7. The health of prisoners is satisfactory. Seventeen prisoners escaped during the year, of whom one was shot dead in endeavouring to evade capture and 11 were re-arrested.

8. The Boys' Reformatory was transferred to more suitable surroundings at Tulkarem, where facilities exist for giving instruction in agriculture. In these conditions, the health of the boys has improved considerably. There were 48 convicted boys in the Reformatory at the end of the year.

9. Seven death sentences were carried out.

10. The Criminal Record Office and Finger Print Bureau has 13,091 convict dossiers and has dealt with 3,725 finger print slips. In 605 cases previous convictions were traced by this means.

11. The Police Ordinance, 1926, was amended by the addition of provisions concerning the payment of pensions and gratuities to members of the Police Force, and by the revision of the clauses with regard to the appointment and payment of village ghaffirs.

(b) *Trans-Jordan Frontier Force.*

12. The approved financial provision for the Force in 1929 was £P.145,305.

	£P.
(a) Ordinary Expenditure	142,305
(b) Extraordinary Expenditure	3,000

Actually some £P.15,300 was expended on extraordinary works; of the additional expenditure of £P.12,300, the largest part was on account of providing accommodation for detachments posted to Baisan and Samakh for garrison duty after the events of August, 1929.

13. In consequence of the outbreak of disturbances, the policy of progressively reducing the strength of privates to the figure of 525 was suspended.

The strength of the Force at the 31st December, 1929, was as follows :—

	British.	Arabs.		Jews.	Circassians.	Druze.	Sudanese.
		Moslems.	Christians.				
Officers	16	8	4	2	6	1	1
Warrant Officers	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Staff Sergeants... ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.C.O's and Troopers	—	317	108	30	136	10	37
Reserve N.C.O's and Men	—	68	13	—	12	5	—

The establishment of animals is 385 riding horses, twenty-four pack horses, ninety-six riding camels, sixteen pack camels and fourteen mules.

14. *Enlistments, Discharges, Discipline and Health.*—132 recruits from villages in Palestine and Trans-Jordan were enlisted during the year, comprising forty-one Arab Moslems, forty Circassians, thirty-seven Arab Christians, eleven Jews and three Druzes.

Candidates for enlistment are medically examined and registered : 300 such persons, including many fellahin, have been accepted for registration on producing Police certificates of good character and passing the preliminary medical examination. Of 402 recruits examined, eighty-eight were rejected, mostly for trachoma and defective vision.

Thirty-one drivers have been selected for the mechanised company and are undergoing military training.

123 other ranks were discharged in the course of the year, on expiration of engagements or for other reasons. 332 other ranks renewed their engagements for a further period of three years.

Discipline was good : only five Court Martials were held, and there were no desertions.

The health of the Force was good.

To ensure that the men feed themselves adequately, each is required to purchase ration tickets to the value of £P.1 at least every month.

During the disturbances in Palestine, all detachments, at a distance of one hundred miles or more from Headquarters, were supplied with transport, stores, rations and forage from Zerqa. Similar supplies were arranged for mobile columns operating against raiders east of the Hejaz Railway.

There were 5,269 attendances, including minor complaints, at medical inspections. 523 were hospital cases.

The new hospital of the Force at Zerqa was completed in the summer.

15. *Training*.—In 1929, special attention was given to progressive training with the object of raising the general standard of military efficiency among all ranks, and to improving administrative arrangements with a view to war-worthiness and economy.

In March and April field firing schemes and tactical exercises were carried out in co-operation with Royal Air Force air-craft and armoured cars.

Officers and non-commissioned officers were given an opportunity to familiarise themselves with the eastern desert of Trans-Jordan, and its nomadic inhabitants, in a series of patrols by motor cars.

It is the practice, also, for units moving in relief to proceed by march route, so as to gain useful knowledge of districts seldom visited.

Successful efforts have been made to improve the standard of shooting in the Force: the regular Army courses are fired.

The secondment of an Armourer from the Regular Army has brought about a distinct improvement in the condition of rifles, Hotchkiss and Lewis guns, revolvers and swords.

Classes were held for Local Officers and senior non-commissioned officers, with a view to coaching in drill-methods and general knowledge of military subjects.

16. *Operations*.—The Frontier Force took part in the following operations during the year:—

(i) A punitive expedition in January against a Beni Sakhr chieftain for raiding into Nejdian territory.

(ii) Pursuit of raiding bands in Mafrak area in March and recapture of looted flocks.

(iii) Patrols in southern Trans-Jordan in November and December to frustrate raids and counter-raids between Trans-Jordan and Nejdian tribes.

(iv) Defence of Jewish settlements in the Jordan Valley in August and September, establishment of order in Baisan, suppression of rioting in Safad, prevention of incursions by Trans-Jordan marauders.

At the 31st December, 1929, the main dispositions of the Force were the following:—Two troops at Samakh, Baisan and Jericho, a troop and two sections at Jisr Majamie, a company and a troop at Zerqa, and a company at Maan.

Detachments of the Force rendered valuable service in charge of flame-throwers during the campaign against locusts in the early part of the year.

17. *Educational Classes*.—An official of the Palestine Department of Education, seconded to the Force, conducts classes for

local officers, other ranks and recruits in general knowledge, simple arithmetic, reading and writing in Arabic and English, colloquial English, and simple geography. By this means, efficiency in the Force is increased, and the acquaintance with English thus gained facilitates its co-operation with the Army and Royal Air Force. The classes have the further value of improving the men's prospects of obtaining civil employment on discharge.

18. A Reserve was formed during the year of ex-members of the Force and of the former Palestinian Section of the Palestine Gendarmerie who hold satisfactory discharge certificates of character and efficiency and are natives of Palestine or Trans-Jordan. The period of service is six years and a gratuity is granted at the end of that period. A reservist is required to undergo fifteen days' training in November of each year.

As a first step fifty reservists were enrolled in June. On the 26th August, following the outbreak of disturbances in Palestine, all were called up for service. In September, the Reserve was increased to one hundred, and the second fifty reservists were also called up. After a fortnight's intensive training under the instruction of British Warrant Officers, the reservists became efficient; they displayed considerable keenness and many asked to be allowed to re-enlist in the Force.

The reservists, of whom sixty-eight are Arab Moslems, thirteen Arab Christians, twelve Circassians and five Druzes, were divided into four troops, disposed at Zerqa, Jisr Majamie (Palestine Electric Corporation's hydro-electric works), Amman and Maan, and armed with Hotchkiss or Lewis guns.

19. *Signals*.—Besides the permanent wireless stations at Zerqa and Maan, mobile stations are provided for desert patrols and four temporary stations were set up with detachments in Palestine.

All signallers were examined in visual signalling and qualified on all instruments at six words and in semaphore at eight words a minute.

20. *Veterinary*.—The Veterinary Staff of the Force consists of a British and a Palestinian Veterinary Officer and a British Farrier Staff-Sergeant, with farriers and veterinary dressers in each Company.

548 horses required treatment in the year.

Contagious disease was altogether absent.

The local Arab horse exhibits an exceptional endurance of fatigue and trying marches under service conditions.

Horses of the requisite type are, however, scarce in Palestine and Trans-Jordan; a trial is accordingly being made of Cyprius-bred animals.

212 camels were treated, for abscess, ophthalmia and sore back. A short-lived epidemic of trypanosomiasis caused nine deaths.

VIII.—POSTS, TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

1. Notwithstanding the almost complete cessation of commerce for some weeks following the outbreak of the disturbances, the business of the Department showed satisfactory progress.

Revenue was £P.202,549, which is £P.16,081 more than in 1928. The principal items of increase were: sale of stamps, telegrams and telephones. The increased sale of stamps was due partly to increase of business and partly to an increase in the letter postage rate to Great Britain from seven to 13 mils, which was introduced in April. The increase in telegrams may be attributed to the rush of traffic connected with the disturbances, as also to some extent the larger telephone receipts, but those were mainly due to public demands, which had been met previously. The revenue from parcels showed a decided decrease.

Expenditure was £P.140,058, which is £P.11,091 more than in 1928. The annual rate for carriage of mails over the Palestine Railways was increased at the beginning of the year from £P.6,500 to £P.9,500.

The excess of revenue over expenditure was £P.62,491 and, if the value of the services rendered to and by other Departments be included, the surplus was £P.69,413, compared with £P.64,538 in 1928.

2. *Posts.*—Save for the curtailment of certain of the inland services during the disturbances, all the mail services, both inland and foreign, were maintained with regularity.

The overland mail service to Baghdad has proved popular and a large increase in traffic followed the abolition of the special fee in March.

The London-India air mail service, which was inaugurated on 30th March, carried during the year approximately 15,000 outward and 18,000 inward packets.

Postage stamp booklets, introduced in December, are likely to become popular.

Four new Post Offices and four new Postal Agencies were opened.

Postal deliveries were considerably extended in rural areas.

136,930 undelivered letters, etc., were dealt with in the Returned Letter Office. Of these, 73,691 were items posted in Palestine and 63,239 items received from abroad. Articles and coin to the value of £P.1,238 were found in undeliverable packets, but it was possible to return all of this to the senders, except for £P.70.

3. *Telegraphs.*—A Daily Letter Telegram service to Canada was introduced in June.

4. *Telephones.*—The disproportionate increase in instruments, compared with direct lines shown in the statistical tables, was due to the installation of a number of private branch exchanges. The

trunk call service to Egypt showed market expansion and, in the course of the year, the use of a second trunk line became necessary. Many new public call offices have been provided and, at several exchanges, the hours of attendance have been lengthened. At most exchanges a 24-hour service is now available. Special arrangements exist for providing the smallest exchanges with communication at any hour in emergency.

5. *The Disturbances.*—Excepting one or two cases in the Northern District no deliberate attempts were made during the disturbances to interfere with telegraphic or telephonic communication, although some lines were cut by rifle fire and telephones destroyed in looted premises.

At the outbreak of the disturbances the use of the telephone service by the public was restricted, especially as regards trunk calls, but within a fortnight full facilities had been restored. Heavy demands were met by the Department for the installation of emergency telephones for military and police purposes. The number of ordinary telegrams was many times greater than the normal and the congestion of traffic was increased by press messages. The staff of all grades worked well and loyally, in some cases at the risk of their lives, throughout the disturbed period.

Although the cash transactions of the Department amounted to over a million pounds, in only one case was a member of the staff found guilty of dishonesty.

6. *Engineering.*—Besides the ordinary work of installing new switchboards and subscribers' circuits and maintaining and overhauling main routes, new trunk circuits were constructed between Lydda-Haifa, Lydda-Jaffa, Jerusalem-Nablus and Haifa-Athlit.

Underground telephone cables, which had not hitherto been used in Palestine, have been introduced at Jaffa and it is proposed to use them in all the larger towns.

TRAFFIC STATISTICS.

1929.

Item.	1928.	1929.	Increase or Decrease.
Letters	11,564,261	11,625,742	—
Post Cards	931,812	942,259	+1%
Printed Matter and Samples	5,284,812	5,750,000	+9%
Parcels Inland	35,000	33,517	-4%
Parcels Foreign Despatched	37,000	32,028	-16%
Parcels Foreign Received	100,900	86,455	-14%
Cash on Delivery Parcels	1,387	1,451	+5%
Telegrams	248,717	336,902	+35%
Telephone Subscribers direct lines	2,154	2,496	+15%
Telephones (Stations)	3,232	3,977	+23%
Telephone Local Calls	*10,667,000	11,477,910	+8%
Telephone Trunk Calls	551,238	564,630	+2%
Telegraph and Telephone Trunk Lines Km.	12,397	12,822	+3%
Telegraph and Telephone Local Lines Km.	8,780	10,433	+16%

* The figure 10,550,000 printed in last year's Report was incorrect.

MONEY ORDERS AND POSTAL ORDERS.

	1928	1929	Increase or Decrease.
Postal Orders issued (Palestine)—			
Number	99,944	92,627	— 7%
Value	£P.80,239	£P.73,724	— 8%
Postal Orders issued (Imperial)—			
Number	14,470	14,889	+ 3%
Value	£P.9,903	£P.9,615	— 3%
Postal Orders paid (Palestine)—			
Number	99,738	92,293	— 8%
Value	£P.80,373	£P.73,486	— 9%
Postal Orders paid (Imperial)—			
Number	4,181	5,509	+32%
Value	£P.2,798	£P.3,760	+34%
Postal Orders paid (Egyptian)—			
Number	4,997	5,255	+ 5%
Value	£P.4,559	£P.4,748	+ 4%
Money Orders Inland (issued)—			
Number	13,599	13,624	—
Value	£P.170,032	£P.171,847	+ 1%
Money Orders Foreign (issued)—			
Number	1,257	1,454	+16%
Value	£P.9,299	£P.8,885	— 5%
Money Orders Foreign (paid)—			
Number	18,707	19,353	+ 4%
Value	£P.63,096	£P.64,349	+ 2%

IX.—AGRICULTURE, FORESTS AND FISHERIES.

1. The organisation of the Government Department has been improved by decentralising technical services and freeing each for its separate and special functions.

2. It proved impracticable to set up in 1929 the Palestine Agricultural Council foreshadowed in last year's Report. Sub-Committees dealing with agricultural economics, horticulture and soil chemistry are, however, at work and brochures on different aspects of horticulture are in preparation.

3. Excellent rains in mid-November assured the germination of winter cereals and the preparation of land for early sowings under favourable conditions. There was some flooding of low-lying fields during the middle of the rainy season and re-seeding was necessary. The latter rains were generally satisfactory and, with few exceptions in parts of the dry zone, wheat and barley, leguminous varieties, field melons, durra, maize and particularly sesame returned abundant yields. The olive crop was the heaviest harvested for several years.

4. Noteworthy features were the resumption of barley export to European ports from Gaza, an increased export of melons to Egypt and Syria and an improvement in the quality of the tobacco crop, which realised better prices.

5. The Government experiment stations at Acre and Baisan developed an expanded programme of field research and demonstrations and made large free issues of selected seed of cereal, oleaginous and other crops. Tunisian wheat seed issued as loan to cultivators in the north last winter was greatly appreciated and though this variety matures rather late and is liable to damage from east winds, average yields of grain and abundant straw were generally obtained.

6. The increased employment of modern agricultural machinery was noted and increased sales testify to the more frequent use of artificial fertilisers. The cultivation of vegetables under partial irrigation for the early market gained headway, especially in Arab villages in the south.

7. *The Irrigation Service.*—An inspection has been made of the greater part of Palestine with particular reference to areas where gravitational irrigation is practicable and local methods have been studied. Consideration has also been given to the possibilities of developing a wider utilisation of available water resources and of introducing more effective distribution within limits imposed by economical cropping.

The storing of storm water in the hilly areas and in the southern districts has been suggested, but the nature of the localities and the character of the formations in the narrow and steep wadis hold out little hope of economical action.

It is demonstrated that during the past few years, particularly in the Petach-Tikvah area, the water level on the coastal plains has receded, the average difference in level in a number of wells amounting to as much as 12 feet.

Investigations in the Beersheba area indicate local underground pools sufficing to irrigate orchards, with the main water horizon above the marl-gypsum beds at the Senonian-Eocene junction. In Haifa, wells sunk in Wadi Rushmia showed that the water in Carmel is exceptionally pure.

Approximate data assembled as to the distribution of water under conditions obtaining in the coastal plain show that a systematic and extensive investigation is required, particularly on account of the intensive citrus, banana and forage cultivation. An Irrigation Committee was set up by the High Commissioner to make recommendations for the control and distribution of water resources and to advise Government on the subject of appropriate legislation. The Committee made certain recommendations, set out in Appendix VI to this Report, on the basis of which legislation is being prepared.

8. *The Analytical Service.*—With a view to the possible use of low-grade rock-phosphate, of which there are large deposits in

Palestine, as artificial fertilisers, laboratory experiments were devised to elucidate

(a) the intensity of sulphur oxidation in various soils and the effect of oxidised sulphur upon soil reactions and some important soil constituents; and

(b) the effect of oxidised sulphur as a solvent of low-grade rock-phosphate.

Representative Palestinian soils were collected for the purpose and field experiments under strictly controlled conditions carried out simultaneously at the Baisan experimental station. The results are not yet known.

The first Soil-Survey report of the Jaffa Sub-District was issued in November.

Work was done also on the question of soil productivity as a basis of land valuation.

9. *The Forest Service*.—1,385,966 plants were raised at the 21 Government nurseries; 607,699 were planted in Government plantations, 85,407 distributed gratis for amenity purposes and 50,988 sold to the public.

The Government plantations were enlarged by 2,976 dunums.

Five new forest reserves, embracing 21,262 dunums, were proclaimed; there are now 198 reserves, with an aggregate area of 678,272 dunums.

Eight forest areas, comprising 32 forests, with a total area of 28,227 dunums, were demarcated and surveyed or sketched. Six hundred persons were convicted or compounded for forest offences, fines and compositions amounting to £P.575; the sale of confiscated produce realised £P.235.

17,320 licences for fuel, timber, charcoal, lime and grazing were issued, including 7,147 to right-holders to extract produce for domestic purposes from forest reserves. Grazing in reserves was permitted under licence to 96,334 animals owned by right-holders and to 3,938 animals owned by "strangers."

The Government Seed Exchange Bureau was further developed; 158 exotic varieties were obtained by way of exchange from persons or institutions abroad and 76 varieties of tree seed were purchased.

Exports of forest produce and articles manufactured from forest produce amounted to £P.11,200 and imports to £P.469,936.

A Society, known as the "Men of the Trees in Palestine," has been founded to encourage forestry.

There was much activity in private afforestation, particularly among the Jewish community, and 337,783 trees were planted. Considerable damage to private Jewish woods of much promise was, however, caused during the disturbances by incendiaries.

196,529 olives were planted by the public, of which 58,170 were extracted as suckers or saplings from forest reserves under licence.

10. *The Horticultural Service*.—The growing importance of horticulture and the manifest need for specialisation in this branch

have led to the formation of an Horticultural Service, in charge of a Citrus Fruit Specialist sent to Palestine, by arrangement with the Empire Marketing Board, to inquire into the problems of the citrus fruit industry.

Considerable progress has been achieved in all aspects of citriculture and the citrus trade. Planting of new orchards continues on an increasing scale, the total area now being estimated at 80,000 dunums. Several companies, with members drawn from South Africa, Canada, the United States and Great Britain, have recently entered this field.

Fruit Inspection Regulations have been more strictly applied, objections being largely overcome by personal explanations and demonstrations in the groves.

A new packing-house with machinery especially adapted to the particular shape and size of the Jaffa orange is being erected under the supervision of an American expert, of whose expenses the Government is defraying the half.

The export crop for 1929-1930 promises to attain a figure of approximately three million cases. The transit of oranges through Trieste is now permitted and Poland has agreed to increase its import quota.

A citrus exhibition was held at Jaffa in February, eliciting keen competition among growers and exporting houses. The manufacture of citrus by-products has begun.

2. Banana growing has also developed and production now exceeds local consumption. Efforts to dispose of the surplus in Rumania have so far failed, but several consignments to Egypt realised satisfactory profits. Growers at Tiberias, Jaffa and Baisan have formed a co-operative society. Export by rail to Egypt for consumption there or in transit for export is now permitted after fumigation at Haifa.

3. A third experimental consignment of grapes was sent to Great Britain; the report of the Empire Marketing Board indicates the need for experimenting with hardier export types, improved packing methods and more favourable conditions of temperature during sea transport.

Some truck-loads of table grapes were exported to Egypt at remunerative prices.

4. Apricots failed to stand the journey to Great Britain, but are readily marketable in Egypt.

5. The study of fruit diseases is conducted in co-operation with the Imperial Bureau of Mycology and the Pathological Section of the experimental station of the Jewish Agency, which has organised a programme of research affecting citrus stocks and bud selection. Particular attention is being directed at the moment to an investigation of fruit transport rots.

6. The Government horticultural stations at Acre and Jericho have made substantial progress in research on orchard practice and in the acclimatisation of introduced types.

7. About two million fruit trees were planted by the public during the year.

8. *The Veterinary Service.*—No epizootic of any magnitude occurred during 1929 and Palestine is at present free from cattle plague, foot-and-mouth disease and contagious pleuro-pneumonia. Cases of foot-and-mouth disease among imported Syrian cattle in the north were slaughtered, and to prevent the introduction of the disease the import of livestock from Syria and the movement of cattle in the danger zones in Palestine were prohibited.

Dourine was detected for the first time among equine breeding stock in the Government Stud Farm and rigorous measures for its eradication are in hand.

Thirty-four outbreaks of anthrax occurred, mainly amongst cattle, sheep and goats, with 272 deaths. Stock-owners are encouraged to practise annual protective vaccination of their animals; 584 animals were thus treated by private veterinarians during the year.

Only two clinical cases of bovine tuberculosis were reported, but 195 cattle were found affected with the disease at the three largest slaughter-houses.

An outbreak of haemorrhagic septicaemia involved eighty-four cattle. A vaccine prepared by the Government Veterinary Laboratory was successful, and there was only one death.

There were six outbreaks of black-quarter, involving 1,354 animals, of which twenty-three died.

Eighty-two cases of theileria annulata, sixteen of anaplasmosis and fifteen of piroplasmiasis occurred, principally among imported and grade dairy cattle.

There were thirteen outbreaks of anaplasmosis among goats, involving 7,033 animals, of which 1,095 died or were slaughtered; thirty-seven positive cases of undulant fever, and fifty-one cases of infectious pleuro-pneumonia.

Fifteen outbreaks of scab affected 1,026 head of sheep and goats, and three outbreaks of sheep and goat pox affected 241 animals.

There were four cases of epizootic lymphangitis and three outbreaks of glanders, involving thirty-one animals, of which three, exhibiting clinical symptoms, were destroyed.

Fifty-two cases of rabies were confirmed by laboratory test. 437 animals, which had bitten persons or other animals, were placed under observation for periods of ten days; twenty-nine developed symptoms of the disease and died. 15,484 dogs and 1,493 cats were destroyed.

There were nineteen outbreaks of fowl pox, twelve of fowl typhoid and three of fowl plague.

9. A Veterinary Surgeons Ordinance was enacted during the year to replace the Ordinance of 1919 which was found to be no longer adequate or appropriate to the scope and responsibilities of the Veterinary Service.

10. 227,435 animals were examined at frontier quarantine stations. 4,731 head, imported by sea through Haifa, were inoculated in quarantine with anti-anthrax serum. 430 consignments of hides and skins were also examined. Quarantine revenue amounted to £P.6,161.

11. *The Veterinary Laboratory.*—Routine tests in control of various contagious animal diseases involved 2,049 determinations.

Vaccines and anti-sera and other biological products were prepared according to special requirements. A good deal of attention has been paid to standard mammitis vaccines and the demand for these is increasing. The formation of new dairy herds and the spread of contagious abortion has called for a large number of blood tests. An aberrant type of fowl plague was studied, and fowl typhoid vaccine prepared at the Laboratory is now in general use.

12. *The Stock Breeding Service.*—The pedigree stock at Acre consists of Arab stallions and mares, Catalonian, Cyprian and Sudanese donkeys, South Devon bulls, Anglo-Nubian and Zerebi (Egyptian) goats and Meraisi (fat-tailed) rams. The young stock are numerous, healthy and promising.

13. *Poultry and Beekeeping.*—This branch is making rapid progress, particularly on the more up to date farms. Many new poultry farms were started and about 400 modern poultry houses and over 100 incubators installed. Over half a million chicks were artificially hatched and reared during the year, compared with 1,200 in 1923.

There is an increasing demand for hatching eggs and stock-birds for breeding purposes from the Government farm at Acre. The price of fresh eggs is from forty-five to fifty mils a dozen in summer, and 110 mils in winter; table birds are sold at 120 to 150 mils a kilogram (live weight). In experiments with various breeds of poultry, White Leghorn and Light Sussex proved most successful.

Small pens of breeding poultry were sold by the Government farm to the Egyptian and Syrian Governments.

The honey crop was good, except in the eucalyptus districts, where trees failed to bloom. Foulbrood was successfully fought in most cases.

The prices of honey varies from eighty-to ninety mils a kilogram for orange, and sixty to seventy mils for other kinds. A considerable part was exported to England, Germany, Poland, South Africa, United States of America and Egypt. Pure Palestinian orange-honey is equal in quality to the best Californian.

14. *The Entomological Service.*—From March to May, the Service was engaged on a locust campaign in Trans-Jordan, which eventually covered eighty to ninety square kilometres of extremely difficult country.

After the destruction of egg patches on an extensive scale by ploughing, the "hoppers" were dealt with by means of zinc bands of which some thirty kilometres were erected. Where the nature of the ground was not suitable for zinc bands, flame guns and mineral oil were used. The campaign was entirely successful and losses to cultivators were negligible.

15. 80,000 trees in citrus orchards, mainly in the Acre district, were fumigated. Approximately 4,830 tons of citrus fruit in transit to Egypt were treated at Kantara.

A new line of demarcation between the North, where black scale is prevalent, and the South, where the groves are free, was defined in detail and published.

16. Some 3,000 entomological specimens were collected and mounted. 5,576 consignments of imported plants and seeds were examined at Haifa, Jaffa and Jerusalem, and forty-seven rejected.

17. *The Fisheries Service.*—Increased activity was observed in the fishing industry, and catch of fish is larger. The steady improvement in the organisation of the industry as regards capture and marketing, notably in Tel-Aviv, has resulted in an increased demand.

Definite progress has been made in the work of the Service in the conservation, control and development of the industry. A fishing patrol boat is in commission and is effective in preventing destruction of small fish on the spawning grounds in inshore nurseries by dynamite, poison and small meshed nets.

Investigations are proceeding into the offshore migrations of several important food fishes with a view to the encouragement of fishing operations further from land; and the distribution of the *plankton* and the varying hydrographical conditions of temperature, salinity and drift are being studied with a view to correlation with the feeding and spawning migrations of the fish.

18. Palestine adhered to the International Commission for the Scientific Exploration of the Mediterranean.

19. *The Game Preservation Service.*—The wild fauna of Palestine show decided signs of increase as the result of prescription of close seasons by law, the establishment of sanctuaries for game animals, increased cover afforded by the larger areas under afforestation and protection of natural forest growth. Gazelle are so numerous in some districts as to be rapidly assuming the status of vermin and strong coveys of partridges are found on every hill off the beaten track.

20. *General.*—An important Ordinance concerning the protection of agricultural tenants, which had been published as a Bill in 1928, was enacted. It provides that a notice of at least one year must be given to any tenant of agricultural land who has been cultivating a holding for a period of not less than two years, and that the landlord shall not increase the rent of the holding unless he has given the tenant a notice of at least one year before the increased rent came into force. It provides also for the payment of compensation to an agricultural tenant for disturbance and for any improvements carried out on the land by the tenant. In addition, a tenant who has been in occupation of a holding for a period of at least five years is entitled to further compensation, amounting to one year's average annual rent.

21. An Ordinance was also enacted to grant exemption from tithe of land utilised for the purpose of agricultural instruction or research.

22. A new official meteorological station was established at Baisan, making nine in all.

23. Thirteen leaflets dealing with insect and animal pests, animal diseases, horticulture, staple crops, afforestation, sericulture and soil survey were published by the Government Department in the three official languages and distributed gratis to villages and to private individuals and institutions in Palestine and abroad.

Several publications of agricultural interest were issued by the Hebrew University and the experiment station of the Jewish Agency, while three periodicals published in Hebrew—Hadar (devoted to citriculture), Hassadeh and Boustanaï furnished information of considerable value.

X.—LANDS.

1. *Ghor Mudawwara Lands Agreement, 1921.*—106 claims to land, gardens or houses in village and tribal areas were recorded; 510 were investigated, including some held over from 1928, and 509 decided.

Thirty-four blocks, covering 21,900 dunums, were demarcated and parcellation schemes for 112 blocks, covering 80,500 dunums, were prepared for attention by the Department of Surveys and the land schedules concerned forwarded to the Land Registry. In addition, 112 blocks, covering 78,700 dunums, were parcellated on the ground and handed over to transferees; in 438 cases forms of transfer were completed.

It is anticipated that all claims under the Agreement will have been examined and areas demarcated by April, 1930.

2. *Land Settlement*.—Settlement Notices were issued to seven villages in the Southern District.

3. In the Northern District there was friction early in the year between the Arab Infeat and the Jewish village of Hedera in regard to ownership and cultivation rights in the lands surrounding the village. The dispute was prevented from taking a dangerous turn by the declaration of the village lands as a Settlement Area considerably ahead of schedule and the appointment of a Settlement Officer to examine titles to land and other rights.

4. There are still only two Settlement Parties at work. During the year they recorded 4,656, investigated 1,357 and decided 1,767 claims, and demarcated 123 blocks, covering 73,129 dunums.

Boundary disputes between three villages in process of settlement and four adjoining villages were resolved.

After 1929, main Settlement Parties are to be stationed, not under canvas in shifting field-camps, but in the most convenient towns of the Settlement Area. Experience shows that this change will make for economy without loss of efficiency.

Rules of Court were issued with regard to basis of valuation for the purposes of assessing registration fees in the Land Settlement, and the fees to be charged for registration.

5. *Urban Property Tax Ordinance, 1928*.—The Ordinance was applied during 1929 to Tulkarem, Gaza, Lydda, Tiberias, Baisan, Ramleh, Haifa and Nablus.

In the towns of Jerusalem, Jaffa (with Tel-Aviv) Tulkarem, Baisan, Gaza, Ramleh and Lydda the Urban Property Tax replaced the Werqo tax on the 1st of April. The rates payable are :—

	<i>Per cent.</i>
On house property including the site, except house property constructed and used solely for the purpose of an industrial undertaking in which mechanically-driven machinery is used	9
On house property constructed and used solely for the purpose of an industrial undertaking in which mechanically-driven machinery is used, including the site	6
On land other than the site of house property and on land which is used for the cultivation of crops and which is subject to the payment of tithe	7

Exemption is granted in respect of house property occupied by the reputed owner with annual value less than £P.15 in Jerusalem and Jaffa; £P.10 in Tulkarem; and £P.5 in Baisan, Gaza, Ramleh and Lydda.

The following is a summary of results :—

Town.	Number of parcels for which particulars obtained.	Number of Parcels of Parcels Valued.	Number of Objections.			Number of Appeals.		
			Received.	Decided.		Received.	Decided.	
				For.	Against.		For.	Against.
Jerusalem ...	4,028	4,607	2,582	1,629	953	1,083	885	198
Jaffa ...	4,527	8,246	743	391	357	100	48	66
Tulkarem ...	930	930	59	19	40	—	—	—
Baisan ...	558	558	61	25	36	2	2	—
Gaza...	4,690	4,690	479	186	293	5	5	—
Ramleh ...	1,574	1,574	86	18	68	19	—	—
Lydda ...	2,120	2,120	73	40	33	1	—	—
Haifa ...	3,853	1,925	5	—	—	—	—	—
Tiberias ...	1,411	1,169	47	5	18	—	—	—
Nablus ...	1,704	1,700	240	80	65	4	—	—

To prepare for the 1930 assessment programme, provisional urban area limits were fixed in Acre, Nazareth, Safed, Jenin, Bethlehem, Bait Jala, Jericho and Beersheba. The survey and mapping of the areas have been completed in Acre and Nazareth.

6. The legislation concerning the Urban Property Tax was revised in certain parts where the experience of the assessment during the first year had shown the need of amplification.

7. *Commuted Tithe*.—The Commutation of Tithes Ordinance was applied at the end of 1928 to the Sub-districts of Nablus, Jenin and Tulkarem; and twelve tribal areas in the Southern District were brought under its provisions in April, 1929.

The commuted tithe in these cases is the average of the aggregate tithe assessed during the period from April, 1925, to March, 1929.

The Ordinance was also applied to four tribal areas in the Bethlehem Sub-District in July, the commuted tithe being the average of the aggregate tithe assessed during the period from April, 1926, to March, 1930.

Except, therefore, for thirty-three sub-tribes in Beersheba, the Ordinance is now applicable to the whole country.

8. Collections of the commuted and ordinary tithes in 1929 were :—

	Assessment.	Collections.	Outstanding at 31/12/29.
	£P.	£P.	£P.
Commuted Tithe :—			
Current	272,743	159,019	113,724
Arrears	114,018	83,346	30,672
Non-Commuted Tithe :—			
Current	4,661	3,498	1,163
Arrears	35,850	20,024	15,826
	427,272	265,887	161,385

Notwithstanding the disturbances in August, and the low prices paid for cereals because of an abundant harvest, the collections compare favourably with those in 1928; and it may be said that the system of the commuted tithe is firmly established in popular favour and is an administrative improvement on the system of assessment.

9. *Valuation of Land for the purposes of Registration Fees and in connexion with Proposals for a Land Tax*.—The valuation of village areas continued for the purpose of registration fees under Land Settlement: Schedules of Values were prepared in respect of the lands of 113 villages.

The Land Valuers are proceeding with the division of village areas into fiscal blocks for the purpose of the proposals for a Land Tax. An area of approximately 1,416,257 dunums in 117 villages of Jaffa,

Ramleh, Gaza, Tulkarem and Haifa Sub-Districts has been divided into 1,181 fiscal blocks. The value of the land on the basis of its value for cereal-growing and building, excluding potential value for special crops, is estimated at £P.4,998,450, or an average of £P.3.350 mils a dunum.

10. *Land Registry*.—An Ordinance was passed concerning registration of land to provide for the registration of prescriptive title to land of possessory title. The Ottoman Land Law, while making prescription an answer to a claim to land, did not provide for the registration of land on the application of a person who had been in possession for the period of prescription.

A formal amendment was made in the Transfer of Land Ordinance, 1920, so as to give the High Commissioner the power previously vested in the Legal Secretary of making regulations with regard to the Land Registry Offices.

11. 11,290 transactions were registered as against 11,643 for last year. £P.68,247 was collected in fees. 98,721 dunums of land were bought by Jews for £P.1,015,700, and 34,203 dunums sold by Jews for £P.673,281.

757 applications under the Correction of Land Registers Ordinance, 1926, were granted: of these, 125 have been carried forward from previous years.

12. The new Land registers (see Section X of the Report for 1928) are now in use in the Jaffa Office and are being applied to the villages which have been settled under the Land Settlement Ordinance, 1928.

13. Extensive tracts of State Domain continue to be assigned to the Department of Agriculture for afforestation.

243 State Domain properties were leased and £P.11,000 was collected in rent during the year.

14. Thirty actions for the ownership of State Domain were instituted by or against the Government: three cases were decided in favour of Government, four against the Government and two were settled by compromise.

15. *Geological Branch*.—Several traverses were made of Southern Palestine. That along the south of the Jordan rift revealed that "Hosb" pliocene sandstones continue up to Mediterranean level, but are covered generally by diluvium deposits. The rocks in the high part of the rift are entirely cretaceous limestones, generally of Senonian age, which brought up, by movement along the great fault in this section, against the crystalline rocks of the Trans-Jordan highlands. Further south, this fault divides and with increased throw along the western hill-slopes exposes Cenomanian limestones, lower cretaceous and older sandstones. From Jebel Ghudian southwards the rocks on the Palestine side are granite or metamorphic rocks, penetrated by porphyry or basaltic dykes.

The exposed igneous masses of Trans-Jordan occur principally along the edge of the rift following the Gulf of Aqaba and the Wadi Araba and in that area is the greatest uplift. To the east of Guweir, Nubian sandstone forms the surface rocks and not till some fifty kilometres south of Maan do limestones occur of late cretaceous age.

16. *Mining*.—A report on his reconnaissance survey was presented by Dr. F. G. Clapp on behalf of the holder of the exploration permits for areas around the southern part of the Dead Sea. Further work was done on the sulphur deposits south of Gaza and application was made for a lease. Twenty-two applications were made for licences in respect of rock phosphate, five in respect of bituminous limestone and five in respect of other minerals.

XI.—SURVEYS.

1. *Reply to Question of Permanent Mandates Commission*.—The number of classified officers rose from 109 in January to 118 in December.

The increases were thirteen during the year, eight apprentice surveyors and five apprentice draughtsmen being appointed after completion of preliminary training. But a senior British officer was seconded to Trans-Jordan; a surveyor died, a second resigned, and a third was invalidated.

The distribution at present is as follows:—

	Office.	Field.
<i>Senior Officers :</i>		
British	3	2
Palestinian	—	2
<i>Junior Officers :</i>		
British	4	—
Palestinian		
Clerks	7	—
Computers	8	—
Draughtsmen	30	—
Surveyors	—	57
Printer	1	—
Cypriot Surveyors	—	4
Total	53	65

Of the sixty-three Palestinian and Cypriot field officers, four are at present employed on triangulation, seven on topocadastral survey, thirteen on town survey, twenty-five on Land Settlement surveys, three on chain survey examination, two on contouring, and nine are attached to Land Registries.

More than fifty per cent. of the surveyors and draughtsmen are in the two lowest grades and not yet fully trained.

2. *Field Training*.—Students drawn principally from Government colleges and schools are engaged in the first instance as chainmen and posted to a Town Survey party under a British officer. After a long course of chaining and booking, with instruction in plotting, a practical examination must be passed in the field before appointment to a vacancy in the lowest classified grade in the Government service.

After a year's field service as a producer in this grade the student surveyor, if reported on as efficient, is promoted to the next classified grade and is available for transfer to Cadastral Surveys, or for further training with topocadastral parties.

There are at present thirteen students undergoing training as chainmen in the field.

3. *Principal Triangulation*.—The results of the computation for junction with the French geodetic chain in Syria, referred to in the first paragraph of this Section in the 1928 Report, show the benefit of rigorous mathematical adjustment *en bloc* of a close network which has been observed by an eight-inch instrument.

It is thought that a junction through Sinai of the Egyptian and Palestine systems would render possible the eventual extension of a great geodetic chain from the Southern Ocean to the Arctic in which the Palestine triangulation would form a strong link.

4. *Third Order Triangulation*.—As Third Order work already covered the region north of the Hebron and Beersheba Sub-District, it was possible in the autumn temporarily to suspend further progress and to transfer the single Third Order party to detached Fourth Order work required for the survey of towns for Urban Property Tax assessment.

The sides of the principal triangles enclosing Beersheba were, however, early in the year broken down by Third Order chains, containing twenty-four points covering 112 square kilometres.

5. *Topocadastral and Minor Triangulation*.—With the entry of Fourth Order parties into hill areas, regular Fourth Order work was confined to cultivated valleys and to towns required for Urban Property Tax Assessment, and a more open triangulation was adopted.

Instructions were issued to parties prescribing the following average numbers of Triangulation Points per square kilometre as follows :

Cadastral Triangulation	...	...	...	...	6,000.S
Topocadastral Triangulation	...	...	...	...	2,500.S

(S is the representative fraction of the scale of the subsequent detail survey.)

The topocadastral points were to be intersected or resected from Third Order points, so that the chain-adjustment required for cadastral survey would not be applicable.

The increased speed of advance of such triangulation facilitated the withdrawal of four surveyors from this work on the outbreak of disturbances in August, and their transfer to the Cadastral Survey.

In all, 112 topocadastral points covering 339 square kilometres, and 1,614 Fourth Order points covering 858 square kilometres were established. Besides this, 1,062 traverse points with ninety-six kilometres of traverse lines were laid down by town-survey parties, bringing the total number of minor points to date up to 18,402, covering 7,700 square kilometres.

6. *Magnetic Variation.*—The approximate mean declination of the needle in December in the coastal plain as obtained from six adjusted trough compasses, worked out at $1^{\circ} 15'$ East.

7. *Diurnal variation of pressure.*—In the coastal plain in fine weather aneroid heights observed in the day-time were found to be vitiated by a diurnal variation which during the forenoon is not infrequently of the order fifteen metres an hour at the same spot, with a maximum reading on the hottest part of the day.

8. *Tidal and levelling.*—Diagram A shows the monthly variations of sea-level at Haifa and Jaffa during the year. Maxima in summer and winter and minima at the equinoxes are noticeable.

Diagram B shows the monthly variations of water-level in Lake Tiberias and the Dead Sea. The high Tiberias flood in April is clearly due to the exceptional rainfall in February, but the reasons for the low ebb in October are not so apparent.

Detail Surveys.

9. *Topocadastral Survey.*—In the first quarter of the year one of two 1/10,000 scale parties carried out revision of 1923 work in a large area of the Gaza Sub-District, and established fiscal blocks in accordance with present requirements.

In May, the strength of the two topocadastral parties was reduced from ten surveyors to seven to provide demarcators to meet a change in procedure of Survey and Settlement; and to the topocadastral work was added the duty of ascertaining and recording relative cultivation-values of blocks—as assessed by the inhabitants. Notwithstanding the loss in the spring of the British supervising officer, and the disturbances of August, 745,700 dunums to the north of Tulkarem and in the plain of Esdraelon were mapped at an average field cost of 3.4 mils. per dunum. The parties fixed over 2,000 landmarks upon village and fiscal block boundaries.

Of the 2,000 square kilometres covered in the Southern District since 1923, nearly seventy per cent. was arable land growing cereals, nine per cent. fruit orchards and vegetable gardens, fifteen per cent. sand-dunes and six per cent. uncultivated grazing land, chiefly rock and marsh.

10. *Town Surveys*.—The chain-survey of towns on the 1/1250 scale is carried out by a training party. Nablus and Tiberias, Acre and Nazareth were completed in 1929, Safed and Jenin were surveyed and are under examination, and the survey of Bethlehem, Beit Jala, Beersheba and Jericho began.

The average field cost of town-surveys works out at 696 mils. per dunum, including 126 mils. for examination.

Cadastral Survey.

11. *Procedure*.—In May the work of the cadastral survey was considerably increased by the transfer from Land Settlement Commissions to the Surveys of the task of demarcating claims to divided land. The Surveys were to prepare complete block plans and schedules of property for investigation at Settlement. In consequence, during the season, the cadastral parties were strengthened from three parties with ten surveyors to six parties with twenty-five surveyors. This increase was met largely from the triangulation and the topocadastral survey.

12. *Baisan Lands*.—The new procedure had worked successfully in the spring in lands of the Wadi Fara'a coming under the Ghor Mudawwara Agreement, where 18,014 dunums were demarcated and the block plans completed and handed over to the Demarcation Commission in the space of three months.

Pressure was further brought to bear in the autumn on two of the parties on account of a large accumulation of previous parcelations at Baisan which the Commission desired to be demarcated and handed over to the transferees in the short period between the summer harvest and the ploughing season.

This was achieved, parcellations in nine villages covering 56,258 dunums being dealt with in two months at a cost of 9.5 mils per dunum.

The cutting up into blocks of the three remaining tribal areas in the Ghor was also carried out.

13. *Cadastral Survey in the Maritime Plain*.—Of the seventeen villages entered since the commencement of Land Settlement, seven Arab and seven Jewish villages were taken up under the new system, some of these being revised after commencement under the old system in 1928.

The work included the demarcation and chain-survey of 317 new Registration blocks of closely divided land covering 172,621 dunums, and of these 221 have been completed and block-plans issued for Settlement. For twenty-one of the blocks final plans have been issued for Registration, after settlement of Rights.

Sixteen blocks of Masha'a (common) land in Yazur village have also been parcellated and demarcated, and twenty-nine Masha'a blocks in four other villages are in hand.

The normal scale of a block plan is 1/2,500 and the legend and schedule of parcels on each are printed in English and Arabic or Hebrew.

14. *Cost.*—The average field cost of the Cadastral Survey in divided agricultural lands has been 12.5 mils per dunum in Arab and 16.5 mils per dunum in Jewish villages. In the built-on areas, however, the average cost has been 738.5 mils per dunum in Arab and 77.8 mils in Jewish villages. This illustrates the greatly increased labour of surveying random accretions of small irregular houses, built without plan.

The average size of a single parcel of agricultural land has worked out at nearly thirteen dunums in Arab and 18 dunums in Jewish villages.

15. *Maps and Plans.*—A number of the 1/20,000 topocadastral series maps were issued free of charge to Government schools for instructional purposes.

1/10,000 contoured map of Haifa and Mount Carmel in two colours was published in May; and also a special edition of the 1/250,000 general map in two sheets showing forest areas in five colours on information furnished by the Department of Agriculture.

The 1/20,000 topocadastral sheet of Petach-Tikvah has been completed and published as a soil-survey sheet in six colours on the basis of information from the same source.

1,659 maps and plans, including a Road sketch-map prepared by the British Section of the Palestine Gendarmerie in 1924, were printed and issued to the Military Forces during the disturbances in August.

The immediate need for more up to date small-scale maps is being met by revision of the Gendarmerie map and the issue of a sketch-map on the 1/250,000 scale.

Nearly 20,000 prints were produced and issued to Government Departments for Urban Property Tax assessment, and 2,701 block plans for Land Settlement. Sales of maps and plans to the public realised £P.190.

1,374 plans for Registration purposes, covering 167,838 dunums, were checked at a cost of £P.817. They included 821 plans by licensed surveyors, covering 161,690 dunums.

16. *Miscellaneous.*—The law with regard to Land Survey was amended and consolidated by an Ordinance which regulates the licensing of surveyors and the public survey of lands.

In thirteen convictions under the Survey Ordinance, 1920, for interference with Survey Marks, fines totalling £P.83 were inflicted.

Two persons were convicted under the Land Surveyors Ordinance, 1925, for carrying on the business of engineers without authority.

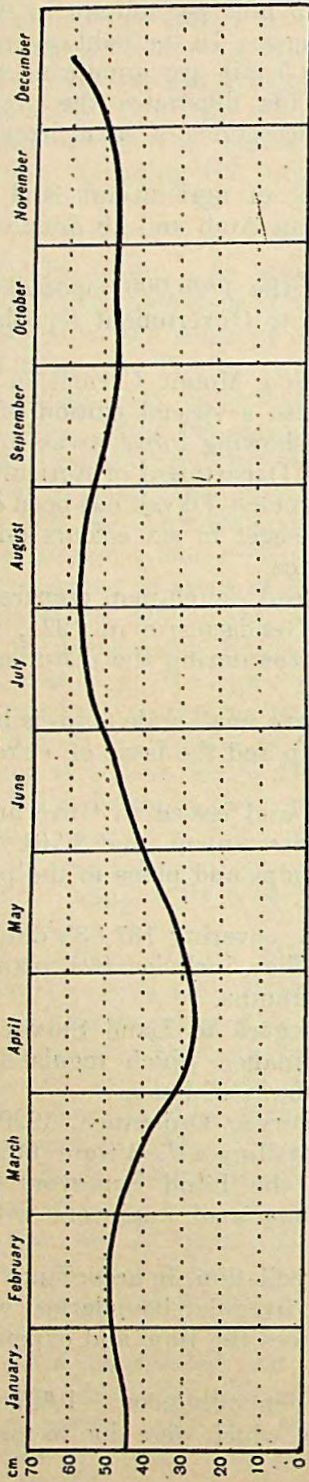
A method has been introduced of parcellation, in accordance with share-rights, of a block of land having irregular boundaries, which employs special scales and greatly reduces the time and expense of such work in the Area Office.

17. The health of the staff has been generally good. 1,607 men-days were lost owing to sickness, 299 of which were due to malaria among the field parties.

Diagram A.

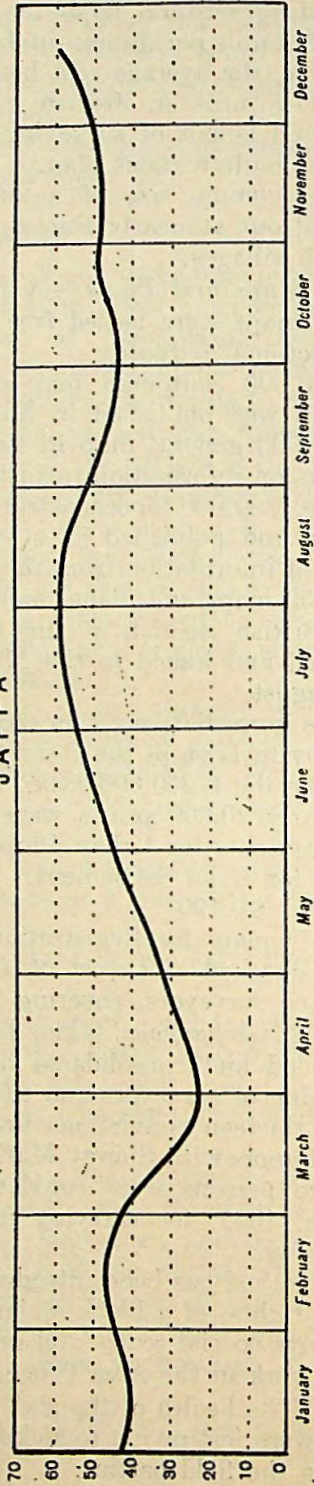
SEASONAL VARIATIONS OF M. S. L.

1929.



HAIFA

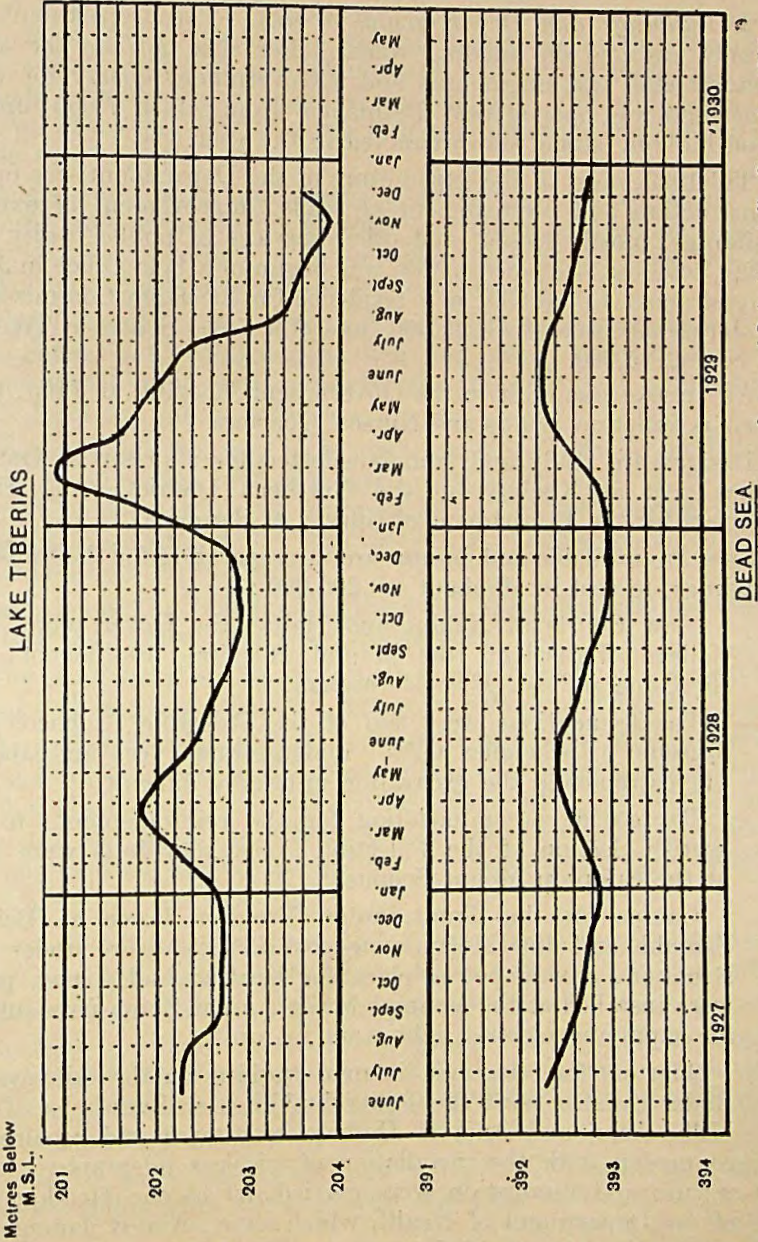
JAFFA



Survey of Palestine, Jaffa. December 1929.

Diagram B.

SEASONAL VARIATIONS OF LAKE WATER-LEVELS



Survey of Palestine, Jaffa, December 1929.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

1 The expenditure by the Department was £P.360,100. It was not necessary in 1929 to carry out any works for the relief of unemployment.

2. *Buildings and Departmental Works.*—The Department was largely engaged on building works. For this purpose the architectural staff was augmented and a Government quarry for white limestone was opened near Bethlehem from which 7,000 units of good building stone were extracted in the year.

Till 1929, most of the expenditure of the Department was on the construction and improvement of roads, improvement of existing buildings, mostly leased, and other services of public utility. In 1929, however, the construction was begun of a Post Office in Jaffa, to cost about £P.26,500; of a residence for the High Commissioner in Jerusalem, to cost £P.45,000; and of a Boys' School at Tiberias, to cost £P.5,900.

An annexe was built to the Government Hospital at Jaffa, to be used as Isolation Wards and Nurses' Quarters.

Designs are ready and land is selected for a prison at Gaza, a police post at Khalisa (in the Northern District), and Headquarters for the Department of Survey at Sarona.

Sites are available and designs are in preparation for the following buildings, to cost in all about £P.200,000 :—

Law Courts at Nablus and Haifa; the Government Arab College, Jerusalem; the Mental Hospital, Bethlehem; and the General Post Office, Jerusalem.

The foundations were laid of the Palestine Archaeological Museum (Rockefeller Gift): underground caves and ancient graves rendered the excavation unusually difficult.

To provide accommodation for the reinforcements to the British Section of the Palestine Police new huts were built at the camp on Mount Scopus.

Camps for the Trans-Jordan Frontier Force at Baisan, Samakh and Jisr Mejamie, to cost £P.9,500, are under construction, a new power plant for lighting and a new pump were installed at the camp at Maan, and at Zerqa new engines for supplying electric light were set up.

Quarters for telegraph linemen working on the railways are under construction; the Police buildings at Beersheba, Tel el Milh, Asluj and Auja el Hafir were altered and repaired in connexion with the installation of wireless telegraphy; major repairs and renovation were carried out at the Headquarters of the Department of Health which were severely damaged by the earthquake of 1927; and the Turkish barracks at Jenin were converted into a boys' school.

Many minor items of construction, reconditioning and improvement were also carried out at District Offices, Police and Customs posts, Prisons, Agricultural Stations, Schools, Hospitals and Quarantine Stations, and State Domain property under lease.

3. *Roads.*—In view of the continued increase in the volume of mechanical traffic on the main roads, almost all roads are now asphalted when resurfacing is undertaken. Following this example, Municipal Councils are also beginning to treat municipal roads with asphalt.

Much work was done during the year on reconstructing, realigning and widening main roads, rebuilding bridges and eliminating dangerous corners. The reconstruction of the Jaffa and Tel-Aviv arterial roads, begun in 1928, was completed.

Gaol Labour Companies were employed on the construction of the Acre-Safad, Jenin-Megiddo-Hartieh and Haifa-Athlit roads; and the construction of the Haifa-Acre road was continued with a small party from the Acre Prison.

Considerable progress was made on the Jaffa-Petach-Tikvah North Road which will ultimately join Jaffa with Haifa. The liability of flooding of the region of the Auja basin through which it passes necessitated the construction in concrete of a length of two-and-a-half kilometres.

Sections of the Rehoboth-Katra road, which were impassable in winter, were soled, and two bridges built.

The track along the Jordan Valley from Baisan to Jericho through Jiftlik is being improved as a service of public security.

During the last quarter of the year work was started on a series of roads in the Northern district with a view to ensuring constant communication with exposed Jewish villages; the cost of this work is about £P.15,000, of which the Palestine Jewish Colonisation Association and the Jewish Agency are contributing approximately £P.10,000.

4. *Ports.*—In the Port Area of Jaffa a large modern ferro-concrete warehouse was completed and taken into use, and the surface of the roads in the Area greatly improved.

An area north-east of Haifa near the beach was declared a reservation for bulk storage of petroleum, and access roads to it are being built at an estimated cost of £P.8,000, of which £P.7,000 is to be borne by the Municipality.

Extensive work was carried out on repairing the damage caused by decay and erosion to the ancient sea walls at Acre.

5. *Water Supplies.*—The water supply of the Zeita village near Hebron was improved; it had been insanitary and malarious.

A scheme was prepared to improve the water supply of Kalkilieh at a cost of £P.1,200 to be borne by the Local Council.

The drilling of a water bore was begun at Anebta, near Tul-karem, with a view to providing a sufficient supply for the village, which is suffering seriously from water shortage. It is intended to carry out an extensive programme of deep well borings for tests of the strata in and around villages and towns where the present supply is meagre.

6. *Supply Companies.*—The power stations of the Palestine Electric Corporation at Jaffa, Haifa and Tiberias were satisfactorily operated; numerous extensions were made and put into use.

The construction of the hydro-electric station at Jisr Mejamie made further progress and high tension lines have already been erected to carry current from it.

The Jerusalem Electric and Public Services Corporation completed its power house in Jerusalem and current was distributed in November. The narrowness of the Jerusalem streets made underground cables necessary within a certain area.

7. *General.*—Forty-four steam boilers were examined and licensed under the Steam Boilers Ordinance, 1926.

A new Road Transport Ordinance was enacted and revised regulations for the maximum weight and speed of vehicles were issued. The new law is designed to permit a more effective check of the motor traffic, which should result in an appreciable decrease of the damage caused to the main roads by mechanical vehicles.

In eighteen cases of accidents to labourers employed directly by the Department, compensation was granted under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, 1927.

The Department assisted the Army and Royal Air Force Authorities by providing and repairing billets and by hiring mechanical transport for emergency services.

XIII.—RAILWAYS.

Maintenance and Renewals of Ways and Works.

The expenditure was:—Palestine Railways £P.56,743; Sinai (Kantara-Rafa) Railway £P.28,798; Hejaz Railway £P.22,776.

Survey.—In the Lydda district, parallel with Land Settlement, much survey work was carried out by the Railways, chiefly in defining boundaries and preparing land plans for registration.

On the Jerusalem line, Kilo 56.600 to Kilo 58.280 was surveyed and deviated to improve alignment and reduce curves. The improvement permits train speeds to be increased from 15 to 40 kilometres per hour.

In Sinai, many curves were reset and a corrected longitudinal section was produced in the length from Rafa to Kantara. Similarly,

all stations except Kantara were surveyed and the plans brought up to date.

Surveys were also made of the Haifa Oil Zone and of a siding for the Imperial Chemical Industries estate; and land boundaries were re-surveyed at Acre, Nur Esh Shams and Nablus.

Formation and Alignment.—Thirty steam car halts were constructed.

In Lydda district banks were consolidated at various points on the main line and on the Jaffa-Jerusalem line.

During the winter an area of approximately 300 dunums was planted with desert plants to hold the dunes.

On the Hejaz Railway in Palestine banks were strengthened and ditches enlarged.

In Trans-Jordan the embankment was widened between Mafrak and Amman, where deep erosion had taken place.

Ballasting.—The main line of the Palestine Railway was re-ballasted from Kilo 32 to Kilo 48 and from Kilo 118.700 to Kilo 119.900; and ballast was renewed between Kilo 57 and 58 on the Jerusalem line.

In all 24,500 cubic metres of ballast were used in this way.

On the Hejaz Railway in Palestine and in Haifa district 2,834 cubic metres were used as ballast; and 3,308 cubic metres in the construction of new sidings.

In Trans-Jordan where good formation is general and good ballast is readily available beside the line, little extra ballasting was necessary.

Miscellaneous (Track).—A species of termites has been found to be active in parts of the desert; 1,000 termite infected sleepers were removed and burnt.

The following lengths of new sidings were laid :—

1.368 kilometres (narrow).

2.661 kilometres (broad).

1.315 kilometres (dual gauge).

Palestine Railways.—At Kilos 57 and 58 on the Jaffa-Jerusalem line two skew bridges were reconstructed and reset to improve curvature. At Kilo 58.235 in the same section a small steel span was replaced by a stone and concrete arch. All bridge work was effected under traffic with only one delay. On the main line 10 concrete culverts were installed to facilitate drainage.

Kantara-Rafa Railway.—At El Arish a continuous wrought iron lattice girder bridge was replaced by a new steel girder bridge of ten 16 metre spans, permitting the removal of all speed restrictions. All foundations had to be built under water. The new pier and abutment consist of ferro-concrete piles supporting reinforced concrete slabs.

Hejaz Railway in Palestine.—The Wadi Naamain bridge at Acre was completed.

An arch of a stone bridge at Kilo 32.300 in the Haifa-Samakh section was reconstructed and its abutments were underpinioned.

Two of the three arches of a 3 metre span bridge were rebuilt at Kilo 13.400 in the Afuleh-Nablus section.

Hejaz Railway in Trans-Jordan.—Thirty bridges in Trans-Jordan, of which the flooring was eroded, were repaired.

Water Supply and Sanitation : Palestine Railways : New works.—Windmill pumps were erected at Hedera and at Tulkarem ; and at Yabneh the well was deepened to produce an abundant supply.

During the summer, attention was paid to the draining of stagnant pools and pits to prevent mosquito breeding, and the condition of staff quarters has considerably improved as a result.

Kantara-Rafa Railway.—Except at El Arish, where there is a well and at Kantara where water is piped from the sweet water canal, all water for the service of this line is hauled in tanks either from Kantara or Gaza and stored at the Stations and gang posts.

Hejaz Railway (Trans-Jordan).—A windmill was provided at Jerouf, and at Zerqa the pumping plant was reconditioned.

Fencing and Tree Planting.—The Railway right-of-way and station areas are unfenced except where close settlement renders the physical definition of boundaries important.

20,000 trees and shrubs were planted along boundaries and at stations.

In Sinai, 3,000 trees and shrubs were planted at stations and gang houses.

In Trans-Jordan, Zerqa Station was partially enclosed by 1,100 metres of fencing.

Signalling and Interlocking.—In Haifa Yard, additional safe working appliances were provided involving the use of 4 levers.

On the Jaffa-Jerusalem line a two-lever frame was built at Bait Dajan.

Staff locks were fitted to the main line at Kilo 3.500 and 18.800 and with 1 and 2 lever boxes respectively to control the exchange sidings which are used in connexion with the Haifa Harbour Works.

Ain Harod Station was provided with a four instead of a three-lever frame.

In connexion with the development of the Haifa Oil Zone, 7 levers were provided controlling the several turnouts for the safe working of the dual gauge points of the feeder line and of the Shell Oil Company's private sidings.

Maintenance and Renewals of Locomotives, Carriages and Wagons.

The expenditure was:—Palestine Railway £P.62,913; Sinai (Kantara-Rafa) Railway £P.33,442; Hejaz Railway £P.24,216.

Two 4 ft. 8½ inch gauge and two 105 c/m gauge Sentinel Cammell Steam Rail Cars were received from England and taken into use.

31 locomotives were put into service after heavy repairs, and 27 after light repairs.

A 4 ft. 8½ inch gauge Baldwin locomotive was fitted with oil burning equipment for experimental purposes.

150 12-ton open goods wagons were converted into flats and their carrying capacity increased to 14 tons, for the Haifa Harbour Works; a 10-ton box wagon was reconstructed into a refrigerator van; and three travelling water tanks were converted into 12-ton flats.

13 damaged vehicles received from the Chemin de Fer du Hedjaz were rebuilt.

A second 11 ton 4ft. 8½ inch gauge goods brake van was fitted with an automatic scotching device for use on the Jaffa-Jerusalem line.

Fuel.—35,090 tons of coal were consumed as compared with 35,654 tons in 1928. The consumption per mile was as follows:—

<i>Engines</i>		1928	1929
		<i>lbs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Palestine Railway	... ..	57.68	53.28
Kantara-Rafa Railway	... ..	54.14	53.28
Hejaz Railway	... ..	56.46	49.53

Sentinel-Cammell Steam Cars.

Palestine Railways	... ..	13.92
Hejaz Railway	... ..	13.65

The average price of coal was £P.1.737 mils a ton.

<i>Oil Consumption Engines.</i>		<i>(Pints per 100 miles).</i>	
		1928	1929
Palestine Railways	... ..	12.75	11.78
Hejaz Railway	... ..	9.80	10.80

Sentinel-Cammell Steam Cars.

Palestine Railways	... ..	6.94
Hejaz Railway	... ..	3.88

Accidents.

No accidents have occurred resulting in injury to passengers or the staff by trains in collision or derailment.

Goods Traffic.

The principal items transported were :—

Commodity.	Total tonnage.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1928	1929		
Barley... ..	12,485	11,341	—	1,144
Stones... ..	52,212	69,113	16,901	—
Sand	18,148	20,164	2,016	—
Lime	3,975	3,077	—	898
Cement	68,499	73,830	5,331	—
Other building materials	37,114	27,453	—	9,661
Cereals	29,687	58,221	28,534	—
Coal	31,922	28,481	—	3,441
Groceries and provisions	19,232	16,791	—	2,441
Flour	18,108	21,076	2,968	—
Kerosene	44,864	52,262	7,398	—
Manure	13,723	19,888	6,165	—
Melons	10,249	37,286	27,037	—
Oranges	16,264	16,822	558	—
Petrol... ..	9,579	10,189	610	—
Salt	5,770	6,320	550	—
Soap	5,609	4,644	—	965
Miscellaneous	86,823	92,327	5,504	—
Total	484,263	569,285	103,572	18,550
Net Increase ... ..	...	...	85,022	...

Average Wagon Loads.

	1928	1929
	Tons.	Tons.
<i>Palestine Railway.</i>		
Haifa-Rafa Sections	7.7	8.0
Jaffa-Jerusalem Section	7.9	8.3
<i>Sinai (Kantara-Rafa) Railway.</i>		
Kantara-Rafa Section	9.0	9.1
<i>Hejaz Railway.</i>		
Afule-Nablus-Tulkarem Section	7.1	8.5
Acre-Haifa-Samakh Section	8.1	9.3
Nassib-Maan Section	7.0	7.9

Rates for chemical manure were substantially reduced in the interest of agriculture.

A start was made in the consignment of bananas by rail to Egypt. Transport is in bogie perishable vans by passenger train.

Reduced rates granted by the Egyptian State Railways led to the heaviest melon traffic on record, namely—37,286 tons.

750 tons of grapes were transported to Egypt: the export of this commodity is steadily increasing.

As an experiment, for a period of three years, a reduced rate was introduced of 10 mils a case for oranges in complete truck loads

from any station in the Jaffa area to Haifa; 31,628 cases were loaded up to 31st December.

23,000 tons of stone were carried from the quarry near Athlit for the construction of the Haifa Harbour breakwater.

Road and Rail Services.

A policy of co-ordinating road and rail transport services is being pursued. As a first step, in connexion with the summer traffic from Egypt to the Lebanon, combined rail and road tickets were issued to and from Beirut. 4,752 bookings resulted.

A similar service is about to be arranged between Haifa-Tiberias and Safad; and a collection and delivery service of goods between Jerusalem town and the Railway station.

Passenger Traffic.

The substantial increase in passenger traffic in 1929 is attributable to a reduction in third class fares on the 1st January, the introduction of Sentinel-Cammell steam cars which provide more frequent services, and the establishment of halts at intermediate points near colonies and villages.

43,875 passengers travelled on excursions arranged on feasts of the different communities, but there was a decrease of approximately £P.4,000 on the tourist traffic.

Stores and Sundry Expenses.

Stores were received to a value of £P.73,035, and issued to a value of £P.88,768. The figures exclude the value of locomotive fuel.

Debt Charges.—The expenditure on debt charges was £P.124,202.

Included in the Railway Capital Account, on which these charges are payable, are assets to the value of approximately £P.226,000, either disposed of or no longer revenue-earning. At present no means exist of adjusting this depreciation of capital.

Capital Improvements from Revenue.

The expenditure was:—Palestine Railway, £P.8,269; Sinai (Katara-Rafa) Railway £P.1,680; Hejaz Railway £P.3,729.

The expenditure on the Sinai (Kantara-Rafa) Railway in 1929 (£P.1,680) and the previous years (£P.6,090) was transferred to the Renewals Fund.

General.

The General Manager, Colonel R. B. W. Holmes, O.B.E., R.E., retired in September on account of ill-health.

Mr. G. R. H. Sykes, Running Superintendent, died at Haifa on the 26th August as a result of injuries received while on duty during the disturbances.

Financial Results.**GROSS REVENUE.**

<i>All Sections.</i>	<i>Calendar Year, 1928.</i>		<i>Calendar Year, 1929.</i>	
	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.
Palestine Railways ...	405,527		398,081	
Sinai Railway ...	147,256		143,764	
Hejaz Railway (P. & T.)...	98,220		110,585	
Petach-Tikvah Railway...	4,364		2,713	
		655,367		655,143
		655,367		655,143

WORKING EXPENSES.

<i>All Sections.</i>				
Palestine Railways ...	264,755		247,847	
Sinai Railway ...	117,157		131,424	
Hejaz Railway (P. & T.)...	105,383		96,371	
Petach-Tikvah Railway...	1,538		840	
		488,833		476,482
		488,833		476,482
Net Revenue ...		166,534		178,661
Pensions and Gratuities ...		417		— (a)
Debt Charges ...		—		124,202
Surplus on Working ...		166,117		54,459
Renewals Fund (Sinai Railway) Balance at 31st December, 1929 ...		—		40,349

Sums spent on Capital Improvements.

	<i>Calendar Year, 1928.</i>		<i>Calendar Year, 1929.</i>	
	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.
Palestine Railways ...	29,586		8,269	
Sinai Railway ...	1,004		1,680	
Hejaz Railway ...	21,733		3,729	
		52,323		13,678
<i>Less—</i>				
(1) Sinai Railway (Cost of buildings transferred to Palestine Railway)	2,562		—	
(2) Cost of El Arish Bridge consolidation transferred to Sinai Renewals Fund ...	—		7,770	
		49,761		5,908
		49,761		5,908

(a) Included under the Expenditure relating to all sections for 1929.

Kilometrage of Railways operated as at 31/12/1929.

	<i>Total Kilos. Reduced to Single Track.</i>	<i>Sidings Reduced to Single Track.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Palestine Railways	318	75	393
Sinai Railway	203	20	223
Petach Tikvah Railway	7	2	9
Hejaz Railway (Palestine)	204	34	238
Hejaz Railway (Trans-Jordan) (Excluding Maan-Mudawara) (113-1)	323	8	331
Total	1,055	139	1,194

Comparison of working results with previous year.

TRAFFIC TRAIN KILOMETRAGE (PAYING TRAFFIC ONLY).

		1928.	1929.
Passenger	Kiloms.	612,153	541,080
Mixed	Kiloms.	487,830	476,979
Goods Freight Live Stock	Kiloms.	481,865	535,349
Passenger journeys (excluding Season tickets)	Numbers.	829,558	1,329,475
Tonnage of Goods	Tons.	484,263	569,285
Live Stock	Numbers.	25,914	33,870

GROSS REVENUE.

	1928.	1929.
	£P.	£P.
<i>Passengers.</i>		
Passengers	238,468	239,645
Parcels	18,572	19,351
Mails	16,314	16,577
Sundry	6,069	9,480
Total	279,423	285,053
<i>Goods.</i>		
Goods	269,644	309,254
Live Stock	3,181	2,935
Sundry (Demurrage and Storage)	1,213	1,394
Total	274,038	313,583
<i>Other Services.</i>		
Sales	5,651	11,305
Rents	2,637	3,286
Miscellaneous	93,618	41,916
Total	101,906	56,507
Total Revenue	655,367	655,143

GROSS REVENUE.

	1928.	1929.
Per Kilometre of Railway Worked	£P. 537	549
Per Traffic Train Kilometre	Mils. 414	421

WORKING EXPENSES.

	1928. £P.	1929. £P.
Abstract "A" Maintenance, Renewal of Way and Works.	112,862	108,316
Abstract "B" Maintenance, Renewal of Engines and Rolling Stock.	118,548	120,571
Abstract "C" Transportation Expenses ...	174,616	158,992
Abstract "D" and "E" General Charges ...	64,751	60,157
Services rendered by Government Departments	16,518	12,957
Petach Tikvah Railway Expenses	1,538	840
Debt Charges	—	124,202
Total	488,833	586,035

Working Expenses.

Per Kilometre of Railway Worked	£P.	401	491
Per Traffic Train Kilometre	Mils.	309	377
Per Cent. of Gross Revenue (i.e., co-efficient of working).		74.59%	89.45%

Net Revenue.

Per Kilometre of Railway Worked	£P.	137	58
Per Traffic Train Kilometre	Mils.	105	44

KILOMETRAGE OF RAILWAYS AND TRACKS OPEN FOR TRAFFIC.

	1928. (31st Dec.) Klms.	1929. (31st Dec.) Klms.
Route Kilometrage*	1,044	1,055
Track Kilometrage*	1,044	1,055
Sidings Reduced to Single Track	174	139

Comparative Summary of Main Statistical Items.

	Unit.	1927.	1928.	1929.
Kilometres of line operated (excludes 113 kilometres, Ma'an-Mudawara Section).	Klms.	1,231	1,218	1,194
Freight handled	Tons	562,765	484,263	569,285
Passengers carried	No.	918,602	829,558	1,329,475
Trains run—				
Passenger and Mixed	No.	9,547	8,485	8,473
Goods	No.	4,158	3,110	3,251
Sentinel-Cammel Steam Cars	No.	—	—	4,673
Total		13,705	11,595	16,397
Engine mileage	Miles	1,373,084	1,262,654	1,259,725
Total Staff at 31st December ...	No.	3,703	3,377	3,326
Salaries and Wages	£P.	303,065	290,136	288,073
Sleepers issued	No.	30,256	92,473	73,667
Rail Replacement	No.	274	583	919
Ballast	Cubic Metres.	15,321	39,769	31,475
Earthwork	Cubic Metres.	76,128	88,000	78,500

* Ma'an-Kalat El Mudawara Sections (113 Klms.) not included.

XIV.—IMMIGRATION AND LABOUR.

1. *Immigration.*—The revival in business and industry was reflected in increased immigration. In 1928, the excess of emigration over immigration was thirty-six and of Jewish immigrants over Jewish emigrants only ten. This year, immigration exceeded emigration by 3,731, including 3,503 Jews. The immigrants included 4,078 members of the working class, compared with 1,120 in the previous year.

60,212 travellers and 28,212 returning residents entered Palestine during the year and 57,365 travellers and 31,514 residents left.

6,566 immigrants (3,164 men, 2,347 women and 1,055 children), of whom 5,249 (2,453 men, 1,937 women and 859 children) were Jews, were admitted. The figure 6,566 includes 1,194 Jews, 597 Christians and 136 Moslems who had entered in previous years but only now were granted permission to remain permanently in the country.

Of the 6,566 immigrants, 3,318 came from Europe east of a line drawn from Danzig to Trieste, 1,676 from North Africa and Western Asia including Iraq and Persia, 530 from the United States of America and 450 from the British Empire.

130 prospective immigrants who failed to comply with the Immigration Regulations were refused admission.

2. *Emigration.*—1,591 residents of more than nine years standing (701 Jews, 618 Christians and 272 Moslems) and 1,244 residents of less (1,045 Jews, 174 Christians and twenty-five Moslems) left Palestine permanently.

Certain South and Central American States introduced stricter immigration laws, some of them designed to exclude immigrants from the East and Near East, with the result that fewer Palestinian Arabs emigrated.

3. *Labour: Reply to Question of Permanent Mandates Commission.*—The progressive diminution in the number of Jewish unemployment and the emergence of new openings for agricultural and unskilled labour provided justification for the grant of labour schedules. The schedule of 550 unskilled men and women and fifty skilled men authorised at the end of 1928 (see Report for 1928, page 91) was augmented by 200 men and seventy-five women under the age of thirty-five. The schedule for the half-yearly period commencing the 1st April consisted of 1,500 men and 600 women under thirty-five and 300 skilled men; and for the period beginning 1st October of 2,000 men and 300 women under thirty-five. In this schedule were included all working men and women who, having entered Palestine as other than

labour immigrants were authorised, during the period, to remain in Palestine.

There is still surreptitious movement of working-men into the country, who fail to obtain immigration certificates in their places of origin.

Unemployment among Jews was inconsiderable. Except for a natural set-back in August, the figures fell month by month. For non-Jews the monthly figures ranged from 2,800 in January to 1,400 in November. At the end of 1928 the figure was 2,700. This improvement is due to the inception of several important undertakings such as the Haifa harbour, the new Government House, large modern hotels at Jerusalem and the Post Office at Jaffa, and a marked extension of orange plantations. The supply of skilled men is still less than the demand.

A census of Jewish labour, excluding clerks, shop-assistants, chauffeurs, domestic servants and members of similar trades was taken in the Jerusalem, Jaffa, Haifa and Ramleh sub-districts in June and December.

Comparative Results.

	December, 1928.	June, 1929.	December, 1929.
Factories	3,648	4,121	4,587
Building	1,394	2,134	2,260
Public Works	550	479	1,365
Agriculture	5,036	5,440	6,149
Small Employers	2,054	2,533	2,671
Government and Municipalities	499	465	657
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Unemployed	13,181	15,172	17,689
	1,516	735	611

4. The wages of skilled workers were firm, with an upward tendency, in nearly all branches of the metal trades, accompanied in some cases by a reduction of the daily hours of work from nine to eight. The rates paid in the metal trades were almost identical for Jews and non-Jews, but the working day of Jews was, as a rule, shorter. Prosperity in the textile trade brought about an increase of wages in that industry, and some increase in wages took place also in the manufacture of foodstuffs. In coach and carriage building, however, wages fell.

Although rates for unskilled urban labour showed no appreciable change, a slight increase was perceptible in some districts in building labour wages, more particularly in regard to non-Jews.

Wages of skilled agricultural labour were unaltered; those of Jewish unskilled agricultural labour were advanced by ten to

twelve per cent. on account of the growing demand for Jewish workmen in the new settlements.

In the printing trade, the rates for Jewish workers were higher than for non-Jews, but in some branches of the tobacco trade non-Jews earned more than Jews, as did also Arab masons and mechanics who were exceptionally skilled. Rates of pay for non-Jewish shop-assistants are also higher.

The general level, however, was higher for Jews as the appended summary shows:—

	<i>Jews</i> <i>Mils.</i>	<i>Non-Jews</i> <i>Mils.</i>
<i>Agriculture</i>		
Skilled	250-350	150-250
Unskilled	175-220	80-120
Women unskilled	150-200	50-100
Children	—	50-80
<i>Industry and Building</i>		
Skilled, 1st class	350-700	350-700
Skilled, 2nd class	250-350	200-300
Unskilled	200-300	100-160
<i>Domestic Service</i>		
(With board or board and lodging)	80-200	80-150

The average hours in industry were eight to nine for Jews and eight to nine-and-a-half for non-Jews.

The method of payment for piecework is displacing the daily wage in certain branches, because employers and competent workers derive greater benefit from it.

5. Ten strikes and a lockout were reported during the year, but relations between employers and employed were, nevertheless, on the whole friendly. The causes of the strikes were mostly disputes over wages and hours of labour; in eight the workers secured their demands. Altogether 55,448 men-days were lost owing to these disagreements.

6. The Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, 1926, applies to foreign as well as Palestinian workmen. Palestine therefore adhered to the Convention concerning equality of treatment for national and foreign workmen as regards workmen's compensation for accidents, adopted by the International Labour Conference in 1925.

The practice of insuring against liability is spreading among employers

Note on Sick Benefit Funds.

Reply to Question of Permanent Mandates Commission.—Practically all of the members of the General Federation of Jewish Labour—to which eventually belong all labour immigrants directly introduced to Palestine by the Executive of the Jewish Agency—are members of the Kupat Holim, the medical section of the Federation. The members of this section are entitled to medical assistance and sick pay. The Kupat Holim maintains a small hospital and two convalescent homes. The funds of this section are derived from contributions by members and by some of the employers of members and from the Zionist Organisation.

The few small Arab Trade Unions which exist propose to provide sick benefit also to their members. Their income is derived from their members.

Unclassified employees of Government are entitled to fifteen days sick leave on full pay followed by fifteen days sick leave on half pay in accordance with Regulations, in each calendar year. Treatment is free for such in Government hospitals; and in all proper cases, charges for diets are waived.

7. *Naturalisation.*—Thirty-six applications for citizenship were received under Article 2 of the Palestine Citizenship Order in Council, 1925, from Turkish nationals of Palestinian birth who were resident abroad; 2,122 under Article 5 from alien residents who opted for Palestinian citizenship in 1922 under the Palestine Legislative Council Election Order in Council, 1922, and 2,879 from applicants for naturalisation under Article 7 of whom thirty-six (being mostly Palestinian-born Arabs returned from South America) were exempted under Article 7 (5) from the requirement of two years residence during the three immediately preceding their application. Seventy-one certificates were granted under Article 2, 1,131 under Article 5 and 2,849 under Article 7. The acceptance of applications under Article 5 was discontinued as from the 6th August.

Seven certificates of citizenship or naturalisation were annulled, mainly for the reason that the holders had been ordinarily resident more than three years out of Palestine and evinced no intention of returning.

8. The Supreme Court decided that naturalisation could reasonably be refused to an applicant who himself complied with the conditions laid down in the Order in Council and Regulations but whose wife was ordinarily resident out of Palestine.

9. *Passports.*—7,991 Palestine passports, 1,283 emergency certificates, 5,964 visas and 1,436 endorsements were issued, and seventy-two passports renewed.

113 British subjects and British protected persons registered or renewed their registration. 201 British passports were issued, 110 endorsed, and 158 renewed.

10. 535 changes of name were registered.

11. The revenue of the Section was £P.14,965 and the expenditure £P.18,400.

STATISTICS OF EMIGRATION DURING 1929.

1. Residents previous to July, 1920.

Jews	...	...	...	...	...	...	701
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...	618
Moslems	...	...	...	...	...	...	272
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>1,591</u>

2. Settlers subsequent to July, 1920.

Jews	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,045
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...	174
Moslems	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>1,244</u>

CITIZENSHIP AND NATURALISATION STATISTICS.

(Palestine Citizenship Order in Council, 1925.)

A.—Applications received.

Article 2	...	...	...	...	36	
Article 5	...	...	...	...	2,122	
Article 7	...	...	...	...	2,879	
Article 9 (2)	...	...	...	...	1	
					<u> </u>	5,038

B.—Certificates granted.

Article 2	...	...	...	...	71	
Article 5	...	...	...	...	1,131	
Article 7	...	...	...	...	2,849	
					<u> </u>	4,051

C.—Applications refused.

Article 2	...	...	...	...	20	
Article 5	...	...	...	...	54	
Article 7	...	...	...	...	80	
					<u> </u>	154

STATEMENT SHOWING PROVENANCE OF JEWISH IMMIGRANTS INTO
PALESTINE

(including Travellers Registered).

Period: 1.1.1922—31.12.1929.

	Numbers.	Percentage.
Poland	38,850	45.7
Russia... ..	16,796	19.7
Rumania	5,555	6.5
Lithuania	3,902	4.6
Latvia and Estonia	1,271	1.5
Central Europe	4,406	5.2
United Kingdom	625	0.7
Other European countries, Turkey and Balkan States.	5,246	6.1
United States of America	2,217	2.6
Other Countries and unspecified	6,275	7.4
Total for 8 years	85,143	100.0

STATEMENT SHOWING PROVENANCE OF JEWISH IMMIGRANTS INTO
PALESTINE.

(including Travellers Registered.)

Period: 1.1.1923—31.12.1929.

	Numbers.	Percentage.
British Empire	946	1.2
Poland	35,641	46.1
Russia... ..	14,992	19.4
Rumania	4,565	5.9
Lithuania	3,679	4.7
Latvia and Estonia	990	1.3
Central Europe	4,155	5.4
Balkan States	4,261	5.5
Other European countries	766	1.0
Egypt	460	0.6
North Africa (apart from Egypt)	140	0.2
Syria	222	0.3
Central and Western Asia (excluding Syria)	4,157	5.4
United States of America	2,005	2.6
Central and South America	250	0.3
Other countries and unspecified	70	0.1
Total for 7 years	77,299	100.0

STATEMENT SHOWING PROVENANCE OF JEWISH IMMIGRANTS INTO
PALESTINE.

(including Travellers Registered.)

Period: 1.1.1924—31.12.1929.

<i>Europe.</i>				<i>Asia (cont.).</i>			
Austria	...	...	940	India	...	...	57
Belgium	...	...	116	Iraq	...	...	943
Bulgaria	...	...	1,266	Kuwait	...	...	15
Czechoslovakia	...	...	415	Persia	...	...	515
Danzig	...	...	133	Syria	...	...	210
Denmark	...	...	1	Yemen and Aden	...	...	2,017
Estonia	...	...	28				
Finland	...	...	6	Total	...	...	3,966
France...	...	...	274				
Germany	...	...	2,140	<i>Africa.</i>			
Greece	...	...	858	Abyssinia	...	...	11
Hungary	...	...	242	Algeria	...	...	16
Italy	...	...	159	Egypt and Sudan	...	...	404
Latvia	...	...	870	Morocco	...	...	49
Lithuania	...	...	3,376	Rhodesia	...	...	2
Netherlands	...	...	70	South Africa (Union)	...	...	107
Norway	...	...	3	Tripoli	...	...	1
Poland	...	...	33,389	Tunis	...	...	29
Portugal	...	...	3	Total	...	...	619
Rhodes	...	...	20				
Rumania	...	...	4,239	<i>America.</i>			
Russia	...	...	12,071	Canada	...	...	100
Spain	...	...	15	British West India	...	...	1
Sweden	...	...	2	United States of America	...	...	1,880
Switzerland	...	...	63	South and Central America...	...	...	235
Turkey	...	...	1,709	Total	...	...	2,216
United Kingdom and Irish Free State.	...	...	554				
Yugoslavia	...	...	87	AUSTRALIA	...	...	22
Total	...	...	63,049	NEW ZEALAND	...	...	4
				UNSPECIFIED	...	...	2
<i>Asia.</i>				GRAND TOTAL	...	...	69,878
Afghanistan	...	...	91				
Bukhara	...	...	29				
China	...	...	38				
Cyprus	...	...	51				

SUMMARY.

	Nos.	Percentage.
British Empire	898	1.3
Central Europe	3,870	5.5
Eastern Europe (including Rumania)	53,973	77.3
Balkan States (including Turkey) ...	3,920	5.6
Other European Countries	732	1.0
North Africa and Western Asia ...	4,290	6.1
United States of America	1,880	2.7
Central and South America	235	0.4
Other countries and unspecified ...	80	0.1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total for six years	69,878	100.0
	<hr/>	<hr/>

PROVENANCE OF IMMIGRANTS.

Period: 1.1.29—31.12.29.

Countries.	Jews.	Christians.	Moslems.	Total.
<i>Europe—</i>				
Austria	120	6	—	126
Belgium	11	2	—	13
Bulgaria	35	2	—	37
Czechoslovakia	88	1	—	89
Danzig	10	—	—	10
Denmark	—	3	—	3
France	31	47	—	78
Germany	201	82	—	283
Gibraltar	—	1	—	1
Greece	25	76	—	101
Hungary	18	4	—	22
Italy	7	72	—	79
Latvia	112	1	—	113
Lithuania	193	—	—	193
Malta	—	7	—	7
Netherlands	8	2	—	10
Norway	1	—	—	1
Poland	1966	5	—	1971
Rhodes	1	2	—	3
Rumania	355	—	—	355
Russia	366	2	—	368
Spain	1	15	—	16
Sweden	—	11	—	11
Switzerland	9	5	—	14
Turkey	120	40	8	168
United Kingdom and Irish Free State.	64	291	—	355
Yugoslavia	9	3	—	12
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	3751	680	8	4439
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Countries.				Jews.	Christians.	Moslems.	Total.
Brought forward ...				3,751	680	8	4,439
<i>Asia—</i>							
Aden ...	...	...	...	25	—	—	25
Afghanistan ...	...	...	...	54	1	1	56
Bukhara ...	...	...	...	1	—	—	1
China ...	...	...	...	5	3	—	8
Cyprus ...	...	...	...	—	8	—	8
Hedjaz ...	...	...	...	—	—	1	1
India ...	...	...	...	5	1	—	6
Iraq ...	...	...	...	158	6	5	169
Persia ...	...	...	...	165	2	2	169
Syria ...	...	...	...	39	224	96	359
Transjordan ...	...	...	...	—	11	3	14
Yemen ...	...	...	...	593	—	—	593
Total ...	...	...	...	1,045	256	108	1,409
<i>Africa—</i>							
Algiers ...	...	...	...	14	—	—	14
Egypt & Sudan ...	...	...	...	80	103	75	258
Mauritius Island ...	...	...	...	—	1	—	1
Morocco ...	...	...	...	17	—	6	23
South Africa (Union) ...	...	...	...	13	—	—	13
Tanganyika ...	...	...	...	—	1	—	1
Tripoli ...	...	...	...	—	—	1	1
Tunis ...	...	...	...	19	—	—	19
Zanzibar ...	...	...	...	—	—	1	1
Total ...	...	...	...	143	105	83	331
<i>America—</i>							
Argentine ...	...	...	...	7	4	—	11
Brazil ...	...	...	...	5	1	—	6
Canada ...	...	...	...	14	6	—	20
Chile ...	...	...	...	—	3	—	3
Colombia ...	...	...	...	—	7	—	7
Guatemala ...	...	...	...	3	—	—	3
Mexico ...	...	...	...	1	—	1	2
Panama ...	...	...	...	7	—	—	7
Paraguay ...	...	...	...	—	1	—	1
Peru ...	...	...	...	6	—	—	6
Uruguay ...	...	...	...	1	1	—	2
U.S.A. ...	...	...	...	253	52	—	305
Total ...	...	...	...	297	75	1	373
<i>Australia</i>							
Australia ...	...	...	...	7	—	—	7
<i>New Zealand</i>							
New Zealand ...	...	...	...	4	1	—	5
<i>Unspecified</i>							
Unspecified ...	...	...	...	2	—	—	2
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	5,249	1,117	200	6,566

SUMMARY.

British Empire	132	317	1	450
Central Europe	437	93	—	530
Eastern Europe	2,637	8	—	2,645
South Eastern Europe	544	121	8	673
Other European Countries	69	159	—	228
North Africa & Western Asia (including Iraq & Persia)	1,139	347	190	1,676
U.S.A.	253	52	—	305
Central & South America	30	17	1	48
Other Countries & Unspecified	8	3	—	11
Total	5,249	1,117	200	6,566

Classification of Immigrants.

A.—By Age and Family Conditions:—

1. Age Groups.	Jews.		Non-Jews.		Total.	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Under 18 years	972	18·5	237	18·0	1,209	18·4
From 18 up to 35 years	3,404	64·9	749	56·9	4,153	63·2
From 36 up to 45 years	260	4·9	164	12·4	424	6·5
Over 45 years of age	613	11·7	167	12·7	780	11·9
Total	5,249	100·0	1,317	100·0	6,566	100·0

2. Family Groups.

Individuals	2,847	54·2	990	75·2	3,837	58·4
Heads of families accompanied by their families.	823	15·7	113	8·6	936	14·3
Members of families accompanying heads of families.	1,579	30·1	214	16·2	1,793	27·3
Total	5,249	100·0	1,317	100·0	6,566	100·0

3. Size of Families—Families consisting of:—

2 persons	476	64	540
3 "	137	21	158
4 "	99	15	114
5 "	58	6	64
6 "	28	3	31
7 " and over	25	4	29
Total Number of Families	823	113	936
Average number of persons per family.	2·9	2·9	2·9

B.—By Previous Occupation.

Occupation.	Jews.	Christians.	Moslems.	Total.
Agriculture	565	6	2	573
Mining	—	—	—	—
Textiles	25	2	2	29
Leather works	36	11	1	48
Woodworks	72	10	2	84
Metal works	126	24	3	153
Building	57	5	1	63
Chemical works... ..	4	2	—	6
Printing	16	5	—	21
Clothing	136	4	3	143
Food products	29	8	1	38
Miscellaneous	30	12	2	44
Transport	13	22	5	40
Nurses (Medical)	11	18	—	29
Liberal professions	45	19	1	65
Education	61	45	3	109
Arts	24	3	—	27
Religion	26	250	1	277
Commerce	166	17	15	198
Clerks & employees	95	225	8	328
Domestic service	28	68	43	139
Students... ..	60	17	5	82
Labourers (unskilled)	1,169	2	5	1,176
Total	2,794	775	103	3,672
<i>No Occupation—</i>				
Men... ..	249			
Women	629			
	766	82	30	878
Persons under 18 years of age entering as individuals.	110	102	11	223
Members of families accompanying heads of families.	1,579	158	56	1,793
Grand Total	5,249	1,117	200	6,566

SUMMARY.

Categories.	Jews.			Non-Jews.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	
	A (i)	183	24	—	18	3		—	228
(Persons in possession of not less than £500)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
A (ii)	4	—	—	1	—	—	5
(Skilled Artisans in possession of not less than £250)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
A (iii)	34	35	14	5	11	2	101
(Persons of assured income of not less than £60 p.a.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
A (iv)	1	—	9	—	—	6	16
(Orphans coming to Institutions)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
A (v)	5	—	—	162	79	3	249
(Persons of religious occupation)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
A (vi)	45	9	17	21	2	51	145
(Students whose maintenance is assured)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
A ₂	8	129	118	—	7	11	273
(Dependants of persons under Category "A")	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B	73	3	—	29	1	—	106
(Persons of capital of less than £500)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B ₂	6	43	47	—	9	20	125
(Dependants of persons under Category "B")	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
C	1,948	692	—	273	128	2	3,043
(Working men and women)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
C ₂	8	492	445	1	57	32	1,035
(Dependants of persons under Category "C")	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
D	137	509	208	12	104	65	1,035
(Dependants of Residents in Palestine)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
K	1	1	1	189	9	4	205
(Persons exempted from the provisions of the Immigration Ordinance)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2,453	1,937	859	711	410	196	6,566

XV.—ANTIQUITIES.

1. The policy of the Palestine Department of Antiquities, based on the requirements of the Mandate, is to preserve unimpaired, so far as is possible, existing opportunities for adding to the knowledge of Palestinian archaeology and history, and to ensure that the best use should be made of those opportunities.

2. A revised Schedule of historical sites and monuments has been published. A number of new books have been purchased out of the funds given by Mr. J. D. Rockefeller, Junr., for the equipment of the new Palestine Archaeological Museum.

3. Excavations have been conducted during the year at Ain Shams (Beth Shemesh), by Dr. C. S. Fisher and Dr. E. Grant, for Haverford College, Pennsylvania; at Arak al-Isma'in (Cave of Samson) and at Wadi Khuraitun by Monsieur René Neuville; at Beth Alpha, by Dr. E. I. Sukenik, for the Hebrew University; at Jerusalem (Mt. Zion), by Rev. Father M. Gisler; at Sailun, by Mr. Hans Kjaer, for the Danish Palestine Expedition; at the Monastery of St. Euthymius, by Rev. J. D. Chitty, for the British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem; at Tall Far'a, by Professor Sir Flinders Petrie and Mr. Starkey, for the British School of Archaeology in Egypt; at Tall al Mutsallem (Megiddo), by Mr. P. L. O. Guy, for the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago; at Tall al Nasbeh, by Dr. W. F. Bade, for the Pacific School of Religion, Berkeley, California; and at Wadi Maghara, by Miss D. A. E. Garrod, for the British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem.

4. Minor works of conservation have been carried out by the Department on antiquity sites where necessary, including the removal for consolidation and treatment of the decayed marble panels bearing carvings of the Crusader period, above the entrance to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre.

Antiquity sites were periodically inspected, and contraventions of the Antiquities Ordinance prosecuted.

5. The Antiquities Ordinance, 1920, was replaced by a measure that carried out more completely the principles laid down in the Mandate of proceeding by encouragement rather than by threat. The text of the Ordinance is given in Appendix VII to this Report. New Regulations for the control of archaeological excavations were issued. The text is given in Appendix VIII to this Report. A revised schedule of historical sites and monuments was published.

SECTION II.

TRANS-JORDAN.

INTRODUCTORY.

1. The population of Trans-Jordan may be divided into three sections—settled, semi-nomadic, and nomadic. The settled population live in simple houses in villages, the semi-nomadic, preserving the tribal character to a certain extent, live in tents, camp on and cultivate their own lands and possess store-houses for their grain. The nomads, or Beduin, do not engage much in cultivation at present, but depend in the main on herds of camels, sheep and goats for their subsistence; in search of pasture they wander over many hundreds of miles, ranging between the steppe or desert east of the Hejaz Railway and the eastern fringe of the cultivated lands.

2. There is a marked tendency among the nomads to settle, especially in the Beni Sakhr tribe which owns a considerable area of land to the south and east of Amman; these tribesmen do not yet cultivate the land themselves but employ fellahin to work for them. This tendency towards settlement is likely to increase in proportion to the speed with which the Government can allot definite areas to the Beduin and to the efficiency of the measures which it can take to prevent them from raiding and being raided.

The Ajlun district is almost entirely occupied by settled people; in the Belqa the settled and semi-nomadic populations are approximately equal. Kerak district is almost entirely semi-nomadic, whilst Maan has a majority of nomads and a considerable semi-nomadic element, the settled population being confined to the towns of Maan and Aqaba.

3. No census has yet been taken in Trans-Jordan, but it is estimated that the total population is 300,000, of whom 130,000 are settled, 120,000 semi-nomadic and 50,000 nomads.

4. A satisfactory and practically general rainfall and the absence of the parching sirocco in the spring ensured a much better yield of crops than in 1927 or 1928. But the long tale of ten years has so impoverished farmers that the collection of taxes is fraught with difficulty.

5. The Government has to exercise constant vigilance for the prevention or punishment of raiding. In January a military force was sent against a sheikh of the Beni Sakhr who had carried out a raid into Nejd; a number of his camels were captured and sold by way of fine. In May a column was despatched to break up a

concentration of Beduin who were preparing for a similar raid. Seven sheikhs were arrested and duly sentenced by the special Beduin Control Board formed to deal with such cases. This Board has, by its judgments, enabled the Government to establish a measure of control over the Beduin. The Commandant of the Arab Legion, a British officer, is a member of the Board.

6. The northern frontier is still undefined. Conferences were held between French and British officials with a view to making peace between the tribesmen on either side of the frontier during the earlier months of the year. The situation improved after the conferences and an agreement for the formation of a Mixed Tribunal was eventually concluded: the text is given in Appendix IX to this Report.

7. *Legislative Council.*—The Agreement with His Britannic Majesty was passed by the Legislative Council and assented to by His Highness the Amir on the 4th June. Ratifications were exchanged at Amman on the 31st October.

The elections to the Council were held in February, but not without strong opposition, for there was considerable expression of discontent with the form of Government proposed and a demand that the Government should be fully responsible to the electorate.

The first session of the Council was opened by His Highness the Amir on the 2nd April.

The composition of the Council was then as follows:—

The Chief Minister, Minister of Justice, Chief Secretary, Treasurer, Director of Health and Director of Education, and sixteen elected members, of whom nine were Moslem Arabs, three Christian Arabs, two Circassians and two Beduin. Of the official members, the Minister of Justice and Director of Health were Palestinians, the others Trans-Jordanians by virtue of habitual residence.

In the first meetings of Council, the elected members regarded their official colleagues with suspicion, believing that every possible effort would be made to deprive them of their newly-won representative powers. To remove this feeling, the Amir proclaimed the addition of provisions to the Organic Law granting members complete freedom of speech within the limits of the Standing Orders during the deliberations of the Council.

Much time was wasted by the Council in examining past acts of the Government and in calling on Heads of Departments for answers to questions. Little legislative work was, in the circumstances, accomplished.

8. Lord Lugard, during the Fifteenth Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations, remarked that throughout the Organic Law, with the exception of Article 70, the

Amir was referred to as the "Amir in Council." In Article 70, however, which empowers the Amir to alter or annul provisions of the Law, subject to the Treaty, the words "in Council" did not appear. Lord Lugard desired to be informed whether there was any check upon the powers of the Amir under this Article.

It is pointed out that the words "in Council" are also omitted from Articles 19, 20, 22, 23, and 38. As regards Article 70, it is true the Amir could exercise his powers thereunder without reference to his Council, since the Council merely exists, as Article 21 shows, for the purpose of advising the Amir. It is, however, unlikely that he would so act. Moreover, he could not proclaim any variation, annulment or addition to the provisions of the Organic Law without regard to Article II of the Agreement which requires that no amendment of the Organic Law may be made save with the approval of His Britannic Majesty.

9. *Personnel*.—During 1929, the Minister of Justice, the Chief Secretary and the Postmaster-General, all three Palestinians seconded from the Palestine Government, returned to their duties in Palestine.

These changes necessitated changes in the Executive Council, so that it now consists of the Chief Minister, Chief Secretary, Minister of Justice, Director of Antiquities and a Circassian and a Christian nominated from the elected members of the Legislative Council. The four official members are Trans-Jordanians by virtue of habitual residence.

10. In reporting to the Fifteenth Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission on a petition signed by nineteen inhabitants of Kerak, M. Orts commented as follows on the complaint that Trans-Jordanians are systematically debarred from responsible employment and posts:—

"This question would appear to be pertinent when it is considered that at the head of certain Departments, such as those of Finance and Justice, the Ministers are surrounded by British Advisers and themselves are foreigners. The national element is thus entirely excluded from the direction of these Departments."

The preceding paragraphs of this introduction indicate that Trans-Jordanians now take a greater share in the Government.

11. *Reply to Question of Permanent Mandates Commission*.—To the Ministry of Justice is attached a British Judicial Adviser who has no executive power beyond that given by his membership in the Judicial Council of Discipline and in the Senior Judicial Council. The former body has powers in regard to the discipline

of officials of the Department of Justice; the latter is concerned with their appointment and promotion.

The Treasurer is, under the Chief Minister (who is also Minister of Finance), the Head of the Finance Department. To the Finance Ministry is attached a British Financial Adviser. The following are the principal Finance Regulations :—

“ (i) The Finance Minister is strictly prohibited from making any payments or accepting any charge on his accounts (notwithstanding that the service to which they relate may be duly provided for in the Estimates) unless authorised to do so by a :—

“ (a) General Financial Authority, or

“ (b) Special Financial Authority.

“ (ii) Before the commencement of each year, a schedule will be prepared by the Chief Minister of all public services as provided in the Estimates for the year. This schedule will be annexed to the General Financial Authority (which will be signed by the Chief Minister and countersigned by the Chief British Representative) authorising the payment by the Finance Minister monthly, or at such periods as may be necessary during the year, of the personal emoluments and other services of a uniform character therein enumerated. This General Financial Authority will be prepared in triplicate and copies filed in the offices of the Chief Minister and the Finance Minister, and the Chief British Representative.

“ (iii) The Chief Minister shall exclude from the schedules attached to the General Financial Authority all items relating to the Civil list, extraordinary or non-recurrent expenditure, grants and subsidies to public bodies and individuals, and in general any unusual or special payments.

“ (iv) When the Minister of Finance, on application by the Head of a Department, considers it necessary to provide for a service for which there is no specific provision in the General Financial Authority he will, before incurring the expenditure, submit to the Chief Minister a requisition in duplicate, stating the whole extent and estimated cost of the service required, and giving all details as far as he is able. In the case of any public works the requisition must be accompanied, as far as is practicable, by plans, specifications, tenders and estimates. Separate requisitions will be required for expenditure under each sub-head of service.

“ (v) The Chief Minister will examine the requisition and, in the event of his approving the proposed expenditure (and he will be guided by the nature and necessity of the service and the general state of the public funds at the time) he will issue

to the Finance Minister a Special Financial Authority, covering the expenditure authorised and specifying the Head and sub-head of charge as shown in the Estimates. Special Financial Authorities will be numbered consecutively in the order of issue as supplementary to the General Financial Authority. Copies of each Special Financial Authority will be kept in the offices of the Chief Minister, the Finance Minister and the Chief British Representative. The originals shall be countersigned by the Chief British Representative."

Besides the Judicial and Financial Advisers—the Directors of Customs, of Lands and of Surveys, the Inspector of Surveys, the Commandant, Second-in-Command and the Chief Accountant of the Arab Legion, the Inspector of Motor Vehicles, the Inspector and Assistant Inspector of Antiquities and the Government Bacteriologist are British officers.

The other European officials of the Trans-Jordan Government are a German and an Italian who are technical assistants in the Department of Public Works.

12. Article III of the Agreement with His Britannic Majesty provides that the number and condition of employment of British officials appointed in the Trans-Jordan Government shall be regulated by a special agreement. This special agreement is at present under discussion.

13. With the exception of the British Resident and his staff, who come directly under the High Commissioner for Trans-Jordan, all British officers, including the Judicial and Financial Advisers, are members of the Trans-Jordan Government appointed by the Amir on the recommendation of the Executive Council.

Since, however, Article III of the Agreement provides that no official of other than Trans-Jordan nationality shall be appointed without the concurrence of His Britannic Majesty, it follows that only British officials who are acceptable to His Britannic Majesty are appointed. In the circumstances, should it prove necessary to take disciplinary action in regard to a British official, the Trans-Jordan Council of Discipline would be formed in a manner approved by the High Commissioner. The Trans-Jordan Government Regulations governing the discipline of officials follow closely the Regulations for the Colonial Service.

There are also a few Arab officials who have been seconded from the Palestine Government to technical posts for which there are not at present qualified Trans-Jordanian candidates. They are the Directors of Health and Public Works, Chief Accountant, Stores Officer, Postmaster, Amman, and Sanitary Sub-Inspector, Amman.

There are, perforce, as well, certain Medical Officers of the Department of Health, trained surveyors, school-masters and agricultural officers recruited from Palestine or Syria because qualified

men were not to be found in Trans-Jordan; and some minor Arab officials who are not Trans-Jordanians and whom the Government will take an early opportunity to replace.

Lastly, there are certain persons holding high office in the Government who are wrongly regarded by the people as foreigners but who became Trans-Jordanians under the Trans-Jordan Law of Nationality, by virtue of habitual residence in Trans-Jordan since the 6th August, 1924. Among them are the Chief Minister, Minister of Justice, Chief Secretary, Chief Revenue Officer and the Mutessarrifs of Belqa, Kerak and Amman Districts.

14. *Trans-Jordan Nationality Law*.—During the Fifteenth Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission, Lord Lugard observed that by Article 4 of the Trans-Jordan Nationality Law all Ottoman subjects who did not opt for Trans-Jordan nationality were required to leave the country within twelve months.

This is not the case. Article 1 of the Law provides that all Ottoman subjects habitually resident in Trans-Jordan on the 6th August, 1924, shall be deemed to have acquired Trans-Jordan nationality. There is no question of option for such persons. Article 4 provides that persons who acquired Trans-Jordan nationality under Article 1, but who opted for Turkish nationality, or for the nationality of one of the States previously in the Ottoman Empire in which the majority of the population is of the same race as themselves, shall be obliged to leave Trans-Jordan. The Articles thus apply the provisions of Articles 30-33 of the Treaty of Lausanne.

Articles 2 and 3 of the Law deal with persons who acquire Trans-Jordan nationality under Article 1, that is to say, who were Ottoman subjects habitually resident in Trans-Jordan on the 6th day of August, 1924, and who decided, within a period of two years, to opt instead for Turkish Nationality or for the nationality of one of the States previously in the Ottoman Empire in which the majority of the population is of the same race as themselves.

An identic provision appears in the Palestine Citizenship Order in Council, 1925.

15.—*General*.—The close connexions between the Arabs of Palestine and Trans-Jordan and the circulation of wild rumours aroused, on the outbreak of disorders in Palestine, a state of feeling in Trans-Jordan which threatened a march under arms against the Jewish population of Palestine.

That this grave danger was averted, and the excitement of the people vented itself in harmless demonstrations and the despatch of telegrams of protest or sympathy, is due mainly to the attitude taken up by the Amir and his Government, who exerted all possible influence, personal and official, to dissuade Trans-Jordanians from participating in the disorders.

Finance.

1. Summaries of the Revenue and Expenditure under the various Heads from the year 1924-25 to the year 1929-30 follow, with a statement of accounts and liabilities as at the 31st March, 1929. This shows a surplus of £P.17,667 compared with the opening surplus of £P.29,062. The decrease is due to the fact that the deficit on the year's working was met in part from surplus balances.

An abstract of Revenue and Expenditure is also given.

2. The principal revenues of Trans-Jordan are derived from Customs and Excise, Tithes, House and Land Tax and Animal Tax.

3. In the Belqa district the crops are estimated annually on the threshing floors, and 12½ per cent. of the gross yield is collected in money from the cultivators; the House and Land Tax is 4 per cent. of the capital value of the property except in the municipal area of Amman. There, the tax, under a recent law, is generally 10 per cent. of the annual rental value, but 5 per cent. for houses inhabited by the owners.

In the Ajlun district the Tithes and House and Land Tax are fixed amounts, which were assessed during the Turkish regime, and are paid by the tax-payers in proportion to the area of land held by each.

In the Kerak and Maan districts the Tithe and House and Land Tax are similarly fixed amounts but are divided equally for payment between rich and poor.

4. The system obviously needs adjustment. A Demarcation and Valuation Commission is demarcating village boundaries in the Ajlun district in conjunction with surveyors and assessing the net productive value of the land so as to render possible the equitable determination of a land rate which will replace the Tithe, the House and Land Tax and the Road Tax. This work is nearly finished in the Irbid Sub-District.

Similar treatment will eventually be arranged in the Belqa, Kerak and Maan districts; in the meantime a law providing for a fairer division of taxes between the inhabitants of Maan and Kerak is before the Legislative Council.

5. An Agricultural Bank, with branches in Amman, Salt, Kerak and Irbid, was established in 1921; it is not directly controlled by the Government, but is subject to the Regulations in force during the Turkish régime. There is a Board of nine Directors of whom five are Government officials: the Chief Secretary, the Chief Accountant, the Director of Agriculture, the Manager

of the Bank and his Assistant. The others are elected from among reputable farmers and land-owners. Boards composed of Government officers and reputable farmers and land-owners share in the supervision over branches at Salt, Irbid and Kerak.

No cultivator may be lent more than £P.200. The maximum period for which a loan may be granted is five years; interest is at the rate of 9 per cent. The Bank is paid £P.3,500 a year by the Government in lieu of the 8 per cent. share of the tithe due to it. The capital of the Bank at the 31st March, 1929, was approximately £P.40,000.

In the fiscal year 1928-29 its revenue from interest on loans was £P.806 and its expenses £P.1,050. The reason for this excess of expenditure over revenue was the postponement, on account of the bad agricultural year, of the instalments and interest due.

Loans issued during 1929 amounted to £P.5,594, as against £P.10,266 in 1928; the recoveries in 1929 were £P.7,799 as against £P.3,939 in 1928.

In 1925 a loan of £P.10,000 was made by Palestine to the Trans-Jordan Government for distribution by the Bank to relieve the acute distress caused by the drought of that year. This was repaid to Palestine in 1927, but £P.1,565 is still owing by the Bank to the Trans-Jordan Government in respect of capital and interest and is due for payment in October, 1930.

£P.4,000, being the unissued balance of the £P.20,000 Earthquake Relief Loan made by His Majesty's Government in 1927, was lent to the Bank in 1928. The loan is repayable in four instalments, the first of which falls due in December, 1931.

6. The Turkish Mejidieh was demonetised in April, 1929, and its circulation in the markets of Trans-Jordan has decreased by 80 per cent.

Statements of Assets and Liabilities at 31st March, 1929.

LIABILITIES.		£P. Mills.	ASSETS.		£P. Mills.
DEPOSITS.		£P. Mills.	ADVANCES.		£P. Mills.
Agricultural Bank	...	27,622	Agricultural Bank	...	6,564,103
Agriculture and Forests	...	738,646	Artesian-well, Irbid	...	450,042
British Resident	...	950	British Resident	...	1,019,162
Court Execution Deposits	...	207,875	Earthquake Relief Loan	...	12,408,053
Customs Deposits	...	412,967	H.H. the Amir	...	1,140,028
Earthquake Relief	...	920,148	Municipal Advisory Board	...	3,500
Ditto (Advance by H.M. Govern- ment).	...	18,000,000	Posts and Telegraphs Department	...	263,716
Municipal Deposits	...	906,495	Police and Prisons Department	...	1,420,379
Orphans' Estates	...	104,270	Seed Corn Loans	...	660,690
Police and Prisons	...	320,773	Trans-Jordan Frontier Force	...	925,654
Police Guarantee Fund	...	512,958	Sundry Advances	...	884,846
Police Fines Fund	...	573,351			25,740,173
Pos s and Telegraphs	...	49,795			
Money Order Deposits	...	2,580,003	Imprests	...	4,699,640
Water Supply, Madaba	...	262,768	Remittances in Transit	...	1,142,849
Sundry Deposits	...	3,533,607	Cash and Bank Balances—		
		<hr/>	On Deposit Account in London	...	1,200
		29,151,328	On Deposit at the Palestine Treasury.	...	231,291
Excess of Assets over Liabilities	...	17,667,017	Balances held by Crown Agents	...	78,858
		<hr/>	Balances held locally	...	13,725,534
		£P.46,818,345			<hr/>
					15,235,683
					<hr/>
					£P.46,818,345

ABSTRACT TABLE.

Revenue.

	Public Debt.		Internal Revenue.		Revenue from Earthquake Relief Loans.		Revenue from Grant-in-Aid.		Revenue from Grant-in-Aid. for T.J.F.F.		Grant for Locust Campaign.	
	£P.		£P.		£P.		£P.		£P.		£P.	
1924-25	203,095	—	77,571	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1925-26	178,500	—	103,957	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1926-27	236,516	—	66,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1927-28	237,073	20,000	45,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1928-29	239,912	—	40,000	—	27,644	—	—	—	—	—
1929-30	257,958	—	40,000	—	24,012	—	—	—	—	5,000

Expenditure.

	Education.		Agriculture.		Public Health.		Public Works.	
	£P.		£P.		£P.		£P.	
1924-25	11,820	1,362	4,991	—	8,527	—
1925-26	14,304	1,461	6,935	—	22,046	—
1926-27	18,232	3,609	9,425	—	33,315	—
1927-28	19,738	6,338	10,612	—	32,984	—
1928-29	21,094	8,090	11,268	—	29,020	—
1.29-30	22,350	6,516	11,482	—	33,355	—

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE PERIOD 1ST APRIL, 1924, TO 31ST MARCH, 1929.

Head of Expenditure.	1924-25	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30
	£P.	£P. (a).	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P. (b).
Civil List ...	20,513	13,333	16,635c	16,836c	16,415c	15,610c
Debts ...	—	—	—	—	590d	590d
Legislature ...	—	—	—	—	164	2,546
Pensions and Gratuities ...	2,508	1,422	3,794	4,301	3,609	4,500
Chief Minister and Interior	4,823	5,849	6,900	5,593	5,105	5,005
District Administration ...	6,850	7,727	7,372	7,365	7,790	7,760
Legal ...	9,456	11,309	14,347	16,119	15,945	15,835
Sharia, Courts ...	2,811	3,117	3,024	3,091	3,091	3,636
Finance ...	8,436	9,369	14,738	17,207	15,953	16,930
Customs and Excise ...	4,187	4,720	3,722	5,616	6,213	7,476
Public Health ...	5,119	7,113	8,957	10,309	10,967	11,099
Maan Quarantine ...	—	—	468	303	13	133
Education ...	12,123	14,671	18,232	19,738	21,094	22,350
Agriculture and Forestry	1,397	1,498	3,609	6,338	8,090e	6,516
Antiquities ...	313	4,481f	5,863f	5,328f	1,984	2,100
Land Registry ...	1,032	1,210	2,017	2,560	3,308	3,645
Public Works ...	8,746	22,611	2,966	3,358	3,621	4,350
Public Works Recurrent	—	—	16,972	17,697	20,039	19,790
Printing Press ...	934	1,307	803	—	—	—
Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones	4,853	6,991	7,490	8,344	9,117	11,393
Tribal Administration ...	594	—	—	—	—	—
Land Demarcation and Surveys	—	—	580	1,375	5,736	7,590
Police Prisons and Intelligence...	109,488	140,229	106,087g	102,956	98,662	99,439
Miscellaneous ...	61,852h	7,862	6,179	31,249i	11,950	12,707
British Resident ...	8,823	9,985	9,520	7,425	6,680	6,888
Audit ...	—	—	—	276	3,445	3,445
Trans-Jordan Frontier Force ...	—	—	—	—	22,653	23,662
TOTAL	274,858	274,565	260,268	293,307	301,220	315,095

Extraordinary.

Antiquities	...	...	...	...	...	3,087	2,000
Trans-Jordan Frontier Force	...	...	...	...	...	4,991	350
Finance	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
British Resident	...	...	...	...	213	9,096	260
Public Works	...	...	...	...	13,377	11,929	9,215
Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones	...	...	...	...	1,052	3,393	2,300
Public Health	...	...	...	...	—	288	250
Anti-Locust Campaign	...	...	...	...	—	—	10,000
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...	274,858	274,565	318,260
							318,950
							339,470

(a) General increases in this year on account of annexing Maan District.

(b) The figures in this column are estimates and not actuals.

(c) Increase due to expenditure on Guard previously borne by Police Department (Arab Legion) and emoluments of His Highness's staff previously paid from His Highness's emoluments.

(d) Interest on the £P.20,000 loan made by His Majesty's Government for Earthquake Relief.

(e) Includes £P.3,229 expenditure on the anti-locust campaign.

(f) Includes amounts spent on conservation later shown under Extraordinary.

(g) Decrease on account of establishment of the Trans-Jordan Frontier Force.

(h) Includes £P.45,192 of advances irrecoverable and written off and £P.6,716 debts outstanding for which no allocation was made in the Estimates.

(i) Includes payment of £P.20,000 to His Majesty's Government which was loaned for Earthquake Relief.

SUMMARY OF REVENUE FOR THE PERIOD 1ST APRIL, 1924, TO 31ST MARCH, 1929.

Heads of Revenue.	1924-25.		1925-26.		1926-27.		1927-28.		1928-29.		1929-30.	
	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P. (a)
Customs	52,411	48,964	54,123	61,237	82,390 <i>b</i>	82,390 <i>b</i>	74,000	82,390 <i>b</i>	82,390 <i>b</i>	74,000	74,000
Licences, Taxes, etc.	...	110,341	101,308 <i>c</i>	138,688	138,197	118,583 <i>c</i>	138,197	140,560	118,583 <i>c</i>	118,583 <i>c</i>	140,560	140,560
Fees of Court and Office, etc.	...	13,073	17,367	19,556 <i>d</i>	22,355 <i>d</i>	24,102 <i>d</i>	22,355 <i>d</i>	25,320 <i>d</i>	24,102 <i>d</i>	24,102 <i>d</i>	25,320 <i>d</i>	25,320 <i>d</i>
Posts and Telegraphs and Telephones...	...	4,477	5,657	4,563	8,400 <i>e</i>	9,264 <i>e</i>	8,400 <i>e</i>	11,370 <i>e</i>	9,264 <i>e</i>	9,264 <i>e</i>	11,370 <i>e</i>	11,370 <i>e</i>
Revenue from Government Property	3,293	2,644	4,025	4,134	3,548	4,134	4,700	3,548	3,548	4,700	4,700
Interest	724 <i>f</i>	43	1,412 <i>g</i>	1,875 <i>g</i>	769 <i>h</i>	1,875 <i>g</i>	1,000 <i>h</i>	769 <i>h</i>	769 <i>h</i>	1,000 <i>h</i>	1,000 <i>h</i>
Miscellaneous	12,327 <i>i</i>	2,517 <i>i</i>	852	493	815	493	558	815	815	558	558
Sale of Lands	449	—	13,297 <i>j</i>	382	440	382	440	440	440	440	440
TOTAL	203,095	178,500	236,516	237,073	239,911	237,073	257,958	239,911	239,911	257,958	257,958
Grant-in-Aid for Trans-Jordan Frontier Force	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	24,012	—	27,644	24,012	24,012
Grant-in-Aid from His Majesty's Government	...	77,571 <i>k</i>	103,957	66,000	45,000	40,000	45,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
Grant from Palestine	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,500 <i>l</i>	—	—	5,500 <i>l</i>	5,500 <i>l</i>
GRAND TOTAL	280,666	282,457	302,516	282,073	307,555	282,073	327,470	307,555	307,555	327,470	327,470

(a) The figures in this column are estimates and not actuals.

(b) Palestine increased the share of Trans-Jordan from Customs receipts to £P.25,500.

(c) Decrease is due to drought and poor crops in general.

(d) Increase is due to revision of Court and Office Fees as well as better control.

(e) Improved service and introduction of inter-departmental charges.

(f) Interest on Customs share for previous years held by Palestine for Ottoman Public Debt.

(g) Interest on balances held at the Ottoman Bank, Amman.

(h) Interest on Earthquake Relief Loans and Agricultural Loans.

(i) Includes revenue held in deposit in previous years as well as revenues that should have been classified under Licences, Taxes, etc.

(j) Includes £P.13,000 for sale of land to the Palestine Electric Corporation.

(k) Includes £P.62,721 Customs share for previous years held by Palestine for Ottoman Public Debt and later paid as Grant-in-Aid.

(l) Grant by Palestine for anti-loooust campaign.

Customs, Excise and Trade.

1. Satisfactory progress has been made by the statistics and control sections of the Customs Department, though the staff is still small.

2. During the year, a large number of goods have been transferred from the *ad valorem* to a specific tariff, and the duties on tobacco, alcoholic drinks, sugar and benzine have been increased.

3. The Customs Transit Agreement with Palestine is working smoothly: the amount of duty collected for the Palestine account was £P.9,100.

Comparison of Revenues of the Department of Customs for the years (calendar) 1927, 1928, 1929 (excluding the payment made by Palestine on account of re-exported foreign goods).

	1927.	1928.	1929.
	£P.	£P.	£P.
CUSTOMS :—			
Customs Local	10,109	12,899	12,991
Customs Liquors	819	763	1,050
Customs Tobacco	9,962	17,112	12,238
EXCISE :—			
Excise Liquors	734	931	1,004
Excise Tobacco	20	3,072	3,500
LICENCES :—			
Licences Liquors	159	61	205
Licences Tobacco	312	476	481
SALT :—			
Salt Duty	349	391	—
Salt Licences	8	—	—
Certificates	32	24	12
Porterage	568	614	864
Storage	60	43	40
Fines	594	542	572
Miscellaneous	5	5	3
Total	23,731	36,933	32,960
Payment by Syria on account of re-exports to T.J.	12,603	18,073	12,256

Syrian valuation of Goods imported from Syria.

	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
Local Syrian Goods ...	105,000	231,000	173,000	133,000
Foreign Goods	98,000	99,500	64,000	49,000

The discrepancy in the figures for 1927 and 1928 compared with the Report for 1928 is partly due to the average taken for the last two months of those years being less than the actuals, and partly to confusion of Trans-Jordan values and duties with Syrian duties.

General Trade Figures, 1929.

IMPORTS.		*From Palestine.		† EXPORTS		TRANSIT	
From Syria.		to Syria and Palestine.		to Syria and Palestine.		to Trans-Jordan.	
Local Goods.	Foreign Goods.	Tobacco.	Beer.	Grain.	Other Goods.	Via Syria.	Via Palestine.
£P.	£P.	Kilos.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.
133,000	49,000	16	1	115,000	42,500	3,965	†98,293
		Litres.					
		2,586					

List of Export and Import of Cattle, 1929.

Horses.		Mules.		Donkeys.		Cows, Oxen and Calves.		Camels.		Sheep.		Goats.		Poultry.		Geese.		Pigeons.	
Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.
0	33	—	14	—	—	—	2,081	0,030	9,407	3,493	40,515	1,160	21,317	—	15,307	—	2	00	105

List of Export and Import of Cattle Products, 1929.

Wool.		Hair.		Hides and Skins.		Pieces of Hides and Skins.		Intestines.		Lard.		Preserved Meat.	
Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
K.	K.	K.	K.	K.	K.	K.	K.	K.	K.	K.	K.	K.	K.
205,104	—	1,150	56,037	175	1,017	—	7,140	—	86	—	—	—	130

* Statistics of Imports from Palestine are not kept except for alcoholic drinks and tobacco. Alcoholic drinks now come in transit and tobacco import has fallen to practically nil partly because of the Trans-Jordan tobacco factories and partly through import in transit.

† The exports shown are only those for which Customs declarations were taken out. Exports by road are not known.

‡ It will be seen that the Trans-Jordan transit trade has passed from Syria to Palestine.

Legal.

1. *Jurisdiction in regard to Foreigners.*—Article 48 of the Organic Law provides as follows:—

The Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction of the Civil Courts shall be exercised in accordance with the law for the time being in force.

Provided that, in matters regarding the personal status of foreigners or in other matters of a civil and commercial nature in which it is customary by international usage to apply the law of another country such law shall be applied in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Effect shall be given by law to any agreement concluded by the Amir under the provisions of this Organic Law in regard to any judicial proceedings by or against foreigners.

The legal prescriptions as to the manner of applying the law of another country in matters of the personal status of foreigners or of a civil and commercial nature have yet to be drafted, and in view of Articles IX and VI of the Agreement with His Britannic Majesty, the prior advice of the Mandatory is necessary.

The composition of the Courts of different jurisdiction to try cases in which foreigners are concerned is under discussion. When the laws foreshadowed in Article 48 of the Organic Law are in force, it will be the duty of His Majesty's Government to ensure their proper administration.

There is no extra-territorial jurisdiction in Trans-Jordan in regard to foreigners.

2. *Legislation.*—Translations of the laws enacted in the year have been furnished to the members of the Permanent Mandates Commission.

3. The Judicial Adviser is engaged in collecting and editing all the laws which are still in force.

4. An agreement was made with Palestine for the taking of evidence on commission in respect of criminal and civil matters.

5. Provisions were added to the Organic Law by Proclamation of the Amir providing for a certain measure of immunity from arrest for members of the Legislative Council while the Council is in session and for the appointment of a Council of Regency to act in the absence of the Amir.

6. A Law was passed to facilitate the disposal of State Lands, and Land Commissions were set up in each District to hear applications by persons desirous of acquiring State Land against payment of bedl misl (redemption price). The recommendations of the

District Commissions are scrutinised by a Central Commission in Amman and the Executive Council decides each case.

7. The Discharge of Non-Trans-Jordanian Officials Law provides for the discharge of officials who are not Trans-Jordan nationals in cases where there are Trans-Jordanians capable of performing the duties of the posts.

8. The Courts Law reduced the membership of the Court of Appeal from five to three and of the Courts of First Instance from three to two. In a Court of First Instance, if the two Judges disagree on a point of law, the opinion of the senior Judge prevails; if the disagreement relates to the credibility of the witnesses, the action is re-tried before a Court of three Judges. In the nine months following the enactment of this Law, five re-trials were necessary.

9. Other measures passed in the year are the Manufacture of Intoxicating Liquors Law, the Passport Law, the Tobacco Law regulating the cultivation and marketing of tobacco, the Animal Tax Law and the Locust Destruction Law which entrusts the Chief Minister with wide powers in the event of an invasion of locusts.

10. Amendments were made to the law concerning Magistrates' and Tribal Courts, the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors, and the Constitution of the Mejalis el Idara (Administrative Councils). Regulations have been issued under the Nationality Law.

11. Three persons were sentenced to death and two executed; the sentence of the third was commuted to fifteen years hard labour by the Amir.

12. 646 cases of serious crime were tried by Courts of First Instance, compared with 642 in 1928 and 835 in 1927; less serious offences, dealt with by the Magistrates, were 7,114, compared with 6,518 in 1928 and 5,935 in 1927.

13. In 1928 the multiplication of civil actions was ascribed to the after-effects of the earthquake; a figure of 12,152 in 1929 as against 19,092 last year and 11,563 in 1927 confirms this ascription.

14. Notwithstanding the decrease in civil actions, the revenue of the Courts exceeded that for 1928 by nearly £P.1,000 as a result of the introduction of a new scale of Court Fees.

15. In the Moslem Sharia Courts 394 fewer actions were decided than last year. The Tribunal Courts tried ninety-nine cases, compared with 109 in 1928; twenty-four cases were pending at the end of the year.

Sharia' Courts.

ACTIONS ENTERED AND REVENUE IN THE THREE YEARS, 1927, 1928, AND 1929.

Court.	1927.				1928.				1929.			
	Actions.	Wathaik.	Total.	Revenue £P. Mils.	Actions.	Wathaik.	Total.	Revenue £P. Mils.	Actions.	Wathaik.	tal.	Revenue £P. Mils.
Amman ...	139	573	712	365.431	226	751	977	601.751	175	733	908	447.038
Irbid ...	55	874	929	348.167	96	794	890	631.133	106	700	806	402.591
Jerash Jebel Ajlun } ...	103	650	753	274.292	93	541	634	246.815	{ 38 47	266 213	304 260	148.355 122.970
Es-Salt... ..	89	456	545	220.391	82	519	601	240.300	76	363	439	213.245
EL-Kerak ...	65	251	316	163.591	70	327	397	196.550	64	298	362	203.460
Maan	37	149	186	81.542	44	142	186	101.950	50	157	207	112.975
Tafleh	49	80	129	51.794	53	132	185	89.060	32	158	190	112.780
Total... ..	537	3,033	3,570	1,505.148	664	3,206	3,870	2,107.559	588	2,888	3,476	1,763.414

Expenditure of the Civil Courts and the Sharia' Courts for the three years ending 31st March, 1929.

Year.	Civil Courts.		Sharia' Courts.		Total.
	£P. Mils	£P. Mils	£P. Mils	£P. Mils	£P. Mils
1st April, 1926, to 31st March, 1927	...	13,989.403	2,942.109	16,931.512	
1st April, 1927, to 31st March, 1928	...	16,118.954	3,024.369	19,143.323	
1st April, 1928, to 31st March, 1929	...	15,945.299	3,091.400	19,036.699	

Revenue of Civil Courts—1927, 1928 and 1929.

Name of Court.	Criminal.		Civil.		Notary Public Fees. £P. mils	Total. £P. mils
	Fines. £P. mils	Costs. £P. mils	Fees on Actions. £P. mils	Fees on Execution. £P. mils		
COURT OF APPEAL:—						
1927	—	—	158.353	—	—	158.353
1928	—	—	178.429	—	—	178.429
1929	—	—	283.735	—	—	283.375
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE AND MAGISTRATES' COURT COMBINED:—						
1927	1,033.685	344.120	2,666.655	288.155	1,034.516	5,367.131
1928	1,322.056	338.740	3,090.754	400.614	1,161.741	6,313.905
1929	1,414.048	560.928	3,451.067	329.034	1,173.279	6,928.956
MAGISTRATES' COURTS:—						
1927	550.403	241.123	738.766	119.425	686.941	2,336.658
1928	573.432	148.504	1,012.410	215.738	595.915	2,545.999
1929	713.421	245.537	1,238.351	154.705	466.869	2,818.883
Total:	1,584.088	585.243	3,563.774	407.580	1,721.457	7,862.142
1928	1,896.488	487.244	4,281.693	616.352	1,757.656	9,038.333
1929	2,128.069	806.465	4,972.793	483.739	1,640.148	10,031.214

Cases Pending, Entered and Decided During 1927, 1928 and 1929.

	Criminal Cases.				Civil Cases.			
	Pending at beginning of year.	New actions entered.	Actions decided.	Pending at end of year.	Pending at beginning of year.	New actions entered.	Actions decided.	Pending at end of year.
COURT OF APPEAL								
Appeals from Courts of First Instance:—								
1927	—	237	237	—	6	43	42	7
1928	—	137	137	—	7	50	48	9
1929	—	204	204	—	9	53	53	9
Appeals from Magistrates' Courts:—								
1927	—	735	735	—	—	406	406	—
1928	—	729	729	—	—	592	592	—
1929	—	806	806	—	—	681	657	24
COURTS OF FIRST INSTANCE:—								
1927	133	835	905	63	103	199	228	74
1928	63	642	674	31	74	276	284	66
1929	31	646	665	12	66	188	216	38
MAGISTRATES' COURTS:—								
1927	376	5,935	5,756	555	389	11,563	11,504	448
1928	555	6,518	6,750	323	448	19,092	19,128	412
1929	323	7,114	7,224	213	412	11,964	12,096	280

Criminal Investigations made by the Public Prosecutors.

	Cases pending at beginning of year.	New Cases received.	Cases decided.	Cases pending at end of year.	Crimes.	Particulars of Cases decided.					
						Cases sent for Trial.			Cases Filed.		
						Mis-demeanours.	Contra-ventions.	Insufficient evidence.	No offence disclosed.	Accused absconded.	Lack of jurisdiction.
1927 ...	66	1,321	1,274	113	159	540	14	362	141	58	—
1928 ...	113	1,604	1,624*	93	189	626	11	523	186	52	—
1929 ...	93	1,515	1,541	67	166	406†	135†	541	132	97	64‡

* Includes 37 cases filed on the issue of the amnesty.

† A different classification has been adopted in 1929, 406 are cases sent to Court of First Instance for trial and 135 are cases sent to the Magistrate.

‡ This sub-division first made in 1929.

Education.

1. No development of note has taken place in the Government system of education.

The management and instruction of the Government girls' schools are, however, greatly improved.

2. The Church Missionary Society (British) maintains a girls' school with eighty pupils and a boys' school with sixty pupils at Es-Salt, mixed schools at Amman and Kafrinji with forty-five and twenty-five pupils, and a boys' school at El Husn with twenty pupils. There are two British lady teachers in the Society's schools; the rest of the staff is Arab. Lessons are also given at El Husn by the resident British clergyman.

3. The Christian Missionary Alliance (American) maintains a boys' school at Kerak with thirty pupils and a girls' school at Madeba with twenty pupils, and at Es-Salt a girls' school with twenty-two pupils and a boys' school with forty-two.

There is an American teacher in each school; the other teachers are Arabs.

4. The Latin Patriarch of Jerusalem maintains eight girls' schools with a roll of 476, and twenty boys' schools with a roll of 688.

These schools are distributed as follows: five in the Kerak, ten in the Belqa and thirteen in the Ajlun district. The teachers in the girls' schools are, without exception, Sisters of the Rosary to which Order only Arabs are admitted. The lay teachers in the boys' schools are Arabs but the Latin clergy, who are of various nationalities, also give lessons.

5. The Greek Catholic Community has a girls' school in Maan with forty-three pupils, and eight boys' schools in the Belqa, Maan and Ajlun districts, with 259 pupils. All the teachers are Arabs.

6. The Orthodox Community has five boys' schools in the Belqa district with 349 pupils, and in the Ajlun district a girls' school with twenty-five pupils, and seven boys' schools with 191. The teachers are all Arabs.

Health.

1. A qualified nurse and midwife was appointed in October to take charge of the Infant Welfare Centre at Amman, after six weeks' training at the Palestine Government Centre in Jerusalem.

The Centres at Amman and Es-Salt are rendering valuable service: the greatest part of the expenses is met from subscriptions and charitable sources, the Government Department paying the salary of the nurse for Amman and providing drugs and dressings.

2. A Medical Attendant has been appointed for the Central Prison at Amman.

3. The Medical Officer of Ajlun underwent a six weeks' course in the Ophthalmic Hospital of the Order of St. John, Jerusalem.

4. There was an epidemic of measles of a rather virulent type : of 2,460 cases notified 278 were fatal. There were forty-three cases of enteric with six deaths, 119 of dysentery with three deaths, eighty-seven of mumps, 111 of whooping cough, 109 of pneumonia with forty deaths, thirteen of puerperal fever with five deaths, thirty-two of chicken pox, forty of influenza, six of tetanus with two deaths and three of diphtheria with two deaths.

One non-fatal case of typhus occurred, in the Jerash prison.

Of sixteen persons treated with anti-rabic vaccine in the Government Hospital, one developed hydrophobia and died.

Seven cases of small pox with one death occurred in Kerak and Belqa districts: the source of infection was the Hejaz. Strict measures were taken and the outbreak was brought to an end within five weeks. During the year, 64,410 vaccinations were performed by the Government Department.

Table of Births and Deaths for the period 1926-1929.

Year.	Estimated Population.*	Number of Births Registered.	Birth rate per 1,000.	Number of Deaths Registered.	Death rate per 1,000.
1926 ...	300,000	3,483	11.4	2,939	9.6
1927 ...	300,000	5,800	19.0	3,968	13.0
1928 ...	300,000	8,400	27.4	5,009	16.3
1929 ...	300,000	9,845	34.5	6,573	23.0

Infantile Mortality (deaths under one year of age) per 1000 Births.

1926 ...	...	...	...	...	...	131.5
1927 ...	...	...	...	...	...	163.2
1928 ...	...	...	...	...	...	184.8
1929 ...	...	...	...	...	...	205.8

In view of the absence of reliable statistics of population, and the comparative novelty of the system of registration of births and deaths, these figures must be accepted with reserve.

The incidence of malaria has decreased considerably. The examination of 5,716 children for enlarged spleen showed a rate of 9.5 compared with 14.9 in 1928 and 19.0 in 1927.

5. Of 5,814 school children medically examined by Government doctors, 1,934 were found to be suffering from trachoma and 200 from other eye affections. There were 185,546 attendances at the school ophthalmic clinics.

6. The only hospitals are the Government Hospital, with twenty beds; the Italian National Association Hospital, with twenty-eight; Dr. Purnell's Hospital, with fourteen; and the Church Missionary

* Including the nomadic tribes.

Society Hospital with thirty. All except the last, which receives an annual grant of £P.240 from the Government, are at Amman; the last is at Es-Salt.

Admissions to the Government Hospital and the District Detention Hospitals were 448, to voluntary hospitals 999.

The attendances at the Government clinics, exclusive of school clinics, were 80,716, compared with 74,181 in 1928, and 48,008 in 1927; and at voluntary clinics 14,841 compared with 32,708 in 1928 and 44,185 in 1927.

7. Seven doctors, a pharmacist and a midwife were licensed to practise.

8. 1,415 bacteriological and chemical specimens were examined during the year at the Government Laboratory. Apparatus is in use for the examination of milk in three Districts.

9. Certificates were granted for the importation of dangerous drugs from Palestine, England, Germany, France and Italy. The imports were:—

	<i>Grammes</i>
Medical Opium and its preparations	589.50
Morphine, its salts and preparations	108.76
Cocaine, its salts and preparations	403.00
Codeine	70.00
Dionine	120.00
Tincture of Cannabis Indica	200.00

10. Reservoirs and troughs were constructed for the water supplies of four villages. The balance of the Earthquake Relief Fund, £P.990, is to be devoted to the improvement of other village water supplies.

11. Slaughter-houses were built at Kerak and at Maan.

12. The Municipal Councils of Irbid, Jerash, Es-Salt, Madeba, El Kerak, Tafileh and Maan provide each a Sanitary Sub-Inspector for the Government Department; Amman provides a Sanitary Sub-Inspector and an Anti-Malaria Sub-Inspector.

Posts and Telegraphs.

1. There was a marked improvement in the business of the Department as compared with 1928, especially in the telephone service, there being a notable increase in the number of telephone subscribers and telephone trunk calls thanks to an improved service and an extension of the trunk lines.

The inland and foreign mail service has been maintained with regularity and without interruption, but there is no expansion. Mails to Iraq are now sent via Syria instead of Palestine.

2. In May, the Postal Union statistics for mails were taken; as a result Trans-Jordan will pay Palestine £P.124 a year for mails sent & decouvert through Palestine.

3. New postage stamps of 500 mils and £P.1 were issued and a complete set of Postage Due labels.

4. The main telegraph and telephone line from Amman to the Syrian frontier was reconstructed from Jerash to the Jordan: it is now a metallic circuit of 200-pound copper wire on tubular iron poles.

5. The portion between Amman and Diban, a distance of sixty kilometres, of a projected line from Amman to Maan, through Madeba, Kerak, Tafleeh and Shobek, was constructed.

Statistical Table.

Percentage Increase or Decrease for year ending 31st December, 1929.

Item.	1928.	1929.	Increase or Decrease per cent.	
			Plus.	Minus.
Parcels	1,321	1,256		5
Registered letters accepted	15,132	15,678	4	
Telephone Trunk Calls	24,168	44,000	80	
Telegrams accepted	11,991	12,786	7	
Telephone subscribers lines number at 31/12/28 and 31/12/29.	223	285	28	
Kilometres	200	240	20	
Telegraph and Telephone Trunk Lines—				
Kilometres	970	1,087	12	
Palestine Postal Order paid—				
Number	1,049	1,161	11	
Value	960	1,091	14	
British Postal Orders—				
Number	126	156	24	
Value	105	101		4
Money Orders Inland Issued—				
Number	2,292	2,560	12	
Value	7,861	8,693	11	
Money Orders Foreign Issued—				
Number	2,338	2,871	23	
Value	9,613	10,050	4	
Money Orders Foreign Paid—				
Number	122	116		5
Value	1,429	1,244		14

Agriculture.

1. Locust swarms reappeared in Aqaba on the 1st January and the invasion rapidly assumed alarming dimensions. The severe weather caused the locusts to keep in the main to the warmer parts and the principal masses were found in the plain twenty miles south of Maan, in the Jordan valley, and the smaller valleys rising eastwards from it. The smaller valleys are deeply indented and exceedingly rough and there are few which can be traversed

or even reached at either end by wheeled transport, while in the Jordan valley itself the exceptionally heavy rains made traffic difficult on the emergency roads, and communication with Palestine was cut off for many days at a time by the flooding of the river.

Under such handicaps an intensive campaign was waged against the swarms from the middle of January until the end of May.

Towards the end of February it became necessary to seek the aid of the Palestine Government and a large area was handed over to specially equipped field companies of the Palestine Department of Agriculture. With this help Trans-Jordan was cleared of locusts, with remarkably little damage to crops, vines or trees.

Further swarms arrived from the east during October, but the danger was not great.

2. The evenly distributed and ample rainfall was followed by a good cereal crop. The large amount of grain on the market, the importation of cheap foreign wheat and the troubles in Palestine combined, however, to depress the selling price inordinately.

3. The tobacco crop produced 118,000 kilograms compared with 7,560 last year. Growers, however, gained little because production was much in excess of the local demand, and there is no export. The quality was in many instances poor as the seed was sown, in spite of official advice, in unsuitable ground.

4. Considerable areas were sown with sunflower with satisfactory result. A larger area than usual was sown with millet, maize, and hummus, and increased production of tomatoes, water-melons and cucumbers is reflected in falling imports.

5. Large areas are suited to viticulture and vineyards are extending: the grape produced is of fine quality, and is exported to the neighbouring territories. Pamphlets were issued by the Government Department giving instruction in the best method of making raisins.

6. The olive crops was successful; fifteen modern presses were imported.

7. Small banana plantations have been started in the Jordan valley and interest in the growing of sub-tropical fruits in the same area has been aroused.

8. The Government experimental station at El-Hummar has devoted part of its land to the production of grain for distribution from selected seeds, native and foreign. 20,000 kilograms of seed were given to the Beni Hamideh tribe which had experienced a succession of bad years. The five Government nurseries distributed gratis 39,779 fruit and 12,385 other trees and planted 54,000 olive suckers.

9. Existing pine and oak forests have been successfully conserved: charcoal burning is allowed for local consumption only and the felling of trees for this purpose is prohibited.

10. Field mice, which made their appearance in Irbid District for the first time, were dealt with by gassing machines and poisoned by white arsenic.

11. Much damage was done to the grain crops in the South by the Souneh (*Urigaster Interciposus*) beetle. Collection in nets and sacks is practised with success; beyond this, the only known remedy is to change the crop rotation.

12. Except pleuro-pneumonia and mange, there has been little animal disease.

13. The concessionaire of the fishing rights of Aqaba supplies Trans-Jordan and Palestine. There is now a small ice plant at Aqaba; and the Government improved the road to Maan to facilitate transport of fish from the port.

14. The Legislative Council repealed the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Law, 1925, under which much good had been achieved.

Lands and Survey.

1. The Survey, Land Registry, and State Domains Departments were amalgamated into a single Department of Lands. A British officer, seconded from the Palestine Government, was placed in charge of Survey.

The staff of the Department is as follows: at Headquarters, a Director and three clerks; in the Survey Section, a Director, two Demarcation Officers, nineteen Surveyors; in the Land Registry, a Director and ten Mamours and Assistant Mamours; in the State Domains Section, a Controller and Assistant Controller.

2. *Survey.*—The improvement in the educational qualifications of the students from the secondary schools has rendered the training of new surveyors easier. Nine students qualified after a course of instruction and joined the staff of Government surveyors, bringing their number up to nineteen.

3. The extension of demarcation work over a considerable area has brought home to the inhabitants its importance in regard to existing conditions and as a necessary complement to all future reforms. It is evident that demarcation is accepted as final and that parties are adhering to the boundaries fixed, no small achievement in a country of shifting boundaries in the past.

Five appeals against Demarcation were decided by the Land Appeal Committee.

In many villages the demarcation of blocks has permitted the partition of common land so that each section is allotted a specific area; most villages are divided into three or four sections. This first step in partition may lead to separation of plots by the villagers themselves.

The results of valuation of lands and buildings in the Irbid District emphasize the need drastically to revise the inequalities of the obsolete Turkish valuation.

The work done in 1929 is summarised as follows:—

Demarcation, Survey and Valuation.

<i>Areas Completed.</i>	1929.	1928.
Villages	63	15
State Domain Areas	12	12
Tribal Areas	4	2
Total Areas (Dunums)	773,590	239,940
Marks erected	5,304	1,326

The cost per dunum is nine mils. compared with twenty-four mils. in 1928. This includes Headquarters expenses, iron works, area extraction and reproduction of maps. The daily output of a surveyor is 350 dunums.

The extraction of areas and the reproduction of copies of each field sheet are carried out by the Survey of Palestine.

4. *Registration.*—560 transactions were registered in the Land Registers and £P.2,915.539 mils. collected in fees. The figures for 1928 were 543 transactions and £P.4,261.434 mils. The difference is due to a mortgage in 1928 by the Palestine Electric Corporation, on which the fees amounted to £P.1,258.721 mils.

382 transactions, verified and approved as far back as 1925, are awaiting registration. If the contracting parties delay any further, the Department will proceed to enforce the registration or cancel the transaction.

5. *State Domains.*—The State Domain of Trans-Jordan is recorded incompletely and there is little knowledge of the extent of its cultivation. The progress of survey has helped to furnish the lacking information; and has permitted proper leases of State Domain to be made, or unprofitable parcels to be sold.

6. When the survey of a village or tribal area containing State Domain is finished, the Commission, if the area is small, recommends its sale to the cultivators; if it is large, the assessment of a fixed annual rent in place of rental tithe. The cultivators gladly accept contracts releasing them from crop estimation and affording encouragement for better cultivation.

7. A special survey, demarcation and valuation of the State Domain at El-Hummar resulted in the revenue from it being doubled.

8. In Amman, Wadi Sir, and Maan a good deal of State Domain has been sold for building.

9. The revenue from the sale of State Domain amounted to £P.622.661 mils.

Public Works.

1. 589 kilometres of road were fully maintained; 134 kilometres were overhauled at the end of the rains and partially maintained afterwards; 188 kilometres were similarly overhauled, but funds for further maintenance are not available. Thirty-nine kilometres of new road were opened to motor traffic and twelve kilometres of road reconstructed and metalled.

2. The villagers show a keen desire to help in the construction of roads, which are passable by motor car, to the main lines of communication; and much useful work is done under an arrangement, whereby they supply the labour and the Public Works Department supplies tools, blasting powder and supervision.

3. Maintenance and minor new works were carried out in sixty-four Government buildings. Improvement is evident in the condition of Government buildings and the suitability of the furniture.

4. Among the important works carried out are the construction of barracks for the Trans-Jordan Frontier Force at Zerqa; and at Amman a barrack-room to accommodate sixty policemen, prisons for men and women and accommodation for lunatics.

Antiquities.

1. At Jerash, conservation was continued on the gateway of the Temple of Artemis, the wing walls on either side and the retaining wall of the Temenos. At Ajlun, the north-east tower of the Castle was reinforced by iron bars and cement; the north-west corner destroyed in the earthquake of 1927, was rebuilt from the foundation and strengthened with a buttress.

There were 664 visitors to Jerash and 132 to Petra.

2. The motor road from Maan has now been brought as far as Wady Musa, which is within a quarter of an hour's walk to the entrance to Petra.

3. The Yale British School Expedition continued its work on the Byzantine Churches at Jerash: the mosaics with which the floors are covered are of great interest and historic value.

At Amman, the Italian Scientific Mission in the Levant worked on the citadel and uncovered the base of the South Temple.

At Petra, soundings and explorations were made on behalf of the Petra Exploration Fund.

The Arab Legion.

1. Two Intelligence Officers were appointed to assist the Commandant in maintaining better touch with the nomad Beduin and to facilitate control over them.

2. Many Druze have drifted into Trans-Jordan, and, although amnestied by the Syrian Government, prefer to remain in Trans-Jordan.

Some, without any regular employment, became a danger to security and were repatriated with the agreement of the Syrian Government.

3. The Passport Law was promulgated in May. Passports are issued and controlled by the Arab Legion.

4. Liaison has been strengthened between the Arab Legion and the Legal Department and crime statistics are now accurately kept.

5. During the year there was no serious breach of the peace, apart from inter-tribal raids. The maintenance of public security is greatly assisted by the improvement in roads and telephones.

6. The new prison building at Es-Salt has been occupied. The overcrowding at Maan, Madeba and Tafleh prisons was relieved by the addition of a room to each.

SECTION III.

REPLIES TO QUESTIONNAIRE OF PERMANENT MANDATES COMMISSION.

I.—*Jewish National Home.*

1. Q. What measures have been taken to place the country under such political, administrative and economic conditions as will secure the establishment of the national home of the Jewish people?

What are the effects of these measures?

A. In 1929, authorisation for the admission of 4,700 Jewish labour immigrants was granted by the Administration.

A grant of £P.20,000 was made by the Administration to the Executive of the Jewish Agency towards its expenditure during the year on schools under its control.

Further protection was accorded, in the Customs Tariff, to newly-established Jewish industries.

The electoral Regulations for the Jewish Community were published at the beginning of 1930; and the Register of Voters was drawn up.

3,882 Jews (affecting 7,018 souls) were naturalised as Palestinians.

2. Q. What measures have been taken to place the country under such political, administrative and economic conditions as will secure the development of self-governing institutions? What are the effects of these measures?

A. See paragraph 40 of the Introductory Section of this Report.

The Special Committee appointed by Lord Plumer reported as regards the organisation of Moslem religious affairs. See paragraph 41 of the Introductory Section of this Report.

3. Q. What measures have been taken to bring the country under such political, administrative and economic conditions as will safeguard the civil and religious rights of all the inhabitants of Palestine, irrespective of race and religion? What are the effects of these measures?

A. There is nothing to add to the previous replies to this question.

II. *Autonomous Administration.*

Q. What measures have been taken to encourage local autonomy? What are the effects of these measures?

A. See paragraphs 21-23 of the Introductory Section of this Report with regard to the Arab representations for a Legislative Assembly, and paragraph 40 with regard to the preparation of a Local Government Bill.

Further powers of taxation were granted to three Jewish (Afuleh, Petach-Tikvah and Tel-Aviv) and three Arab (Kalkilieh, Samakh and Tershiha) Local Councils.

Failure to maintain the requisite standards of administration led to the withdrawal of the powers of local autonomy under the Local Councils Ordinance granted to five small Arab villages.

III.—*Jewish Agency.*

1. Q. When and in what manner has the Jewish Agency been officially recognised?

A. There is nothing to add to the reply in the Report for 1923.

2. Q. Has this Agency given any advice to the Administration in the past year? If so, in what form and in what connexion?

A. The Agency submitted observations on the draft Commutation of Tithes (Amendment) and Customs Ordinances. It also advised the Administration that there was a reasonable prospect of absorbing 8,701 new workers in the half years beginning at the 1st April and the 1st October. The Administration considered it desirable, however, to reduce this demand to 4,700. The Agency was in constant communication written and oral with the Administration throughout the year as regards questions concerning the

development of the Jewish National Home, and also questions concerning the Wailing Wall, and after the outbreak of August, as regards the question of protection of Jewish life and property.

3. Q. What is the nature and extent of the co-operation of this Agency with the Administration of Palestine in economic, social and other matters?

A. See paragraph 18 of the Introductory Section of this Report, and paragraph 3 of the Public Works Section.

Almost all Jewish victims of the disturbances were treated in Jewish hospitals.

The Jewish Agency expended £P.65,000 on food, clothing and housing for sufferers, £P.8,000 on Medical Aid and £P.8,000 on Legal Aid. It advanced £P.55,000 in reconstruction loans, appropriated £P.25,000 to the permanent care of widows, orphans and invalids, set aside £P.25,000 to supplement the *ex gratia* compensation granted by the Administration. It proposed to assign £P.35,000 to reconstruction works at Safad and Hebron, £P.65,000 for the rebuilding of the settlements that were destroyed, and £P.51,500 for new Jewish quarters at Jerusalem and Haifa, and a workers' settlement at Haifa.

For the greater security of exposed Jewish settlements, the Agency, in co-operation with the Administration, has allotted £P.36,500 to roads, telephones, central buildings and fencing.

An expert in the service of the Jewish Agency attended at the Mycological Congress in London on behalf of the Administration. The results of malarial research undertaken by the Hebrew University were placed at the disposal of the Administration and the Agency's Experimental Station is co-operating with the Government Department in research into fruit roots in connexion with the export of citrus and other fruits.

4. Q. In what manner has this Agency taken part in the development of the country (statistics of the results obtained)?

A. The Jewish Agency spent in Palestine from October, 1927, to September, 1929, the sum of £P.670,000 on economic and social services distributed as follows:—

	£P.
Agricultural Colonisation...	114,000
Education ...	81,000
Public Health ...	12,000
Labour and Immigration ...	18,000
Religious Institutions ...	3,000
Administration ...	78,000
Various ...	20,000
Land Purchase and Betterment...	199,000
Health ...	110,000
Training in Agriculture, Home Economics ...	35,000

The expenditure of the Hebrew University was £P.54,000 and of the Sick Fund of the General Federation of Jewish Labour £P.51,000.

The Jewish Agency established or assumed charge of four new settlements and carried out further irrigation and drainage works, in Haifa Bay in particular, and constructed water reservoirs in several places.

Horticultural and Farm Economics branches of the Agency's Agricultural Experiment Station were opened.

The Jewish National Fund purchased 64,766 dunums of rural land in the year. The Jewish holdings of orange groves increased from 30,000 to 45,000 dunums and extensive areas are being planted with vines, bananas and flax. On the whole, there was progress and expansion in 1929 in Jewish agriculture in all branches of intensive farming.

The Central Bank of Co-operative Institutions granted £P.166,000 in short-term and intermediate loans. The Palestine Mortgage and Credit Bank, in conjunction with the Jewish National Fund, advanced £P.110,000 in mortgage loans to workers and artisans

The expenditure of the Hadassah Medical Organisation during the year was £P.110,000, and £P.6,000 was spent by the Women's International Zionist Organisation on maternity and child welfare centres. 13,300 patients were treated in the Agency's hospital. The Health Centre at Jerusalem, gift of Mr. Nathan Strauss, of New York, was opened in May, 1929; it is devoted to preventive medical services for the benefit of all inhabitants without distinction of race or creed.

The Jewish Agency's educational activities are described in the Education Section of this Report.

5.—Q. What steps have been taken in consultation with His Britannic Majesty's Government to secure the co-operation of all Jews who are willing to assist in the establishment of the Jewish National Home?

A. See paragraph 24 of the Introductory Section of this Report.

IV. *Immigration and Emigration.*

1.—Q. What measures have been taken to facilitate Jewish Immigration?

A. Of the immigrants who entered Palestine in 1929, 5,249 were Jews. This figure includes 1,194 travellers who were granted permission, on conditions stated in the previous Reports, to remain permanently in the country. See also the references elsewhere to the grant of Labour Schedules.

368 Jewish political refugees from Russia were allowed to enter in 1929, under due safeguards.

2.—Q. What measures have been taken to safeguard the rights and position of other sections of the population?

A. The general reply in the Report for 1925 still applies.

130 prospective immigrants were refused admission on the ground that they did not possess the prescribed qualifications or means for settlement in Palestine.

3.—Q. What measures have been taken in co-operation with the Jewish Agency to encourage the close settlement by Jews on the land (give figures)?

A. The following are estimates of the Jewish population of Palestine in 1918 and 1929;

	1918.	1929.
Jerusalem	26,600	53,500
Tel-Aviv and Jaffa	6,300	45,500
Haifa	1,400	17,500
Other Towns	6,700	13,500
Villages	15,000	35,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	56,000	165,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The increase of population in eleven years is thus 109,000, of whom it is calculated that 76,000 are immigrants. The increase in the rural community was 20,000 in the same period which indicates that about 26 per cent. of Jewish immigrants settle on the land.

4.—Q. What are the effects of these measures? Statistics of Immigration (country of origin, religion, race, profession, age and sex). Geographical distribution within the country in the urban centres and in the rural districts. Same statistics for emigration.

A. See the Immigration Section of this Report and the reply to the preceding question.

V. *Land Regime.*

1.—Q. How have State lands been defined and delimited?

2.—Q. How have waste lands been defined and delimited?

3.—Q. What measures have been taken for the registration of real property?

A. 1, 2 and 3. See the Lands and Survey Sections of this Report.

VI. *Nationality.*

1.—Q. What is the text of the Nationality Law?

A. The text was printed as an Appendix to the Report for 1925.

An Order was made under the Palestine Citizenship Order in Council, 1922, to provide that no applications for citizenship under Article 5 thereof would be accepted after the 6th August, 1929, it being considered that all persons who had opted for Palestinian citizenship in 1922 and who genuinely desired to acquire that citizenship definitely would by that date have had ample time in which to do so.

Proposals are under consideration to amend the Order in Council, so that, in accordance with the intention of the Treaty of Lausanne, Ottoman subjects who were habitually resident in Palestine on the 6th August, 1924, as well as those so resident on the 1st August, 1925, shall acquire Palestinian citizenship automatically.

2.—Q. Have special provisions been enacted, framed so as to facilitate the acquisition of Palestinian citizenship by Jews?

A. See the first paragraph in the reply to this question in the Report for 1928.

VII. *Judicial System.*

1.—Q. When did the new judicial organisation begin to operate?

A. See replies in previous Reports, and paragraphs 7-10 of the Legal Section of this Report.

2. Q.—What special features does it include with a view to assuring to foreigners as well as to natives a complete guarantee of their rights as laid down in Article 9?

A. See replies in previous Reports. There is nothing new to record.

3.—Q. What special measures have been taken to assure respect for personal status of the various peoples and communities and for their religious interests?

A. See paragraphs 16 and 19 of the Legal Section of this Report, and paragraph 41 of the Introductory Section of this Report.

4.—Q. How have the control and administration of Waqfs been assured?

A. There is no change to record; but see the reply under Head I, 2 of this Questionnaire.

5.—Q. What extradition agreements have been made between Mandatory and other Foreign Powers since the coming into force of the Mandate?

A. See Appendix V to this Report.

VIII. *Economic Equality.*

1.—Q. How have the interests of the community been safeguarded in the execution of measures taken to secure the development of the country in respect of public ownership or control of any of the natural resources of the country or of the public works, services and utilities?

A. The following Ordinances of 1929 may be cited: Tobacco (Amendment), Customs, Coinage (Amendment), Companies, Road Transport, Stamp Duty (Amendment), Collection of Taxes, Matches Excise (Amendment), Urban Property Tax (Amendment), Survey, Customs Tariff (Amendment).

The text of the Dead Sea Concession and the Tiberias Baths' Concession are given in Appendices II and III to this Report, and Notes on the Haifa Harbour Works and on the working of the Dead Sea Concession in Appendices X and XIV. References to the

Lighthouse Concession and the Huleh Lands Concession will be found in paragraph 36 of the Introductory Section of this Report.

2.—Q. Has it been necessary to arrange with the Jewish Agency to construct or operate any public works, services, and utilities, or to develop any of the natural resources of the country and, if so, under what circumstances?

A. No.

3.—Q. Give a complete list of concessions and the names and nationalities of the concession holders.

A. The following are the names and the nationalities of the holders of the Dead Sea and Tiberias Baths' Concessions:—

Dead Sea Concession.

The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Lytton, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., British.

Ernest William Dalrymple Tennant, British.

Lt.-Col. Harold Josiah Solomon, O.B.E., M.C., F.R.G.S., British.

Lt.-Col. David Lyell, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., British.

Mr. Bernard Flexner, U.S.A.

Mr. Felix Warburg, U.S.A.

Mr. Israel Benjamin Brodie, U.S.A.

Mr. Edward Friedman, U.S.A.

Major Thomas Gregorie Tulloch (late R.A.), M.I.A.E., British.

Mr. Moise Novomeysky, M.Inst.M.M., Palestinian.

Tiberias Baths Concession.

Mr. Bernard A. Rosenblatt, U.S.A.

Mr. Joshua Suprasky, Palestinian.

Mr. Louis Rosenblatt, U.S.A.

Mr. Jacob Gesundheit, British.

Mr. Isaac Rokach, Palestinian.

Dr. Bernard Joseph, British.

Other lists are given in previous Reports.

4.—Q. Give the reports submitted to the Company meetings and the balance sheets of these undertakings, or, when such reports and balance sheets are not available, give all information relating to the subject, particularly the rate of interest and the uses made of profits.

A. The latest financial statement of the Lighthouse Company, and balance sheets of the Palestine Electric Corporation and the Jaffa Electric Company for 1928 are printed at the end of this Section of the Report.

5.—Q. What provisions are made to secure economic equality as regards:—

(a) Concessions?

(b) Land tenure?

(c) Mining rights (in particular), rules in regard to prospecting?

(d) Fiscal régime (direct and indirect taxation)?

(e) Customs regulations (imports, exports, transit)?

A. There is no change to record in general principles.

6.—Q. What Regulations has the Mandatory Power made for the application of the clause providing freedom of transit under equitable conditions?

A. The Mandatory Power has made no Regulations of this kind in 1929.

7.—Q. Have any Customs Agreements been made by virtue of Article 18? If so, give the text of such agreements.

A. The text of a new Customs Agreement with Syria is given in Appendix XV to this Report. The Transit Agreement with Trans-Jordan (Appendix A to the Report for 1928) was amplified to permit of the transit of goods arriving by rail from Egypt.

Negotiations are proceeding for the conclusion of a Commercial Treaty between Palestine and Turkey.

In November, 1929, the Egyptian Government denounced the provisional commercial agreement concluded in 1928, by reason of the imminent introduction of a new Egyptian Customs Tariff.

IX. *Holy Places.*

1.—Q. What measures have been taken for the assumption by the Mandatory of responsibility in connexion with the Holy Places and religious buildings or sites, including the responsibility of pre-existing rights and of securing free access to the Holy Places, religious buildings and sites, and free exercise of worship?

A. The position is unchanged save in respect to the Wailing Wall. See, in this connexion, paragraphs 3-5 of the Introductory Section of this Report.

2.—Q. Which are the purely Moslem sacred shrines the immunities of which are guaranteed?

A. There is nothing to add to the reply in the Report for 1928.

X. *Freedom of Conscience.*

1.—Q. What measures have been taken to assure freedom of conscience and religion?

2.—Q. Have any restrictions been made upon the free exercise of any form of worship in the interests of the maintenance of public order and morals?

A. 1 and 2. See the reply to Question 1 under Head IX. of this Questionnaire.

3.—Q. What measures have been taken to assert the rights of communities to maintain their own schools for the education of their own members?

What educational requirements of a general nature are imposed by the Administration?

What measures have been taken to assure the exercise of such supervision over religious and other charitable bodies of all faiths or nationalities in Palestine as may be required for the maintenance of public order and good government?

A. See the reply in the Report for 1927.

XI. *Military Clauses.*

1.—Q. What is the form of military organisation and training?

A. There is nothing to add to the reply in the last report.

2.—Q. (a) Are there any Police Forces independent of the military charged with the defence of the Territory?

A. No.

Q. (b) What is the respective importance of these two Forces and the amount spent on each? Racial and religious composition of these two Forces.

A. The racial and religious composition of the Forces is shown in the tables given in the Civil and Military Forces Section of this Report.

The cost of the Police Force in 1929 was £P.376,060; and of the Trans-Jordan Frontier Force £P.149,178, of which one-sixth was borne by British funds.

3.—Q. Has there been any occasion for the Administration of Palestine to contribute to the cost of the maintenance of the Military forces of the Mandatory Power?

A. The Administration of Palestine contributed £P.30,375 to the cost of the maintenance of the military forces of the Mandatory in Palestine and Trans-Jordan.

4.—Q. Has the Mandatory exercised its rights to use the roads, railways and ports of Palestine for the movement of armed forces and the carriage of fuel and supplies?

A. The roads, railways and ports of Palestine were used by the Mandatory for the movement of armed forces sent to Palestine on the outbreak of the disturbances, and afterwards for the movement of those forces in connexion with the defence of Palestine.

XII. *International Conventions.*

1.—Q. To what International Convention has the Mandatory adhered on behalf of the Palestine Administration?

A. See the list in Appendix V to this Report. The adherences in 1929 were:—

Convention concerning Equality of Treatment for National and Foreign Workmen as regards Workmen's Compensation for Accidents.

Convention relating to the International Circulation of Motor Vehicles.

International Commission for the Scientific Exploration of the Mediterranean Sea.

2.—Q. What steps have been taken by the Mandatory to Co-operate with the League of Nations in their struggle against disease, including diseases of plants and animals?

A. See the Health and Agriculture Sections of this Report. The Veterinary Surgeons and Midwives Ordinances were passed in 1929.

XIII. *Antiquities.*

Q.—Has the Mandatory enacted a Law of Antiquities according to the provisions laid down in Article 21 of the Mandate? Give the text.

A. See paragraph 5 of the Antiquities Section of this Report.

XIV. *Official Languages.*

1.—Q. Have the three official languages been used simultaneously and on an equal footing in legislative and administrative documents and in the Courts? If not, what languages are used.

2.—Q. To what observations does the application of this system give rise?

A. 1 and 2. There is nothing to add to the replies in the Report for 1924.

In Appendix XVI to this Report will be found the text of a judgment of the High Court respecting the use of Hebrew characters in telegrams.

XV. *Holy Days.*

Q. What days are recognised as holy days by the various communities?

A. There is nothing to add to the replies in the Reports for 1923 and 1924.

XVI. *Trans-Jordan.*

1.—Q. Has the territory lying beyond the Jordan been finally delimited and organised?

A. An account of the Administration of Trans-Jordan is given in Section II of this Report.

XVII. *Labour.*

1.—Q. What measures have been taken to ensure, in accordance with Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles, the consideration of conventions and recommendations of International Labour Conferences?

2.—Q. Are these conventions and recommendations being carried into effect?

3.—Q. What other regulations are in force in regard to labour?

A. 1, 2 and 3. See generally the chapter on labour in the Immigration and Labour Section of this Report. The Palestine Administration has agreed generally to proposals for an International Convention regarding Forced Labour to be based on the Recommendations of the International Labour Conference, at its Fourteenth Session at Geneva in 1929.

Palestine adhered to the Convention regarding equality of treatment for national and foreign workmen in respect of compensation for accidents, adopted by the International Labour Conference in May-June, 1925.

4.—Q. What powers has the administration for controlling labour contracts in order to ensure their loyal fulfilment both on the part of employer and employed, and what powers does it possess to prevent any abuses in this respect?

5.—Q. What is the competent authority in regard to labour legislation, and what authority is responsible for the application of such legislation?

A. 4 and 5. There is nothing to add to the replies in the Report for 1926. There is as yet no doctrine of specific performance in the interpretation of contracts in Palestine.

In disputes between workman and employer as to liability for payment of compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, 1927, recourse is frequently had to arbitration by one of the non-official persons who have volunteered their services for the purpose and are registered on a panel of arbitrators kept by the Administration.

XVIII. *Trade in and Manufacture of Drugs.*

Q. Have measures been taken to secure the prohibition or the control of the importation, of the production and the consumption of poisonous or narcotic drugs?

A. See the Health and Civil and Military Forces Sections of this Report.

XIX. *Education.*

1.—Q. What is the general system of elementary education (organisation and statistics)?

Is this education free for all, and, if not, in what cases is it free?

2.—Q. What measures have been taken for higher education; for example, medical, veterinary, and technical education?

3.—Q. In what languages is instruction given in the various categories of schools?

A. 1, 2 and 3. See the Education Section of this Report.

XX. *Public Health.*

1.—Q. What steps are being taken to ensure public health and sanitation and to combat endemic and epidemic diseases?

2.—Q. What is the régime for medical assistance?

A. 1 and 2. See the Health Section of this Report.

3.—Q. What is the actual situation as regards prostitution and what measures have been taken in this matter?

A. 3. There is nothing new to report in regard to this question.

XXI. *Public Finance.*

Q. A general schedule of the revenue and expenditure of the territory, the budgetary system, and indication of the nature and the assessment of taxes.

A. See the Finance Section of this Report.

XXII. *Demographic Statistics.*

Q. Statistics of births, marriages (polygamy), deaths emigration and immigration.

A. See the Health and Immigration and Labour Sections of this Report.

ADMINISTRATION GÉNÉRALE DES PHARES,
12, RUE GAILLON, PARIS.

DROITS DE PHARES PERÇUS EN PALESTINE
PENDANT L'ANNÉ 1929.*Livres Palestiniennes.*

<i>Année, 1929.</i>	<i>Droits Palestiniens Perçus en Palestine.</i>		<i>Droits Palestiniens Perçus hors de la Palestine.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	<i>Caiffa.</i>	<i>Jaffa.</i>		
	<i>£P. Mils.</i>	<i>£P. Mils.</i>	<i>£P. Mils.</i>	<i>£P. Mils.</i>
Janvier ...	166.702	184.131	—	350.833
Février ...	305.464	160.740	—	466.204
Mars ...	381.413	278.084	2.032	661.529
Avril ...	267.620	177.271	1.130	446.021
Mai ...	216.531	243.362	1.933	461.826
Juin ...	155.785	198.310	2.562	356.657
Juillet ...	198.666	241.785	5.188	445.639
Aout ...	187.411	234.220	5.214	426.845
Septembre ...	151.427	186.433	7.339	345.199
Octobre... ..	199.712	224.600	5.992	430.304
Novembre ...	161.134	224.845	1.947	387.926
Decembre ...	164.437	229.410	0.796	394.643
Total ...	2,556.302	2,583.191	34.133	5,173.626

THE JAFFA ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED.

Balance Sheet as at the 30th September, 1928.

LIABILITIES.	£P. mls.	£P. mls.	£	s.	d.	ASSETS.	£P. mls.	£P. mls.	£	s.	d.	
<i>Authorised Capital—</i>						<i>Licence Account</i>		1,000		1	0	0
100,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each.			100,000	0	0	<i>Cash in hand and at Banks</i>		11,490.043		11,490	0	10
50,000 8% Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each.			50,000	0	0	<i>Sundry Debtors</i>		11,853.056		11,853	1	1
						<i>Expenditure in Advance</i>		1,882.726		1,882	14	6
						<i>Furniture and Appliances</i>		600.000		600	0	0
						<i>Jaffa Installation, at cost</i>						
						Land, buildings, etc.	34,133.918					
<i>Subscribed Capital—</i>						High tery and spare parts	58,186.682					
99,637 Ordinary Shares of £1 each fully paid.	99,637.000					High tery in underground and overhead lines and transformer stations	40,837.065					
50,000 3% Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each fully paid.	50,000.000	149,637.000				<i>Low Tension Distribution System</i>	43,342.273					
<i>Sundry Creditors and Credit Balances</i>						Meters on consumers premises	8,433.357	184,933.285		184,933	5	9
<i>Reserve for Depreciation...</i>			6,508.924		6	<i>Fees, Legal expenses on the concession, Registration of the Company and other Preliminary expenses</i>		9,241.037		9,241	0	0
<i>Profit and Loss Account...</i>			35,000.000		0	<i>Expenditure on various Development Projects.</i>			3,297.007	3,297	0	2
			31,492.230		7							
			223,298.154		1			223,298.154		223,298	3	1

(Sgd.) PINHAS RUTENBERG,
Chairman and Managing Director.

(Sgd.) J. KACENELEBROGEN,
Head Accountant.

We have audited the Balance Sheet of the Jaffa Electric Company Limited dated the 30th September, 1928, as above set forth. We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. In our opinion the above Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to show a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the Books of the Company. We also certify that the conditions contained in the financial plan attached to the Ajluj Concession as amended by the Jordan Concession have been duly complied with.

(Sgd.) RUSSELL AND CO.,
Chartered Accountants.

Hajifa, the 25th January, 1929.

THE PALESTINE ELECTRIC CORPORATION LTD.
Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1928.

LIABILITIES.	£P. mls.	£	s.	d.	ASSETS.	£P. mls.	£P. mls.	£	s.	d.	
Authorised Capital:— 950,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each. 50,000 Preference Shares of £1 each.		950,000	0	0	Jordan Concession:— Capital Expenditure to date:— Acquisition of the Concession— Legal expenses, registration fees, etc. First Jordan Power House:— Preliminary works, land, build- ings, plant for works, hydraulic works, transmission line, gen- eral expenses and unallocated stores. Haifa and Tiberias:— Land, buildings, generating plants, distribution system, etc. Haifa ... 91,748.121 Tiberias ... 15,876.820	33,133.924					
Issued Capital:— 339,309 Ordinary shares of £1 each, fully paid. 308,552 Ordinary Shares of £1 each, 10s. called up. 9,670 Preference Shares of £1 each, fully paid. 620 Preference Shares of £1 each, 10s. called up.	339,309.000 246,841.000 9,670.000 496.000				Projects for different towns, irri- gation, electrification of Rail- ways, etc. Furniture and Appliances Land in Haifa, Jaffa, etc., at cost Stores on hand, at cost. Haifa and Tel Aviv Workshops ... Expenditure in advance ... Sundry Debtors ... Investments in the Jaffa Electric Company Limited, at cost— 99,500 Ordinary Shares of £1 each. 50,000 8% Cumulative Pref- erence Shares of £1 each.	107,024.941 7,209.703	474,741.580	474,741	11	8	
Less—Calls in arrear ...								2,050.920	2,050	18	
5% Guaranteed Debentures ...		595,967.400	8	0				12,273.214	12,273	4	
Deferred Customs Duties ...		250,000.000	0	0				18,724.632	18,724	12	
Sundry Creditors and Credit Balances	83,157.457	10,128.918	18	4				5,004.304	5,004	7	
The Jaffa Electric Co. Ltd. ...	9,224.414	42,381.871		5				4,987.449	4,987	9	
Reserve in accordance with Jordan Concession— for redemption of Haifa and Tiberias generating plants and buildings, distribution system, etc.		13,725.000	0	0				10,206.411	10,206	8	
Profit and Loss Account:— Balance to credit thereof ...		18,573.335	6	9				149,500.000	149,500	0	
		930,776.524	10	0				1,000	1,000	0	
								252,686.954	252,686	19	
								930,776.524	930,776	10	

PINHAS RUTENBERG,
Managing Director.

J. KACHNELENBOGEN,
Chief Accountant.

We have audited the Balance Sheet of the Palestine Electric Corporation Limited, dated the 31st December, 1928, as above set forth. We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. There remains an outstanding liability to Mr. P. Rutenberg yet to be determined for services rendered, although certain amounts advanced to Mr. P. Rutenberg on account have been included in the above accounts apportioned under various headings of expenditure. Subject to the foregoing remark we are of the opinion that the above Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to show a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Company.

Haifa, the 14th of May, 1929.

RUSSELL AND CO.,
Chartered Accountants.

APPENDIX I.

INSTRUCTIONS IN REGARD TO THE USE OF THE WESTERN (WAILING) WALL OF THE HARAM AL-SHARIF, JERUSALEM.

1. *Access to the Wall.*—The Jews shall have access to the Western (Wailing) Wall (hereinafter called "The Wall"), for purposes of prayer and devotion at all times.

2. *Appurtenances of Worship.*—(a) The Jews may bring daily to the pavement before the Wall a stand containing ritual lamps, and may place on the stand a zinc case with glass doors in which such lamps are lighted. They may bring also a portable wash-basin and a water container on a stand. None of the objects above mentioned shall be affixed to the Wall or to any wall of the adjoining wakf buildings.

(b) From sunset on Friday evening to sunset on Saturday, and from sunset on the eve of any Jewish holy day the Jews may place at the Northern end of The Wall a stand containing prayer-books, and at the Southern end of The Wall a table on which to stand a cabinet or ark containing Scrolls of the Law, and another table on which the Scrolls are laid for reading. The tables and cabinet or ark and the stand shall be removed at the end of the Sabbath day or holy day as the case may be.

(c) On the two holy days of the New Year Festival and on the Day of Atonement each Jewish worshipper may bring a prayer-mat, which may be placed on the pavement before The Wall, but so as not to obstruct the right of passage along the pavement.

(d) The dimensions of each of the objects specified in this instruction shall not exceed those set out in the Schedule hereto.

(e) Save as provided in this instruction no appurtenances of worship shall be brought to The Wall and no carpet or matting shall be placed on the pavement before The Wall.

3. *Prohibition of Benches, Screens, etc.*—No benches, chairs or stools shall be brought to or placed on the pavement before The Wall. No screen or curtain shall be placed on the Wall or on the pavement, for the purpose of separating men and women at prayers or for any other purpose.

4. *Prohibition of Driving Animals at Certain Hours along Pavement.*—Between the hours of 8 a.m. and 1 p.m. on Sabbath Days and Jewish holy days recognised by the Government, and between the hours of 5 and 8 p.m. on the eve of such days, and throughout the eve and Day of Atonement, save between the hours of dawn and 7 a.m., no animals shall be driven along the pavement before The Wall.

5. *Door at Southern End of Wall to be locked at Certain Hours.*—The wooden door giving access from the pavement to the Zawieh at the Southern end of The Wall shall remain locked on the eve of the Sabbath and Jewish holy days recognised by the Government from 5 p.m. and throughout such days until after sunset.

SCHEDULE

Dimensions of objects in centimetres.

	Height.	Width.	Depth.
Stand for Ritual Lamps	83	120	70
Zinc case	53	98	32
Two Chimneys thereto 12 cm. high.			
Portable Wash-stand	86	40	33
Semi-circular Water Container (†)	29	30*	20
Stand for Ark	82	53	45
Stand containing Books	86	50	26
Ark	102	50	30
Table for Scrolls	94	97	74
Prayer Mat	Length 125 cm., Breadth 50 cm.		

* At back.

† The total height of the stand and container shall not exceed 150 cm.

APPENDIX II.

CONCESSION FOR THE EXTRACTION OF SALTS AND MINERALS IN THE DEAD SEA.

Palestine and Trans-Jordan.

This Deed is made the First day of January, 1930, between His Excellency Sir John Robert Chancellor, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., High Commissioner for Palestine and High Commissioner for Trans-Jordan for and on behalf of the Governments of the said two countries (hereinafter called "the Government") by The Crown Agents for the Colonies of the one part and Palestine Potash, Limited, a Company incorporated in England and having its registered office at 62, Pall Mall, in the City of Westminster, of the other part.

Whereas—(1) The minerals of the Dead Sea form part of the natural resources of Palestine and Trans-Jordan and it is desired to provide for the public control of any concession for the development thereof in the interests of the populations of Palestine and Trans-Jordan.

(2) Palestine Potash, Limited, was incorporated in the year 1929 with the object (amongst others) of accepting this concession and fulfilling the obligations on the part of the Company herein contained.

(3) The nominal capital of the Company is £400,000, divided into 380,000 shares of £1 each and 400,000 shares of 1s. each, of which shares to the nominal value of not less than £100,000 have been allotted for cash and are fully paid up or have been *bonâ fide* unconditionally subscribed for at par in cash payable in instalments by responsible parties.

Now this Deed witnesseth and it is hereby covenanted, agreed and declared as follows:—

1. *Definitions.*—In this Deed the following words and expressions shall have the following meanings, that is to say—

"The Government" means the Governments of Palestine and Trans-Jordan jointly. The person for the time being administering the Government of Palestine and acting as High Commissioner for Trans-Jordan shall as regards anything to be done or suffered by the Government hereunder be regarded as a principal and shall be deemed to be empowered to bind the Governments of the said two countries and to sue and be sued under the title of High Commissioner.

"The Company" means Palestine Potash, Limited, and its permitted assigns.

"The Plan" means the plan annexed hereto.

"The Concession Lands" means the lands upon the north-western end of the Dead Sea shown on the attached plan, on which the northern and western boundaries are shown by a hard black line. Subject to the exceptions specified in Clause 3 hereof, the southern boundary is the water line of the Dead Sea and the eastern boundary is the west bank of the River Jordan.

"The Undertaking" means the business of obtaining, rendering marketable, selling and disposing of mineral salts, minerals and chemicals under this Concession.

"The Auditor" means the Auditor or Auditors for the time being of the Company.

2. *Demise of Lands and Rights.*—The Government hereby grants and demises to the Company—

First: The Concession Lands.

Secondly: The right to obtain by evaporation or otherwise howsoever the mineral salts, minerals and chemicals in and beneath the waters of the Dead Sea and to render marketable, sell and dispose of the same

and so that in the event of the waters of the Dead Sea receding the right hereby granted to the Company shall extend to the area which may be left exposed by the recession of the water from its present limits.

Thirdly: The right to obtain fresh water required for the production of salts, drinking, washing or sanitary purposes and the general purposes of the undertaking and the Company's employees (subject to existing rights of user) from the River Jordan or any convenient affluents to the Dead Sea and the River Jordan (but so that water power must not be used to generate electricity).

Fourthly: The right (subject to any existing rights) to bore for fresh water and subject to the Government's approval to quarry on land not in private ownership for materials necessary for the Undertaking and

Fifthly: The right to navigate vessels on the Dead Sea for purposes of the Company's business subject at all times to the Government Ordinances and regulations for the time being in force.

To hold the same (subject to the exceptions and reservations set out in the next succeeding clause hereof) unto the Company for the term of 75 years from the date hereof rendering and paying therefor an annual rent £1 payable half-yearly on the 30th day of June and the 31st day of December and the royalties and share of profits hereinafter reserved or made payable. Together with an additional annual rent not exceeding £150 payable half-yearly as above in respect of the area east of the chain line marked "A" on the plan which rent shall however be subject to a proportionate reduction in respect of any part of that area not already reserved to the Government under Clause 3 hereof which may at any time be given up by the Company as being not required for their purpose.

3. (a) *Reservations to Government.*—There are excepted and reserved to the Government out of the grant and demise hereinbefore contained:—

(i) A forest area 30 metres wide along the western bank of the River Jordan together with a strip 20 metres wide on the western boundary of the said forest area securing access from the north to the river mouth. Provided always that the Government will at the request of the Company grant them an easement for laying pipes or other channel across the said forest area and 20 metre strip for the purpose of conveying water from the Jordan for the purposes mentioned in Clause 2 (iii) hereof;

(ii) A right of way for Government Officers and any persons authorised by the Government along the northern shore of the Dead Sea from the western boundary of the demised area to the mouth of the River Jordan. The existing road shall be maintained by the Company in a condition satisfactory to the Government;

(iii) A plot 28 metres by 172 metres known as the Dead Sea Post with buildings thereon which are at present under lease to a certain Ibrahim Yacoub Saba subject however to the inclusion of this plot in the Concession Lands as soon as the said lease is terminated whether by lapse of time or by expropriation under the terms of Clause 5 (iii) hereof;

(iv) The right on payment of compensation to the Company to take such further parts of the Concession Lands as may be required for public roads or other public facilities and to construct lay maintain and remove railways roads tramways electric wires or cables pipe lines or any other works on or under or through the Concession Lands;

(v) The right to enter upon any of the Concession Lands for the purpose of making any surveys or inspections; and

(vi) The gold silver or other precious metals and their ores precious stones antiquities and mineral oil (hereinafter referred to as "the excepted substances") whether under the waters of the Dead Sea or under or upon the Concession Lands or any other lands in the occupation of the Company.

(b) The Company shall pay to the Government an agreed sum in respect of the cost to the Government of providing a new track from the Dead Sea Post-Jerusalem-Jericho Road to the Place of the Holy Baptism on the Jordan.

(c) The Company shall not without the approval of the High Commissioner conduct any engineering or other operations which will impede the free discharge of the River Jordan but the Company shall be at liberty to submit to the High Commissioner for approval proposals for such works as in their opinion do not interfere unduly with such discharge and the High Commissioner's approval of such works shall not be unreasonably withheld and in the event of disagreement the question shall be treated as a technical matter for arbitration under Clause 35 hereof.

4. *Notice of discovery.*—The Company shall forthwith on the discovery of any of the excepted substances give the Government notice of such discovery and shall permit the Government to enter upon any land occupied by the Company for the purpose of exploring for and obtaining the excepted substances on payment to the Company of compensation for any damage thereby occasioned to the Company.

5. (i) *Additional lands.*—The Government shall at the request in writing of the Company at any time during the continuance of the term hereby granted grant to the Company a lease for the remainder of the said term of such additional lands outside the area of the Concession Lands as may reasonably be required by the Company whether for evaporation purposes or for auxiliary works in connection with this Concession but subject to the same exceptions and reservations as those specified in Clause 3 (a) (i) to (vi) hereof and subject also and without prejudice to any mining licences including rights to collect salts which shall at the time of such request have been already granted by the Government in respect of such additional lands.

(ii) A grant of any such additional lands shall be made at the cost of the Company and upon terms to be agreed upon between the Government and the Company which terms shall include the payment by the Company to the Government of a fair rent based on the value of such additional lands disregarding any increase in land value due to the operations or requirements of the Company and shall also include the payment by the Company of any compensation payable to any occupier of such additional lands.

(iii) Any such additional lands which may be in private ownership or occupation shall where purchase cannot be effected by mutual agreement be expropriated by the Government at the expense of the Company on payment of fair compensation agreed by the Company or failing agreement determined by the law of expropriation for the time being in force in Palestine and Trans-Jordan.

(iv) The Company shall if and whenever required by the Government so to do deposit with or give satisfactory security to the Government for such a sum of money as the Government shall consider likely to prove the fair compensation to be paid for the additional lands proposed to be expropriated which sum shall in the event of the additional lands in question being expropriated be applied in or towards payment of the compensation for such expropriation any balance remaining after payment of costs being repaid to the Company.

(v) The Government will not during the period of 10 years from the date of this Deed grant any lease or tenancy of land lying within 5 kilometres

of the boundary nearest thereto of the Concession Lands without first offering to the Company such lease or tenancy as may be contemplated on the terms provided by Clause 5 (i) hereof.

6. (i) *Extent to which the Company's rights are exclusive.*—The Government will not during the period of 25 years from the date of this Deed exercise or grant to or permit to be exercised by any person firm or corporation other than the Company any right to recover the said mineral salts minerals and chemicals referred to in Clause 2 hereof or any of them for commercial purposes and after the said period of 25 years will not do so without first offering to the Company rights to conduct any such operations as may be contemplated on terms not less favourable to the Company than those of this Concession. If such terms are not accepted by the Company within 12 months after the same shall have been offered to the Company the Government shall be at liberty to grant such rights to other applicants on terms not more favourable to such other applicants than those offered to the Company.

(ii) The Government will not during the period of 10 years from the date of this Deed grant any licence for the mining of potash salts or bromine or bromine salts or magnesium chloride within a belt of 5 kilometres wide measured from the present shore line of the Dead Sea without first offering such licence to the Company on terms provided for by the Mining Ordinance for the time being in force in Palestine and Trans-Jordan.

(iii) Subject as herein expressly provided nothing herein contained shall limit the right of the Government to grant mining licences including rights to collect salts in respect of land round the Dead Sea other than the Concession Lands or any additional lands granted to the Company pursuant to Clause 5 hereof.

7. *Production of common salt.*—The Company shall during the said term at its option either (a) allow the continuance of evaporation for the production of common salt by persons who have an established right to conduct such operations or (b) supply such persons with common salt at a nominal price.

8. (i) *The Company to work diligently.*—The Company shall forthwith commence and thereafter during the continuance of the term hereby granted with all due diligence continue to work and extract the said mineral salts minerals and chemicals and to get win and carry away the same in accordance with the provisions of this Concession until the expiration or sooner determination of this Concession.

(ii) *Minimum production.*—The Company shall produce potassium chloride equivalent to the following minimum quantities of potassium chloride of 80 per cent. purity:—

- During the third year of the term of the Concession 1,000 tons;
- During the fourth year 1,500 tons;
- During the fifth year 3,500 tons;
- During the sixth and seventh years 5,000 tons per annum;
- During the eighth, ninth and tenth years 10,000 tons per annum;
- During each subsequent year 50,000 tons:

Provided always that during the fifth to the tenth years of the Concession until the metal road between Jerusalem and the Dead Sea has been completed to the Dead Sea the Company shall not be liable to produce more than 1,500 tons per annum:

Provided that if the Company shall be prevented by circumstances (other than insufficiency of capital), not due to its own act, neglect or default, from completing within the periods indicated the construction of the plant and transport lines required for the production of the said minimum quantities the Government shall grant such extension of the periods aforesaid

as may be reasonable, and so that any difference which may arise between the Government and the Company in relation to this clause shall be deemed to be a technical matter within the meaning of Clause 35 hereof.

9. *No contract for restriction of output.*—The Company shall not without the previous consent in writing of the Government make any contract or arrangement or understanding with any person, company or firm for the restriction of the output of the Company's products or for raising or keeping up prices in such a way as to restrict output.

10. *Royalties.*—(i) The Company shall pay to the Government a royalty equal to 5 per cent. of the value ascertained in manner hereinafter provided of potassium chloride bromine and magnesium chloride produced and sold.

(ii) The value of each product shall be ascertained at the end of each half-year and shall be the value at works in bulk arrived at by taking the sale prices during that half-year and deducting therefrom the proper costs of transport, insurance and marketing plus a sum equal to 10 per cent. of such costs.

11. *Minimum Royalty for Potassium Chloride.*—(i) A minimum royalty shall be paid for potassium chloride after the first two years of the term on the footing of—

(a) a sale of 500 tons in each half of the third year of the term;

(b) a sale of 750 tons in each half of the fourth year of the term;

(c) a sale of 750 tons in each half of the fifth year of the term to be increased to 1,750 tons if the metal road between Jerusalem and the Dead Sea has been completed to the Dead Sea before the commencement of such half-year;

(d) a sale of 750 tons to be increased to 2,500 tons in each half of the sixth and seventh years of the term if the metal road between Jerusalem and the Dead Sea has been completed to the Dead Sea before the commencement of such half-year;

(e) a sale of 750 tons to be increased to 5,000 tons in each half of the eighth, ninth and tenth years of the term if the metal road between Jerusalem and the Dead Sea has been completed to the Dead Sea before the commencement of such half-year;

(f) a sale of 25,000 tons in each half-year subsequent to the tenth year of the term;

whether such respective quantities shall actually be sold in such respective half-years or not.

(ii) If in any half-year after the first two years of the term the Company shall not have sold the minimum quantity of potassium chloride prescribed by Sub-clause (i) of this clause the rate of royalty per ton payable in respect of the quantity required to make up the minimum quantity shall be based on the average sale price of potassium chloride sold by the Company during the preceding two years (if two years shall have elapsed after the end of the said first two years) or during any lesser period that may have then elapsed since the end of such first two years, or if there have been no sales the rate of royalty shall be 4s. per ton, which amount shall be adjusted to the correct figure after sales shall have been made, less the deductions specified in Sub-clause (ii) of Clause 10.

(iii) Subject to Sub-clause (v) of this clause the minimum royalty shall be payable, although the Company may have been prevented from any cause whatever from completing the construction of the plant and transport lines necessary to produce and transport the minimum quantities of potassium chloride prescribed by Sub-clause (ii) of Clause 8.

(iv) If the quantity of potassium chloride sold by the Company in any half-year shall be less than the minimum quantity (if any) specified for that half-year the Company may in either of the next two succeeding half-years sell such a quantity of potassium chloride in excess of the minimum

quantities specified for such half-years as shall be required to make up the deficiency in such previous half-year without paying any royalty for the same.

(v) No minimum royalty shall be payable in respect of any half-year during which the Company shall have been prevented from producing and selling the minimum quantity of potassium chloride specified for that half-year by the Act of God or insurrection riots or war or civil war in Palestine or Trans-Jordan.

12. *Payment of Royalties.*—The amount of the royalties for each half-year shall be ascertained and certified by the Auditor and shall be paid on the 1st of March or the 1st of September as the case may be next after the end of the half-year.

13. *Government's share of profits.*—The Company will pay to the Government in respect of each financial year of the Company a share in the profits of the undertaking for that year to be ascertained in manner following that is to say:—

(i) The profits of the undertaking in each financial year shall be the gross receipts less the following deductions—

(a) All expenditure by the Company on account of actual and proper working expenses including wages and salaries repairs maintenance renewals and replacements.

(b) The royalties paid to the Government.

(c) Interest on and amortisation instalments of loan capital.

(d) The amount allocated to the Company's reserve fund for that year: Provided that such amount shall not in any year exceed 10 per cent. of the total amount of the capital cost of the construction and equipment of the Company's works plant transport lines and machinery as certified by the Auditor at the end of the year: And provided also that such allocation shall not increase the reserve fund to more than one-half of the said cost.

(ii) Out of such profits there shall in each year be allocated to the Company a sum sufficient to pay 10 per cent. on the approved sum hereinafter mentioned plus an amortisation instalment sufficient to redeem the approved sum at the expiration of the said term of 75 years.

(iii) The remaining profits shall be divided between the Company and the Government in the following proportions (that is to say) as to so much thereof as is equivalent to 5 per cent. on the said approved sum 20 per cent. shall be allotted to the Government and 80 per cent. to the Company and as to any further profits 40 per cent. shall be allotted to the Government and 60 per cent. shall be allotted to the Company.

(iv) The approved sum shall be such a sum as shall from time to time be certified by the Auditor to be the excess of the said cost of construction and equipment over the amount raised by the Company by way of loan capital such excess being increased as follows to cover the provision of working capital flotation expenses and all other capital expenditure:—

(a) During each of the first 10 years of the Concession by 100 per cent. of the said cost of construction and equipment.

(b) During the eleventh and each subsequent year of the Concession by 60 per cent. of the said cost of construction and equipment.

(v) Any income derived from the investment of the Company's reserve fund shall be treated as part of the gross receipts of the undertaking for the purposes of this clause and also any portion of the reserve fund which shall be withdrawn from reserve.

(vi) Any sums standing to the credit of the said reserve at the expiration or earlier determination of this Concession shall belong as to 40 per cent. to the Government and as to 60 per cent. to the Company.

(vii) The figures required to be ascertained in order to comply with this clause shall be ascertained and certified by the Auditor.

(viii) Any sums payable to the Government under this clause shall be paid within one month after the annual general meeting of the Company at which the accounts are passed.

14. *No contract in deprivation of Government rights.*—The Company shall not make any contract or arrangement whether for the disposal of the Company's products or otherwise so as to deprive the Government improperly of any profits in which it would otherwise be entitled to participate.

15. *Government's right to take up shares in the Company and to convert its interest into shares of the Company.*—The Government shall have the following rights to take up shares in the Company:—

(i) On any issue of shares made by the Company after the subscription of the first £250,000 not less than 20 per cent. of the 50 per cent. which under Clause 18 (ii) the Company is under an obligation to offer for public subscription shall in the first place be offered to the Government on terms not less favourable to the Government than the terms offered to any other person in respect of the same issue and such offer shall remain open for acceptance for not less than one week. The 50 per cent. to be offered for public subscription under Clause 18 (ii) shall be reduced by the number of shares accepted by the Government under this sub-clause.

(ii) If the Government shall within 5 years after the completion of an aerial ropeway to Jerusalem or along the Jordan Valley to the junction of the Haifa-Damascus Railway or of a Railway to the said junction for the transport of the Company's products give 6 months' notice in writing of its desire to convert at the end of any financial year of the Company the financial interest of the Government (by way of both share of profits and royalties) into a holding of ordinary shares in the Company then such conversion shall be carried into effect upon such fair and equitable terms as may be agreed between the parties or failing agreement as may be ascertained and fixed by an Arbitrator who shall be a Chartered Accountant appointed by the President for the time being of the Institute of Chartered Accountants. The Company shall forthwith allot and issue to the Government or to such persons as it shall direct such ordinary shares in the Company credited as fully paid as may be agreed or fixed as aforesaid and thereupon the share of profits and royalties hereby reserved and made payable to the Government shall as from the end of such year cease to be payable but without prejudice to the right of the Government to recover the share of profits and royalties accruing down to the end of such year.

16. (i) *Books of account.*—The Company shall keep at all times at its principal office all proper and usual books of account to be open at all reasonable times to inspection by the agents of the Government upon reasonable notice.

(ii) *Auditor.*—The appointment of the Auditor shall be subject to the approval of the Government.

(iii) The Auditor shall prepare once every year a proper balance sheet and profit and loss account a copy of which shall be forthwith supplied to the Government.

17. *Returns.*—The Company shall send to the Government every year with the copy of the account as mentioned in the last preceding clause a return of products (a) recovered and (b) sold showing in case (b) the price at works in bulk together with a statement of the royalties payable for each half-year and the share of profits payable to the Government for the year certified by the Auditor.

18. The Company shall observe and comply with the following stipulations:—

(i) *Restriction on issue of Debentures or other loan capital.*—The Company shall not issue or raise any debentures or other loan capital or create any security for money charged upon the undertaking or any of the assets of the Company except with the consent in writing of the Government first had and obtained and subject only to such terms of issue and rate of interest as may be approved by it and to proper provisions for the complete amortisation of such debentures or other loan capital at or before the expiration of the said term of 75 years.

(ii) *Capital to be offered in Palestine and Trans-Jordan.*—Not less than 50 per cent. (but subject to deduction therefrom of any shares which the Government may take under the option hereinbefore conferred upon it) of any capital issued by the Company after subscription of the first £250,000 shall be offered for public subscription and Palestinian Citizens and Trans-Jordanian Nationals shall have a prior right in allotment to 20 per cent. of all such public issues. Adequate notice of impending issues and proper facilities shall be given by the Company for this purpose.

19. (i) *Prospectuses.*—No prospectus statement in lieu of prospectus notice advertisement or circular inviting subscriptions to the capital or debentures of the Company shall be issued in Palestine or Trans-Jordan or the United Kingdom or elsewhere by or on behalf of the Company unless it shall have been previously submitted to the Government if to be issued in Palestine or Trans-Jordan or to the Crown Agents for the Colonies if to be issued elsewhere and the same shall not be issued if the Government or the said Crown Agents as the case may be shall within 14 days after any such document has been so submitted serve on the Company notice disapproving of the same. If after the service of such notice the Company shall issue any prospectus notice advertisement or circular so disapproved of as aforesaid it shall be lawful for the Government by notice in writing to be served on the Company to determine this Concession.

(ii) Neither the Government nor the said Crown Agents shall be represented or deemed to have approved or to have authorised the issue of such prospectus or other document as aforesaid.

20. *Public regulations.*—The Company shall comply with all the Government's requirements relating to public health and with such provisions of the Mining Ordinance in force for the time being and the regulations thereunder as may be applied by the Government to the Concession and to any other regulations for the proper control of the Company's operations which may be prescribed from time to time by the Controller of Mines in Palestine or Trans-Jordan as the case may be.

21. *Pollution of water.*—The Company shall not pollute the water of any river or stream.

22. *Labour.*—The labour employed by the Company shall be procured from Palestine and Trans-Jordan and the Company shall not employ labour from other sources without the previous permission of the Government.

23. *Pre-emption of products.*—In time of war the Government shall have a right of pre-emption of all products of this Concession at the fair price

at the time as the same shall be settled by agreement between the Government and the Company and in default of such agreement the price to be paid shall be referred to an expert who shall be selected by His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies for the time being and whose fees shall be paid by the Company.

24. *Prohibition of assignment.*—The Company shall not without the previous consent in writing of the Government assign lease sublet mortgage or otherwise dispose of or part with the possession of this Concession or the lands or rights hereby granted or which may hereafter be granted in pursuance hereof or any part of such lands or any of such rights.

25. (i) *Roads and railways.*—The Government will within two years from the date of this Concession make up the existing road from the Dead Sea to its junction with the Jerusalem-Jericho road so as to render it fit for heavy lorry traffic and will so maintain it so long as the Company requires to move its products by road transport. When the Government commences the construction of the road the Company will contribute £5,000 towards its cost which sum will be repayable by deductions from amounts subsequently falling due under the terms of this Concession to be paid by the Company to the Government but not otherwise. If extraordinary damage is caused to this road or any other Government roads by the traffic of the Company the Company shall on demand being made pay the cost of the repair of such roads necessitated thereby.

(ii) Vehicles employed by the Company on the public highways shall comply with the following specifications:—

(a) Lorries.—Maximum axle load— $3\frac{1}{2}$ tons with single pneumatic tyres; 5 tons with double pneumatic tyres.

(b) Six-wheel lorries.—6 tons on the four back wheels.

Ditto ditto with double pneumatic tyres— $4\frac{1}{2}$ tons on each back axle.

(c) Trailers.—3 tons on each axle.

(d) Lorries must be fitted with 4-wheel brakes.

(e) Trailers must be fitted with brakes and articulated with the lorries for steering.

(f) The minimum radius of curves to be negotiated on the roads is 26 feet.

(g) Allowance must be made for a gradient on the roads of 1 in 8.

(h) Maximum speeds that will be permitted are:—

(i) Lorries $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour.

(ii) Lorries with trailers 10 miles per hour outside municipal areas and 8 miles per hour within municipal areas.

(iii) As and when the transport requirements of the Company render it necessary the Government will if desired by the Company grant permission for the construction by the Company of an aerial ropeway or telferage from the Dead Sea to the Railway outside Jerusalem or to the Railway at Beisan or any other point on the Haifa-Damascus Railway and will grant or expropriate at the Company's expense the land required for the pillars and all necessary rights of way. The rate to be charged for transport of the Company's products over the Jaffa-Jerusalem or Haifa-Jerusalem or Haifa-Beisan Railway or any other Government railway shall failing agreement be referred for decision by a recognised British Railway expert selected in case of difference by the President of the Institution of Civil Engineers in Great Britain. The Government shall have the right to charge rent for any State lands granted to the Company for the erection of pillars etc. in connection with aerial rope-ways or telferage.

(iv) If a line of Railway from the Dead Sea northwards to Beisan or southwards to Akaba shall be constructed by the Government the rates to be charged for transport of the Company's products over such Railway and

over the other Railways owned by the Government shall failing agreement be referred for decision by such recognised British Railway expert as aforesaid.

(v) If the Government does not engage to construct such Railways in time for use when the traffic of the Company demands such facilities the Government will if required by the Company grant the right to the Company to construct either or both of the said Railways at the Company's option and will grant or at the Company's expense expropriate the necessary land.

(vi) The Government shall have the right of final decision in fixing the route and gauge of the Railway. Any claim made by the Company in respect of increased cost involved by the amendment of the Company's scheme by the Government shall in case of disagreement be settled by reference to such British Railway expert as aforesaid.

(vii) Any such Concession shall provide that the Government shall have the right on payment of compensation to the Company to acquire the Railway the subject of the Concession if required for public purposes and failing agreement the amount of such compensation shall be determined as hereinafter provided.

(viii) Any difference which may arise between the Government and the Company as to the terms of any Concession to be granted by the Government for the construction of either of the said Railways or as to any compensation payable under this clause shall in default of agreement be referred for decision to such British Railway expert as aforesaid whose decision on all matters referred to him under this clause shall be final and binding on the Government and the Company.

(ix) The expenses of any reference to such railway expert shall be shared equally by the Government and the Company.

26. *Taxation*—If any taxation is hereafter imposed in Palestine or Trans-Jordan on the production or export of potassium chloride bromine or magnesium chloride or if any tax (other than income tax levied in Palestine or Trans-Jordan) is imposed on the profits or turnover of the Company payments made by the Company in respect of such taxation levied and payable in any year shall be deducted from the amount payable in that year by the Company to the Government under this Concession by way of royalty or share of profits.

27. *Defaults from Acts of God, strikes, lock-outs, etc.*—No failure or omission by the Company in the observance or performance of any of the stipulations agreements or conditions herein contained and on the part of the Company to be observed or performed shall give rise to any claim or demand against the Company or in any manner operate to the prejudice of the Company or be deemed a breach of this Concession if it be shown to the reasonable satisfaction of the Government that the default has arisen from any of the following causes (namely) the act of God insurrection riots war strikes or combinations or lock-outs of workmen not properly attributable to the improper acts or defaults of the Company or any other extraordinary or unforeseen circumstances which the Government may reasonably consider to be beyond the control of the Company: Provided always (but without prejudice to the protection afforded the Company by Clause 11 (v) hereof) that nothing in this clause contained shall affect the liability of the Company with respect to payment of royalties hereunder or the consequences of the failure of the Company to pay such royalties.

28. (i) *Power for the Government to determine by one month's notice in certain events.*—The Government may subject to Clause 27 and the provisions hereof relating to arbitration by one month's notice in writing

determine this Concession upon the happening of any of the following events viz. :—

(a) If this Concession or any interest herein or any power conferred hereby is assigned sub-let or otherwise disposed of without previous written consent of the Government.

(b) If the Company shall fail to work this Concession properly and efficiently.

(c) If the Company shall fail to produce on the average of any three consecutive calendar years the minimum output of potassium chloride to be produced by the Company pursuant to Clause 8 (ii) hereof.

(d) If before the end of a period of 10 years from the date of this Concession the Company has not satisfied the Government that it intends to erect plant and construct works adequate to produce the equivalent to the minimum of 50,000 tons of potassium chloride of 80 per cent. purity specified in Clause 8 (ii) to be produced annually after the end of the tenth year and that it can command the capital needed for the production transportation and marketing thereof.

(e) If the Company shall fail to pay to the Government any sums due within six months of the due date.

(f) If an order shall be made or an effective resolution passed for the liquidation of the Company (other than voluntary liquidation for the purpose of reconstruction with the approval of the Government).

(g) If the Company shall commit a breach of Clause 9 or Clause 14 of this Concession.

(ii) *Power for the Government to determine by three months' notice in certain events.*—If at any time during the continuance of this Concession the Company shall make default in performing or observing any of the provisions of this Concession other than those referred to in Sub-clause (i) of this clause which ought to be performed or observed by the Company then the Government may give to the Company notice in writing specifying the matter or matters in respect of which default has been made and requiring the Company to make good such default and if within three months from such notice being given the Company shall not have made good such default the Government may by notice in writing to the Company forthwith determine this Concession.

(iii) *Effect of determination.*—Upon the determination of this Concession by either of the means aforesaid or under Clause 19 hereof this Concession and the term of years liberties licences and powers hereby granted and any additional term of years liberties licences and powers which may hereafter be granted in pursuance of the provisions herein contained shall absolutely cease and determine but without prejudice to any right of action which shall have accrued to the Government in respect of any breach of any of the covenants or provisions herein contained.

29. (1) *Vesting of assets in Government on determination of Concession.*—Upon the determination of this Concession by the Government under Clause 19 or Clause 28 hereof the Company may upon payment of all sums due to the Government hereunder remove the machinery (whether fixed or loose) at the date of determination on or about the lands occupied by the Company under this Concession or on the Dead Sea within 12 months of the date of determination making good all damage occasioned by the removal except such machinery as the Government shall by notice in writing given within six months after the date of determination have elected to purchase at a valuation to be made in default of agreement by a valuer to be nominated by the President for the time being of the Institution of Civil Engineers and subject as aforesaid the whole of the plant machinery works and fittings shall pass into the ownership of the Government without payment of any compensation.

(2) Upon the expiration of this Concession by effluxion of time the whole of the assets (including the machinery) referred to in Sub-clause (1) shall pass into the ownership of the Government without payment of any compensation.

30. *Legal and other costs.*—The Company shall pay all the usual and proper legal costs of the Government of and incidental to the preparation and execution of this Concession and of the Agreement preliminary thereto and any matter arising out of this Concession including the costs of the grant of any additional land rights to the Company pursuant to the provisions of this Concession. The Company shall also pay all technical costs incurred with the previous consent of the Company or of its predecessors in title.

31. *No implied waiver.*—The receipt by the Government of any payment from the Company under this Concession whether on account of royalty or share of profits or otherwise shall not be deemed to imply a waiver by the Government of any rights in respect of any antecedent breach on the part of the Company of any of the provisions of this Concession.

32. *Power to delegate.*—The High Commissioner may from time to time delegate to any other person or persons any of the powers and discretions vested in him under or by virtue of this Concession.

33. *No liability of the Crown Agents or members or officers of Government.*—The Crown Agents for the Colonies execute this Concession on behalf of the High Commissioner and the Crown Agents shall not nor shall the High Commissioner nor any member or officer of the Government or any person to whom it may delegate its powers be in any way personally liable for or in respect of any act matter or thing executed done or omitted under or in connection with this Concession.

34. *Notices.*—Any notice required to be given hereunder may be given to the Company by sending the same by registered post addressed to the Company in the case of a notice given by the Government at the Company's principal office in Palestine or in the case of a notice given by the Crown Agents at the Company's principal office in London and any such notice shall be deemed to have been given 48 hours after it was so posted.

35. *Arbitration.*—(i) Except where otherwise hereinbefore expressly provided every difference dispute or question relating to a technical matter in relation to the premises (other than a matter which under Clause 25 hereof is to be referred to a British Railway expert) which may arise between the Government and the Company which cannot be settled by mutual agreement shall on the application of either party be referred to an expert who shall be selected in case of difference by His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies for the time being and whose fees shall be paid by the Company.

(ii) For the purposes of Sub-clause (i) of this clause any matter which involves a question of chemistry or engineering shall be deemed to be a technical matter.

36. *Proceedings.*—This Deed shall be interpreted and construed according to the law of England and shall be given effect to accordingly but any proceedings arising out of this Concession shall be taken in the Courts of Palestine with such right of appeal in such cases as the law permits except proceedings relating to immovable property in Trans-Jordan which shall (after the Amir of Trans-Jordan shall have entered into an agreement with His Britannic Majesty safeguarding the interests of foreigners in Trans-Jordan in judicial matters) be taken in the Courts of Trans-Jordan.

37. *Marginal notes**—The marginal notes are for convenience of reference only and shall not affect the construction or interpretation of this Concession.

In witness whereof Sir Henry Charles Miller Lambert K.C.M.G. C.B. one of the Crown Agents for the Colonies has hereunto set his hand and seal and the Company has caused its Common Seal to be hereunto affixed the day and year first above written.

Signed Sealed and Delivered by Sir Henry Charles Miller Lambert in the presence of

H. C. RANSOM,
Civil Servant,
4 Millbank, S.W.1.

HENRY LAMBERT. L.S.

The Common Seal of Palestine Potash Limited was hereunto affixed in the presence of

M. NOVOMEYSKY
T. G. TULLOCH
E. W. D. TENNANT } *Directors.*
G. A. STOLAR, *Secretary.*

SEAL.

APPENDIX III.

TIBERIAS BATHS AGREEMENT.

An agreement made the 17th day of April, 1929, between Sir John Robert Chancellor, High Commissioner for Palestine, by virtue of his office, of the one part, and Suliman Bey Nassif of Haifa, Amin Rizk of Brumana, Lebanon, Joshua Suprasski of Tel-Aviv, Jacob Gesundheit of Tel-Aviv and Bernard A. Rosenblatt of New York (hereinafter called the applicants) of the other part;

Whereas prior to the British Occupation of Palestine Dr. Samuel Fakhuri and the late Amin Abdul Nur obtained a concession from the Council of the Vilayet of Beirut, dated 15th April, 1330 A.H., for the exploitation of the mineral springs at Tiberias, and owing to circumstances of force majeure the concession has not begun to be put into operation;

And whereas by various assignments the rights of Dr. Samuel Fakhuri and of the heirs of the late Amin Abdul Nur have become vested in the applicants;

And whereas the applicants have entered into negotiations with the High Commissioner to be granted a lease of the mineral springs at Tiberias and the land around them in the form appearing in the Schedule hereto;

And whereas in consideration of the agreement to grant such lease the applicants have agreed to surrender their rights under the said Ottoman Concession.

Now it is hereby agreed as follows:—

1. In consideration of the agreement herein contained, the applicants hereby surrender all their rights under the said Ottoman Concession.

* The marginal notes are printed in italics at the beginning of each Clause in this copy of the Deed.

2. If the applicants within eighteen months from the date of this agreement, at the expense in all things of the applicants, or the Company to be formed as hereinafter mentioned, shall procure that—

(1) a limited liability Company (hereinafter referred to as the Company) having an authorised capital of not less than £P.50,000 be formed and registered in Palestine with the object of taking a transfer from the applicants of the agreement set forth in the Schedule hereto and undertaking the fulfilment of the obligations imposed by such agreement;

(2) the share capital of the Company to the amount of £P.10,000 at the least shall be subscribed and paid for in cash, and deposited in a bank approved by Government; but so that, when the agreement is granted, the said sum may be withdrawn as and when required for the undertaking.

The High Commissioner for Palestine for the time being will, on the application at any time within the said eighteen months being made by the applicants or the Company, cause to be granted to the Company a lease in the terms set forth in the Schedule hereto. And in the meantime the High Commissioner for Palestine will not grant any lease or licence conflicting with the lease in the said Schedule.

3. The Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company shall be subject to the approval of the High Commissioner.

The Articles of Association may provide that, in consideration of transferring the lease to the Company the applicants shall receive fully paid up founders' shares in the Company to the value of £P.5,500 and such further amount of similar fully paid up shares as may be agreed on account of the expenditure incurred by them prior to the date hereof, and of the commission in respect of promoting the Company. Provided that the shares so allotted shall be additional to the capital of £P.40,000 which the Company is to spend on the Bath establishment.

4. Every statement or representation having reference to the lease hereby agreed to be granted, to be set forth in any prospectus, notice, advertisement, or circular inviting subscriptions to the capital of the undertaking to be issued in Palestine or the United Kingdom, or elsewhere, by or on behalf of the Company shall be first submitted to the High Commissioner for Palestine or the Crown Agents for the Colonies, as the case may be, together with the whole of such prospectus or other document before the same shall be issued. And the same shall not be issued if the High Commissioner or the Crown Agents, as the case may be, shall within fourteen days after any such statement or representation has been submitted serve on the Company notice disapproving of the same. And in the event of any breach of this clause it shall be lawful for the High Commissioner, by notice in writing to be served on the Company, to determine the lease. Provided that any approval given under this clause shall in no way extend or be deemed to extend to any other statement or representation contained in or implied by any such prospectus or other document as aforesaid, and that neither the High Commissioner nor the Crown Agents shall by reason of any such approval be represented or deemed to have in any way authorised the issue of such prospectus or other document as aforesaid.

5. The High Commissioner enters into this contract for the purpose of binding the Government of Palestine; but he shall not, nor shall any officer or member of the Palestine Government, be in any way personally liable for or in respect of any matter or thing hereby made obligatory on the High Commissioner.

6. The applicants will, on the execution of this agreement, pay to the High Commissioner all sums payable for and in respect of the cost, charges and expenses in and about the negotiation, preparation, printing, approval, and execution of this agreement. The applicants or the Company will also pay to the High Commissioner all further costs, charges and expenses in and about the completion and execution of the lease including stamp duty on the original lease and the preparation, printing, and approval of any modification or alterations thereof which may be proposed or agreed to.

IN WITNESS whereof the High Commissioner for Palestine and the applicants have set their respective hands and seals the day and year first above written.

(Sgd.) J. R. CHANCELLOR.
Witness:
Archer Cust,
Private Secretary.

(Sgd.) S. NASSIF.
A. RIZK.
J. SUPRASKY.
J. GESUNDHEIT.
pp. BERNARD A. ROSENBLATT.
(Sgd.) BERNARD JOSEPH.

Witnesses to the above signatures:

(Sgd.) MAX NUROCK.
C. TUNSTALL EVANS.

SCHEDULE.

An Agreement made the _____ day of _____ 1929, between

High Commissioner for Palestine (of the one part) and the Hamei Tiberiah Limited, a Company incorporated in the year 19 _____ in Palestine, having its registered office at _____ (which and its successors and permitted assigns are hereinafter called the Company) (of the other part) witnesseth and it is hereby agreed and declared as follows, that is to say:

1. In these presents the following words and expressions shall have the following meanings respectively:—

(1) "High Commissioner" means the High Commissioner for Palestine for the time being.

(2) "Demised area" means the area of Government land demarcated on the map attached hereto within the confines of which the mineral springs of Tiberias are situated.

(3) "Undertaking" means the business of exploiting the mineral springs of Tiberias by the Company.

(4) "Company" means the Hamei Tiberiah Limited.

(5) "Month" means calendar month.

2. The High Commissioner by virtue of his office hereby grants to the Company a lease of the demised area and of the mineral springs and waters therein for a period of 40 years from the date hereof, subject to the performance and observance by the Company of the obligations and conditions hereinafter imposed on and undertaken by the Company, for the purpose of the construction in that area of a thermal bath establishment and of laying out gardens and of doing therein such things as are further permitted by these presents.

3. The High Commissioner will not grant to any other person during the term of the lease any licence for the use of the mineral springs on

or under any land within five kilometres of the municipal offices of the town of Tiberias at the date of the agreement. If the Company within two years of the date of this agreement give notice of their intention to build a hotel, and within five years from the date hereof complete the building of the hotel on the demised area, the High Commissioner will not during the term of the lease grant to any other person a lease of land of the Government for the purpose of a hotel within two kilometres of the demised area.

4. The thermal bath establishment shall be constructed by the Company in accordance with plans to be approved in writing by the High Commissioner. The Company shall expend a sum of not less than £P.40,000 upon the construction and equipment of the bath establishment, including the administrative offices and the laying out of pleasure grounds.

The Municipality of Tiberias have agreed to the demolition of the existing bath buildings and the Supreme Moslem Council have agreed to the demolition of one of the existing baths which is dedicated to the Sheikh Zeidan Waqf and which is recognised by the High Commissioner as being a Waqf administered by the Council.

5. The Company shall be entitled within the demised area:—

- (a) to bore for and operate mineral springs;
- (b) to generate electrical power necessary for lighting, heating, and ventilating the demised area;
- (c) to build a hotel and other buildings;
- (d) to establish an ice factory;
- (e) to erect bathing cabins on the beach of Tiberias in front of the demised area, but so always as not to interfere with any right of way along the beach;
- (f) with the consent of the Palestine Electric Corporation, to irrigate any part of the demised area from the waters of the Lake of Tiberias;
- (g) to do all things incidental to or which can be done in connexion with the establishment and conduct of a thermal bath establishment including the sale of the water from the mineral springs.

Provided that if the Company exercise the right of building a hotel, the site of the hotel shall be first approved by the Government (which approval shall not unreasonably be withheld); and when the lease of the demised area is determined, the terms and conditions on which the Company shall be entitled to maintain any installation of mineral waters in the hotel shall be fixed by agreement with the Government.

6. The Company shall, within six months from the date of this Agreement, submit complete and detailed plans of the thermal bath establishment for the approval of the High Commissioner, and shall within three months of the receipt of such approval commence to build and erect, and within three years from the date hereof completely finish, erect and set up fit for use a thermal bath establishment; provided always that the Company shall be granted an extension of the said periods for the commencement and completion of the work if and as often as the Company shall be prevented by force majeure from commencing or completing the same within the said respective periods or for such other reason as may from time to time be agreed between the High Commissioner and the Company to be a sufficient reason for the extension, or which, failing such agreement, shall be determined to be a sufficient reason by arbitration as provided by Article 18 hereof.

7. In case the Company shall fail to perform the obligations hereinbefore prescribed within the respective periods, or within such extended periods

as aforesaid, the Company shall pay to the High Commissioner for every subsequent month's delay in completing the said works the sum of £P.50 per month, and so in proportion for any part of a month, as liquidated and ascertained damages and not as a penalty; and, in case the Company shall fail or neglect to finish or complete the said works in all respects within twelve months from the expiration of the respective periods aforesaid or any extended periods, it shall be lawful for the High Commissioner (subject and without prejudice to the continuing liability of the Company to pay the liquidated damages aforesaid up to the time of the notice) at any time after the expiration of such twelve months, by notice in writing to the Company, to cancel this agreement without paying any compensation for work theretofore done by the Company in part performance of its obligations or otherwise; provided that, in the event of such cancellation of the present lease, the Company shall be entitled to remove from the premises any machinery, apparatus or movable property belonging to it, its agents, servants or contractors.

8.—(1) The Company shall pay to the High Commissioner, as rental for the demised area, annually £P.2,250 or 60 per cent. of the gross receipts from the existing baths, whichever sum shall be the greater. The rental shall be payable half-yearly in advance from the date of the registration of this lease in the Land Registers.

(2) From the date of the completion of the erection of the thermal bath establishment the Company shall pay to the High Commissioner half-yearly in advance an annual rent of £P.3,000 for the remainder of the term. If, at the end of the period of twelve years from such completion it shall appear that the Company has been able to pay a dividend on its issued capital, after allowing a reasonable sum for amortisation, depreciation, and reserve, exceeding an average of 10 per cent. during the ten preceding years, then the rent to be paid by the Company for the succeeding ten years shall be increased by half the amount by which the profits exceed the amount which would be necessary to pay a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum; and similarly at the end of any succeeding period of ten years, if the average profits of the Company during the preceding ten years shall have been sufficient for the Company to have been able to pay a dividend on its issued capital after allowing a reasonable sum for amortisation, depreciation and reserve exceeding an average of 10 per cent. during the said preceding period of ten years then the rent to be paid by the Company for the next period of ten years shall be greater than the basic rent of £P.3,000 per annum by half the amount by which the profits exceed the amount which would be necessary to pay a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

9. The Company shall provide baths of the cheapest class at rates to be agreed from time to time between the Company and the High Commissioner. During the first five years after the completion of the baths, as provided in Article 6 hereof, the maximum rates for such baths shall be between twenty-five mils and forty mils according to the kind of bath. The Company shall further provide baths without payment to such percentage of persons using the cheapest kind of bath as shall be determined by agreement between the Company and the High Commissioner but not in any case exceeding 10 per cent. of the total number of persons using the bath.

10. During the term of this agreement the High Commissioner shall have the right to exercise such medical and technical supervision over the operations of the Company as shall be necessary for ensuring the due and proper working of the thermal bath establishment; provided that the Company shall not be under any charge for such supervision. And

the Company shall conform with the requirements of the High Commissioner necessary for ensuring such proper working, and with all general laws and regulations of the Government of Palestine which are now or may hereafter be in force.

11. If any geological changes which are caused by earthquake, or otherwise result in the diversion of the stream of the mineral water of the Tiberias Springs from its present course to a point or points outside the demised area, either entirely or in a degree sufficient to interfere with the normal flow necessary for the bath establishment, then the Company alone shall be entitled to tap the springs at such point or points, and the Government shall provide the Company with the necessary facilities for the purpose. Provided always that the Company shall in any event remain bound by all the other conditions of this agreement.

12. At the end of the term of this agreement all the buildings, together with all the machinery, plant, or apparatus in or about the demised area, exclusive of furnishings and fittings and of any hotel which may be erected by the Company, and of any machinery, plant, apparatus, furnishings and fittings appertaining to the hotel, shall be the property of the Government of Palestine; but the Company shall be entitled to remove all or any movable property in or about the demised area. Provided that if the Company shall exercise the power of building a hotel on the demised area, it shall be entitled at the end of such term to purchase the land on which the hotel is erected and the land immediately surrounding the hotel of an area not exceeding ten dunums to serve as a garden and grounds thereto, and including an approach to a public road, at a price which, in default of agreement, shall be determined by arbitration hereunder.

13. As from the completion of the buildings in accordance with Article 6 hereof, the Company shall pay all rates and taxes, including ordinary municipal rates, payable on the demised area or the undertaking of the Company.

No special tax shall be imposed on the undertaking of the Company, but the company shall be liable to any taxation of profits which may be imposed by the Government on the profits of all Companies carrying on business in Palestine; provided that any profits of the Company shall be calculated for the purpose of dividend after deduction of any such tax.

14. The Company shall at all times during the continuance of this agreement keep at the principal office in Palestine of the Company all proper and usual books and accounts showing the capital expenditure for the time being on the undertaking and also all receipts and expenditure by the Company on account of revenue in connexion with the undertaking, which books and accounts shall be open at all times to inspection by the High Commissioner. The Company shall appoint some duly qualified person or firm approved by the High Commissioner to act as auditor; and such auditor shall not less than once in every year during the term of this agreement prepare and certify a proper balance sheet and profit and loss account of the undertaking, and a copy of each such balance sheet and profit and loss account so certified shall forthwith be furnished to the High Commissioner.

15. The Company shall not assign, sublet, or otherwise dispose of this agreement or any interest therein, or any powers conferred thereby without the previous consent in writing of the High Commissioner which shall not unreasonably be withheld.

16. The Company shall not pollute or foul any of the waters of the Lake Tiberias.

The Company shall compensate all persons who may suffer damage by the failure of the Company to comply with the regulations and instructions

of the Government on this head, and shall at all times keep indemnified the High Commissioner from and against all actions, proceedings, damages and costs which may be occasioned by any breach of this Article by the Company.

17. Without prejudice to the provisions hereinbefore contained for the High Commissioner terminating this agreement and for the liability of the Company hereunder for liquidated damages, if at any time during the continuance of this agreement the Company shall make default in performing or observing any of the other provisions of this agreement which ought to be performed or observed by the Company, then and in any such case the High Commissioner may give to the Company notice in writing specifying the matter or matters in respect of which default has been made and requiring the Company to make good such default; and if, within six months from such notice being given, the Company shall through its wilful neglect or default not have made good such default, the High Commissioner may by giving notice in writing to the Company forthwith determine this agreement, and in the event of such determination the provisions of Article 12 hereof with regard to the property of the Company shall apply as if the same were herein repeated.

18. Except where otherwise expressly provided in these presents, any and every dispute, difference or question which shall arise between the High Commissioner and the Company as to the meaning or effect of any of the provisions of this agreement or otherwise in relation to the premises which cannot be settled by mutual agreement shall be referred to a Board of Arbitration, which Board shall consist of one arbitrator nominated by each of the parties to the dispute together with a third arbitrator agreed between the other two arbitrators, or failing agreement, some impartial person nominated by the Chief Justice of Palestine; and such arbitration shall be held in accordance with the provisions of any Arbitration Ordinance passed by the Government of Palestine or in default thereof in accordance with the provisions of the Imperial Act of Parliament known as the Arbitration Act, 1889, with such modifications as may be necessary.

19. The High Commissioner executes this agreement on behalf of the Government of Palestine, but he shall not nor shall any officers of the Government of Palestine be in any way personally liable for or in respect of any act, matter, or thing hereby made obligatory upon the High Commissioner.

20. This agreement shall be interpreted and construed according to the laws of England and shall be given effect to accordingly.

IN WITNESS whereof the High Commissioner and the Company have hereunto set their respective hands and seals.

APPENDIX IV.

INDEBTEDNESS OF TEL AVIV LOCAL COUNCIL.

The total debt at the 30th of June was £P.293,447. The creditors were:—

	£P.
Bondholders 1920 Loan	472
Bondholders 1923 Loan—U.S.A.	69,945
Palestine Government:	£P.
As per balance-sheet	81,968
Advances by Government incorrectly brought to account by Tel Aviv as Revenue	7,047
Arrears of interest	6,500
Arrears of taxes	1,720
	<hr/> 97,235
Anglo-Palestine Company:	
As per balance-sheet	44,467
Advances against ratepayers' bills ...	7,538
Arrears of interest	6,066
	<hr/> 58,071
Palestine Zionist Executive:	
As per balance-sheet	29,408
Amounts shown on balance-sheet as advances and as sundry persons ...	293
	<hr/> 29,701
Sundry persons	25,141
Advances against bills	6,315
Deposits	11,734
	<hr/>
Total	298,614
Less:	
Cash in hand and on deposit, and cash advances ...	5,167
	<hr/>
Total	£P.293,447

The following reductions in the debt were made:—

	£P.
(i) by the Government	75,619
(ii) by the Palestine Zionist Executive, the Anglo- Palestine Company, the Hadassah Medical Organisation	38,813

Certain small sums were written off by smaller creditors and the total indebtedness then remaining was £P.178,731. A loan of £P.41,500 was made by Barclay's Bank, Limited, to the Local Council under the guarantee of the Government in order that sundry creditors might be paid immediately and in order that the advances made by Government up to that date might also be repaid. The total indebtedness in respect of the U.S.A. Loan 1923, the new funding loan of £P.41,500 made by Barclay's Bank and the loans made by the Anglo-Palestine Bank consolidated in 1929 was then to

be redeemed by proper annual debt service to be made by the Tel Aviv Local Council as shown in the following table:—

Year.	1923 Loan U.S.A.	Guaranteed Funding Loan, 1929, £P.40,000 for 7 years at 6½% p.a.	Anglo-Palestine Company Loan, 1929: £P.50,000 for 10 years at 6½% p.a.	Total.
	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.
1930 ...	9,144	7,203	4,653	21,000
1931 ...	8,819	7,203	4,978	21,000
1932 ...	8,494	7,203	5,303	21,000
1933 ...	8,169	7,203	5,628	21,000
1934 ...	7,844	7,203	5,953	21,000
1935 ...	7,519	7,203	6,278	21,000
1936 ...	7,194	7,203	6,603	21,000
1937 ...	6,869	—	14,131	21,000
1938 ...	6,544	—	14,456	21,000
1939 ...	6,219	—	4,273	10,492
Total ...	76,815	50,421	72,256	199,492

The Palestine Government laid down the following conditions for giving effect to the scheme:—

(a) The service of the American Loan shall have priority.

(b) The service of the funding loan, to which reference is made in the preceding paragraph, shall have second priority.

(c) The service of the loan at 6 per cent. by the Anglo-Palestine Company, amounting to £P.49,994 as written down, shall have third priority.

(d) The regulations which have been submitted to the Township, under which Government shall have adequate control over the financial operations of the Local Council, shall be adopted as Standing Orders of the Local Council.

The Tel Aviv Local Council accepted these conditions by Resolution to that effect in September.

The Standing Orders which have been adopted by the Council give the Government by consent that form of control which eventually they will have for all local authorities under the proposed Local Government Ordinance.

APPENDIX V.

PALESTINE.

PART I.—BILATERAL CONVENTIONS.

(a) *Extradition and other Conventions.*(i) *Extradition Convention.*

Country.	Name.	Date of Signature.
Egypt	Provisional Agreement	7/8/22 Ramleh.
Syria	Provisional Agreement	11/7/21 (Palestine). 15/7/21 (Syria).
	Addendum	10/1/24 (Palestine). 28/1/24 (Syria).

(ii) *Other Conventions.*

Egypt	Convention concerning the Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgments.	12/1/29 Cairo.
France	Convention of good neighbourly relations concluded by Great Britain on behalf of the territories of Palestine on the one part and on behalf of Syria and Great Lebanon on the other part.	2/2/1926. Amended—14th March, 1927; 22nd March, 1927.
Great Britain	Agreement between the Post Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Post Office of Palestine for the exchange of Money Orders.	10/1/22, London. 23/1/22, Jerusalem.
Syria	Convention of good neighbourly relations.	23/6/23.
Syria	Agreement concerning the Importation of Antiquities.	13/3/26.
Syria	Agreement to provide for the Distribution of certain Receipts.	30/3/26.
Syria	Agreement regarding Measures to combat Cattle Plague.	30/3/27.

1929 *Adhesions.*

Trans-Jordan	Agreement for the Taking of Evidence on Commission for the purpose of any Criminal or Civil Matter.	25/2/29, Jerusalem 6/3/29, Amman.
Trans-Jordan	Agreement as to the Circulation of Motor Vehicles.	14/11/29, Jerusalem.

(b) Commercial Agreements.

Country.	Name.	Date of Signature.
Egypt	Commercial Agreement	Exchange of Notes, 6/6/28 and 21/6/28.
Syria	Customs Agreement	4/5/29, Jerusalem. 18/5/29, Beirut.
Trans-Jordan ...	Transit Agreement Amendment...	26/9/28, Jerusalem. 18/12/28, Jerusalem. 27/12/28, Amman.

PART II.—MULTILATERAL CONVENTIONS.

(a) International Conventions.

Name.	Date of Signature.	Date of Accession.
International Convention relative to the protection of literary and artistic works.	9th September, 1886	21st March, 1924.
International Agreement for the Suppression of the "White Slave Traffic."	18th March, 1904, Paris.	The provisions of the Agreement were applied to Palestine by the Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance, 1925.
International Convention prohibiting the use of white (yellow) phosphorus in the manufacture of matches.	13th November, 1928, Berlin.	21st March, 1924.
The International Opium Convention and subsequent relative papers.	23rd January, 1912, the Hague.	21st August, 1924.
Additional Protocol to the International Copyright Convention signed at Berlin on the 13th November, 1908.	20th March, 1914, Berne.	21st March, 1924.
Convention relating to the Regulation of Aerial Navigation and Additional Protocol of May, 1920.	13th October, 1919.	Certain provisions of the Convention applied to Palestine by the Air Navigation (Mandated Territories) Order-in-Council, 1927.
Universal Postal Convention ...	30th November, 1920, Madrid.	5th October, 1923.
Convention and Statute on Freedom of Transit.	20th April, 1921, Barcelona.	28th January, 1924.
Convention and Statute on the regime of Navigable Waterways of International Concern.	20th April, 1921, Barcelona.	28th January, 1924.

Name.	Date of Signature.	Date of Accession.
Additional Protocol to the Convention on the regime of Navigable Waterways of International Concern.	20th April, 1921, Barcelona.	28th January, 1924.
Draft International Convention for the Unification of certain rules relating to Bills of Lading and Draft Convention of October, 1923.	26th October, 1922, Brussels.	Provisions of Convention applied to Palestine by the Carriage of Goods by Sea Ordinance, 1926.
International Convention for the suppression of the circulation of and traffic in obscene publications.	12th September, 1923, Geneva.	23rd May, 1927.
Protocol on Arbitration clauses (in commercial matters).	24th September, 1923, Geneva.	12th March, 1926.
International Convention relating to the Simplification of Customs Formalities.	November, 1923, Geneva.	27th November, 1924.
Convention relating to the Development of Hydraulic Power affecting more than one State, and Protocol of Signature.	9th December, 1923, Geneva.	22nd September, 1925.
Convention and Statute of the International Regime of Railways and Protocol of Signature.	9th December, 1923, Geneva.	22nd September, 1925.
Convention and Statute of the International Regime of Maritime Ports and Protocol of Signature.	9th December, 1923, Geneva.	22nd September, 1925.
Convention relating to the Transmission in transit of Electric Power, and Protocol of Signature.	December, 1923, Geneva.	22nd September, 1925.
Universal Postal Convention with other relevant Instruments.	28th August, 1924, Stockholm.	28th September, 1925.
Agreement concerning Insured Letters and Boxes with final Protocol and Detailed Regulations.	28th August, 1924, Stockholm.	28th September, 1925.
International Locust Bureau ...	20th May, 1926, Damascus.	18th August, 1927.
International Sanitary Convention	21st June, 1928, Paris.	9th October, 1928.

1929 Adhesions.

Convention concerning Equality of Treatment for National and Foreign Workmen as regards Workmen's Compensation for Accidents.	May and June, 1925, International Labour Conference.	6th May, 1929.
Convention relating to the International Circulation of Motor Vehicles.	24th April, 1926	4th December, 1929 (The adhesion will take effect on the 4th December, 1930.)
International Commission for the scientific Exploration of the Mediterranean Sea.	26th April, 1929, Malaga.	19th December, 1929.

(b) *Extradition and Other Treaties.*(i) *Extradition Treaties.*

Country.	Date of Signature.	Date of Accession.
Between Great Britain and		
Albania	—	11th July, 1927.
Argentine Republic ...	—	26th November, 1926.
Austria	3rd December, 1873 ...	23rd January, 1928.
	26th June, 1901... ..	
Belgium	29th October, 1901 ...	2nd July, 1928.
	5th March, 1907 ...	
	3rd March, 1911, and	
	8th August, 1923 ...	
Belgian Congo	29th October, 1901 ...	17th November, 1928.
	5th March, 1907, and	
	3rd March, 1911.	
Bolivia	—	26th November, 1926.
Chile	26th January, 1897 ...	13th January, 1928.
Columbia	—	26th November, 1926.
Cuba	—	26th November, 1926.
Czechoslovakia	—	15th July, 1927.
Denmark	31st March, 1873 ...	10th February, 1928.
Ecuador	20th September, 1880 ...	19th January, 1928.
Estonia	18th November, 1925 ...	18th November, 1925.
		23rd February, 1927.
		28th February, 1927.
		10th March, 1927.
Finland	30th May, 1924 ...	25th November, 1926.
France	—	26th November, 1926.
Germany	—	26th November, 1926.
Greece	24th September, 1910 ...	19th April, 1928.
Guatemala	—	26th November, 1926.
Hayti	7th December, 1874 ...	13th January, 1928.
Hungary	3rd December, 1873, ...	25th April, 1928.
	and 26th June, 1901.	
Italy	—	26th November, 1926.
Latvia	16th July, 1924 ...	16th June, 1926.
Liberia	—	26th November, 1926.
Lithuania	—	26th November, 1926.
Luxemburg	24th November, 1880 ...	28th January, 1928.
Mexico	—	26th November, 1926.
Monaco	—	26th November, 1926.
Netherlands	26th September, 1898 ...	27th January, 1928.
Nicaragua	19th April, 1905 ...	12th January, 1928.
Norway	—	26th November, 1926.
Panama	25th August, 1906 ...	24th January, 1928.
Paraguay	12th September, 1908 ...	16th January, 1928.
Peru	26th January, 1904 ...	16th January, 1928.
Portugal	—	26th November, 1926.
Rumania	—	26th November, 1926.
San Marino	—	28th November, 1928.
San Salvador	—	26th November, 1926.
Siam	4th March, 1911 ...	27th February, 1928.
Spain	4th June, 1878, and ...	13th February, 1928.
	19th February, 1889.	
Sweden	—	26th November, 1926.
Switzerland	—	26th November, 1926.
Tunis	—	28th November, 1928.
U.S.A.	—	26th November, 1926.
Uruguay	—	26th November, 1926.
Yugoslavia... ..	—	26th November, 1926.

(ii) *Other Treaties.*

Country.	Name.	Date of Accession.
Between GREAT BRITAIN and Belgium.	Convention respecting Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 21st June, 1922, London.	13th March, 1925.
Czechoslovakia ...	Convention respecting Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 11th November, 1924.	15th December, 1926. 17th January, 1927.
France ...	Convention respecting Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 2nd February, 1922, London.	22nd February, 1923.

1929 *Adhesions.*

Germany ...	Convention regarding Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 20th March, 1928, London.	25th November, 1929.
	Reciprocal Agreement as to Visas, 1929.	14th March, 1929.

(c) *Commercial Treaties.*

Between GREAT BRITAIN and Austria.	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 22nd May, 1924, London.	26th June, 1926.
Czechoslovakia ...	Treaty of Commerce, 14th July, 1923.	1st June, 1925.
Finland ...	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 14th December, 1923.	13th February, 1926.
Germany ...	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 2nd December, 1924, London.	2nd December, 1926. 31st December, 1926.
Latvia ...	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 22nd June, 1923, London.	21st May, 1924. 25th May, 1924.
Lithuania ...	Agreement respecting Commercial Relations, 6th May, 1922, Riga and Kovno.	24th April, 1923. 8th May, 1923. 28th August, 1923. 29th September, 1923.
Poland ...	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 26th November, 1923.	19th June, 1924. 6th March, 1925.
Spain ...	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 22nd October, 1922, Revised 5th April, 1927.	1st December, 1928.
Hungary ...	Treaty of Commerce, 23rd July, 1926.	17th September, 1929.

TRANS-JORDAN.

PART I.—BILATERAL CONVENTIONS.

Country.	Name.	Date of Signature.
Syria	Convention for interchange of Judicial Documents.	
Palestine	Convention for interchange of Judicial Documents.	
Syria	Customs Agreement	10/5/23— Amman Amended— 27/2/24 Shuna.
Syria	Provisional "Hot Pursuit" Agree- ment.	6/7/23—Amman.
Nejd	Hadda Agreement	2/11/25—Bahra Camp.
Great Britain ...	Agreement	20/2/28— Ratified —31/10/29— Amman.
Palestine	Transit Agreement	26/9/28—Jerusalem Amended— 18/12/28. Jerusalem, 27/12/28 Amman.
Palestine	Agreement for the taking of Evidence on Commission for the purpose of any criminal or civil matter.	25/2/29—Jerusalem. 6/3/29—Amman.
Palestine	Agreement as to the circulation of Motor Vehicles.	14/11/29— Jerusalem.

PART II.—MULTILATERAL CONVENTIONS.

(a) *International Conventions.*

Name.	Date of Signature.	Date of Accession.
International Convention for the Suppression of the Circulation of and Traffic in Obscene Publi- cations.	12th September, 1923, Geneva.	23rd May, 1927.
International Postal Convention with other relevant Instru- ments.	28th August, 1924, Stockholm.	28th September, 1925.
International Locust Bureau ...	20th May, 1926, Damascus.	18th August, 1927.
International Sanitary Convention	21st June, 1926, Paris.	9th October, 1928.

(b) *Extradition Treaties.*

Trans-Jordan adhered to the Extradition Treaties between Great Britain and the following countries, under Section 5 of the Extradition Law, 1927:—

Argentine Republic.	France.
Austria.	Germany.
Belgium.	Guatemala.
Bolivia.	Hayti.
Brazil.	Italy.
Chile.	Jugo-Slavia.
Colombia.	Latvia.
Liberia.	Panama.
Luxemburg.	Peru.
Mexico.	Portugal.
Monaco.	Rumania.
Netherlands.	Russia.
Nicaragua.	Salvador.
Norway.	Spain.
Cuba.	Sweden.
Czechoslovakia.	Switzerland.
Denmark.	Tonga.
Ecuador.	United States of America.
Estonia.	Uruguay.
Finland.	

APPENDIX VI.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF IRRIGATION COMMITTEE.

(a) Immediate investigation of underground water resources with the object of controlling their development in accordance with the general interest of the country and those of present landowners who depend thereon for irrigation.

(b) A detailed examination of all sources of water large quantities of which it is recognised await exploitation.

(c) The institution of a permanent board to be entitled the Central Water Board which should have as comprehensive control over the development, distribution and use of water as it is possible to give it. The confidence of the people in the intentions of the Government will depend to a considerable extent on the composition of this Board and while the Committee and some witnesses would prefer that questions of race or religion should not influence the appointment of unofficial members, it is probable that, under existing circumstances, public opinion will not be satisfied unless they do.

(d) The preparation of an ordinance, based on the State ownership of all water, which will make such provision for the recognition of existing water rights as will enable the Central Board to regulate these in accordance with principles of economic and beneficial use and at the same time be of such a nature as will encourage a minimum of litigation against the action of the Central Board.

(e) The declaration by the Central Board of irrigation districts to which appropriate provisions of the ordinance shall apply.

(f) The institution of a system of registration and licensing of all existing wells and pumping machinery and provision for the future control of well sinking and water-raising machinery.

(g) A limited control of underground water pending the accumulation of necessary data except in cases where there is definite proof of necessity for Government action.

(h) An examination of existing water rights through the agency of Local Water Commissioners to be appointed subsequent to the declaration of an irrigation district and powers for the determination of such rights by the Central Board in the event of dispute.

(i) The construction of necessary water works in an irrigation district at Government expense or by means of a loan under Government guarantee and the recovery of such expenditure from users of water in the district through amortisation.

(j) The determination by the Central Board of a water tax in each irrigation district, the proceeds of which to be devoted to cost of upkeep of works and distribution.

(k) Full powers to the Central Board, following the declaration of an irrigation district, to regulate the distribution of water and draw up a permanent register of water rights therein. Any objection to the permanent register to be carried to the Law Courts in an action against Government for damage arising from modification of a pre-existing water right, only after it has been examined by the Central Board.

(l) Decentralisation of control through the appointment in an irrigation district of local water boards which shall administer water distribution and deal with local questions and disputes under the supervision of the Irrigation Service.

APPENDIX VII.

ANTIQUITIES ORDINANCE.

No. 51 of 1929.

An Ordinance to provide for the control of antiquities.

Be it enacted by the High Commissioner for Palestine, with the advice of the Advisory Council thereof:—

1. *Short title.*—This Ordinance may be cited as the Antiquities Ordinance, 1929.

2. *Definitions.*—In this Ordinance and in any Regulations made thereunder—

(1) "Antiquity" includes historical monument and means:—

(a) any object, whether movable or immovable or a part of the soil, which has been constructed, shaped, inscribed, erected, excavated or otherwise produced or modified by human agency earlier than the year 1700 A.D., together with any part thereof which has at a later date been added, reconstructed or restored, and

(b) human and animal remains of a date earlier than the year 600 A.D., and

(c) any building or construction of a date later than the year 1700 A.D., which the Director may by Notice published in the Official Gazette declare to be an antiquity.

(2) "The Department" means the Department of Antiquities.

(3) "Director" means the Director of the Department of Antiquities.

(4) "Historical Site" means an area which the Director reasonably believes to contain antiquities or to be associated with important historical events.

(5) "To deal" in antiquities means to engage in the business of buying and selling antiquities for the purpose of trade; and "dealer" means a person who so engaged in business.

3. *Exemptions.*—(1) The High Commissioner may, by Regulations, exclude any class of antiquities from the operation of this Ordinance, or any part thereof, and may from time to time vary or cancel such exclusion.

(2) The provisions of Sections 12 (6) and (7), 13 (1) (c) and (d), and 13 (2) of this Ordinance shall not apply to antiquities of religious use or devoted to a religious purpose which are the property of a religious or ecclesiastical body.

4. *Recognition of antiquities.*—The decision of the Director whether any object is or is not an antiquity within the meaning of this Ordinance shall be final.

5. *Advisory Board.*—(1) The High Commissioner shall establish an Archaeological Advisory Board consisting of the Director, who shall be an *ex officio* Chairman thereof, and such members as the High Commissioner may nominate to represent archaeological interests.

(2) The High Commissioner may from time to time make Regulations to determine:—

- (a) the composition and procedure of the Board; and
- (b) the term during which members shall hold office; and
- (c) the matters upon which the Board shall be consulted by the Director; provided that the Director shall not be bound by their advice.

6. *Discovery of antiquities.*—Any person who discovers an antiquity without being furnished with a licence to excavate in accordance with Section 9 of this Ordinance shall forthwith give notice of his discovery to the nearest officer of the Department, or to the nearest District Officer or Assistant District Officer, and shall take any other action that may be prescribed by Regulation under this Ordinance.

7. *Property in antiquities.*—(1) The High Commissioner shall have the right to acquire, in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance, any antiquity which may be discovered in Palestine after the date hereof; and until such right has been renounced no person shall enjoy any right or interest in such antiquity by reason of his being the owner of the land in which the antiquity is discovered or being the finder of the antiquity. Nor shall any such person be entitled to dispose of the antiquity; and any person to whom such antiquity is transferred shall have no right or property therein.

(2) Save as provided herein and in Section 9 (3) (c), the right of the High Commissioner to acquire an antiquity under this Section shall be subject to the payment to the finder of the value thereof. Such value shall be fixed by agreement, or in case of dispute by an arbitrator appointed by the Archaeological Advisory Board, whose award shall be final: Provided that if the Director is of the opinion that an antiquity should be preserved in the place where it was found, the High Commissioner may declare the area within which it was found to be an historical site and subject to the provisions of Sections 12, 13 and 14 hereof, and shall not be liable to pay the value of the antiquity to the finder.

(3) If the discovery of any antiquity is made in contravention of any provisions of this Ordinance or Regulations made thereunder, the Director may acquire the antiquity without paying the value thereof.

(4) The Director may in writing renounce the right of the High Commissioner to acquire an antiquity under this Section, but the right shall continue to exist until it has been so renounced.

8. *Right to inspect antiquities.*—Every person in possession of an antiquity shall, at all reasonable times and at the request of the Director, permit

the same to be inspected and studied by an officer of the Department or other person on his behalf, and shall give to him all reasonable facilities to make drawings, photographs or reproductions thereof by the making of casts or by any other means: Provided that any such drawings, photographs, or reproductions shall not be sold without the consent of the person in possession of the antiquity.

9. *Licence to excavate*.—(1) No person shall dig or otherwise search for antiquities, whether on his own land or elsewhere, unless he has obtained a licence to excavate or to make soundings from the High Commissioner.

(2) A licence to excavate shall be granted only to persons—

(a) who are in the opinion of the Director prepared to expend on the excavations proposed a sum of money sufficient to secure a result satisfactory on archaeological grounds; and

(b) whose scientific competence is reasonably assured by the guarantees of learned societies or institutions, or in other ways, to the satisfaction of the Director:

Provided that no discrimination shall be made on the grounds of nationality or creed in the grant of a licence to excavate.

(3) The High Commissioner may from time to time make Regulations to determine the conditions upon which licences to excavate shall be granted. Every licence shall be deemed to be subject to the following conditions:—

(a) if the land within which a licence to excavate is granted is private property, the holder of the licence shall arrange with the owner as to the terms upon which he may enter upon the land for purposes of excavation: Provided that if in the opinion of the High Commissioner negotiations for an agreement upon reasonable terms have failed, the High Commissioner may, on behalf and at the cost of the holder of the licence, expropriate the land in whole or in part or obtain compulsorily a lease thereof in accordance with the provisions of the Expropriation Ordinance in force from time to time. In assessing the compensation to be paid to the owner the Court shall be guided by the value of neighbouring land of a similar character.

(b) the holder of a licence to excavate shall take all reasonable measures for the preservation of the antiquities discovered by him.

(c) at the close of the excavation or at such other times as the Director may require, the holder of a licence to excavate shall afford an opportunity to the Director to divide the antiquities so found by exercising or renouncing the right of the Department to acquire such antiquities: and, in making the division, the Director shall acquire for the Palestine Museum all antiquities which are in his opinion indispensable for the scientific completeness of the Museum or for the purpose of illustrating the history or art of Palestine. He shall then make a division of the remaining antiquities, aiming as far as possible at giving the holder of the licence a fair share of the results of the excavation: Provided that—

(i) the Director shall not be liable to pay the value of any antiquity which he may acquire in such division; but shall bear the cost of transporting the articles selected by him to the Museum; and

(ii) in order to make such a division possible, the Director may supplement the share of the holder of the licence by objects which are the property of the Government; and

(iii) if such a division is in the opinion of the Director impossible, the holder of the licence to excavate shall be granted such compensation as the Director, with the approval of the High Commissioner, may determine; and

(iv) the holder of a licence to excavate shall within a reasonable

time deposit in the Palestine Museum any photographs, casts squeezes or other reproductions, of objects falling to his share in such division which the Director may require.

(d) the holder of a licence to excavate shall furnish plans of his excavations to the Director, and shall before the division takes place furnish the Department with lists of all the antiquities discovered therein and any additional information relating thereto which the Director may require.

(e) the holder of a licence to excavate, or the society or institution on whose behalf he acts, shall deposit in the library of the Palestine Museum two copies of any preliminary reports which he may publish relating to his excavations.

(f) the holder of a licence to excavate, or the society or institution on whose behalf he acts, shall produce within a period of two years after the completion of his excavations (unless this period be extended by the Director) an adequate scientific publication of the results of his excavations, and shall deposit two copies of such publication in the Library of the Palestine Museum.

(g) in case of breach of any of the conditions upon which a licence to excavate is granted, the Director may forthwith suspend or cancel such licence.

10. *Dealers.*—(1) No person shall deal in antiquities unless he is in possession of a dealer's licence granted by the High Commissioner.

(2) The High Commissioner may make Regulations with respect to the conditions under which licences may be granted to and held by dealers.

11. *Exportation of Antiquities.*—(1) No person shall export from Palestine any antiquity unless he has obtained a licence to export the same from the Director.

(2) The High Commissioner may make Regulations governing the grant of licences to export antiquities and the fees to be paid therefor: Provided that no fee shall be charged on a licence to export:—

(a) antiquities purchased from the Government;

(b) antiquities renounced by Government in favour of, or granted to, a person holding a licence to excavate;

(c) antiquities imported into Palestine upon which Customs Import Duty has been paid to the Palestine Customs and in respect of which evidence to that effect is produced when demanded;

(d) antiquities loaned or exchanged as provided in Section 16 hereof;

(e) antiquities which are proved to the satisfaction of the Director to be of religious use or devoted to a religious purpose and to be the property of a religious or ecclesiastical body.

(3) Any applicant for a licence to export an antiquity shall, if required by the Director, deposit such antiquity with the Director for the purpose of inspection, declare the value thereof and furnish any other particulars which the Director may require.

(4) A licence to export antiquities shall be produced to the Palestine Customs on demand.

(5) The Director may prohibit the exportation from Palestine of any antiquity the retention of which in Palestine he considers to be necessary in the public interest: Provided that he shall not prohibit the exportation of:—

(a) any antiquity imported into Palestine upon which Customs import duty is proved to have been paid;

(b) any antiquity of religious use or devoted to a religious purpose which is being exported by a religious or ecclesiastical body for a religious or ecclesiastical purpose.

12. *Schedule of Historical Monuments and Sites.*—(1) The Director shall publish in the Official Gazette a Schedule of Historical Monuments and Historical Sites, and may from time to time make additions or amendments thereto. Copies of the relevant parts of the Schedule shall be exhibited at any Post Office in the Sub-District in which the historical site is situated.

(2) The Director shall have the power to determine the limits of an Historical Site.

(3) No person shall dig to a depth of more than one metre upon any Historical Site included in a Schedule so published, or any addition to or amendment of such Schedule, unless he has obtained permission from the Director to do so.

(4) No excavation, building, planting of trees, quarrying, irrigation, lime-burning or similar work shall be undertaken, and no earth or refuse shall be deposited, on or in the immediate neighbourhood of an Historical Monument or Site, and no cemetery shall be established on an Historical Site without the permission of the Director.

(5) No person shall demolish an Historical Monument or pull down or remove any part thereof, without the permission of the Director.

(6) No person shall make alterations, additions or repairs to any Historical Monument without the permission of the Director.

(7) No person shall erect buildings or walls abutting upon an Historical Monument without the permission of the Director.

13. *Care and Registration of Historical Monuments and Sites.*—(1) Where any Historical Monument or Historical Site is registered in the Land Registers as private property, the Director may:—

(a) make arrangements with the owner for its preservation, inspection and maintenance and may make a contribution from Government funds towards the cost of carrying out any works of repair or conservation which he deems necessary and which the owner may be willing to undertake: Provided that where the Director so contributes towards the cost of carrying out such works they shall be performed subject to any conditions which he may impose; or

(b) purchase or lease the site by private treaty; or

(c) acquire the site or obtain compulsorily a lease thereof in accordance with the provisions of the Expropriation Ordinance in force from time to time; or

(d) in the case of an Historical Monument, remove the whole or any part thereof, making good any damage done to the site or to buildings thereon by such removal and paying compensation therefor: Provided that the amount of such compensation shall be fixed by agreement or, in the case of dispute, by an arbitrator appointed by the Chief Justice.

(2) Where an Historical Site is not registered in the Land Registers as private property, it may be registered at any time in the name of the Government if in the opinion of the Director such registration is necessary on archaeological grounds: Provided that the person claiming to be the owner thereof may, subject to the provisions of the Land Settlement Ordinance, 1928, institute proceedings at any time for the rectification of the Register.

(3)—(a) Where the Director considers that it would be advantageous that a society or institution should undertake the maintenance or conservation of an Historical Monument or Site, he may grant to the society or institution a licence to maintain or conserve such monument or site on such terms and conditions, including provision for the charge of a fee for admission thereto, as may be agreed: Provided that if the monument or site is wholly or partially private property, the powers bestowed upon the society or institution shall not exceed those bestowed herein upon the Director.

(b) In case of breach of any of the terms of conditions imposed in a licence so granted, the Director may forthwith suspend or cancel such licence.

(4) The owner of an Historical Site shall at all reasonable times permit any officer of the Department, and any other person on behalf of the Director, to enter upon the site to inspect and study the monuments and to make drawings, photographs or reproductions thereof by the making of casts or by any other method, and to carry out any necessary work for the maintenance or conservation thereof.

14. *Penalties.*—(1) Any person who, being the finder of any antiquity, fails to report the antiquity or to take action to protect it or to state the circumstances of the discovery or the origin of the antiquity, or wilfully makes a false statement of such circumstances or such origin, shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £P.20, or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding one month.

(2) Any person who fails to give reasonable facilities to an officer of the Government to inspect, copy, or study an antiquity, where the duty to give such facilities is imposed under this Ordinance, shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £P.20.

(3) Any person who, not being the holder of a licence granted under Section 10 hereof, deals in antiquities shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding £P.100, or to both these penalties.

(4) Any person who, not being the holder of a licence to export granted under Section 11 hereof, exports or attempts to export any antiquity shall be liable on conviction to the like penalties.

(5) Any person who exports or attempts to export an antiquity of which the exportation has been prohibited in accordance with Section 11 (5) hereof shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £P.1,000 or the value of the antiquity, whichever is the greater sum, and to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months.

(6) Any person who commits an offence against Section 12 (3), (4), (5), (6), or (7) hereof shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £P.200.

(7) Any person who, not being the holder of a licence to excavate granted under Section 9 hereof, digs for antiquities or demolishes any ancient walls or other structures or objects which are antiquities within the meaning of this Ordinance, whether above or below the ground, even though these acts are done upon land of which he is the owner, shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £P.200.

(8) Any person who maliciously or negligently destroys, injures, defaces or disfigures any antiquity shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment not exceeding twelve months or to a fine not exceeding £P.100 or to both these penalties.

(9) Any person who wilfully deceives or attempts to deceive a purchaser or any officer of the Government by any description, statement, or other indication as to the genuineness or antiquity of any object of archaeological interest shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year or to a fine not exceeding £P.100 or to both these penalties.

15. *Authorisation for sale of Government antiquities.*—The High Commissioner may authorise the sale of antiquities which, being the property of the Government, are, in the opinion of the Director and the advisory Board, not required for the Palestine Museum.

16. *Loan of Government antiquities.*—The Director, with the approval of the High Commissioner, may make loans or exchanges of any antiquities belonging to the Government to or with learned societies or museums and may authorise the exportation of such antiquities from Palestine for the purpose. An agreement for such a loan shall contain adequate provisions

for the preservation, assurance and return of the antiquities by and at the cost of the learned society or museum to whom the antiquities are lent.

17. *Reciprocity as to importation of antiquities from neighbouring territories.*—Where it appears that adequate provision is made by the law of any neighbouring territory to prevent the importation of antiquities from Palestine otherwise than under licence of the Department, the High Commissioner may issue Regulations forbidding the import of antiquities from such territory into Palestine otherwise than under a licence granted by the Department of Antiquities in that territory. Any antiquities seized on account of the contravention of such Regulations shall be returned to the Government of the territory from which the importation has been attempted.

18. *Regulations.*—The High Commissioner may make, and when made may vary or revoke, Regulations with respect to the matters specifically referred to herein and any other matters for the purpose of giving effect to this Ordinance: Provided that all Regulations made in pursuance of this Ordinance shall be published in the Official Gazette.

PALESTINE No. 51 OF 1929.

19. *Delegation of powers.*—The Director may, with the approval of the High Commissioner, delegate the exercise of any powers possessed by him under this Ordinance to any other officer of the Department.

20. *Repeal.*—The Antiquities Ordinance, 1920, is hereby repealed: Provided that:—

(a) Every appointment made, notice given, certificate, licence or permit issued and schedule or rule published under the said Ordinance shall be deemed to have been duly made, given, issued or published under this Ordinance.

(b) Any property which at the date of this Ordinance is vested in the Government of Palestine under the said Ordinance shall continue to be so vested.

J. R. CHANCELLOR,
High Commissioner.

31st December, 1929.

APPENDIX VIII.

ANTIQUITIES ORDINANCE, 1929.

Regulations made by the High Commissioner under Section 18 of the Ordinance.

J. R. Chancellor,
High Commissioner.

In exercise of the powers vested in him by Section 18 of the Antiquities Ordinance, 1929, the High Commissioner has made the following Regulations:—

1. *Short Title.*—These Regulations may be cited as the Antiquities Regulations, 1930.

2.—(1) *Archaeological Advisory Board.*—The Archaeological Advisory Board shall be composed of the Chairman and nine members.

The members of the Board shall hold office for one year. Nominations will be made annually by the High Commissioner.

(2) The Secretary of the Board will be an officer appointed by the Director of Antiquities.

(3) The Director of Antiquities may convene the Board by Notice in writing posted to each member not less than seven days before the date of meeting.

The Chairman and three members shall form a quorum.

The minutes of each meeting shall be circulated to all members by the Secretary. The minutes may be published in whole or in part at the discretion of the High Commissioner.

(4) The Director of Antiquities may at his discretion consult the Board on any matter of archaeological or historical importance or interest. He shall consult the Board on the following matters:—

- (a) Applications for permits to excavate;
- (b) Proposals to sell antiquities which are the property of the Government;
- (c) Projects for the conservation of Historical Monuments;
- (d) Proposed amendments to or alterations of the Antiquities Ordinance.
- (e) Only archaeological, historical and technical matters shall be within the purview of the Board.

3.—(1) *Permits to conduct archaeological excavations.*—A permit to excavate shall be valid only until the 31st December of the year in which it is issued, unless it is otherwise specially endorsed by the Director.

(2) The holders of permits to excavate who desire to continue their excavations after their permits become invalid shall apply for the renewal of their permits.

(3) An application for a permit to excavate or a renewal of such permit shall be made in writing to the Director, Department of Antiquities, Jerusalem, at least one month before the permit or the renewal is required.

(4) Permits to excavate shall be produced on demand to any District or Police Officer and to any Officer of the Department of Antiquities.

(5) A permit to excavate shall be subject to the following conditions, in addition to those prescribed in Section 9 of the Antiquities Ordinance, 1929, and to any special conditions contained in the permit:—

(x) The antiquities found in the course of excavation shall be divided between the Department of Antiquities and the holder of a permit at the end of each season's work. The holder of the permit shall inform the Department in writing of the date on which he desires the division to be made, not later than 14 days prior to that date. He shall submit at the same time:—

(i) a complete list of all the antiquities discovered, sufficiently descriptive to make it possible to identify each object and showing the number allotted to each by the excavator. The number shall also be legibly written on the object or on a label securely attached to it; and

(ii) a note explaining the excavator's system of numbering, accompanied by such sketch plans, sections and other information as will provide a record—

of the circumstances attending the discovery of each object, such as position in the excavation, and associated objects; and
of all architectural remains.

No division shall take place until the information prescribed above has been given, and no permit to export antiquities shall be granted until a division is made. The information will not be communicated or published by the Department without the consent of the excavator until a period of two years has elapsed after the close of his excavations.

(b) The excavator shall not subject antiquities discovered by him in the course of his excavations to any chemical or electrolytic process of

cleaning unless he has previously obtained permission in writing to do so from the Director, Department of Antiquities. Provided that the excavator may employ preservative measures, such as the use of paraffin wax, to consolidate objects.

4.—(1) *Dealers' Licences.*—Applications for licences to deal in antiquities, and for the renewal of licences to deal in antiquities, shall be made in writing to the Director, Department of Antiquities, Jerusalem, stating the full name of the applicant and his business address.

(2) A licence to deal in antiquities shall not be granted for a period exceeding one year. Every such licence shall expire upon the first day of April for whatever period it may have been originally granted. A fee of £P.1 shall be payable for a licence.

(3) A licence to deal in antiquities shall be available only for the person to whom it was granted, provided that upon notification to the Department of Antiquities of the death of the licensee and of the names of his heir or representatives, such heirs or representatives may continue to act under the licence for a period not exceeding one month from the date of the death of the licensee.

(4) A licence to deal in antiquities shall authorise the sale of antiquities only at a place specified in the licence.

(5) Any officer of the Department of Antiquities may at all reasonable times inspect the premises with reference to which a dealer's licence has been granted, and the licensee shall give him all facilities for examining his entire stock of antiquities and shall furnish any information which he may require concerning such antiquities.

(6) The licensee shall at all times upon demand produce his licence to deal in antiquities to any officer of the Department of Antiquities.

(7) If the exportation of an antiquity is prohibited under Section 11(5) of the Antiquities Ordinance, 1929, and such antiquity is the property of a licensed dealer he shall (a) inform any purchaser concerning this prohibition, and (b) communicate to the Director of Antiquities the purchaser's full name and address in Palestine on the day of the sale.

(8) A licensed dealer shall inform every purchaser of antiquities that it is necessary to obtain a permit to export antiquities and shall exhibit prominently at his place of business, and draw the attention of the purchaser to any Notice relating to the exportation of antiquities which the Director of Antiquities may supply for the purpose.

(9) A licence to deal in antiquities shall be revocable at the discretion of the Director of Antiquities if in his opinion the licensee has failed to comply with the terms of these Regulations or has otherwise shown himself to be unfit to be a holder of such licence.

5.—(1) *Licence to export antiquities.*—Application for a licence to export antiquities shall be made in writing to the Director, Department of Antiquities, Jerusalem, giving the following particulars:—

(a) a list of the antiquities, containing a description of each object sufficient for identification;

(b) a declaration of the value of each object.

(2) An applicant for a licence to export antiquities shall give any further information regarding such antiquities that the Director may require.

(3) Before a licence to export antiquities is granted, an applicant for such licence shall pay to the Department of Antiquities an export fee on the value of the antiquities, at the rate in force from time to time.

(4) *Fee on exportation of Antiquities.*—The fee on the exportation of antiquities shall be at the rate of 10 per cent. on the declared value of the antiquities, or if the Director disputes the declared value, then at the value to be fixed by an independent appraiser appointed by the Archaeological Advisory Board.

6. *Prohibition on the import of antiquities from Syria save under licence.*—No antiquity shall be permitted to enter Palestine from Syria or the Grand Lebanon unless its exportation has been sanctioned by a licence issued by the competent authority in the country of export.

By His Excellency's Command,

E. MILLS,
Acting Chief Secretary.

21st January, 1930.

APPENDIX IX.

CONVENTION.

Relative au règlement des litiges entre nomades de Transjordanie et nomades de Syrie ou du Djébel Druze, ainsi qu'entre nomades et sédentaires de ces même Etats.

Afin de régler les litiges entre les nomades et entre nomades et sédentaires syriens et druzes d'une part et transjordaniens d'autre part :

Article I.—Il est constitué un tribunal composé de la façon suivante :—

1 Officier Britannique

1 Officier français (de Syrie ou du Djebel-Druze suivant le cas)

et de chaque cote un fonctionnaire indigène à désigner par les Gouvernements intéressés.

Article II.—Les décisions de ces Commissions, prises en plein accord seront immédiatement exécutoires à la diligence du Gouvernement auquel ressortissent les agresseurs.

En cas d'impossibilité pour la Commission de tomber d'accord sur une solution, il en sera référé aux Représentants des Haut-Commissaires près des Etats intéressés et en dernier ressort aux deux Haut-Commissaires.

Article III.—Cette Commission se réunira tous les deux mois à Deraa ou à Irbid, alternativement.

Toutefois, dans les cas graves qui nécessiteraient un règlement urgent, l'une des deux parties pourra provoquer immédiatement la réunion du Tribunal soit dans l'une des localités déjà désignées, soit dans tout autre endroit qui paraîtra plus convenable, mais toujours sur le territoire auquel appartient l'agresseur.

Article IV.—L'action de ce Tribunal ne peut en aucun cas empêcher les mesures de sécurité et les sanctions immédiates que pourrait être appelé à prendre l'un ou l'autre des deux Gouvernements.

Article V.—Tous les litiges survenus entre nomades lui seront obligatoirement soumis.

Pour les litiges survenus entre nomades et sédentaires, les sédentaires auront la faculté de s'adresser soit à ce tribunal, soit aux tribunaux normalement compétents pour connaître des affaires auxquelles ils sont parties, le choix de l'une de ces juridictions entraînant la renonciation à toute action ultérieure devant l'autre.

Article VI.—Tout rezzou effectué entraînera pour ses auteurs, en plus de l'obligation de restitution du butin, le paiement d'une amende.

L'amende pourra atteindre le montant du pillage effectué.

Elle sera encaissée à la diligence des autorités dont dépendent les auteurs du délit.

En aucun cas, les agresseurs ne pourront prétendre à une indemnité pour les pertes subies.

Article VII.—Les dispositions ci-dessus sont applicables à tout incident surgi à tout incident surgi depuis le 21 mai 1929 inclus.

En ce qui concerne les litiges survenus entre le 15 novembre 1928 et le 20 mai 1929, le règlement en sera poursuivi sur la simple base des restitutions réciproque et sans application de sanction.

Disposition particuliers.—La date de réunion de la première conférence sera fixée par entente entre les Délégués des Haut-Commissaires britannique et français.

Le présent accord annule les dispositions des articles III et IV du projet d'Irbid et celles du protocole y annexé.

APPENDIX X.

HAIFA HARBOUR WORKS.

In 1922, Mr. F. Palmer, principal of the Firm of Rendel, Palmer and Tritton, Consulting Engineers to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, was invited by the Secretary of State on behalf of the Palestine Government to report upon the question of constructing a harbour in Palestine.

Mr. Palmer recommended that a harbour should be built at Haifa at a cost of approximately £P.1,000,000 and this recommendation was accepted. In 1928, revision of the plans necessitated an increase of the cost by some 25 per cent.

In October, 1927, a Survey Party was sent out by the Consulting Engineers to survey the littoral at Haifa, to make sea borings, to ascertain the rock formation and to investigate the quarrying.

It was at first the intention of the Palestine Government to invite selected firms to tender for the construction of the proposed harbour works; and the Mandatory considered that it would not have been in conflict with its international obligations to acquiesce in this procedure.

But, in fact, no invitations to tender were issued, as it became apparent, at the end of 1928, that factors had arisen which rendered it impracticable to proceed further with the proposed works by the method of tender. There was first the difficulty in connection with the employment of local labour. Work must be provided for Jews, and owing to the different standards of life that prevail among Jews and Arabs respectively, special provision as to wages, etc., must be made if this object is to be secured, and it would have been difficult, if not impossible, to include such provision in any contract which would be made with a firm contracting for the whole work.

A further difficulty is that the quarry at Athlit, some ten miles south of Haifa, from which the stone required for the harbour is to be taken—as it is the only quarry in the vicinity capable of supplying stone of satisfactory quality in blocks of sufficient size—was found to contain exceptionally important antiquarian remains. It is necessary therefore to impose considerable restriction on quarrying, which it would have been difficult to embody in a contract without prejudice to the interests of the Palestine Government.

In the circumstances, it was decided that the system of tendering for the construction of the harbour works under a single contract must be abandoned, that the work must be carried out departmentally by the Palestine Government, contracts being let out locally for the supply of materials or the execution of sections of the work as circumstances permit. No discrimination would be exercised in the allocation of these local contracts.

In February, 1929, therefore, the Haifa Harbour Works Department of the Palestine Government was organised, partly by new appointments and partly by secondments from the staff of the Consulting Engineers.

From June to August preliminary works were carried out at the harbour site and the quarry, the ground was prepared and railways were laid down for the reception of the plant. By October, several locomotives, cranes and other machinery had been erected and the construction of the main breakwater begun. On the 19th October the first consignment of stone was placed in the breakwater; at the 31st January, 1930, the end of the breakwater was 202 metres from the shore and about 19,500 cubic metres of stone had been deposited.

The following plant, costing about £P.60,000, is in use: five steam and two Diesel locomotives, five 15-ton derricks and ten 5-ton travelling cranes, two compressors, a stonebreaker, 240 steel skips, with capacity from three up to twelve tons, and 200 12-ton wagons.

Some 600 men are engaged on the works, and as the nature of the works in the first stages is almost wholly of the common unskilled class, the labour is mainly Arab. About 15 per cent., however, are Jews, employed on piecework. As further permanent works open out at the harbour, this percentage is expected to increase.

Constant personal touch with the men is established by the responsible British officers, and the development of a team spirit among all grades of workers makes for efficient administration.

APPENDIX XI.

NOTE ON THE BARRAT CAESAREA LAND CASE.

In the annexe to the Report for 1928, it was recorded that the hearing of the action brought by the Government of Palestine against the Arabs of the Barrat Caesarea in order to obtain a declaration as to the rights of the Government to the land was pending before the Land Court of Haifa, and that Court had appointed an Expert Commission to inspect the land and report upon the areas which had been cultivated by the Arabs. The Commission carried out the inspection, and reported that numerous small plots had been cultivated by the tribes in a rough way. The Court directed a further inspection. The execution of this order was, however, delayed, first by the absence on leave of the British Inspector of Agriculture who was the principal expert, and after his return, by the impossibility of obtaining the attendance of a Judge of the Land Court; owing to the Haifa Court being entirely occupied with the trial of criminal cases arising out of the disturbances.

APPENDIX XII.

NOTE ON CO-EDUCATION IN PALESTINE.

Arabs.—Moslem opinion does not permit of co-education except in the infant or kindergarten stage of elementary day schools. Conservative religious authorities put the maximum age to which such co-education may continue at five years. Educated Moslems take a more modern view. In Christian private day schools co-education may be continued for a considerably longer period than in Moslem schools, but the general tendency among Arabs favours separate boys' and girls' schools. Co-education of infants at boarding schools obtains only in Latin convents.

Boys may attend the infant classes in Government girls' schools, and the number admissible is determined only by age and the accommodation

available. A few girls attend Government rural boys' schools. All Government schools are distinguished as boys' and girls' schools and none is definitely characterised as co-educational. It is however desired to establish mixed infant and junior schools when the supply of women teachers becomes adequate.

Jews.—Jewish day schools are usually co-educational. The Mizrahi (Orthodox Organisation) prefers to maintain separate boys' and girls' schools but has mixed schools in the smaller colonies. Separate training colleges are maintained for men and women.

At the Haifa Hebrew Secondary School there is a single boarding house for both boys and girls. This arrangement is not considered satisfactory by the Government Department or by the Principal.

It is not possible to give exact figures of the numbers of Jewish boys and girls attending co-educational schools.

APPENDIX XIII.

NOTE ON COMMUNITY AND RELIGIOUS SCHOOLS.

Reply to Question of Permanent Mandates Commission.—The Government does not regard the Moslem, Christian and Jewish religions as sects and a separate undenominational syllabus of religious instruction is approved for pupils of each religion. The schools of the Palestine Zionist Executive are regarded as quasi-public schools forming a separate system necessitated by the use of a particular medium of instruction, Hebrew. They are not regarded as community schools.

Sub-divisions of the three religions are regarded as sects and a school maintained by a sect for the partial or sole purpose of affording instruction in its specific tenets is a community school.

A religious school is a sectarian school in which secular instruction is not given or is unimportant in amount. Such schools therefore form a sub-category of community schools.

APPENDIX XIV.

DEAD SEA CONCESSION.

On the 22nd May, 1929, a Preliminary Agreement and Heads of Concession were concluded. On the 1st January, 1930, the final Agreement for the Concession was signed in London by the Crown Agents for the Colonies on behalf of the High Commissioner for Palestine and Trans-Jordan, and by Messrs. M. Novomeysky, T. G. Tulloch and E. W. D. Tennant on behalf of the Palestine Potash Company, Limited, an English Company with a registered capital of £P.400,000 and a paid-up capital of £P.125,000.

Towards the end of 1929, the Concession area was marked out, by agreement with the Government, to enclose an area of 466 hectares for evaporation purposes and auxiliary works. Between the eastern boundary and the Jordan, a forest reserve was set aside by the Government, with a strip of land, twenty metres wide, to give access to the mouth of the river from the south. A right of way between the southern boundary and the Dead Sea is also secured.

During the year the concessionaires examined various points of the Jordan to determine the quality of the water and surveyed a route for laying pipe-lines and a site for engines and pumps for the water supply.

Thirty workers have been employed at the experimental works. Evaporation tests were conducted and about thirty tons of carnallite were extracted. Work began on the construction of larger evaporating pans by sub-division of the lagoon by traverse dams into three basins. By the spring of 1930, the number of workers had increased to seventy. Lorries and tractors had arrived, internal roads were being built, the pipe-lines laid, and a small consignment of asphalt was exported.

The Government improved the Jerusalem-Jericho road for the purposes of the concessionaires, particularly by elimination of dangerous curves.

APPENDIX XV.

PALESTINE-SYRIA CUSTOMS AGREEMENT.

His Britannic Majesty's High Commissioner for Palestine and the High Commissioner of the French Republic in Syria and the Lebanon.

Being desirous of regulating by means of a reciprocal Agreement, in so far as concerns Palestine on the one hand and Syria and the Lebanon on the other, the conditions on which the importation and exportation of goods to and from those territories shall be effected,

Have agreed as follows:—

1. *Procedure for the importation into the territory of one of the contracting parties from the territory of the other contracting party of foreign goods on which duty has been paid in the latter territory.*—Where goods wholly of foreign origin and on which duty has been paid are exported from Palestine into Syria and the Lebanon, or from Syria and the Lebanon into Palestine, within twelve months of the date of their original importation into the other territory, the following procedure shall be applied:—

(a) The goods shall be accompanied by a certificate issued at the Customs House of departure showing the original date of importation, the number, marks and numbers of packages, nature, quantity and value of the goods and the amount and rate of the duty which has been paid thereon in Syria and the Lebanon or Palestine, as the case may be. The date of arrival in the country shall be deemed to be the original date of importation.

If the consignment has been broken since the original importation, and part only of the goods are exported to the other territory, a certificate shall be issued at the Customs House of departure showing the nature, quantity and value of the goods and the rate and the amount of the duty which is estimated on the value of the goods at the time of exportation.

Such estimated duty shall be deemed to be the duty paid in the country of departure for the purpose of this Article.

(b) Where the amount of the import duty in the country of destination is the same as that paid in the country of departure, the officers at the Customs House of destination, if satisfied with the valuation and other particulars stated on the certificate, shall allow the goods to pass free of duty.

(c) Where the amount of import duty in the country of destination is higher than that paid at the Customs House of departure, the officers at the Customs House of destination shall impose the difference between the duty paid in the country of departure and the duty payable in the country of destination.

(d) Where the amount of import duty in the country of destination is lower than that paid at the Customs House of departure, the officers at the Customs House of departure shall on the return of the certificate from the country of destination showing that the goods have been received there, and stating the amount of duty chargeable, refund to the consignor the difference between the amount of such duty and the amount of duty due to the Customs House of departure, estimated on the value of the goods at the date of exportation.

(e) The Customs authorities of Syria and the Lebanon and Palestine shall keep registers of goods to which this Article applies showing the Customs House of departure, particulars of the goods exported, and the amount of duty assessable thereon as indicated in the certificate accompanying them.

(f) The provisions of this Article shall not apply to goods exported after twelve months from the date of their original importation, or to goods which are used in the country of original importation and subsequently exported at any time to the other country, or to goods sent in transit.

2. Article 1 hereof shall not apply to tobacco and tobacc in all their forms, pure alcohol, spirituous liquors, salt and matches, and any other goods which may be agreed upon between the contracting parties hereto. The importation of all such goods shall be subject to such conditions as may from time to time be agreed upon by the Governments of Syria and the Lebanon and Palestine respectively, and to the payment of duty and any other charges in force in the country of final destination.

3. *Goods of which importation and exportation are prohibited may be confiscated.*—Goods, the importation of which into Palestine or Syria and the Lebanon is prohibited by law, shall be liable to confiscation on being imported from the other territory unless permission has been obtained for the despatch of such articles whether for consumption or in transit to a third country under Customs' seal:

Provided that goods which are confiscated because their importation is forbidden into Palestine or Syria and the Lebanon shall not be restored to the country of export.

Goods, the exportation of which from Palestine or Syria and the Lebanon is prohibited, shall be liable to confiscation on being imported into the other territory, and shall be restored by the Customs House of the country of destination to the Customs House of the country of departure.

4. *Goods manufactured in Palestine or Syria and the Lebanon in part from foreign materials or produce, etc.*—Goods, other than those specified in Article 2.

(a) which are wholly produced in Palestine or Syria and the Lebanon;
or

(b) which are manufactured from local produce and have not undergone any process of manufacture outside the country of origin; or

(c) which are wholly manufactured in Palestine or Syria and the Lebanon from foreign materials; or

(d) which are wholly manufactured in Palestine or Syria and the Lebanon in part from foreign materials and in part from local produce; shall be admitted to the other territory free of import duty. Certificates of origin shall be given by the Customs House of departure in respect of all goods and shall be in such form as shall be agreed upon between the contracting parties. The contracting parties shall communicate to each other from time to time a list of the articles wholly manufactured in either territory which fall under paragraphs (c) and (d) above. The list shall be published in the Official Gazette of each territory.

5. *Goods of foreign origin sent in transit to Syria and the Lebanon or Palestine.*—Goods of foreign origin imported into Palestine or Syria and the Lebanon, whether manifested in transit or otherwise, may be despatched in transit to Syria and the Lebanon or to Palestine by railway or sea: Provided that they have not at any time been removed from the Customs Warehouses or Bonded Warehouses in Palestine or Syria and the Lebanon. The import duties shall be collected in the country of final destination.

6. *Goods in transit from Syria and the Lebanon or Palestine.*—Goods exported from Palestine to Syria and the Lebanon or from Syria and the Lebanon to Palestine by railway, whether manifested in transit or otherwise, shall be allowed to proceed in transit to a third country: Provided that they are transported in sealed trucks in accordance with the terms of Article 9.

7. *Perishable articles in transit.*—Perishable articles in transit passing through either territory for exportation to a third country must be exported or cleared within a period of 30 days as from the date of their receipt in Customs. In default, the articles may be forfeited and sold by public auction or destroyed in accordance with the Regulations in force.

8. *Manifests of goods in transit.*—Goods despatched in transit to or from Syria and the Lebanon by railway or sea shall be accompanied by a manifest prepared by the Railway Authorities at the place of despatch, or by the Master of the vessel or his agent, and endorsed "in transit" at the Customs House of exportation, and again endorsed at the Customs House of destination or transit after the delivery of the goods or their despatch to a third country. The manifest shall be returned to the Customs House of exportation by the last Customs House of Palestine or Syria and the Lebanon which has cleared the goods or through which the goods have passed.

9. *Procedure in regard to railway conveyance.*—Goods in transit despatched by railway shall be transported in covered trucks sealed by the Customs Authority at the Customs House of exportation in the presence of a Railway official, and shall be accompanied by a manifest prepared by the Railway Authorities at the place of despatch. No seal may be broken except in the presence of a Customs and a Railway official at the Customs House of destination. If a truck arrives with broken seals, an account shall be taken forthwith by the Customs Authorities at the place of destination and a report made to the Customs House of exportation, and an endorsement shall be made upon the manifest.

10. *No fee in respect of goods sent in transit.*—No special dues in respect of transit shall be collected on goods despatched under the provisions of this Agreement.

11. *Liability for the payment of fees.*—The consignee or his agent in the country of transit shall be liable for the payment of fees for storage and portorage and any other fee chargeable on goods deposited in a Customs Warehouse. Such fee shall be paid before the goods are despatched in transit.

12. *Legislation for application of penalties of contraband to goods fraudulently declared to be exported in transit.*—The Governments of Palestine and Syria and the Lebanon shall introduce legislation relating to contraband which shall provide for the infliction of penalties on any person who purports to export in transit goods of foreign origin in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement, but fails so to export them.

13. *Passengers' baggage.*—Goods of foreign origin contained in the baggage of passengers proceeding from Syria and the Lebanon to Palestine or

vice versa shall, on entry into the other territory, be subject to local regulations to be prescribed.

14. *Revision of valuation or assessment.*—Each of the Governments of Palestine and Syria and the Lebanon shall be entitled to place its own valuation upon goods imported into its territory. Certificates of origin issued by the Government shall be accepted in the other territory: Provided that in case any abuse is suspected, each of the Governments interested may apply to the other Government to hold a special inquiry for the purpose of verifying the statements in such certificates of origin.

15. *Routes of entry and methods of conveyance.*—Each of the Governments of Palestine and Syria and the Lebanon shall be entitled to prescribe the routes or places or ports of entry for goods of foreign or of local origin, and the method of conveyance by which goods may be imported into or re-exported from its own territory.

16. *Vessels conveying goods between Palestine and Syria and the Lebanon.*—Any goods conveyed by sea from Palestine to Syria and the Lebanon or from Syria and the Lebanon to Palestine shall be accompanied by a manifest bearing the signature of the Customs officers and the seal and stamp of the Customs House of exportation, and containing the description, marks and number of the packages, and the quantity and the nature of the goods.

17. *Exemption from export duties.*—Goods of foreign origin or otherwise exported from Syria and the Lebanon to Palestine or from Palestine to Syria and the Lebanon shall not be subject to export duties.

18. *Requirements as to documents.*—Any documents or certificates issued under the provisions of this Agreement shall be prepared and countersigned in such manner as shall have been agreed upon by the contracting parties.

19. *Repeal.*—The provisions of the Agreement dated the 1st October, 1921, and published in the Palestine Official Gazette No. 53, together with all amendments of that Agreement are hereby cancelled.

20. *Date of Agreement and power to terminate.*—This agreement shall come into force on the 1st day of June, 1929, and shall be liable to termination on the giving of six months' notice by either of the contracting parties.

In faith whereof the Undersigned have signed the present Agreement, and have affixed thereto their seals.

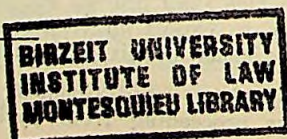
PONSOT,

*High Commissioner
for Syria and the Lebanon.*

J. R. CHANCELLOR,
*High Commissioner for
Palestine.*

Beirut, the 18th May, 1929.

Jerusalem, the 4th May, 1929.



APPENDIX XVI.

HIGH COURT JUDGMENT RESPECTING USE OF HEBREW CHARACTERS IN TELEGRAMS.

*In the Supreme Court Sitting as a High Court of Justice.
Before The Senior British Judge and Mr. Justice Baker.*

In the Application of:

Dr. Moshe Lehrer Petitioner.

v.

The Postmaster-General Respondent.

Application for an Order to issue to the Postmaster-General directing him to accept telegrams in the Hebrew language.

Judgment.—This is an application for an Order to issue to the Postmaster-General directing him to accept for transmission a telegram in the Hebrew language written in Hebrew characters.

The Postmaster-General, while prepared to accept a telegram in the Hebrew language, requires that it shall be submitted in Latin characters.

The authority cited by the Attorney-General on behalf of the Postmaster-General for this rule is a Public Notice appearing in the Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, issued on 1st October, 1920, headed "Use of official Languages."

Section 1 of this Notice reads " Hebrew, Arabic and Hebrew are recognized as the official languages of Palestine."

Section 3 reads:—

" Telegrams may be sent in any of the three languages, but if in Hebrew, they must be written in Latin characters, it not being practicable at present for the Post Office to transmit telegrams in Hebrew characters."

The Petitioner alleges that this rule is invalid, as being contrary to the terms of the Mandate for Palestine and of the Palestine Order-in-Council, 1922.

In reply, the Attorney-General relies upon the judgment of this Court in *Ex-Parte Jamal Husseini* (High Court 55 of 1925). In that case the Court held that:—

" the terms of the Mandate are enforceable in the Courts only in so far as they are incorporated by the Palestine Order in Council, 1922, or any amendment thereof.

" Now, although as regards legislation, the Palestine Order in Council of 1922, and the amending Order-in-Council, 1923, both contain provisions prohibiting the passing of an Ordinance inconsistent with the Mandate, there is no similar provision with regard to executive acts, either in general or with special reference to the terms of Article 22.

" In so far as the Mandate is not incorporated into the Law of Palestine by the Order in Council its provisions have only the force of Treaty obligations and cannot be enforced by the Courts."

In that case, however, the ground of the Petition was an act executive in character, namely the issue of postage stamps bearing certain Hebrew lettering.

In the present case, on the other hand, the ground of complaint is a regulation issued by the Government of Palestine, and is thus legislative and not executive in character, and hence the rule laid down in *Ex-Parte Jamal Husseini* does not apply to this Petition.

With regard to the legislative acts of the Government of Palestine, it was laid down by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the case of the *District Governor Jerusalem-Jaffa District v. Suleiman Murra*, that

"Supreme Court was fully justified in entertaining an argument as to the validity of the Ordinance," and "it was the right and duty of the Court to examine the terms of the Mandate and to consider whether the Ordinance was in any way repugnant to those terms."

The scope of that ruling, however, must be carefully noted. The legislation which the Judicial Committee had under consideration was an Ordinance made under the authority of the Order-in-Council of 4th May, 1923. The regulation we have now to consider is of a different character. It is a Regulation which was in force at the time of the issue of the Palestine Order in Council. Article 74 (1) of that Order declares that:--

"The Proclamations, Ordinances, Orders, Rules of Court and other legislative acts which have been issued or done by the High Commissioner, or by any Department of the Government of Palestine, on or after 1st July, 1920, shall be deemed to be and always to have been valid and of full effect, and all acts done thereunder, and all prohibitions contained therein, shall be deemed to be valid."

Hence it is clear that this regulation has the force of law by virtue of the Order of 1922, and the provisions of Article 17 of that Order, whether as originally issued or as amended by Article 3 of the Order of 1923, prohibiting the promulgation of an Ordinance inconsistent with the provisions of the Mandate, have no application to this Regulation.

It follows that we have not, for the purpose of this petition, to determine whether refusal to accept a telegram in Hebrew unless written in Latin characters is or is not inconsistent with the Mandate.

The only other Article of the Order in Council having any bearing upon the subject of this Petition is Article 82 which provides that—

"three languages may be used in debates and discussions in the legislative Council, and, subject to any Regulations to be made from time to time, in the Government Offices and the Law Courts."

No regulations having been issued since the Order in Council dealing with the question of the use of the official languages, the Petitioner is entitled to argue that this Article means that the three languages may now be used in the Government Offices, and that it by implication repeals any earlier legislation to the contrary.

We think that this contention is well founded, and that if the Public Notice of the 1st October, 1920, had provided that telegrams must not be submitted for transmission in Hebrew, that provision would have been overruled by Article 82.

Such, however, is not the effect of the Public Notice. The Notice makes clear provision for acceptance of telegrams in Hebrew, requiring only that they shall be written in Latin characters.

An argument has been addressed to us to the effect that the use of the Hebrew characters is an essential part of a message written in Hebrew. This is a view that we cannot accept. A message in Hebrew does not cease to be in Hebrew because it is rendered in Latin characters, any more than a message in English ceases to be English because it is rendered in the Morse Code.

The Petition must be dismissed.

Delivered this Second day of May, 1929.

(Sgd.) O. C. K. Corrie,
SENIOR BRITISH JUDGE.

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