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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 1936

(For Reports for 1934 and 1935 see Non-Parliamentary Publications Colonial No. 104, 1935, and Colonial No. 112, 1936 (Price 5s. 0d. and 6s. 0d. respectively).)

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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?

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?

3. *Q.*—What measures have been taken to place 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?

II.—Autonomous Administration.

Q.—What measures have been taken to encourage local autonomy?

What are the effects of these measures?

III.—Jewish Agency.

1. *Q.*—When and in what manner has the Jewish Agency been officially recognized?

2. *Q.*—Has this Agency given any advice to the Administration in the past year?

If so, in what form and in what connection?

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?

4. *Q.*—In what manner has this Agency taken part in the development of the country (statistics of results obtained)?

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?

IV.—Immigration and Emigration.

1. *Q.*—What measures have been taken to facilitate Jewish immigration?

2. *Q.*—What measures have been taken to safeguard the rights and position of other sections of the population?

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)?

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.

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?

VI.—Nationality.

1. *Q.*—What is the text of the Nationality Law?

2. *Q.*—Have special provisions been enacted, framed so as to facilitate the acquisition of Palestinian citizenship by Jews?

VII.—Judicial System.

1. *Q.*—When did the new judicial organisation begin to operate?

2. *Q.*—What special features does it contain with a view to assuring to foreigners as well as to natives a complete guarantee of their rights as laid down in Article 9?

3. *Q.*—What special measures have been taken to assure respect for the personal status of the various peoples and communities and for their religious interests?

4. *Q.*—How have the control and administration of Wakfs been assured?

5. *Q.*—What extradition agreements have been made between the Mandatory and other foreign Powers since the coming into force of the Mandate?

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?

2. *Q.*—Has it been found 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?

3. *Q.*—Give a complete list of concessions and the names and nationalities of the concession holders.

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 interst and the uses made of profits.

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 regime (direct and indirect taxation)?

(*e*) Customs regulations (imports, exports, transit)?

6. *Q.*—What regulations has the Mandatory Power made for the application of the clause providing "freedom of transit under equitable conditions"?

7. *Q.*—Have any Customs agreements been made by virtue of Article 18?

If so, give the text of such agreements.

IX.—Holy Places.

1. *Q.*—What measures have been taken for the assumption by the Mandatory of responsibility in connection with the Holy Places and religious buildings or sites, including the responsibility of preserving existing rights and of securing free access to the Holy Places, religious buildings and sites, and the free exercise of worship?

2. *Q.*—Which are the purely Moslem sacred shrines the immunities of which are guaranteed?

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 interest of the maintenance of public order and morals?

What are the effects of such restrictions?

3. *Q.*—What measures have been taken to ensure 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 or other charitable bodies of all faiths or nationalities in Palestine as may be required for the maintenance of public order and good government?

XI.—Military Clauses.

1. *Q.*—What is the form of military organization and training?

2. *Q.*—Are there any police forces independent of the military charged with the defence of the territory?

What is the respective importance of these two forces and the amount spent on each?

Racial and religious composition of these two forces?

3. *Q.*—Has there been any occasion for the Administration of Palestine to contribute to the cost of maintenance of the military forces of the Mandatory Power?

If so, to what extent?

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?

If so, to what budget has the expenditure been charged?

XII.—International Conventions.

1. *Q.*—To what International Conventions has the Mandatory adhered on behalf of the Palestine Administration?

2. *Q.*—What steps have been taken by the Mandatory to co-operate with the League of Nations in the struggle against disease, including diseases of plants and animals?

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.

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?

XV.—Holy Days.

Q.—What days are recognized as holy days by the various communities?

XVI.—Trans-Jordan.

1. *Q.*—Has the territory lying beyond the Jordan been finally delimited and organized?

2. *Q.*—In what way does the political and administrative regime established in this territory differ from the regulations laid down for Palestine?

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 or recommendations of International Labour Conferences?

2. *Q.*—Are these conventions or recommendations being carried into effect?

3. *Q.*—What other regulations are in force in regard to labour?

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?

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?

XIX.—Education.

1. *Q.*—What is the general system of elementary education (organization 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 language is instruction given in the various categories of schools?

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 regime for medical assistance?

3. *Q.*—What is the actual situation as regards prostitution and what measures have been taken in this matter?

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.

XXII.—Demographic Statistics.

Q.—Statistics of births, marriages (polygamy), deaths, emigration, and immigration.

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NOTE.

At its Seventeenth Session, the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations specially requested that the Sections of this Report might be arranged in the order of subjects adopted by the Commission for its annual examination, that is, in the order of the questions in its Questionnaire on the Palestine Mandate, namely:—

I. Jewish National Home.
II. Autonomous Administration.
III. Jewish Agency.
IV. Immigration and Emigration.
V. Land Regime.
VI. Nationality.
VII. Judicial System.
VIII. Economic Equality.
IX. Holy Places.
X. Freedom of Conscience.
XI. Military Clauses.
XII. International Conventions.
XIII. Antiquities.
XIV. Official Languages.
XV. Holy Days.
XVI. Trans-Jordan.
XVII. Labour.
XVIII. Trade in and Manufacture of Drugs.
XIX. Education.
XX. Public Health.
XXI. Public Finance.
XXII. Demographic Statistics.

2. This order has been followed, except that, for convenience, the Section on Trans-Jordan, which is self-contained, has been removed from its order according to the Questionnaire and placed at the end of the Report.

An Introductory Section and Sections on Customs, Excise and Trade, Posts and Telegraphs, Agriculture, Public Works, Railways, Co-operative Societies, and Civil Aviation are also included in the Palestine portion of the Report. The Section relating to Development has been included under Chapter V, Land Regime.

There are no specific headings for these matters in the Questionnaire.

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 1936

PALESTINE

INTRODUCTORY.

POSITION, ETC.

Palestine lies on the western edge of the continent of Asia between latitude 30° N. and 33° N., Longitude 34° 30′ E. and 35° 30′ E.

On the south-west it is bounded by Egyptian territory, on the south-east by the Gulf of Aqaba, on the east by Trans-Jordan, on the north by the French Mandated territories of Syria and the Lebanon, and on the west by the Mediterranean. The boundaries are as follows:—

South-west.—From a point on the Mediterranean coast north-west of Rafa, passing in a south-easterly direction to the south-west of Rafa, to a point west-north-west of Ain Maghara; thence to the junction of the Gaza-Aqaba and Nekl-Aqaba roads, from whence it continues to the end of the boundary line at the point of Ras Taba on the western shore of the Gulf of Aqaba.

South-east.—From Ras Taba, the Gulf of Aqaba to a point two miles west of Aqaba, thence up the centre of the Wadi Araba, the Dead Sea, and the Jordan, to the centre of the River Yarmuk to the Syrian frontier.

North.—The northern boundary was laid down by the Anglo-French Convention of the 23rd December, 1920, and its delimitation was ratified in 1923. Stated briefly, the boundary runs from Ras el Naqura on the Mediterranean eastwards to Metulla and across the upper Jordan valley to Banias, thence to Jisr Banat Yaqub, thence along the Jordan to the Lake of Tiberias and on to El Hamme station on the Samakh-Deraa railway line.

West.—The Mediterranean Sea.

AREA AND CLIMATE.

2. The average length of Palestine from south to north is about 160 miles and its extreme width from east to west is less than 70 miles, the total area being approximately 10,100 square

miles inclusive of a water area of 261 square miles (the Dead Sea, Lake Tiberias and Lake Huleh). In size it is therefore comparable with Wales or Belgium.

3. The climate of Palestine, affected by the neighbouring deserts of Arabia and Nubia as well as by nearby temperate zones, is characterized generally by a dry, warm, but not excessively hot summer, and a mild winter with heavy periodical rainfalls accompanied by high, cold winds; frost is rare. But the typical climate is varied by the diverse topography of the country. In the south and south-west there are wide expanses of sand dunes and desert. The remainder of the country falls naturally into three longitudinal strips—the maritime plain, the mountainous regions (or central highlands), and the Jordan valley. Each of these strips, which are more closely described below, is climatically distinct.

The climate of the maritime plain is warm but equable; the heat of summer and the cold of winter are both tempered by the westerly winds from the Mediterranean. In the central highlands there is a greater range of temperature both daily and seasonal, and the maximum temperature is a few degrees lower than in the coastal plains. Snow and hail occasionally fall in Jerusalem and Hebron, and the winter storms are accompanied by penetrating winds which necessitate the use of clothing suitable for a cold English climate.

The Jordan valley is tropical. The high air pressure and the excessive heat in summer combine to produce most oppressive conditions, but the winter in this region is warm and balmy.

The maritime plain and the central highlands are both healthy, though the one, on account of greater humidity, is relaxing in its effects, while the other, through sudden changes of temperature, predisposes to chills and respiratory complaints.

4. The following records are typical of the three climatic zones:—

		Maritime Plain, Haifa.	*Central Highlands, Jerusalem.*	*Jordan Valley, Tiberias.*
Mean temperature	Summer	77°F.	70°F.	83°F.
	Winter	60°F.	52°F.	62°F.
Mean daily maximum temperature	Summer	—	83°F.	95°F.
	Winter	—	60°F.	72°F.
Mean daily minimum ...	Summer	—	60°F.	71°F.
	Winter	—	44°F.	54°F.
Absolute maximum temperature.	Summer	104°F.	102°F.	114°F.
Absolute minimum temperature.	Winter	35°F.	21°F.	34°F.
Relative humidity	Summer	69 per cent.	55 per cent.	51 per cent.
	Winter	70 per cent.	68 per cent.	64 per cent.

5. Rainfall is of vital importance in Palestine and any reduction in its quantity arouses concern for the prospects of agriculture and water conservation generally. The mean volume of annual rainfall is roughly equal to that of the rainfall in the east of England.

There are two well-marked periods of precipitation. The " former rain " in October and November is not usually large; during December, January and February, the rainfall steadily increases; in March it begins to abate, and it is practically ended in April. The characteristic winds are the moist west and south-west of winter and the dry north and north-west of summer. Desert heat is brought by the sirocco from the hot deserts of the south or east generally in April and May and occasionally in September and October.

6. Along the greater part of the western seaboard lies a stretch of fertile plain of sand and sandy loam soil. In the south this plain has an average width of about 20 miles, but it gradually narrows to the north until at Mount Carmel, near Haifa, the hills approach to within a few hundred yards of the sea. Beyond Carmel the plain widens again, but in this area it is marshy and malarial.

The second strip consists of two distinct mountainous regions divided sharply by the plain of Esdraelon. To the north of that plain are the mountains of Galilee extending beyond the Syrian frontier and rising to Jebel Jermak to a height of 3,934 feet above sea-level; to the south are the mountains of Samaria and Judea, which in places reach heights little less than those of Galilee. Most of this second strip of country is desolate and stony, but at irregular intervals there occur stretches of fertile land capable of deep tillage.

The plain of Esdraelon, which cuts so sharply through the mountain system of Palestine, is roughly triangular in shape. Though the soil is here of a heavier and more clayey texture than that of the coastal plain, Esdraelon is proverbially fertile and is especially suitable for cereal production.

The third and eastern strip of country is the Jordan valley, a natural depression which, starting from sea-level in the extreme north of the country, falls gradually to a depth of 1,300 feet below that level at the Dead Sea, about 100 miles to the south.

7. The capital of Palestine is Jerusalem, situated in the midst of the hills of Judea, and the principal towns are Haifa, with its modern harbour, in the north at the entrance to the plain of Esdraelon; Jaffa, a second port which lies some 40 miles west-north-west of Jerusalem; Tel-Aviv, which is contiguous to Jaffa; and Nablus, the ancient Sichem, in the hills of Samaria. Jerusalem has a majority of Jewish inhabitants;

in Haifa the Arab and Jewish elements are now approximately equal in numbers; Tel-Aviv is an entirely Jewish township of 150,000 inhabitants. In Jaffa a large majority of the people are Arabs, and in Nablus, apart from a small community of Samaritans, all the people are Arabs.

Other important towns where the population consists of both Arabs and Jews are Hebron, 20 miles to the south of Jerusalem; Tiberias, on the western shore of the Sea of Galilee; and Safad, a remote town in mountainous country in the extreme north of Palestine.

CHANGES IN PERSONNEL 1936.

From Palestine.

8. During the year, the following left Palestine:—

His Honour Mr. Justice O. C. K. Corrie, M.C., Senior Puisne Judge, Supreme Court, was appointed Chief Justice, Fiji.

Mr L. I. N. Lloyd-Blood, M.C., Solicitor-General, was appointed Attorney-General, Cyprus.

Mr. F. H. Baker, President, District Court, was appointed Puisne Judge, Nigeria.

Mr. W. Foster, Deputy Postmaster-General, and Mr. J. F. Rowlands, O.B.E., Deputy Director of Public Works, retired on pension.

To Palestine.

The following appointments were made:—

Mr. O. M. Tweedy was appointed Press Officer, in succession to Mr. R. A. Furness, C.B.E., whose contract of service with the Government had expired.

Mr. J. Gutch, Assistant Colonial Secretary, Gold Coast, was appointed Establishment Officer, Secretariat.

Mr. R. H. R. Church, Assistant District Commissioner, Somaliland, was appointed Assistant Secretary.

Mr. A. L. Craig-Bennett was appointed Chief Fisheries Officer.

Mr. G. N. Sale, formerly in Mauritius, was appointed Conservator of Forests.

Mr. W. B. Kennedy-Shaw was appointed Departmental Assistant, Department of Antiquities.

Mr. R. Macdonald, formerly Assistant Auditor, Federated Malay States, was appointed Senior Assistant Auditor.

Mr. A. H. E Rogers was appointed Principal of the Government Trade School at Haifa.

Miss J. McDowall was appointed Woman Medical Officer.

Mr. R. J. Manning, formerly Puisne Judge, Trinidad, was appointed Senior Puisne Judge.

Mr. L. E. C. Evans, formerly Senior Crown Counsel, Sierra Leone, was appointed Relieving President of a District Court.

Mr. B. V. Shaw, formerly Resident Magistrate, Kenya, was appointed Relieving President of a District Court.

Mr. P. J. Bourke, formerly Legal Adviser and Crown Prosecutor, Seychelles, was appointed a Chief Magistrate.

Mr. J. P. Hogan was appointed a Chief Magistrate.

Mr. R. F. Jardine, C.M.G., was appointed Chief Inspector, Land Registration.

Mr. A. E. P. Rose, formerly Crown Counsel, Northern Rhodesia, was appointed Solicitor-General.

Mr. S. Fry was appointed Director of Programmes, Palestine Broadcasting Service.

Mr. H. C. H. Jones, formerly Executive Engineer Kenya, was appointed Assistant Director of Public Works.

Mr. R. Le Mare, formerly Assistant Treasurer, Nigeria, was appointed a Senior Assistant Treasurer.

Mr. F. G. Horwill was appointed Examiner of Banks.

Lieutenant the Honourable H. C. Hovell-Thurlow-Cumming-Bruce, was appointed Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the High Commissioner.

PUBLIC SECURITY.

9. The year 1936 in Palestine was dominated by the disturbances which lasted throughout the country from the 19th April to the 12th October.

10. The autumn of 1935 had been marked by considerable political disquiet and by demonstrations of Arab discontent over Jewish immigration and the sales of Arab lands to Jewish buyers.

11. Arab spokesmen conducted a vigorous campaign against those accused of facilitating the transfer of Arab lands to Jewish ownership: a number of small land owners were persuaded to register their lands as family *waqfs* (a form of trust under Moslem religious law) to save them from falling into Jewish hands: and one large sale to Jews was cancelled through the instrumentality of the Supreme Moslem Council.

12. The ventilation of this grievance proceeded side by side with a sustained Press denunciation of Government's policy for the admission into Palestine of Jewish immigrants, the number of which in 1935 had totalled nearly 62,000.

13. Simultaneously in the Press a strong campaign was maintained criticizing the preference given by Jewish employers to Jewish casual and other labour to the exclusion of Arabs.

14. In paragraphs 12 and 13 of the Introductory Chapter of the Annual Report for 1935, reference was made to two internal incidents which had occurred in the autumn of 1935 and which had served to foment the already existing Arab malaise:—

(*a*) the discovery of a large quantity of smuggled arms and ammunition from Belgium. All Arabs—in view of the name of the consignee who was never traced—assumed that these armaments were destined for Palestinian Jewry.

(*b*) The short terrorist campaign of Sheikh Izzedin al Qassan which ended in his death in an encounter with the Palestine Police and in his subsequent apotheosis as a national hero-martyr.

15. Concurrently, certain external events in neighbouring countries were exerting their influence on Arab thought and policy in Palestine which was already interesting itself deeply in the Italian-Abyssinian conflict.

16. In Egypt the students' movement which actually instigated disorders there in November, 1935, was closely watched by Arab youth in Palestine which gradually achieved a certain degree of influence with the Arab leaders themselves and used this influence to press for the adoption of a more extreme Arab policy. These activities were voiced in the Press through the medium of "*Al Difa'a*" newspaper, which was suspended for a month under the Press Ordinance for advocating the adoption in Palestine of the methods employed by the Egyptian students.

17. In Syria, Nationalist agitation for the conclusion of a Franco-Syrian treaty on the lines of the Anglo-'Iraqi Treaty, culminated early in 1936 in the outbreak of a prolonged strike, in sympathy with which the Palestine Arabs declared a short general strike on the 4th February. There was considerable elation in Arab circles in Palestine when at the end of February the French Government invited a Syrian National Delegation to Paris to discuss the terms of a Franco-Syrian Treaty.

18. The political events of November and December, 1935, and of the first three months of 1936 are described in the following section (Policy) of the introductory Chapter of this Report, with particular reference to the High Commissioner's dealings with the Arab leaders on the subject of

(*a*) Arab political demands;

(*b*) proposals for a Legislative Council (see paragraphs 22 and 23 of the Introductory Chapter of the Palestine and Trans-Jordan Annual Report for 1935); and

(*c*) the proposed despatch of an Arab deputation to England following on the two Parliamentary Debates in London in February and March, 1936, on the subject of the proposed Legislative Council.

19. The fluctuations of these political developments found their echo in the state of public security throughout the country. Tension between the Arab and the Jewish communities which was fostered in both Presses remained at a high pitch, and on the 15th April an incident occurred which precipitated matters.

20. That night a number of cars on the road between Tulkarm and Nablus were held up by Arab highwaymen. After the armed robbers had removed valuables from the occupants of the cars, three Jews were forced to sit together in a truck where they were shot by the bandits in cold blood. One was killed outright and another died later from his injuries. There is little doubt that the unfortunate victims were deliberately chosen because they were Jews.

On the following night two Arabs living in a hut near the road from Kfar Saba to Petah Tiqva were deliberately shot by two armed men. Before he died, one of the victims stated that the assailants were Jews, and he described them. It was the general impression among Arabs throughout the country that the crime was a reprisal for the murder of Jews on the previous night.

One of the Jews shot on the 15th April was buried at Tel-Aviv on the 17th and the funeral was made the occasion of a demonstration. The Police were stoned, speeches were made, and there were cries of " We don't want this Government, we want a Jewish Army." A party of Jews started to move towards Jaffa but were stopped by the Police.

The funeral was succeeded by an anti-Arab labour campaign in Tel-Aviv and some unemployed Jewish labourers demonstrated outside shops which employed Arabs. In the afternoon an Arab carter was assaulted by a party of Jews who forced him to return to Jaffa, and later a shop was broken open and looted because the manager was an Arab and Arabs were employed there. That evening a number of Arab carters passing through Tel-Aviv were assaulted or threatened and there were several other cases of assault.

21. On Saturday, the 18th, an Arab delivering ice in Tel-Aviv was assaulted and his ice destroyed; and an Arab omnibus in Tel-Aviv was stoned by Yemenite boys, as was an Arab-driven truck. In the Manshieh Quarter of Jaffa, which is the northern part of old Jaffa and adjoins Tel-Aviv, Arabs employed on structural alterations in a shop were molested. During the 17th and 18th of April no case of reprisal on the part of Arabs was reported to the Police.

On Sunday, the 19th April, about 9.30 a.m., rumours became current in Jaffa that two Arabs had been killed in Tel-Aviv by Jews, and crowds of Arabs began to congregate in the centre of the town. Further rumours were subsequently circulated that the bodies of the two alleged victims had been brought to the Jaffa Central Police Station. Despite denials of the rumours by the District Commissioner, and a subsequent abortive search by Arab notables, at his invitation, of the Central Police Station and buildings, the crowd maintained their belief in the rumour and departed amid much disorder towards the Government hospital to pursue their investigations. On their way they made a series of indiscriminate assaults on Jews.

Simultaneously, two other rumours, also unfounded, had gained wide credence in two other separate parts of Jaffa:—

(*a*) In the Manshieh Quarter; that four Arabs, including one woman, had been murdered by Jews;

(*b*) At the Town Square; that three Arabs had been killed by Jews in an Arab orange-grove on the Salameh Road.

22. The effect of these rumours was to produce immediate acts of violence by Arabs.

A lady in her car just escaped from an Arab attack and got back to Tel-Aviv. Her damaged car was closely followed into Tel-Aviv by other vehicles, similarly damaged by violence and stone-throwing. A Jewish lorry driver and his assistant were also injured by stones. Thereafter cars passing from Tel-Aviv towards Jaffa were systematically stoned by a patrol of Jews operating along the road from a lorry. During this stone-throwing one Arab lorry travelling towards Jaffa had its wind-screen smashed, and an Arab, who was riding on the top of the load, was severely injured. When the driver of this lorry, who had been cut about the face, reached Morum's Corner, one of the main traffic centres of Jaffa, he (or a companion travelling with him) shouted: "The two on the top have been killed by Jews".

Later, when two more wounded Arabs arrived in another car, the Jaffa crowd started to stone and attack the police, threatened an advance on Tel-Aviv, and murdered a Jew in an adjacent street. The police repeatedly warned them to disperse and when, despite the appeals from one or two of their own people, they refused, baton charges were launched. These charges, which were met by fusillades of stones, had little effect and finally the officer in charge fired one round from his revolver, wounding one rioter. The mob at once dispersed.

Meantime, elsewhere in the town, isolated cases of the murder of Jews—one of whom was stabbed to death near Town Square and another beaten to death in the Manshieh Quarter—had

followed in quick succession; and near Morum's Corner two private cars had been violently attacked by the mob. The first car extricated itself by its own power; but the occupant of the second (whom the crowd imagined to be a Jew but whose identity has never been discovered) was saved from certain death by the action of a senior Police officer who, seeing two Arabs in succession about to murder the man, ordered a British constable to shoot. Both Arabs were killed. The immediate effect of these shots was to disperse the crowd. They undoubtedly also affected the crowd in the Manshieh Quarter, which also dispersed.

By 2 p.m. the situation was in hand, and the police and the military reinforcements, which had arrived during the morning, were in control.

Curfew was imposed on Jaffa and Tel-Aviv on the night of the 19th April, and the Palestine (Defence) Order in Council and the Emergency Regulations thereunder were immediately brought into force for all Palestine by Proclamation.

23. On the 20th April there was further serious rioting on the borders between Jaffa and Tel-Aviv, in particular in the Catton, Manshieh and Saknat Abu Kebir quarters. It was again a question of mob-belief in unfounded rumours and resulted in the assembly of large excited mobs of Arabs and Jews; and in Saknat Abu Kebir a serious collision was only prevented by police action. In the course of these incidents two Arabs and two Jews were killed (all at Saknat Abu Kebir) and twenty-six Jews and thirty-two Arabs injured.

24. The total casualties in Jaffa and Tel-Aviv between the 19th and the 22nd April were as follows:—

	Killed or died of injuries.	*Severely injured.*	*Slightly injured.*	*Total.*
Arabs	5	31	41	77
Jews	16	26	49	91

25.—(*a*) The Emergency Regulations published on the 19th April vested Government with exceptional powers under the following headings:—

(1) Occupation of buildings, etc., and the requisition and control of food, forage, and stores, etc.;

(2) The regulation of road traffic and transport fares, and acquisition of local transport vehicles and control of their use;

(3) Control of the sale of petrol, firearms and explosives;

(4) Punishment of acts of sabotage;

(5) Imposition of curfew;

(6) Censorship of parcels, letters, telegrams, press matter; control of publications;

(7) Control of telephones, and movements of vessels;

(8) Deportation;

(9) The right of the Police Force to arrest without warrant; the right of entry and search of houses and confiscation of goods; and the right of search of suspected persons or vehicles.

(*b*) Additional Regulations were published on the 22nd May and gave District Commissioners the power to place persons under police supervision and to restrict their movement from one part of Palestine to another.

(*c*) On the 1st June further additional Regulations were published which gave

(1) District Commissioners power to order the opening of shops and business premises which had been closed on account of strike;

(2) District Commissioners power to order the detention of persons in internment camps for a period not exceeding one year;

(3) Powers of arrest without warrant to members of the fighting forces.

(*d*) The additional Regulations of the 6th June made provision for the infliction of death sentences or imprisonment for life in certain circumstances for

(1) shooting at the troops or police;

(2) bomb throwing or dynamiting;

(3) acts of sabotage;

(4) acts endangering the safety of ships, aircraft, trains, transport vehicles.

Under these Regulations the Government also took power to—

(1) impound labour for the clearing of roads obstructed by barricades, nails, etc.;

(2) control the publication of newspapers by the issue of permits;

(3) levy collective fines in money or kind upon inhabitants of towns or villages who had committed an offence or connived at its commission;

(4) demolish houses from which firearms had been discharged or other crimes of violence committed.

(*e*) Under further additional Regulations of the 20th June, the crimes of violence which had been made punishable with death or imprisonment for life in certain circumstances were

made punishable with a minimum penalty of five years imprisonment in all circumstances, and this minimum penalty was extended to the possesson of bombs and to the possession of firearms without authority or reasonable excuse,

(*f*) The additional Regulations of the 25th August—

(1) made it an offence to communicate information, by signalling or otherwise, as to the movement or disposition of troops;

(2) provided for the imprisonment of persons committing disciplinary offences in internment camps.

The following is a chronological statement of the main events which occurred during the period from the 22nd April to the 12th October.

Detailed descriptions of these events will be found both in this section and in the following (Policy) section of this Report.

22nd to 30th April.

The formation of local National Committees.

The declaration of a general strike throughout Palestine.

The beginning of disorders and sabotage.

May and June.

The hardening of the strike.

Proposals for civil disobedence and for a strike of Arab Government officials.

The intensification of violence and sabotage.

The appearance of organised Arab bands in arms.

The debate in the House of Commons and the announcement of the appointment of the Royal Commission.

The establishment of a Concentration Camp by Government.

The arrival of British re-inforcements from Egypt.

The publication of the Emergency (Amendment) Regulations (No. 4) 1936.

July and August.

The announcement of the membership and the terms of reference of the Royal Commission.

The attempted mediation of the Amir Abdullah.

The visit of Nuri Pasha to Jerusalem, 20th-30th August.

The manifesto by the Arab Higher Committee dated the 30th August.

September.

The letter from the Secretary of State to Dr. Weizmann.

The publication of the British Statement of Policy regarding Palestine.

The arrival in Palestine of Lieutenant-General Dill.

October.

The appeal by the Arab Rulers.

The issue of a call by the Arab Higher Committee for the cessation of the strike and disorders.

The end of the strike.

26. The Arab political reaction to the events in Jaffa on the 19th April is described in the following sub-section (Policy). By the end of April the Arab strike was general all over Palestine with the exception of Haifa Port, and this development had an inevitable effect on public security.

27. During the remainder of April demonstrations and incidents of disorder (one of which resulted in two casualties) persisted in Jaffa town, and Jewish buses were frequently stoned and fired upon. Several cases of incendiarism involving mainly Jewish property were reported about this time throughout the Southern District, and there was considerable interference with telephone lines.

Demonstrations accompanied by stone-throwing occurred in Nablus, Jenin and Beisan, and in a number of cases the police were compelled to disperse mobs by baton charges. On two occasions (in Nazareth town) they were obliged to open fire.

The Jewish settlements in the Northern District suffered from constant cases of arson, and malicious damage of trees and crops.

In Jerusalem a few assaults were made by Arabs on isolated Jews, while a large number of Jewish shops in the Old City were closed and Jewish residents in the Old City or in Arab quarters began to move. In Hebron the Jewish community was concentrated in the local Jewish hospital and later transferred to Jerusalem.

28. During May and June a perceptibly increasing amount of lawlessness and disorder developed throughout the Jerusalem, Northern and Southern Districts in the form of attacks on public and private Jewish property, sabotage on railways, telegraph and telephone communications, and, after the institution of frequent patrolling of the main routes by the police and troops, in the placing of barricades and other obstacles on the roads to impede the traffic. In addition, a considerable amount of organized sniping was directed against detachments of British troops and police on patrol, as well as against the escorted road convoys which were inaugurated during this period. The sniping of Jewish settlements, which had been carried out sporadically since the outbreak of the disorders, became more persistent.

29. During the second fortnight of May three Jews were murdered and two others wounded in a crowd leaving a Jerusalem cinema on the night of the 16th May. Two more Jews were also murdered in the Old City, and one was shot at. As a result there followed a further exodus of Jewish householders to safer quarters in the suburbs, while curfew orders were successively imposed, first on the Old City, then on the mixed quarters, and finally over the whole of the Jerusalem Municipal Area.

Other victims were a British policeman, an Austrian Christian, and two Moslem Arabs; and an attempt was made to assassinate a British Assistant Superintendent of Police near the Old City Wall on the 12th June, the Police officer concerned being seriously wounded. One of his assailants was killed by the British policeman who was accompanying the officer at the time.

30. In the Northern District disorders in the towns decreased and activity tended to concentrate in the countryside. The disturbances took three principal forms:—

(i) *Malicious destruction.*—During the months of May and June, 30,000 trees were destroyed by forest fires. In the Haifa rural district, damage amounting to £P.4,000 was done to fruit orchards.

(ii) *Sabotage of Communications.*—Telephone wires were cut throughout the district, roads were barricaded, and bridges and culverts were mined. Serious damage was done, and in one case a bridge on the Nablus-Tulkarm branch of the Palestine Railways was destroyed. The train service on this route was discontinued as a consequence.

(iii) *Violent armed attacks from ambush on the Military and Police Force.*—There were four major engagements and several minor though violent skirmishes between armed Arab bands and military detachments.

During this period (May and June) the attacks made by armed bands were characterized by the following four features:—

(i) The larger numbers attacking;

(ii) the increased amount of ammunition used by the attackers;

(iii) the improved organization of the attacks, and the fact that in place of the former indiscriminate sniping the fire of the gangs was now organized and controlled; and

(iv) the appearance among the rebels of " volunteers " from Syria and 'Iraq.

In Haifa Town the Arab strike, except as regards transport undertakings, remained widespread, but work in the Port was continued with but little interruption. There were two street demonstrations, one in May and the other in June, in the course of which the police were forced to open fire to disperse the crowds.

Police stations and military billets were constantly sniped at in Acre and Nablus. A collective fine of £P.300 was imposed on Nablus in May, and on Acre and Safad in June.

31. In the Southern District acts of violence and sabotage began to occur with frequency from the end of May. These acts tended to concentrate on the damaging of the railway and of telegraph and telephone communications. After the arrival of the first military reinforcements, during the latter weeks of May, there was an intensification of sniping on military patrols and on detachments of military and police.

In the Jaffa—Tel-Aviv area, inter-racial animosity notably increased with the inauguration in May of landing facilities for cargo on the Tel-Aviv foreshore and later at the new jetty. Bitter protests were made by the Arab boatmen of Jaffa port, who regarded this new development as a direct challenge.

During June there were twelve acts of sabotage on the railway, and on two occasions trains were wrecked, one of the derailments near Lydda on the 26th June causing four deaths and considerable damage to the line and rolling stock. In consequence of this act of sabotage, which followed closely upon an organized attack on the Civil Airport at Lydda, a curfew was imposed on the town of Lydda, which was also fined £P.5,000. Throughout this period Jewish settlements in the Southern Districts became increasingly the object of sporadic attacks and, as in the Northern District, great damage was done to trees and crops by arson and malicious destruction.

Beginning on the 19th June, certain areas in the Old City of Jaffa on the hill overlooking the Port were demolished. These house demolitions were carried out by the Army after notice to evacuate had been given to the inhabitants involved, to whom the Government promised compensation. Those who became homeless and destitute were given relief.

The operations were carried out without loss of life, and in all 237 houses were demolished. As a result, not only has public security been greatly improved in a quarter of the town where, on account of narrow difficult streets and lanes, police work had always—and in particular during the disturbances following on the outbreak of the 19th April—been notoriously difficult, but also two wide streets which by the end of the year were open to traffic, have been created which will improve public health conditions and contribute both to the commercial

and residential amenities of the town. During the autumn, a housing scheme for the accommodation of those rendered homeless by the demolitions was initiated by Government. Further reference to this scheme will be found in paragraph 34 of Chapter XX (Public Health).

32. During July and August there was no change in the general situation. The strike continued to be maintained and disorders continued unabated, except indeed for a temporary lull during the attempted mediation of His Highness the Amir Abdullah and later during the negotiations between the Arab Higher Committee and Nuri Pasha es Said. Reference to these negotiations is made in the following section (Policy).

33. In Jerusalem itself a thorough organization of anti-intimidation pickets by the military and the police encouraged such hawkers of village produce as were able to reach the town, and continued to protect the Jewish shops in the commercial centre. On the roads leading to Jerusalem, however, strikers and their sympathizers frequently assaulted villagers bringing produce into the town, destroying their produce and in many cases also killing their animals.

One aircraftman was assassinated and an attempt was made to assassinate a second near Gethsemane on the 10th August.

The Acting Mayor of Hebron was murdered by unknown persons on the 13th August.

Night sniping at Jewish settlements continued in the rural areas of the Jerusalem District, and military and police patrols were fired upon with greater frequency. There were constant cases of sabotage of telegraph and telephone wires as well as of rail and road communications and of crops; and the water-supply pipe-line from Ras el Ain to Jerusalem was wilfully damaged on several occasions.

34. Acts of violence continued during the months of July and August both in Jaffa and in the Southern District generally; and a succession of murderous activities and disorders in the middle of August resulted in the temporary imposition of a 21-hour curfew in Jaffa town.

35. In the Northern District during the month of July, there were several major engagements with armed bands in the Jenin and Safad areas, and a band in the Nazareth area was known to be terrorizing the neighbouring Arab villages with demands for food and money, although it did not come into conflict with the Government's forces.

During July seven attacks were made on the 'Iraq Petroleum Company's pipe-line in the Plain of Jezreel and the Beisan Valley.

During August determined efforts were made both by peaceful persuasion and by intimidation to extend the Arab strike in

Haifa to workers at the port and on the railways, as well as in the 'Iraq Petroleum Company's works and in other large commercial undertakings where Arab labour was employed. These efforts were frustrated by the added protection given by the Naval and Military Forces.

There was also a recrudescence of violence in Haifa and its vicinity resulting in the murder of an Arab police officer in Haifa town and of four Jews and an Arab woman on Mount Carmel.

The bands in the hills had in the meantime increased their numbers and their arms, and towards the end of the month were joined by trained guerilla leaders from outside Palestine. One of these was Fauzi ed Din el Kauwakji, a Syrian who had achieved notoriety in Syria in the Druze revolt of 1925-26. This person subsequently proclaimed himself generalissimo of the rebel forces, and " communiqués " and " proclamations " purporting to have emanated from him were circulated in the country.

These bands came into conflict with the British troops on at least six occasions during August. In the course of these engagements the bands suffered severe casualties.

El Hamme Police Post was attacked by an Arab armed band on the night of the 6th-7th August and a number of arms were stolen.

A small party of British troops who were bathing near Beisan on the 12th August were subjected to a surprise attack by a large Arab armed band. Unfortunately their Lewis gun " jammed " and those who were on guard were killed by the band, who succeeded in capturing the Lewis gun and some rifles.

36. During September in the rural district of Jerusalem, intimidation increased, and there were indications of more efficient organization of the sabotage of telegraph and telephone communications which suffered heavily. Action to counter this increase of sabotage was taken by the recruitment of additional Arab watchmen and by posting them in the villages adjacent to acts of destruction, charging their salaries against the villagers. Armed Arab bands continued to beset the lines of communications, the leaders in several cases being " wanted " criminals, while the personnel was mainly recruited from the villages, sometimes by free enlistment, but probably more often by intimidation.

On the morning of the 7th September, an unsuccessful attempt was made to assassinate a senior (Jewish) British official while walking with a Jewish colleague to the Government Offices, Jerusalem.

37. During September, the 'Iraq Petroleum Company's pipeline was again damaged on thirteen occasions, and there was a recrudescence of violence in Tiberias, as a result of which two Jews were killed and two wounded. Sporadic shooting at the troops by armed Arab parties continued in the Tulkarm, Nablus, Acre, and Safad Districts, and during the month there were six major police and military encounters with rebel bands, in which the Arabs suffered severe casualties.

Incidents were also reported of these bands raiding Arab villages for goods and money.

An armed Arab band attacked a postal car near Rosh Pina on the night of the 9th September, and four British constables who proceeded to the rescue were ambushed and killed, their Lewis gun and rifles being taken by the rebels.

On the 27th September, Haj Khalil Taha, a prominent Arab politician and a member of the local strike committee of Haifa, was shot dead by an Arab.

38. The closing stages of the strike which ended in the appeal of the Arab rulers and the manifesto by the Arab Higher Committee are described in the following section (Policy); but while these protracted negotiations were in progress, violence and disorder persisted throughout the country. There were frequent police and military engagements with armed bands, in one of which, in the Bethlehem sub-district, the Syrian revolutionary and rebel leader, Said Bey al A'as, was killed. On the same date, the 7th October, an unsuccessful attempt was made in Haifa on the life of an Arab Superintendent of Police.

39. The response to the Arab Higher Committee's manifesto of the 10th October was immediate, and on the 12th October all Arab shops and businesses re-opened; and towards the end of the month Fawzi el Kauwakji and some of his confederates escaped from Palestine to 'Iraq, and with his departure disorders temporarily ceased.

40. Isolated outrage, however, persisted up to the end of the year. It took several forms:—

(*a*) Shooting on the military and police forces, which was still frequent in October but became negligible in November and December and was no longer directed against the military.

(*b*) Attacks on Jews by Arabs. In October these attacks were still frequent, and after a lull in November they were resumed in December when the number of cases reported, including long-range-firing on Jewish settlements and transport, was sixteen.

(*c*) Robbery with intimidation by Arabs from Arab houses and villages. During the period thirty-one cases were reported.

(*d*) Highway Robbery. These activities had apparently no political inspiration, all save three of the incidents concerning Arab transport alone. They were generally believed to be prompted by economic distress among isolated groups of those who had recently been actively engaged in the armed bands. One such group was attacked and dispersed by the police in December. Special deterrent measures were introduced by the police early in the New Year which were markedly successful, and incidents of highway robbery which numbered twenty in December, 1936, were reduced to thirteen in January, 1937.

41. During November and December, pamphlets were distributed in Jerusalem and elsewhere by unknown persons which were designed to foment Moslem-Christian animosities. These activities did not assume any magnitude and were promptly and openly condemned by the leaders of both religions.

42. A mutual boycott of considerable stringency between the Arab and Jewish communities broke out after the end of the strike. It provoked isolated instances of violence and intimidation and continued to be observed until the end of the year.

43. Throughout the year and more particularly during the period of the disorders the local Press left much to be desired and caused the Government to take repeated summary action against individual newspapers under the Press Ordinance.

Between the 1st January and the 18th April, 1936, one Arabic paper was suspended for a fortnight, while official warnings were given to one Arabic and one Hebrew newspaper.

During the six months of the disturbances Arabic newspapers were suspended on 34 occasions and Hebrew papers on 13 occasions. Arabic papers during the same period were officially warned 11 times and Hebrew papers 10 times.

From the termination of the strike up to the end of the year, one Hebrew paper and nine Arabic papers were suspended. In November, on the occasion of the Bairam festival at the end of the month of Ramadan, all four Arabic daily newspapers were simultaneously suspended for publication of inciting articles.

According to the terms of the Press Ordinance all suspensions were on the grounds of publishing matter likely to endanger the public peace or of publishing false report or false rumour calculated to create alarm and despondency. During the year, seven foreign newspapers and one book were prohibited from entering Palestine.

44. Particulars dealing with crime, police traffic control, and the work of the police dog section will be found in Chapter XI (Military Clauses).

The following statement gives particulars of casualties (excluding accidental casualties) during the period 19th April to 15th October inclusive.

A. Defence Forces (Navy, Army and Air Force).

	Killed or died of wounds.	*Wounded.*
Officers	2	17
Other Ranks	19	87

B. Palestine Police Force and Trans-Jordan Frontier Force.

(1) *British Casualties.*

	Killed or died of wounds.	*Wounded.*
Officers	—	7
Other Ranks	7	33

(2) *Non-British Casualties.*

	Killed or died of wounds.	*Wounded.*
Officers—		
(i) Moslems ...	1	4
(ii) Christians ...	—	4
(iii) Jews	—	—
Other Ranks—		
(i) Moslems ...	7	37 (includes 2 members of the Trans-Jordan Frontier Force.)
(ii) Christian ...	—	9
(iii) Jews ...	1	8

C. Civilian Casualties.

	Killed or died of wounds.	*Wounded.*
(i) Arabs—		
(*a*) Moslems	187	768
(*b*) Christians	8	36
(ii) Jews ...	80	308
(iii) Christians Non-Arab	2	19

Summary.

	Killed or died of wounds.	*Wounded.*
Defence Force Casualties	37	206
Civilians	277	1,131
	314	1,337

Note.—The numbers given above are those officially recorded as having been treated at civil, military and Jewish hospitals, or where death has been recorded and verified.

Undoubtedly, however, a large number of Arab casualties were concealed, and unconfirmed information received from a reliable source places the number of Arabs killed during the disturbances at approximately 1,000.

POLICY.

45. In last year's report a full account was given of the proposals made by His Majesty's Government for the establishment of a Legislative Council in Palestine. These proposals were announced successively to the Arab and Jewish leaders on 21st and 22nd December, 1935. The Jewish leaders rejected them uncompromisingly; the Arab attitude though critical was disposed to give them full consideration.

Shortly before, on 25th November, 1935, His Excellency had at their request received a deputation of the following political party leaders:

Ragheb Bey Nashashibi, President of the National Defence Party.

Jamal Eff. al Husseini, President of the Palestine Arab Party.

Abdul Latif Bey Salah, President of the National Bloc.

Mohamed Ishaq Eff. Budeiri, Reform Party.

Yacoub Eff. Ghussein, President of the Executive Committee of the Arab Young Men's Congress.

who had handed to him a memorandum embodying their main demands, namely:—

(*a*) that a democratic government should be established in Palestine;

(*b*) that Jewish immigration should be stopped completely;

(*c*) that all sales of lands to Jews should be prohibited.

This memorandum was submitted by the High Commissioner to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

46. On 29th January, 1936, the considered views of His Majesty's Government were conveyed to the Arab Executive who met His Excellency for the purpose.

The reply to the Arab memorandum was as follows:—

(*a*) The demand for the establishment of democratic government in Palestine has been answered by the communication on the part of the High Commissioner to the Arab leaders on 21st December, 1935, of proposals for the establishment of a Legislative Council with a large unofficial majority, in the composition of which the elective principle is recognized.

(*b*) There can be no question of the total stoppage of Jewish immigration into Palestine. The guiding principle as regards the admission of immigrants is the policy of economic absorptive capacity and His Majesty's Government contemplates no departure from that principle.

In order to ensure that the closest possible relation is maintained between the number of new immigrants to be admitted and the absorptive capacity of the country, both now and in the future, a Statistical Bureau has been set up in charge of a highly-trained and experienced statistician from Canada. It is intended that this Bureau should carry out periodical surveys of trade, industry and agriculture and should keep the High Commissioner in close touch with the changing economic situation in the country.

(*c*) The Secretary of State approves in principle of the enactment of legislation whereby, except in the sub-district of Beersheba and in urban areas, and also except as regards land planted with citrus, no landowner shall be permitted to sell any of his land unless he retains a minimum area which is sufficient to afford a means of subsistence to himself and his family. As a safeguard against collusive sales, this minimum area shall be inalienable and shall revert to Government if it ceases to be cultivated by the owner-occupier.

The High Commissioner shall retain the power to approve the sale of a subsistence area if he is satisfied that to do so will be in the interest of the public good; for example, where a subsistence area is needed for suburban development or is blocking development of rural land or an important irrigation or drainage scheme.

Subsistence areas will have to be defined and prescribed having regard to the condition of cultivation present in each region, and the extent of those subsistence areas will be varied from time to time as the land in question is improved or as irrigation becomes possible. Consideration will moreover have to be given to the possibility, in suitable circumstances, of concentrating subsistence areas and also to the question whether leases of subsistence areas might under certain conditions be permitted.

The legislation proposed will be of general application so that outside the excluded areas the sale of land to any person would be subject to the restrictions indicated.

47. In February the proposals for the Palestine Legislative Council were debated in the British House of Lords and in March in the House of Commons. No vote was taken, but the two debates revealed a general opinion among all parties in both Houses that the proposals were premature and that further

experience of the working of the various Municipal Councils was necessary before a Legislative Council came into being. The Secretary of State had already received a Jewish deputation regarding these proposals, and with his approval the High Commissioner, on 2nd April, 1936, invited the following Arab leaders to meet him:—Ragheb Bey Nashashibi, Jamal Eff. el Husseini, Abdul Latif Bey Salah, Mahmud Eff. Abu Khadra, and Yacoub Eff. Ghussein, and on behalf of the British Government informed them that the Secretary of State, having already seen a Jewish deputation which had made strong representations against the setting up of a Legislative Council, would welcome a corresponding opportunity of hearing the expression of Arab opinion. The High Commissioner was therefore authorised to invite an Arab deputation to London for this purpose.

In response to a question whether it would be open to the deputation also to submit to the Secretary of State the Arab case regarding land sales and immigration, the High Commissioner said that although the principal matter to be discussed with the Secretary of State was that of the Legislative Council, the deputation would also be at liberty to put forward their views on land sales and immigration.

The Arab leaders, after a short discussion, accepted the invitation unanimously.

48. At the moment when the disturbances broke out seventeen days later, on the 19th April, 1936, the position as regards the Government and the Arab leaders was that the latter were actually in the normal course of considering what persons should form the Arab deputation which had been invited to visit the Secretary of State in London

An account of the Jaffa disturbances on the 19th April, 1936, and of the incidents which led up to the outbreak is contained in the preceding section of this report (Public Security).

49. On the 20th April, 1936, a National Committee was formed in Nablus and urged that a general Arab strike should be declared throughout Palestine and be observed for an indefinite period until Arab demands were satisfied, and that similar Committees with similar objects should be formed throughout the country. Between the 20th and 22nd April the strike movement spread rapidly in the towns and villages, and by the latter date, with the exception of Haifa, it was general in Palestine. On the 25th April, the leaders of all Arab parties met and decided to establish a Supreme Arab Committee (later styled the Arab Higher Committee) to control Arab national activities during the emergency. The Committee was composed as follows:—

Haj Amin Effendi al Husseini, President.
Mufti of Jerusalem.
President, Supreme Moslem Council.

Auni Bey Abdul Hadi, Secretary.
General Secretary of the Istiqlalist Party.

Ahmad Hilmi Pasha, Treasurer.
Manager of the Arab Bank.
Affiliated to the Istiqlalist Pary.

Ragheb Bey Nashashibi, Member.
President, Defence Party.

Jamal Effendi al Husseini, Member.
President, Arab Palestine Party.

Abdul Latif Bey Salah, Member.
President, National Bloc, Nablus.

Dr. Hussein Fakhri Effendi al Khalidi, Member.
Mayor of Jerusalem.
One of three Secretaries of the Reform Party.

Yacoub Effendi Ghussein, Member.
President of the Executive of the Young Men's Congress.

Yacoub Effendi Farraj, Member.
Vice-President of the Defence Party.

Alfred Effendi Rock, Member.
Vice-President of the Palestine Arab Party.

Two of the members, Yacoub Effendi Farraj and Alfred Effendi Rock represented the Arab Christians, Orthodox and Catholic respectively.

The Committee adopted a resolution to continue the general strike until the British Government changed its policy in a fundamental manner, of which the immediate manifestation should be the stoppage of Jewish immigration. They formulated their demands in a letter to the High Commissioner as follows:

(1) The prohibition of Jewish immigration.

(2) The prohibition of the transfer of Arab lands to Jews.

(3) The establishment of a National Government responsible to a representative Council.

50. Meantime, on the 21st April, 1936, the High Commissioner had received the following Arab leaders:—

Ragheb Bey Nashashibi (Defence Party).

Jamal Eff. al Husseini (Arab Palestine Party).

Abdul Latif Bey Salah (Young Men Congress).

Shibli Eff. Jamal (Reform Party).

In addressing them, he stated that he felt that every one deplored the disorders and the consequent loss of life which could achieve no good and were the direct cause of evil and

bitterness. He counted on them to use their influence to check disorder and asked them to explain to all over whom they had influence that the police would not hesitate to quell any disturbances. He further urged them to exert their influence among school-children to induce them to resume their studies.

51. On the 27th April, 1936, the newly-formed Arab Higher Committee addressed a letter to the High Commissioner enclosing their resolutions of 25th April. (Paragraph 49.)

52. On the 5th May the High Commissioner again invited the members of the Arab Higher Committee to meet him. He warned them against being associated with illegal acts subversive of Government and urged them to use their influence to restrain people from violence and sabotage, and advised them to send their deputation to London (see paragraph 47). The Committee in a written reply expressed their regret for the loss of life and the illegal acts, but stated that they could not call off the strike or send a deputation to London unless Jewish immigration was suspended during the course of their conversations with the Secretary of State.

53. On 6th May the Secretary of State made a statement in the House of Commons in the course of which he stated that he believed that the underlying cause of the disturbances in Palestine was Arab discontent and that he understood that the Arabs had threatened to continue the strike until Jewish immigration was stopped. He took the occasion to reaffirm what he had said immediately after the Jaffa outbreak, that there was no question of the Government stopping immigration in consequence of the strike. He further confirmed that the invitation to the Arabs to send a deputation to London where they would receive a full and impartial hearing, was still open.

54. On 2nd May, 1936, a violent manifesto was issued by the car-owners' and drivers' committee, inciting Arabs to the non-payment of taxes. The President and the Vice-President of the Committee were convicted on a charge of distributing inciting circulars and were fined £P.25 each. On 8th May, 1936, a Congress of the National Committees (see paragraph 49), including the President and members of the Arab Higher Committee, met in Jerusalem and decided on the non-payment of taxes and a continuation of the strike.

Shortly after, in reply to a memorandum addressed to them by the High Commissioner, the Arab Higher Committee intimated that they were not responsible for the movement in favour of civil disobedience, but that this movement was in fact a spontaneous demand made by Arabs generally and that the Committee could not use their influence to check illegal acts unless Jewish immigration was suspended.

55. On the 18th May the Secretary of State made a statement in the House of Commons that the Government had decided to send a Royal Commission to Palestine but that it would not leave until order had been restored in the country. This announcement was received without enthusiasm by the Arabs, and the Arab Higher Committee decided they could not call off the strike unless Jewish immigration was suspended until such time as the Commission had reported.

56. On the same day—the 18th May, 1936—a notice was published in the *Palestine Official Gazette* approving a Jewish Labour Schedule of 4,500 immigrants in respect of the period of six months ending the 30th September, 1936.

57. On the 23rd May sixty-five Arabs were arrested in the public interest and subjected to varying periods of police supervision under Emergency Regulations. In most cases they were ordered away from their own localities and put into enforced residence elsewhere. During June, however, Government found it necessary to detain certain of them—among them Hassan Sidki Dajani and Saleh Abdu, President and Vice-President of the car-owners' and drivers' committee (see paragraph 54), and Auni Bey Abdul Hadi, the Secretary of the Arab Higher Committee (see paragraph 49).

To succeed Auni Bey, the Arab Higher Committee appointed as Secretary another adherent of the Istiqlalist party, Izzat Eff. Darwaza, who was also later interned at Sarafand. Details of the Sarafand Internment Camp are included in a subsequent chapter of this Report (Military Clauses).

58. On the 12th June, 1936, Government issued an addition to the Emergency Regulations (originally declared on the 19th April, 1936) providing for more severe penalties for the offence of discharging firearms at members of His Majesty's Forces or the Palestine Police Force, bomb-throwing, or illicit possession of arms. Details of these Regulations are included in the preceding Section of this chapter (Public Security).

59. At the beginning of June, three prominent Arabs, Jamal Eff. al Husseini, a member of the Arab Higher Committee, Dr. Tannous and Shibli Eff. Jamal left for England as an unofficial delegation with the object of enlisting sympathy for the Arabs. They were accompanied by Emil el Ghori, an Arab politician and journalist, who remained in London after the delegation had completed its mission and opened an Arab information bureau there.

60. On 19th June, a debate took place in the House of Commons about Palestine. It was opened by the Rt. Hon. W. G. Ormsby-Gore who had assumed the office of Secretary

of State for the Colonies on the 29th May. The following is the text of the main points of his speech:—

"At the outset I should like to express my own personal concern that Palestine, with which I have had myself close association in the past and the welfare of which I have so much at heart, should now be distracted by civil strife. . . . .

"Disturbances, accompanied by strikes of non-Jewish shops, motor transport, the port workers at Jaffa, and, in short, of almost all Arab industrial enterprises, have now, I regret to say, continued for some eight weeks. Several municipalities have joined in the strike, but essential services are still being maintained, and intimidation, I am informed, is responsible only in a very small measure for the continuation of the strike which clearly has the full sympathy of all too large a part of the Arab population. Nevertheless, the supreme Arab Committee have publicly dissociated themselves from the outbreak, though I fear that in this sphere—and I am confirmed by the opinion of the High Commissioner—they can now exercise little influence on the situation owing to the wide-spread character of the disturbances. I should also like to mention that the supreme Moslem Council has decided to take no part in the strike and the Sharia Courts are still open and the Waqf Administration is working. I am also glad to say there has been no disorder or complaint regarding anything in connection with the services at the mosques which have been carried on without interruption, and perform their religious duties in a quite normal manner. . . . .

"I have made it abundantly clear, in answer to questions, that the first essential is that order must be restored. . . . . In the last three weeks the security forces have been strongly reinforced. . . . .

"With these forces it has been possible to authorize the High Commissioner to supplement the normal powers of the Government to restore law and order and to deal with riots. . . . . The important new orders are principally in the form of regulations made under the Palestine (Defence) Order in Council dated the 23rd July, 1931. . . . .

"It will be appreciated that it is very difficult for effective military action to be taken against individual snipers and small parties who burn crops and attack communications particularly at night. The recent advent of strong military reinforcement has prevented large-scale acts of violence in the principal towns, and every effort is now being made by the authorities to give greater protection to life and property throughout the country as the troops recently arrived become distributed. I am glad to say that railway and other communications, in spite of these attacks which I have detailed, are maintained despite interruptions. Escorts are now being provided for car convoys and all trains. Work, however, has been most seriously dislocated and remains almost at a standstill at the port of Jaffa, though up to now Haifa has been unaffected. . . . .

"At this point I should like to take the opportunity of expressing His Majesty's Government's complete confidence in Sir Arthur Wauchope and their appreciation of his services throughout his time as High Commissioner, and I must at once pay a special tribute to the Palestine Police, British, Jew and Arab, for their devotion to duty and their loyalty in the face of most trying circumstances. May I further pay a tribute to the Jews in Palestine, who, despite extreme provocation and attack, have exercised most commendable self-restraint. . . . I am glad to say that the situation in the neighbouring mandated territory of Transjordan has, under the steadying influence of His Highness the Amir Abdullah remained almost entirely undisturbed.

" After that survey I will turn to the future. Let me say at once that His Majesty's Government have not been, and will not be, moved by violence and outrage. As soon as order is restored, but not before, His Majesty will be advised to appoint a Royal Commission to visit Palestine to carry out a most full and searching investigation into the causes of unrest and of any grievances which may be brought to their notice by either Arabs or Jews. This will be a really impartial and authoritative body, and I wish to give an assurance that any grievances put forward to that Commission will be investigated. The sole aim of His Majesty's Government is to obtain an objective and non-partisan report, to enable them to do justice to all sections of the Palestine population. I am convinced that on the basis of the recommendations of such a Commission a means can be found and will be found, within the framework of the Mandate, with its dual obligations to Jews and non-Jews to secure that end. Let me make it quite clear that I shall submit no name for service on such a Royal Commission of anyone who has been or is in any way connected with Palestine or has any known pre-conceived views, or has ever taken part in Jewish or Arab affairs. . . . . I am confident that the persons serving on such a Commission will approach all their problems, difficult though they will be, with a really objective and impartial mind.

" No one regrets more than I do that the relations between His Majesty's Government and the Arabs of Palestine have been temporarily strained, and I really hope that this is only a passing phase. The Arab people are rightly proud of their historic achievements and of their contribution to civilisation. There has been a traditional friendship between Great Britain and the Arab people which His Majesty's Government value, and it is their earnest desire to see it preserved. They believe that that is equally the desire of the vast majority of Arab peoples throughout the world. The notable assistance given by Britain to the Arabs in the War, in Arabia, in 'Iraq and elsewhere, should be evidence of our good will and interest in the future of the Arab people.

" At the same time, there is the age-long aspiration of Jews all over the world for a centre in Palestine. This aspiration and claim were formally and most specifically recognised by His Majesty's Government in the Balfour Declaration in 1917. This Declaration was subsequently endorsed in almost identical terms by all the other Principal Allied and Associated Powers in the War, and was finally enshrined in the Mandate which is our authority for the government of Palestine; and it was entrusted to His Majesty's Government by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers at the San Remo Conference in January, 1920. The Balfour Declaration itself made it clear that with the establishment of the Jewish national home and the recognition of the Jewish claims nothing should be done which might prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine. Hence it is clear that under that Declaration we have a dual obligation, both to the Jew and to the Arab.

There is at present a state of apprehension on both sides, and half the trouble that has led to these disorders is psychological. The Arabs are afraid that the Jews will completely dominate the country, and they fear for the future of their homes and the homes of their fathers and of their children. The Jews, equally, are afraid that the great and really remarkable constructive work which they had already done in Palestine will be cut short or terminated, that the national home on which they have set their hearts will be brought to naught and that the Arabs seek to drive them out of Palestine or reduce them to an inferior status of barely tolerated aliens in Palestine, under Arab domination. I honestly believe that both these fears are baseless, but

they must be shown to be baseless. It is the desire of the British Government to find a solution, consistent with their fundamental dual obligation, and they regard those obligations equally as obligations of honour. It is my confident belief that we can dissipate those fears, and do justice to both parties, and it is my intention, when the solution is found, to apply that solution with firmness and consistency. We are most anxious, therefore, that order shall be speedily restored so that the work of the Royal Commission may start without delay.

" Clearly the Royal Commission will have to investigate in detail the existing law and administrative practice of the Palestine Government regarding such matters as land transfers and the regulations regarding immigration not only of Jews but of Arabs and others. These important questions will have to be examined by His Majesty's Government in the light of the evidence collected and in the light of the recommendations of the Commission. I am sure that the whole of this Committee will agree with me that, pending such an impartial inquiry, it would be very wrong of me to prejudice, either by speech or action, the findings of the Commission. We can contemplate no change of policy whatsoever until we have received and considered their report.

" I said a moment ago that certain important questions would have to be submitted to His Majesty's Government in the light of the evidence and the recommendations made by the Royal Commission. Perhaps I ought to add, lest misunderstandings arise, that I am sure it will be appreciated that no Government, least of all a mandatory Power, with its special responsibilities to the League and its duty of reporting to the League, can divest itself of the ultimate responsibility, or undertake in advance to carry out proposals or recommendations which it has not seen; but I would like to say that His Majesty's Government will certainly consider with the utmost care, and with all possible weight, any recommendations made by so authoritative a body as I have envisaged. If, as the result of their examination, they find that the action advised by the Commission commends itself to them, they will carry it into effect without fear and without favour.

" I hope that the Committee will share my view, that in spite of temptation and in spite of crime and outrage, it is essential to take a long view. I should deeply regret any speech that would add fuel to the flames and add an increased racial strife and bitterness. We want Arabs and Jews to realise that both have an assured future in Palestine, and that the whole object of the British Government in that country is that both shall be able to live together in peace and amity in a land holy not only to them but to the three great faiths throughout the civilised world. We hold the Mandate for Palestine specially in trust for the world which regards Palestine with sentiments above, perhaps, any other country and we are determined to preserve our authority as mandatory Power, and to administer Palestine with justice and equity to Jew and Arab alike."

61. On the 22nd July, in reply to a question in the House of Commons asking for an assurance that no change in the declared policy of the Government with regard to the immigration of Jews into Palestine would take place until after the Royal Commission had reported, the Secretary of State for the Colonies made the following statement:—

" As I informed the House on the 19th of June (see paragraph 60) His Majesty's Government can contemplate no change of policy whatsoever with regard to Palestine until they have received and considered

the Report of the Royal Commission. As regards, however, the suggestion that there should be a temporary suspension of immigration whilst the Commission is carrying out its enquiry, I am not at present in a position to make any statement as to the intention of His Majesty's Government beyond saying that their decision will be taken in due course on the merits of the case and that there is no question of its being influenced by violence or attempts at intimidation."

62. Towards the end of June a memorandum for submission to Government was prepared by senior Arab Government officials of the Public Service, in which it was represented that the cause underlying the disorders was the insufficent regard paid to legitimate Arab grievances both in the past and since the outbreak of the disorders. The memorandum went on to recommend that the stoppage of Jewish immigration was the only fair and humane solution of the existing deadlock. This memorandum was transmitted by the High Commissioner to the Secretary of State.

A memorandum in similar terms was later addressed to Government by Arab Government officials of the junior division of the service.

63. On the 29th July, the composition and the terms of reference of the Royal Commission were announced by the Secretary of State in the following terms:—

" His Majesty has been pleased to approve the appointment of the following to serve on the Palestine Royal Commission:—

The Right Honourable The Earl Peel, G.C.S.I., G.B.E.

The Right Honourable Sir Horace Rumbold, Baronet, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O.

Sir Laurie Hammond, K.C.S.I., C.B.E.

Sir Morris Carter, C.B.E.

Sir Harold Morris, M.B.E., K.C.

Professor Reginald Coupland, C.I.E.

Lord Peel will be Chairman of the Commission and Sir Horace Rumbold Vice-Chairman. Mr. J. M. Martin of the Colonial Office will be Secretary.

" The terms of reference of the Royal Commission will be:—

' To ascertain the underlying causes of the disturbances which broke out in Palestine in the middle of April; to enquire into the manner in which the Mandate for Palestine is being implemented in relation to the obligations of the Mandatory towards the Arabs and the Jews respectively; and to ascertain whether, upon a proper construction of the terms of the Mandate, either the Arabs or the Jews have any legitimate grievances on account of the way in which the Mandate has been, or is being, implemented; and if the Commission is satisfied that any such grievances are well-founded, to make recommendations for their removal and for the prevention of their recurrence.'

" It is not yet possible to state on what date the Commission will leave for Palestine, but it is not proposed that the Commission should begin its work in Palestine until order is restored there. When a Royal Commission has been appointed, it has complete control over its own

proceedings, so it would be impossible for me to give even an approximate indication of the time which will elapse before the report of the Commission will become available.

"As regards the suggestion that there should be a temporary suspension of immigration while the Commission is carrying out its enquiry, I am unable to add anything to the full reply which I gave on 22nd July to the question by the Honourable Member for the Consett Division of Durham." (See paragraph 61.)

64. At the beginning of August, the Amir Abdullah of Trans-Jordan invited the Arab Higher Committee, individual members of which he had previously received at their request, to discuss the position with him in Amman. This attempt at mediation, however, broke down, as the members of the Committee expressed themselves unable to co-operate unless concessions—including an announcement that Jewish immigration would be suspended during the visit of the Royal Commisson to Palestine, which the British Government refused to entertain—were granted.

A further series of negotiations on similar lines was undertaken during the second half of August by Nuri Pasha es Said, at that time 'Iraqi Minister for Foreign Affairs.

65. These negotiations, in their turn, were nullified as a result of the publication at the end of August of a manifesto by the Arab Higher Committee, the text of which was as follows:—

"Negotiations between the Supreme Arab Committee and His Excellency, Nuri Pasha es Said, Foreign Minister of 'Iraq, were continued for some days in the course of which all the points which relate to the Palestine Arab case were discussed in an atmosphere of confidence and frankness. These discussions resulted in a complete understanding and in consenting with all satisfaction and trust to the mediation of the Government of 'Iraq and of Their Majesties and Highnesses the Arab Kings and Princes.

"In consequence His Excellency the Minister of 'Iraq will conduct the necessary official correspondence in this respect, while the Supreme Arab Committee will submit the matter to the Nation, through a General Congress of the National Committees, for consultation and confirmation. The Nation will continue its general strike with the same steadfastness and conviction which it has shown, and with an unblemished dignity, full of confidence, patience and sobriety, and until such time as these negotiations attain the desired result which will safeguard for this brave Nation its existence, secure for it its rights and the realization of its aspirations."

66. While the negotiations were in progress conjecture was rife as to the terms under which they were being conducted and on 2nd September a local Jewish newspaper, the *Palestine Post* published a completely unfounded account of the conditions which Nuri Pasha had been authorized by the British Government to offer to the Arab leaders. One of these alleged conditions was the suspension of immigration. Dr. Weizmann, the Chairman of the Zionist Organization, who was then in London, thereupon wrote to the Secretary of State asking for

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assurances on this point. The Secretary of State replied in a letter denying that any promise had been made to Nuri Pasha by the High Commissioner or by His Majesty's Government regarding either the suspension of immigration (i.e. in return for the cessation of the disturbances) or the position of the Foreign Minister of 'Iraq as the mediator in the affairs of Palestine.

67. On the 7th September His Majesty's Government issued their statement of policy regarding Palestine in the following terms:—

"Disorders broke out in Palestine in April of this year which, after rioting at Jaffa and elsewhere that was quickly suppressed, took the form of a declaration by a Committee of Arab notables of a general strike of a definitely political character for aims inconsistent with the Mandate and pursued by methods which directly challenged the constituted authority. There have been widespread acts of murder and other outrages by gangs of armed terrorists. Apart from attacks in which British soldiers, airmen and police as well as many Arabs and Jews have lost their lives, the activities of these armed gangs have included repeated attempts to disorganize the means of communication, cutting of telegraph and telephone wires, derailing of trains, and attempts to prevent roads from being used by traffic. Considerable material damage has been done seriously affecting the economic life of the country and several attempts have been made to damage and set fire to the oil pipe-line between Haifa and 'Iraq. An important result of the strike has been the practical closing of the port of Jaffa although happily the port of Haifa has hitherto been little affected.

"Active steps were at once taken by the Palestine Administration for the protection of life and property and for the suppression of disorders and during the months following on the outbreak of the disturbances the Palestine garrison has been considerably reinforced. In spite, however, of the greatest forebearance exercised by the British authorities, with the full approval of His Majesty's Government, whose chief concern has been to restore peace between the different communities in Palestine by measures which would entail the smallest possible amount of suffering and loss of life, the political strike has continued accompanied by outrages and guerilla warfare. Widespread intimidation has been used by those responsible for the continuance of those disorders with the object of compelling at any rate the passive co-operation of the Arab population at large. In short the situation which has been created is a direct challenge to the authority of the British Government in Palestine.

"On the 18th of May the then Secretary of State for the Colonies announced in the House of Commons that His Majesty's Government had decided that it was desirable that a full enquiry on the spot should be undertaken but that the first step must be the re-establishment of law and order; and that after order had been restored it was their intention to advise His Majesty to appoint a Royal Commission which would, without bringing into question the fundamental terms of the Mandate, investigate the causes of unrest and any alleged grievances either of the Arabs or the Jews.

"On the 29th of July the personnel of the Royal Commission was announced in the House of Commons together with its terms of reference which are as follows:—

'to ascertain the underlying causes of the disturbances which broke out in Palestine in the middle of April; to enquire into the manner in which the Mandate for Palestine is being implemented

in relation to the obligations of the Mandatory towards the Arabs and the Jews respectively; and to ascertain whether, upon a proper construction of the terms of the Mandate, either the Arabs or the Jews have any legitimate grievances on account of the way in which the Mandate has been, or is being, implemented; and if the Commission is satisfied that any such grievances are well-founded, to make representations for their removal and for the prevention of their recurrence.'

" The Royal Commission will undertake its duties at the earliest possible moment, but, as has already been stated, order must be restored in Palestine before the Commission begins its enquiry there.

" This is the condition essential to enable it to perform its duties effectively. Unhappily, however, the Arab leaders have taken up the position that they will not end the strike until fundamental changes have been introduced by the British Government in its policy with regard to Palestine, and, notwithstanding the announcement of the personnel and the terms of reference of the Royal Commission, the strike has continued accompanied by outrages of ranging degrees of intensity in many parts of the country. All efforts to introduce a reasonable spirit of accommodation have hitherto failed.

" Well-disposed Arab rulers and notabilities in neighbouring countries have from time to time expressed willingness to use their influence in attempts at conciliation. The King of Saudi Arabia offered the use of his good offices acting in concert, if their co-operation could be secured, with other Arab rulers. Unfortunately conditions have continued to be such that it has not been found possible to make any successful progress by this means. A public-spirited attempt has also been made by His Highness the Amir of Trans-Jordan, but this likewise has proved fruitless. A further recent initiative in the same direction has been taken by General Nuri Pasha es Said, Foreign Minister of 'Iraq. Protracted discussions by him with the Palestine Arab leaders have led to no satisfactory result, for the Palestine Arab leaders issued on the 31st of August a manifesto declaring that they would continue the strike until their aims had been attained.

" Despite General Nuri Pasha's intervention, daily outrages and other instances of grave disorders have continued unabated, and after a careful review of the whole situation, His Majesty's Government are satisfied that the campaign of violence and threats of violence, by which the Arab leaders are attempting to influence the policy of His Majesty's Government, cannot be allowed to continue and more rapid and effective action must now be taken in order to bring the present state of disorder to an end with the least possible delay. With this end in view, it has been considered essential to send further substantial reinforcements to Palestine. An additional division of troops is accordingly being sent there. In view of the size of the reinforcements and of the additional responsibilities entailed, it has been decided that the supreme military control in the country shall be entrusted to a Lieutenant-General. The officer selected to command is Lieutenant-General J. G. Dill, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., late Director of Military Operations and Intelligence at the War Office.

" His Majesty's Government deeply regret that such decisions should have been forced upon them. Great Britain accepted the Mandate for Palestine upon terms which involve responsibility for the welfare of all sections of the population of Palestine. They regard this responsibility as a trust which they have no choice but to carry out. In this connection it is appropriate to recall that in their report to the Council of the League of Nations in 1930, the Permanent Mandates Commission stated that in their view the following two assertions

accurately express what they conceived to be the essence of the Mandate of Palestine:—

(1) that the obligations laid down in the Mandate of Palestine in regard to the two sections of the population are of equal weight; and

(2) that the dual obligations imposed upon the Mandatory are in no sense irreconcilable.

"His Majesty's Government are fully in accord with the sense of this pronouncement at Geneva and it is their earnest desire to carry on a policy of impartial justice to both Arabs and Jews and to work for the peace and progress of a country so specially dear to both races.

"It has been the constant aim of British policy to secure and maintain relations of friendship and confidence with the Moslem peoples. For this reason, apart from all others, they would have wished to avoid by all possible means the course of action which has now been forced upon them. But no Government, least of all a Government exercising mandatory responsibilities, can allow themselves to be deflected from their course by violence and outrages. It is still their hope, however, that when those who are disturbing the peace of Palestine have been brought to realize that their present actions are inimical to the true interests of all sections of the population and to the country as a whole, and that the Mandatory Government is determined to exercise its authority with impartiality and justice, it will be possible to ascertain whether any legitimate grievances or fears for the future exist on the part of either Arabs or Jews and to make recommendations for their removal with a view to establishing more cordial and peaceful relations between all concerned. His Majesty's Government are convinced that these objects are attainable within the framework of the Mandate which they have no intention of abandoning.

"It is the confident hope of His Majesty's Government that the Royal Commission will make recommendations which will enable His Majesty's Government to bring finality to a situation of doubts and fears on both sides and that out of the tragic misunderstandings and disorders of the last five months a lasting settlement can be reached."

This statement was simultaneously published as an Official Communiqué of the Palestine Government and five days later, on 12th September, the High Commissioner summoned the members of the Arab Higher Committee before him. In the course of the interview, he emphasized the forbearance which had been shown by the Government in the past and stated that more drastic military action would be taken to restore order. He urged the Committee to issue a call for the cessation of the strike and disorders while there was yet time.

At the same time, District Commissioners held meetings with local notables whom they advised in the same sense.

68. Lieutenant-General Dill arrived in Jerusalem on the 13th September and assumed duty as General Officer Commanding in Palestine and Trans-Jordan on the 15th September. The military reinforcements from England began to reach Palestine shortly afterwards, and by the end of the first week in October all had arrived.

69. Meanwhile the Arab Higher Committee were in constant communication with Their Majesties King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia, King Ghazi of 'Iraq, the King of the Yemen, and His Highness the Amir Abdullah of Trans-Jordan. On the 8th October the Committee received a communication from King Ibn Saud and on the 9th October from King Ghazi and the Amir Abdullah. All three communications were couched in identical language.

> "The prevailing situation in Palestine has greatly pained us. We in agreement with our brothers the Arab Kings and the Amir Abdullah ask you to resort to quietness in order to avoid bloodshed, relying upon the good intentions of our friend the British Government and its declared desire to ensure justice. You may rest assured that we will continue our endeavours to help you."

On the 10th October, the Arab Higher Committee issued a manifesto which, after citing the text of the communications which they had received from the three Arab Rulers, continued in the following terms:—

> "The Supreme Arab Committee, after consultation with representatives of the National Committees and with their unanimous agreement, have unanimously decided to respond to the appeal of Their Majesties and Highnesses, the Arab Kings and Amirs, and to call upon the noble Arab Nation in Palestine to resort to quietness and to put an end to the strike and the disorders as from Monday morning, the 12th October, 1936, and to ask all members of the nation to proceed, early morning, to their places of worship for the purpose of holding services on behalf of the martyrs and to thank God for the power of patience and fortitude with which he endowed them. They will then leave their places of worship and open their places of business and will resume their normal occupations, and God is our aid."

The response to this manifesto was immediate; work was resumed generally through the country; and with the exception of a few minor incidents, disorders ceased, and after a month it was possible to make arrangements for the return to England of the reinforcements which had been sent out to Palestine two months before. By the end of the year almost all the units of the additional division had left the country.

70. On the 29th October, the High Commissioner, in a broadcast message, announced the imminent departure from London of the Royal Commission which arrived in Palestine on 11th November, 1936.

71. On the 5th November the Secretary of State made the following statement in the House of Commons:—

> "On the 19th June and the 22nd of July I informed the House that His Majesty's Government could contemplate no change of policy whatsoever with regard to Palestine until they had received and considered the Report of the Royal Commission. On the 22nd of July I also said that, as regards the suggestion that there should be temporary suspension of immigration whilst the Commission was carrying out its enquiry, I was not at the time in a position to make any statement as to the intentions of His Majesty's Government beyond saying that their decision would be taken in due course on the merits of the case.

"As the House is aware, the Royal Commission is leaving for Palestine to-day and His Majesty's Government have carefully considered whether or not there should be a temporary suspension of immigration while the Commission is carrying out its enquiry. They have decided that a temporary suspension of immigration would not be justifiable on economic or on other grounds. It is the view of His Majesty's Government that, if any drastic departure from the immigration policy hitherto pursued were now to be introduced in advance of the findings of the Royal Commission, this would involve an alteration in the existing situation and might be held to prejudice the enquiry of the Royal Commission, which will be directed, among other matters, to the very important question of immigration generally.

"At the same time, His Majesty's Government have thought it right, in the present circumstances obtaining in Palestine, to ask the High Commissioner to take a conservative view of the economic absorptive capacity of the country. He has accordingly recommended that the six-monthly labour immigration schedule which was due to be issued last month, should be fixed at 1,800 certificates: this recommendation has been approved by His Majesty's Government. This figure compares with a schedule of 8,000 in April, 1935; 3,250 in October, 1935, and 4,500 in April, 1936.

"The new schedule of 1,800 certificates includes a special allotment of 300 certificates to provide for registration as immigrants of German-Jews in possession of a capital of £P1,000 already in Palestine who will have been unable as yet to transfer from Germany the qualifying capital within a prescribed period of twelve months. The total increase, therefore, in the Jewish population resulting from this schedule will not exceed 1,500. It will be appreciated, however, that immigration is not confined to those persons who receive certificates under the Labour Schedule. The categories under which other immigrants enter are as capitalists (that is to say persons in possession of £P1,000) and dependants of such capitalists, and dependants of persons authorized to enter under the Labour Schedule, and of persons already resident in Palestine. Taking into account all forms of Jewish immigration, it is expected that the total for the six months from October 1936 will be substantially below that for the preceding six months."

The announcement raised great resentment in Arab circles, and two days later a meeting of the Arab Higher Committee decided unanimously to boycott the Commission and that no Arab witnesses would appear before it.

72. After making a rapid general tour of the country, the Commission opened its enquiry in Jerusalem on the 16th November, 1936.

A letter of welcome had been sent on 13th November to the Chairman by the members of the Arab Higher Committee, in which they stated their regrets that the Arab people were unable to fulfil their traditional duties of hospitality towards the Commission owing to the action taken by the British Government regarding the issue of the half-yearly Jewish Labour Schedule on the 5th November, 1936 (see paragraph 71). The Committee assured the members of the Commission that the Arab population of Palestine was fully confident of their integrity and sincerity.

The Commission was in session, both public and private, up to the end of the year, by which time its enquiry was drawing to a close.

Throughout this period, the Arab boycott was maintained, but, as will be described in the Annual Report for 1937, the Arab Higher Committee on the 6th January, 1937, unanimously withdrew their decision not to co-operate with the Commission and the Arab evidence was heard before the Commission concluded its enquiry on the 19th January, 1937.

73. The opening session of the Royal Commission took place on the 12th November at Government House, Jerusalem. After the High Commissioner had officially welcomed the members to Palestine and the Chief Secretary had read the Royal Warrant of their appointment, Earl Peel, the Chairman, delivered the following speech:—

"Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,

"On behalf of my colleagues and myself, may I thank Your Excellency very warmly for the most kind words with which you have received us? May we also thank all those who have come here to-day to welcome us at the outset of our enquiry? May I lay stress upon those words 'The outset of our enquiry'? We were most anxious to begin our task here in Palestine with minds as free as possible from any prepossession and from all preconceived ideas. We bring, I believe, each of us some contribution of experience derived from one sphere or another of public life; but we were determined that, as regards views and judgments on the affairs of Palestine, we should apply minds fresh and impartial to the problems before us. We therefore heard no evidence before we left London and our only meeting was devoted to discussions of procedure and other points of detail. When our departure from London was delayed, we again considered this question, but in spite of the loss of time we came again to the same conclusion.

"But we have been by no means inactive. We were appointed by His Majesty the King as long ago as August last. We have had, therefore, time to acquire some knowledge of the elementary facts of the situation in Palestine and of the machinery of government and policies on which we may expect to hear evidence. The Government of Palestine and its officers have been of the greatest possible assistance in these requirements. They have answered very fully our rather onerous requests for facts and figures, and we should like to express, through Your Excellency, our keen sense of gratitude to your officers for the fulness and lucidity of the papers with which we have been supplied and for the figures, statistics and descriptions of administrative detail which we have studied. They have saved us an immense amount of labour and have lightened the burden of our enquiry. They have given us a framework which makes it far more easy for us to appreciate the evidence which will be laid before us.

"Let me refer to one point of procedure. The question of whether we should hold our sittings in public or in private has been before us. We have decided that in an enquiry of this importance it would be wiser to hold our sittings as far as possible in public, but we recognize that there may be witnesses whom it would be proper to hear in private and that, in many cases, the witnesses themselves may prefer to give their evidence or part of their evidence in a similar manner.

" You have heard the terms of reference approved by His Majesty. We are ' to ascertain the underlying causes of the disturbances which broke out in Palestine in the middle of April '. You will note the words ' underlying causes '. It does not appear to be necessary, therefore, to enquire into the detailed course of events in the last six or seven months. If there are claims and counter-claims arising out of these events, they are matters for the Courts or for the Administration, but we have to deal, I believe, with wider issues.

" Then we are ' to enquire into the manner in which the Mandate is being implemented in relation to the obligations of the Mandatory towards the Arabs and the Jews respectively, and to ascertain whether, upon a proper construction of the terms of the Mandate, either the Arabs or the Jews have any legitimate grievance on account of the way in which the Mandate has been or is being implemented; and if we are satisfied that any such grievances are well founded to make recommendations for their removal and for the prevention of their recurrence '.

" Time will perhaps be saved if those who propose to give evidence will first study our terms of reference. We have, of course, no authority to exceed them, but the terms themselves are very wide and we intend to interpret them in a broad and comprehensive manner. In this connection I would like to quote from a speech made in the House of Commons by the Prime Minister a few days ago. Mr. Baldwin said:—

> ' I would like to emphasize . . . that a Royal Commission in this country is an entirely independent body, uncontrolled by His Majesty's Government, and perfectly free to report in any sense that it thinks fit within the terms of its reference.'

" We are under no illusion as to the difficulty of our task, and we make a general appeal to the people of Palestine without any distinction to do nothing which may add to our difficulties and give us their friendly co-operation. To those who may give evidence before us, I would quote some words used by the Prime Minister in the speech to which I have referred:—

> ' I think it is very important that, while the Commission is engaged on this work, which is very difficult and very delicate, we should avoid as far as we can such controversial treatment of that subject as might inflame feelings that have not subsided and that are only too ready to be inflamed on either side.'

" Unhappily, while we were on our journey here, an incident has arisen that can hardly be said to be of assistance. One large section of this population, through its leaders, has declared that it will take no part in the work of the Royal Commission. It would be most unfortunate if without their advice and assistance we were compelled to arrive at conclusions and to make decisions.

" A Royal Commission is an entirely independent body with no responsibility for the policy of His Majesty's Government in the present or in the past. Is it too much to ask that all those who love Palestine and hold her future dear will join with us and share our labours? It would be deplorable indeed if strife and fear and dissension were to be the portion of this Holy Land which sent forth in the past a message of peace and goodwill to all the world."

JEWISH IMMIGRATION INTO PALESTINE.

74. Immigration continued to be regulated as heretofore in accordance with the estimated economic absorptive capacity of the country.

There were 29,727 Jewish immigrants registered during the year. Of these, 2,970 were capitalist immigrants, whose dependants numbered 2,810, and 6,981 were persons coming to employment, whose dependants numbered 4,496. The number of immigrants, apart from dependants, authorized under labour schedules was 4,500 for the period April-September, 1936, and 1,800 for the period October, 1936—March, 1937.

75. In connection with the issue of the latter schedule, the Secretary of State for the Colonies made the statement which is quoted in full in paragraph 71.

76. The Palestine Government has continued to take all possible measures to check illegal immigration through the agency of His Majesty's Consular Officers abroad, by the usual control arrangements at ports and frontiers and by the employment of a special preventive force on land and sea. Additional preventive measures are now under consideration by the Government.

77. Eight hundred and twenty-eight persons (including 198 Jews) who made their way into the country surreptitiously and were detected, were sentenced to imprisonment for their offence and recommended for deportation; 674 such deportations were carried out during the year, including 89 Jews. Ten Jewish and twelve non-Jewish travellers were also deported for overstaying their period of permitted stay in the country, and 47 Jews and 67 non-Jews were deported for other immigration offences. In addition, 1,220 persons, including five Jews, were summarily deported to Syria and Egypt on apprehension at the frontiers.

78. The proportion of Jewish immigrants from Germany has considerably increased, amounting to 27 per cent., as compared with 14 per cent. in 1935 and 16 per cent. in 1934. Poland, which provided 41 per cent. of the Jewish immigrants, continues to be the principal centre of Jewish immigration to Palestine. The proportion of immigration certificates allotted by the Jewish Agency to Germany and to German refugees under the labour schedule increased from 18 per cent. for the period April—September, 1935, to 38 per cent. for the period April—September, 1936.

ARAB AFFAIRS.

79. From the beginning of the year until April the representatives of the united Arab Parties whose coalition is described in paragraph 31 of the Introductory Chapter of the Annual Report for 1935 continued to make collective representations to Government upon matters affecting Arab interests. In April, however, a body styled the Supreme Arab Committee

was formed. The circumstances in which this Committee came into being and its principal activities are described in the section of this Report dealing with Policy. The Supreme Arab Committee absorbed the representatives of the different parties including the Istiqlal Party, and the President of the Supreme Moslem Council.

After the formation of the Supreme Arab Committee the different parties temporarily sank their differences and Arab political affairs continued to be handled by this Committee who also presented the Arab case to the Royal Commission during its visit to Palestine.

80. As a result of the long strike and the campaign of boycott of Jewish goods and Jewish shops, the Arabs made an effort towards a financial and commercial re-organization aimed at achieving independence of Jewish economy. A separate Arab Chamber of Commerce was established in Jerusalem. Contact between the Arab Chambers of Commerce in different towns became more noticeable and a number of new Arab shops were opened. Steps were also taken to encourage the importation and sale of Arab products from Syria in place of Jewish products.

81. In March an 'Iraqi delegation of fifteen senators, deputies and notables who were proceeding to the Agricultural Exhibition in Cairo passed through Palestine on their way to and from Egypt. While in Palestine, they were the guests of the Arab community and visited Nazareth, Jenin, Nablus, Jerusalem, and Jaffa and, on their homeward journey, Haifa.

Supreme Moslem Council.

82. At its twenty-ninth session, the Permanent Mandates Commission asked for fuller information concerning the composition, working and results of the Supreme Moslem Council. (Minutes, Pages 148 and 208.) This information is given below.

The Commission also asked for information as to its representative character. The circumstances in which the members actually constituting the Council were appointed are described hereafter. Briefly, they are: the President was elected in 1922; the Members were appointed by the High Commissioner under the Supreme Moslem Shari'a Council Ordinance, 1926, the dates of their appointment being two in 1926, one in 1928 and one in 1929.

83. Whilst discussing the representative character of the Supreme Moslem Council, it will be borne in mind that it is not a political body, but an administrative body dealing with Moslem religious affairs. In so far as it is representative, it is representative of the Moslems of Palestine in their religious

aspect. Whether, if there were an election, the present members would be re-elected, it is impossible to prophesy. But although the present members were not elected, they are as representative as any who could be appointed by the High Commissioner.

84. The Supreme Moslem Council was established by an Order issued by the first High Commissioner in Palestine, Sir Herbert Samuel, in December, 1921. This Order regulates the activities of the Supreme Moslem Council.

Under the Order of December, 1921, a Moslem body was created, to be known as the Supreme Shari'a Moslem Council. The main object of the creation of this body was to put in its hands the control and the management of Moslem Awqaf and Shari'a affairs in Palestine. The Government was to have no voice in the constitution of the Council; the powers of administration and control with regard to Moslem Awqaf were vested in the Council to the exclusion of Government. Although the Council was not vested specifically by the Order with the power to administer and control Shari'a Courts, by section 1 it was entrusted with the control and management of Shari'a affairs, and by section 8 it was empowered to appoint the judges and inspectors of Shari'a Courts after the nomination of the Council had been approved by the Government. The Council was given power to dismiss all Awqaf and Shari'a officials, including the judges and inspectors, without the prior approval of Government, and was obliged only to report the fact of dismissal and the reasons therefor to Government.

The Supreme Moslem Council was to be elected by general election, but the special law required by section 4 of the Order, prescribing the method of election and laying down the functions, status and precedence of the President, has never been submitted to Government for enactment.

As regards the members of the Council, under the Order they were to be elected by the secondary electors elected by the inhabitants of the District which the member was to represent in accordance with the Ottoman Law of Elections to the Chamber of Deputies.

85. The duties of the Supreme Moslem Council were defined as follows:—

(*a*) To administer and control Moslem Awqaf and to approve the annual Awqaf Budget and, after approval, to transmit the Budget to Government for information.

(*b*) To nominate for the approval of Government and after such approval to appoint Qadis of the Shari'a Courts, the President and members of the Shari'a Court of Appeal, and the inspector of Shari'a Courts. If the Government withholds its approval, it shall signify to the Council within 15 days the reasons therefor.

(*c*) To appoint Muftis from among the three candidates to be elected by a special electoral college in accordance with the special regulation to be passed by the Council, provided that the election of Muftis in Beersheba District shall be made by the Sheikhs of the Tribes. (The regulation for the election of Muftis has never been enacted.)

(*d*) To appoint the directors and mamurs of Awqaf and all Shari'a officials.

(*e*) To control the General Waqf Committee and all other committees and waqf administration.

(*f*) To dismiss all Waqf and Shari'a officials. When an official is dismissed, notice thereof is sent to Government with reasons for dismissal.

(*g*) To enquire into all Moslem Awqaf and to produce proof and evidence establishing the claim to these Awqaf with a view to having such returned to the Council.

The Moslem Community have the right to supervise the actions of the Council through the Electoral College.

86. The election of a President and members of the Council in accordance with the Order was held in 1922. It was at that election that the present holder of the office of President was elected.

87. In 1926 the term of office of the members elected in 1922 expired and an election for new members was held. The election was challenged by one of the parties and declared void by the High Court. Thereupon the Supreme Moslem Shari'a Council Ordinance, 1926, was promulgated, by which it was provided that pending the holding of fresh elections certain named persons should, together with the President, constitute the Council, and that the Council, as constituted, should exercise the functions prescribed by the Order of December, 1921, other than those defined in section 8 (4) of the Ordinance.

In the Ordinance of 1926, it is also provided that the High Commissioner shall have power—

(*a*) to constitute a committee of Moslems for the purpose of preparing a revision of the Order of 1921; and

(*b*) to make regulations concerning the election of the members of the Council.

In fact, with the exception of the President, the present members of the Council were appointed by the High Commissioner. A committee was also appointed on the 14th May, 1926, in order to revise the Order of 1921. The Committee so appointed by the High Commissioner under the chairmanship of the President, Supreme Moslem Council, submitted to Government a draft Election Ordinance and a draft Organic

Law for the Constitution of the Supreme Moslem Council to replace the Order of December, 1921, and the Ottoman Law of Election.

In 1929 the drafts submitted by the Council were made public, but in view of the riots which took place in August, 1929, and of the unrest which followed, these documents did not receive the careful and general study by the Moslem Community which they required. Several comments and criticisms were, however, submitted to Government. Since that date, no further move has been made in the matter.

88. As regards the activity of the Supreme Moslem Council, the following is a summary of its activities since it was established:—

(i) Twenty-one new mosques and three minarets were built, and 313 mosques, including their minarets, were repaired in towns and villages.

(ii) Two hundred and twenty-four new buildings, including shops and houses, were built; some of these buildings are of considerable value, such as the waqf building which was originally the Palace Hotel in Jerusalem and is now used as Government offices.

(iii) Three hundred waqf buildings, including shops and houses, were repaired.

(iv) The Council drained and assisted in draining many swamps on waqf lands.

(v) The Council planted about 40,000 trees on waqf lands.

(vi) The Council contributed to the enlargement of waqf lands by the purchase of about 25,000 dunums.

(vii) Eight schools for boys, girls, and orphans are maintained by the Supreme Moslem Council, and 24 schools receive annual grants-in-aid from it.

(viii) The Supreme Moslem Council has also granted scholarships to 64 Moslem students in universities in Egypt, Syria, and Europe.

(ix) The Supreme Moslem Council established a Moslem orphanage which takes care of some 270 to 300 students of both sexes. After completing their elementary studies, the orphans are trained in various industries including printing, carpentry, tailoring for men and women, bent wood work, shoe-making, work for the blind, and book-binding.

(x) The Supreme Moslem Council contributed financially towards the training of about forty Moslem midwives who graduated from the midwifery school under the Department of Health.

(xi) The most important work undertaken by the Council was the repair of the Mosque of Al Aqsa and other parts of the Haram el-Sharif at Jerusalem, the cost of which amounted to £P.100,000.

JEWISH AFFAIRS

89. The principal Jewish case before the Palestine Royal Commission was presented by the Jewish Agency. Their chief spokesman was Dr. Ch. Weizmann, the President of the Agency, who also submitted a comprehensive memorandum regarding the interpretation of the Mandate for Palestine and the Jewish grievances. He was supported by other representatives of the Jewish Agency.

Other Jewish institutions and organizations which appeared before the Royal Commission in Palestine included the Vaad Leumi, the Chief Rabbinate, the Agudath Israel, the Palestine Jewish Colonization Association, the Jewish Farmers Federation, and the Poale Zion. The evidence given in the public sittings of the Royal Commission, which were fully reported in the Hebrew Press, was followed with keen interest by the Jewish public.

90. The General Council (Vaad Leumi) made representations to Government during 1936 in regard, *inter alia,* to questions of public security, the proposed establishment of a Legislative Council, municipal affairs affecting the Jewish population in towns of mixed populations, subvention of the Jewish religious courts, and grants-in-aid of the Jewish educational and health services. The General Council also issued statements addressed to the Arab population, calling for co-operation between Arabs and Jews and disclaiming any design on the part of Palestine Jewry on the Moslem Holy Places and any desire to establish predominance over the Arab people of Palestine.

91. The negotiations between the Vaad Leumi and the Agudath Israel, which were inaugurated in May 1935, with a view to meeting the legitimate demands of the Agudath Israel within the framework of the Jewish Community Rules and had been interrupted by the death of Chief Rabbi Kook, were not resumed owing to the disturbances and to the absence of the appointment of a successor to the late Chief Rabbi.

Notwithstanding the differences existing between the two bodies in religious matters, they have acted in accord in other fields of communal activity where national or external interests as contrasted with sectional or internal interests are involved. They have, for example, continued to work in unison in municipal matters in the Jewish Municipal Council and in the

discussions and declarations of the Jewish community and the Jewish Agency in regard to the proposals for the Legislative Council. The *modus vivendi* with the Jewish Agency in the matter of the immigration of Agudath members into Palestine has continued in force.

92. The divergencies between the Revisionist and the Zionist bodies, and in particular the Jewish Labour Federation, were less marked during 1936, and as a result of the disturbances there was a truce between the opposing parties, though no permanent conciliation has been effected. At the end of the year, the Jewish Agency was, however, attacked by the Revisionist press and party in regard to the distribution of immigration certificates under the Labour Immigration Schedule, and there were disputes between Labour Federation and Revisionist workmen in regard to the allocation of work on buildings in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv.

93. A local religious council was constituted in Jerusalem to deal with all religious matters affecting the local community and particularly with the administration of affairs connected with the ritual slaughtering of animals. Hitherto there had been four independent bodies controlling ritual slaughtering in Jerusalem. Through the mediation of the newly constituted council, it proved possible to combine three of the groups concerned in a single board for the control of ritual killing. The Agudath Israel continues to maintain a separate board of its own.

94. The Federation of Jewish Labour continued its campaign for funds for unemployment relief works. A sum of over £P.100,000 had been collected up to the end of 1936. With these funds the Federation has undertaken various relief works and invested in a number of undertakings in conjunction with the Jewish Agency to provide employment on roads and buildings and in agriculture and stone quarrying.

95. The Department for Social Services of the Vaad Leumi (under the direction of the eminent social worker, Miss Henrietta Szold), has considerably extended its activities in supervising and co-ordinating the social work carried out by Jewish local committees. It gave valuable assistance to the Government Probation Officers in dealing with young Jewish delinquents.

96. The General Council (Vaad Leumi) conducted an energetic campaign for the naturalisation as Palestinian citizens of Jewish immigrants, who are qualified therefor by residence, and gave much assistance to the Department of Migration in the acceptance of applications for certificates of citizenship under the Palestinian Citizenship Order, 1925.

97. Local Councils were constituted in the Jewish settlements of Beit Vegan, Kfar Saba, Raanana, and Hertzlia.

98. The new hospital of the Kupat Cholim (Sick Fund) of the Jewish Federation of Labour at Petah Tikvah was officially opened by the High Commissioner in October.

99. A Jewish symphony orchestra was established at the end of the year through the initiative of Mr. Bronislaw Huberman, the well-known violinist, who secured the services of a large number of Jewish players and considerable financial support for his scheme from abroad. Mr. Arturo Toscanini conducted the first concerts of the new orchestra, which achieved a striking success. A number of the concerts are being broadcast by the Palestine Broadcasting Service.

100. Dr. Nahum Sokolow, a former President of the Jewish Agency, and for many years a member of the Executives of the Zionist Organization and the Jewish Agency, died in May, 1936. He had been one of the leaders of the Zionist movement since its inception. He was also well known as a publicist and author, and his influence on Hebrew cultural development has been profound.

101. The Jewish community, and the inhabitants of Tel-Aviv in particular, suffered a great loss by the death in September of Mr. M. Dizengoff, C.B.E., the Mayor of Tel-Aviv, who had been so intimately associated with the foundation of Tel-Aviv and its subsequent phenomenal growth, and whose services to the city had been invaluable.

Mr. I. Rokach, the Deputy-Mayor of Tel-Aviv, was appointed by the High Commissioner to succeed Mr. Dizengoff as Mayor.

102. Rabbi Amiel, formerly Chief Rabbi of Antwerp, who had been elected as Chief Rabbi of the Jewish community of Jaffa and Tel-Aviv in succession to the late Rabbi Aaronsohn, took up his appointment in January.

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS.

103. The revised estimate of revenue for the financial period 1st April, 1936, to 31st March, 1937, is £P4,550,000, as compared with the original estimate of £P6,063,887. The principal decreases occur under Customs Duties (£P1,000,000), Licences, Taxes, etc. (£P310,000), Fees of Court, etc. (£P146,000), and Interest (£P41,000). This setback in revenue collections is due mainly to the strike. Expenditure is estimated at £P4,670,000, and the excess of expenditure over revenue for the year will be approximately £P120,000, excluding any charges which may fall to be borne by Palestine in respect of the excess cost of the British Forces temporarily sent to Palestine in connection with

the recent disturbances. The cost of the emergency measures is at present estimated at approximately £P1,250,000. It is anticipated that with these charges included, the accumulated surplus balance of Government at the 31st March, 1937, will amount to approximately £P4,900,000, as compared with an actual surplus of £P6,267,810 at the 31st March, 1936.

104. During the calendar year 1936 a total of 31,671 immigrants entered Palestine, as compared with a total of 64,147 in the previous year. The total value of imports decreased from £P17,853,000 in 1935 to £P13,900,000 in 1936, while the total value of exports decreased from approximately £P4,766,000 in 1935 to £P4,040,000 in 1936. It should be pointed out, however, that the Jaffa Port was closed for nearly six months, and the fall in exports is mainly due to a fall in the citrus crop for the season 1935-36 which is reflected in the exports in 1936.

105. The number of dunums of land sold in 1936 is estimated at 76,000, valued at £P4,921,000, as compared with 187,000 dunums valued at £P11,720,000, in 1935.

106. The estimated value of investments in buildings in 1936 was £P4,000,000, as compared with £P7,000,000 in 1935.

107. New area planted with citrus trees was 20,000 dunums, as compared with 28,000 dunums in 1935 and 50,000 dunums in 1934.

108. During 1936, new companies registered totalled 183, with a registered capital of £P1,038,000, as compared with 298, with a registered capital of £P3,120,000, in 1935, while 50 companies increased their capital from £P1,060,611 to £P1,893,378, as compared with the year 1935 when 55 companies increased their capital from £P1,182,000 to £P2,952,000. At the 31st December, 1936, the currency in circulation amounted to £P5,621,134, as compared with £P6,561,134 at the 31st December, 1935. Deposits with the leading local Banks at the 31st December, 1936, amounted to approximately £P16,600,000, as compared with approximately £P16,000,000 at the 31st December, 1935.

109. Towards the end of 1935, revenue receipts began to reflect the prevailing uneasiness aroused by the unsettled political outlook in Europe, and they continued to fall during 1936. The disturbances which broke out in April, 1936, intensified the process. Customs receipts, which, until November, 1935, had maintained an average of £P245,000 a month, fell to £P138,000 in August, 1936, but by the end of 1936 they tended to stabilize at an average of about £P200,000 per month. Other revenues showed a decrease from approximately £P2,900,000 to approximately £P2,300,000. The general uneasiness to which reference has been made and the uncertainty as to the trend of events in

Palestine tended to discourage new developments in trade and industry. The uneasiness was first felt in the money market, and credit facilities were curtailed. Winding-up orders were issued in respect of seven companies and six receiving orders in respect of others. Seventeen other companies went into voluntary liquidation, and 33 bankruptcies of persons were entered in 1936 as compared with thirteen recorded in 1935. The building industry, citrus plantation, and generally trade and industry suffered a setback.

110. With regard to the trade negotiations with Egypt referred to in paragraph 62 of the Introductory Chapter in the Annual Report for 1935, the Agreement reached between the two Governments was embodied in an exchange of notes between His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Egyptian Government dated 18th August, 1936.* The benefits conferred by the Agreement are summarized in the above-mentioned paragraph of the Annual Report for 1935. In accordance with the terms of the Agreement, proposals were made in March by the Egyptian Government for a seasonal reduction of the Palestine Customs Tariff on vegetables grown in Egypt. The Egyptian Government has been invited to send a delegation to Palestine to discuss these proposals with a local Committee, and the proposed visit is expected to take place early in 1937. Negotiations with a view to facilitating trade between Palestine and 'Iraq were opened in 1935, and in 1936 an Agreement was concluded by means of an exchange of notes on the 14th December, 1936, between His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Government of 'Iraq.† In the interest of the *entrepôt* trade of Palestine the 'Iraqi Government will be given a free zone in the Haifa Harbour; and pending the establishment of this free zone the transit trade from or to 'Iraq carried over the trans-desert route will receive special treatment by way of extension of the period of free storage of goods to 28 clear days. With a view to encouraging the trans-desert route, the Palestine import duty on rice of 'Iraqi origin has been reduced to 50 per cent. of the general Palestine duty on rice in force at any time. The duty on dates of 'Iraqi origin has also been reduced to one-half mil per kilo. Barley and ghee of 'Iraqi origin have been exempted from import duty, subject, in the case of barley, to such temporary measures of general application as may be necessary to protect the Palestine crop.

111. During 1936 Dr. A. G. Tomkins of the Low Temperature Research Station, Cambridge, reported on the question of the oversea transport of oranges from Palestine and the need for an investigation into the cause of fruit wastage. His proposals are under consideration by the Government.

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* Cmd. 5361. Treaty Series No. 7 (1937).
† Cmd. 5372. Treaty Series No. 9 (1937).

112. Mention was made in paragraph 63 of the Introductory chapter to last year's report of the appointment of a Committee to investigate the question of transportation and marketing of citrus fruit with particular reference to the regulation of consignment of oranges by rail and by sea and the need for the establishment of a shipping board. The Committee's labours have been delayed owing to the disturbances. The Committee has divided its work into two sections: " Transportation " and " Marketing ", and it has submitted an interim report on Transportation which is at present under consideration by the Government. It is expected that the Committee's report on Marketing will be submitted in the course of 1937. As a result of the special inquiry into the excessive competition of various products manufactured in countries with low wage levels and in countries where export bonuses are afforded which affect detrimentally the conduct of certain local industries, referred to in paragraph 63 of the 1935 Report, further protection was afforded to certain classes of goods and further exemption from duty was granted on certain raw materials. In addition to these steps, Customs drawbacks were granted in certain cases to locally-manufactured exported goods where exemption from duty of the raw material was impracticable.

113. Further steps were taken to implement the recommendations of the experts who visited Palestine in 1935 with a view to the re-organization of the Railway in regard to its tariff and general lines of development and to its accounting and storekeeping methods. Many of the recommendations of these experts have already been carried into effect. There remain, however, certain major recommendations which have perforce had to be postponed owing to the deterioration in the financial position.

114. During the summer of 1936 the General Manager of the Jaffa Citrus Exchange visited the United Kingdom, Denmark, Belgium, France, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Yugoslavia to continue negotiations with the authorities with a view to securing the removal of trade and currency restrictions which are an obstacle to the Palestine export trade in oranges and grapefruit. The results achieved in 1935 are set out in paragraph 64 of the Introductory Chapter of the Annual Report for 1935. Various tentative arrangements were suggested, but up to the end of 1936 no further definite results have been reported.

115. At the 29th Meeting of the Permanent Mandates Commission held at Geneva from 27th May to 12th June, 1936, it was asked whether the Mandatory Power maintained that the provisions of the Anglo-Japanese Commercial Treaty of 1911 could validly be advanced against Palestine in the matter of the duties on Japanese imports into the territory.

The Mandatory Power must accept the legal position that so long as that Treaty remains applicable to Palestine, discrimination against Japan is impossible. It is the general policy of His Majesty's Government to apply the provisions of its Commercial Treaties with foreign Powers to all territories for the administration of which it is responsible, unless there is reason to the contrary, and in the present instance no sufficient cause has been shown for giving notice to terminate the application of the Treaty to Palestine.

In this connection reference should be made to paragraph 36A of Chapter XXIII.

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND LAND.

116. Increasing attention has in recent years been given to the connected problems of afforestation, water conservation, soil erosion, and the improvement of grazing. These questions are of major importance in Palestine: centuries of neglect and of the indiscriminate cutting of timber have resulted in the almost total extinction of forest cover. Large areas of the country are in consequence seriously affected by soil erosion and denudation, and the position is aggravated by close and continuous grazing which precludes the possibility of natural recovery. The immediate result of these conditions, particularly in the hills, is a serious wastage both of soil and of water, which gravely affects the fertility of the country, while floods are a recurrent cause of loss and damage. As a result, also, Palestine is dependent for nearly all its timber requirements on supplies from other countries, the value of such imports being £P.1,344,000 in 1936.

117. The establishment of a separate Department of Forests on the 1st April, 1936, marked a further step in the development of an active and comprehensive policy with regard to these questions. Prior to that date the Forestry Service had formed part of the Department of Agriculture. Increased funds were allocated for afforestation during the year, and a new vote for research on soil erosion was provided in the Estimates. The activities of the new Department had necessarily to be restricted during the period of the disturbances, but considerable progress was made in the formulation of a comprehensive policy, on which the Department's programme of work will in future be based.

118. The year was a difficult one for agriculturists. The winter rains were poor, particularly in the southern and eastern parts of the country where crops were severly affected, and the yields of the major crops (with the exception of melons and potatoes) were considerably below those of the previous year. The

situation was aggravated by the prolonged disturbances which rendered it difficult for farmers to transport their produce to the towns and compelled them to dispose of it locally at very low prices. Jewish farmers, moreover, suffered considerable losses from malicious damage to their crops. As the result of exceptionally heavy rains during November and December, the year closed more cheerfully. In spite of the adverse conditions, however, notable progress was made in a number of directions, such as the growing of potatoes and vegetables, the egg and poultry industry, and the use of agricultural machinery.

119. The activities of the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries with regard to education and propaganda were expanded during the year. In August a new Agricultural Education and Research Officer was appointed, with a view to securing the co-ordination of all forms of research being carried out in the country and the adoption of a more active and comprehensive policy of agricultural education. Prior to this appointment a new Agricultural Supplement to the Palestine Gazette had been started. This supplement, which is published monthly in the three official languages, contains a wide range of information on subjects of interest to agriculturists. The establishment of the Broadcasting Service provided a further opportunity for the dissemination of information and advice to farmers, and talks, market reports, and weather forecasts form a regular part of the broadcast programmes.

120. Owing to the disturbances, little progress could be made during the year with the scheme for the grant of long-term credits to be financed from Loan funds to fellahin in the hill districts, which was described in paragraph 67 of the Introductory Chapter of last year's Report; but since the end of the year the High Commissioner directed that the scheme should now be proceeded with. Loans amounting to £P.34,000 were also issued to farmers in the autumn for the purchase of seed. In spite of financial stringency, Government continued to furnish direct assistance to the farmer in a number of ways: seed potatoes, grain, and vegetable seedlings were issued: beehives were distributed on generous terms, and a supply of duty-free sugar was once again made available for beekeepers: eggs, chicks, and swarms were distributed from Government poultry stations and apiaries, and fruit trees and vines from Government Horticultural Stations.

121. Citrus exports during the season 1935-36 were considerably less than in the previous season, owing to the effect of hot winds on the young fruit in May, 1935. Exports up to the end of the year, in the new season, showed a substantial increase.

The Export of Citrus Fruit Rules, 1936, which were framed in consultation with the industry, effected a number of important changes, including the prohibition of the export of oranges of a

size larger than 120 to the box, and the alteration of the date of the commencement of the export season from the 15th November to the 20th November. The programme of the citrus advertising campaign for the season 1936-37 was prepared on the lines adopted in previous years: the advertising fee was raised from 3 mils to 3½ mils a case, in order to ensure that the loss incurred in the previous season, when the number of cases exported had fallen considerably short of the estimate, should be satisfactorily covered.

122. The new Chief Fisheries Officer took up his duties in 1936. The Fisheries Service was increasingly active both in the enforcement of existing legislation and in the dissemination of advice and help to fishermen.

123. At its twenty-ninth Session the Permanent Mandates Commission raised the question as whether the time had not come to institute a constructive agrarian policy, and asked for information on the subject in the Report for 1936. Minutes, page 143.

The Palestine Government has, in fact, consistently followed an active policy of development, designed to increase the quantity and quality of crops and livestock and to encourage the intensification of farming by the adoption of improved irrigation and technical methods. This policy will be described in detail under the following heads:—

(i) Research and Demonstration.
(ii) Direct Assistance to Farmers.
(iii) Protective Legislation for Crops and Livestock.
(iv) Land Policy.
(v) Fiscal Measures.

(i) *Research and Demonstration.*

Six agricultural and nine horticultural stations have been established for research and experiment. At these stations, experiments are carried out to determine the optimum quantities and kinds of fertilizer to be applied under varying conditions, the most suitable periods of sowing, and the advantages of modern implements over the local primitive implements. Depth of ploughing and sowing, and dates of various cultural operations, are also studied. Horticultural research is primarily confined to investigations as to tree crops and methods of cultivation best suited to different altitudes and soils.

The results obtained at the agricultural and horticultural stations are then demonstrated by officers who visit villages and settlements in order to encourage the rural population to adopt improved farming practices and better systems of rotation with a view to increasing productivity, especially of lands where yields have fallen to the lowest limit of fertility.

In cooperation with leading farmers, a large number of demonstration plots have been laid down throughout the country, which also facilitate the dissemination of improved seed, and fruit demonstration plots have been established for the demonstration of the best methods of fruit culture and the most suitable kinds of fruit trees.

At the central stock farm a comprehensive series of breeding experiments is in progress, for which a variety of animals of different breeds have been imported with a view to the improvement of the local livestock.

Two agricultural schools were established, one for Arabs in 1931 and one for Jews in 1934, under the bequest of the late Sir Ellis Kadoorie. School gardens have been established in 192 Arab villages and at 100 Jewish schools. Weekly talks to farmers on agricultural subjects are now an established feature of the Palestine Broadcasting Service, and the farmer is further reached by the Department of Agriculture through a simply-worded pamphlet issued monthly as an Agricultural Supplement to the Palestine Gazette.

The work of the various branches of the Department of Agriculture and the agricultural research and education facilities of the various unofficial organizations are co-ordinated by the Director of Agriculture and Fisheries in his capacity as Chairman of the Central Agricultural Council. This Council was established in 1931 to advise Government on agricultural economics and marketing, horticulture, plant protection, agricultural chemistry, citrus fruit, irrigation, animal husbandry, agronomy, and agricultural education.

(ii) *Direct Assistance to Farmers.*

At agricultural stations, large quantities of improved seed particularly of barley and wheat, are raised for distribution to farmers. Twenty-five small portable grading machines have been purchased for use in the villages so as to enable injurious weed seeds to be eliminated and seed grain to be graded.

Local inferior types of vegetables are gradually being replaced by superior imported varieties, of which millions of seedlings are raised at, and issued from, agricultural stations.

Farmers are encouraged to grow new crops and vegetables and are issued with improved seed, vegetable seedlings, fruit trees, bud-wood, and pedigree poultry. They are taught how to apply organic manures and fertilisers to the best advantage; they are taught the care, management, and feeding of animals and poultry, and no opportunity is lost to impress upon them the necessity for growing more fodder crops and for making silage. The treatment of pests and diseases, and the dipping of sheep, goats and cattle, is practised and demonstrated.

Five plant nurseries are maintained to raise and distribute thousands of fruit trees yearly.

Ten poultry stations and apiaries have been established throughout the country for the issue of large numbers of hatching eggs, day-old chicks and six-weeks old pullets and cockerels at low prices. Modern hives are also issued in replacement of native hives.

Inferior male stock are castrated and pedigree sires are imported, bred, and loaned to villages for the service of female stock. Milk recording has been started. Pedigree poultry are imported, bred and distributed, and sugar is imported free of customs duty and sold at cost price to bee-keepers.

A Registrar of Co-operative Societies was appointed in 1932 for the primary task of organizing co-operative societies among Arab farmers with the purpose of improving Arab methods of marketing.

Good progress has been made year by year, in the construction of roads, particularly in the citrus belt, to facilitate the transport of fruit to the ports and railway stations.

A fruit inspection service is maintained in the interests of the citrus industry for the examination of citrus fruits destined for export.

Grants are also made to the Research Institute of the Jewish Agency for citrus research, the results of which are made available to the industry as a whole.

(iii) *Protective Legislation for Crops and Livestock.*

Stock-owners are encouraged to report contagious or infectious diseases. Fourteen land frontier quarantine stations are maintained to prevent the introduction of animal diseases. A staff of qualified veterinary surgeons is employed to control and suppress animal diseases in the country. A veterinary laboratory has been established to diagnose diseases and prepare vaccines and sera for use in the field. Life histories of injurious insects are studied in order that the most efficacious methods of combating pests and diseases may be involved.

All imported plants are inspected to prevent the introduction of injurious pests and diseases. A Locust Destruction Ordinance was enacted in 1932 to enable prompt and efficacious measures to be adopted in the event of locust attacks. The output of good types of plants in private nurseries is controlled. The spraying and fumigation against Red and Black Scale of citrus trees is supervised, and steps are taken to induce farmers to combat the Mediterranean Fruit Fly and other pests.

(iv) *Land Policy.*

Under the procedure of land settlement, an impetus is given to the partition of land held in common; with security of title,

a definite stimulus is afforded to individual effort and to the improvement of private land holdings. The Protection of Cultivators Ordinance was enacted in 1933 with the purpose of giving a greater measure of protection to agricultural tenants and ensuring for them security of livelihood independent of changes of ownership.

A Department of Development was created in 1931 to initiate and supervise development measures generally and to supervise the re-settlement of landless Arabs, for which a sum of £P.250,000 was set aside. About £P.40,000 has been spent since 1933 for the improvement of water supplies in Arab villages and Jewish settlements, and a sum of £P.17,000 has been expended on boring machines for water-boring investigations.

Swampy areas have been reclaimed. At the end of 1934, the Huleh Concession was transferred from the former Concessionaires, who had carried out no drainage works to the Palestine Land Development Company which has larger funds at its disposal. The total area to be drained is 57,000 dunums, of which 16,000 dunums have been set aside for Arab cultivators in the area, and will be drained and irrigated by the Concessionaires free of charge to the cultivators. The remaining 41,000 dunums will be available for development and settlement by Jews. The question of financial participation by Government in this scheme is under consideration.

Irrigation and duty of water experiments are carried out to ascertain the most economical use of water. Underground water resources have been surveyed and a water table compiled. The irrigation system at Jericho has been reconstructed by Government and experiments have been made to conserve winter flood water in dams. Two Ordinances designed to protect and secure the better employment of surface water and wells have been drafted.

(v) *Fiscal Measures and other forms of Assistance.*

The Rural Property Tax has been instituted in replacement of Tithe and Werko. This measure was designed to assist the poorer farmers, since it provides for a graduated tax on various categories of land, the category being determined by productivity. The three lowest categories are wholly exempt, and the tax bears lightly on the ground crop land of the poorest cultivators. A sum of £P.50,000 has been set aside for long-term development loans to villagers and settlers in the hill districts. An Agricultural Mortgage Company has recently been formed; its offices were opened in Jerusalem in October, 1935, and the first applications for loans were received in January, 1936. This Company was formed at the instance of Government with the object of issuing long-term loans, on the security

of first mortgages, for agricultural development. The issued capital of the Company is £P.335,000, of which £P.234,500 was called up during 1936. During 1936, 74 loans aggregating £P.66,750 were issued to Arab landowners, and 132 loans aggregating £P.72,219 were issued to Jews. The comparatively small number of loans issued to Arabs is explained by the fact that the issue of such loans was postponed during the period July to November, 1936, on account of the disturbances. These loans were required, as far as could be ascertained, for various works of improvement or conservation, building packing-sheds and dwelling-houses, purchasing pumps, engines and pipes, planting, development and fencing of new citrus groves or other fruit trees, and the payment of debts incurred in such works. It has recently been decided, on the advice of the Advisory Committee, that loans for planting new citrus groves should not ordinarily be granted, but that loans for the development of already planted groves may be continued in approved cases. Owing to the uncertainty of the law with regard to mortgages on leaseholds, no loans are at present granted on this security. All applications for loans after having been examined by the General Manager are inspected and valued by the Valuer and then submitted to the Advisory Committee who advise whether the loan should be granted, the amount and the period of repayment, which in most cases is 20 years. The rate of interest is 8 per cent.

Since 1930 the Government has assisted cultivators by the remission of taxes to an extent of nearly £P,600,000 and has granted agricultural loans amounting to £P.169,000, and forage loans amounting to £P.21,000.

Fiscal measures which have been taken with the object of maintaining prices and encouraging local agriculture include the stabilization of wheat and flour at £P.9 and £P.12.500 per ton respectively and the licensing in the interests of the local grower and miller of imports of wheat and flour in order to avoid a surplus on the markets. Tomato cultivation has increased from 7,000 tons in 1931 to 17,000 tons in 1935, and with a view to encouraging the further development of this important crop the customs duty of £P.2 per ton was increased to £P.4 in 1936 so as to discourage imports. Similarly, potato cultivation has been encouraged under the stimulus of a high import duty of £P.3 per ton, which is effective during the seasons when the local crop is on the market; production, which was negligible before 1930, had increased to about 7,000 tons by 1936.

MISCELLANEOUS.

124. The news of the death of His Majesty King George V on the 20th January, 1936, was received with deep sorrow throughout Palestine. In Jerusalem, Haifa, Jaffa, and Tel

Aviv flags were flown at half-mast and on the 21st January many shops and places of entertainment were closed. On the day of the funeral, memorial services were held in Jerusalem at Talavera Barracks and St. George's Cathedral at which the High Commissioner was present. Similar services were held in the Anglican Churches in Jaffa, Haifa, Nazareth, and Nablus and also in the churches of most of the other Christian communities in Palestine and also in most of the synagogues.

Both the Arab and the Hebrew Press published appreciations of the late King's personality and ability; and messages of sympathy were sent and visits of condolence were paid by many persons to the Administrative Officers in various parts of the country.

125. On the 16th January, Rabbi Amiel, formerly of Antwerp, who had recently been appointed Chief Rabbi of the Jewish Community of Jaffa and Tel Aviv, arrived in Palestine to take up his appointment.

126. On the 14th February the High Commissioner unveiled a signed portrait of His late Majesty King George V in the Jerusalem Chamber of Commerce.

127. On the 24th February on the invitation of the High Commissioner, the Members of the Jerusalem Municipal Corporation met His Excellency at Government House. His Excellency congratulated the Mayor and Corporation on the work of the past year, and in reply the Mayor pointed out how much the Corporation was indebted to Government for valuable assistance, both financial and otherwise.

128. On the 23rd February the High Commissiner formally opened the Municipal Museum in Tel Aviv, the building for which had been presented to the town by the Mayor, the late Mr. Dizengoff.

129. On the 25th February the High Commissioner opened the Agricultural Land Experimental Station Laboratory in Rehovoth which he himself had presented to the Station, and unveiled a tablet commemorating the gift.

130. In March, the appointment of Mr. M. Haskel as the first Honorary Commissioner for the Union of South Africa in Palestine was announced.

131. On the 14th March the Austrian Consul-General inaugurated the Forest of Nazareth which was dedicated to the memory of the late Dr. Dolfuss. The ceremony was attended by representatives of the Palestine Government.

132. On the 30th March the opening ceremony of the Palestine Broadcasting Service took place at Ramallah, near Jerusalem, where the Transmitting Station had been established.

The High Commissioner formally opened the station. All speeches were broadcast in the three official languages, as was a telegram from the Chairman of the British Broadcasting Corporation in London in which he conveyed to the Palestine Broadcasting Service the good wishes of the Corporation for the success of their new enterprise. The ceremony was largely attended.

133. The Third Cruiser Squadron under the command of Admiral G. D. Lyon established its base in Haifa during the disturbances. Units of the fleet undertook the patrolling of the coast to prevent arms smuggling, and on shore the naval ratings cooperated with the land forces in many activities notably as supernumerary engine-drivers on the Palestine Railways and in charge of armoured trains patrolling the track. Reference has already been made in a previous section (Public Security) to their valuable assistance during the threatened harbour strike at Haifa during August.

134. The Levant Fair was officially opened on the 1st May by the High Commissioner, and though the attendance was adversely affected by the disorders, it attracted a reasonable number of visitors.

135. Early in May, following the general strike in Jaffa Port, permission was given by Government to land cargo on the Tel Aviv foreshore near the Levant Fair grounds. A jetty with loading apparatus was later constructed and a Customs House established by Government. It September a start was made to create a lighter basin just south of the jetty, with quays and warehouses. Work continued through the autumn and in December lighters were able to use the basin although the full scheme had yet to be completed. A considerable amount of cargo was handled in the Port, particularly after the opening of the orange season. The cost of these developments has been met by a private Jewish Company—the Marine Trust Company —whose appeal for funds met with a ready response.

136. On the 24th September Mr. Meir Dizengoff, who had celebrated his seventieth birthday in March and had been Mayor of Tel Aviv since the creation of the Municipality, died after a long illness. The body lay in state in the great Hall of the Museum which he himself had presented to the town, and many thousands of persons filed past the bier to pay their last respects. General mourning was observed throughout the Jewish community in Palestine, and his funeral, at which the High Commissioner, the Chief Secretary and the Southern District Administration were represented, was very largely attended. In October Mr. Rokach, the Deputy Mayor, was appointed by the High Commissioner to succeed Mr. Dizengoff as Mayor.

137. On the 27th October, the High Commissioner inaugurated the new hospital of the Jewish Federation of Labour Sick Fund at Petah Tikvah.

138. The progress of the inquiry by the Royal Commission, which began on the 16th November and was still incomplete at the end of the year, is described in a previous section of this Report (Policy).

139. On the 1st December the elections to the Chief Rabbinate of Palestine—a body consisting of a Rabbinical Council of six members and of two Chief Rabbis—took place. Three Sephardi Rabbis and three Askenazi Rabbis were elected to the Rabbinical Council; the Chief Rabbi Ya'akov Meir was re-elected Sephardic Chief Rabbi; and Rabbi Dr. Herzog, who was then Chief Rabbi of the Irish Free State, was elected to the post of Chief Rabbi of Palestine. The ceremony which took place in Jerusalem, was attended by the officers of the District Administration, and a message of greeting from the District Commissioner on behalf of the Government was read.

140. On account of the disorders the tourist trade practically ceased, but there were signs of a slight revival at the end of the year.

I.—JEWISH NATIONAL HOME.

1. The affairs of the Jewish community during 1936 were almost entirely dominated by the disturbances which broke out in April and the results of which are described elsewhere in this Report.

2. The economic situation of the Jewish community showed a slight improvement at the beginning of the year and hopes were entertained that with the conclusion of the Italo-Abyssinian conflict and the consequent relaxation of tension in Europe there would be a gradual return to the prosperous conditions that had prevailed in Palestine until the summer of 1935. These hopes however were not realized. The political unrest in the country, culminating in April in serious disturbances and in the Arab general strike, retarded the initiation of new enterprises and the development of existing activities, and there was a general contraction of investment in building, industry, and agriculture. Nevertheless, despite the difficulties caused by the prolonged disorders, the efforts made by the Jewish community to maintain its existing activities were in a large measure successful and, save in mixed Arab and Jewish quarters in the towns, commercial life remained almost normal amongst the Jewish community.

3. To assist in the protection of Jewish settlements, Government authorized the enrolment of a large force of Jewish supernumerary police and special constables, in the recruitment of whom the Jewish Agency co-operated. Government contributed towards the cost of maintaining this force at first in the proportion of about one-third, which was later increased to one-half; the balance was borne by the Jewish settlements and quarters concerned. Government provided the arms and equipment.

4. Jewish transport companies maintained passenger and goods traffic on the roads throughout the disorders. Special measures were taken by the police and military authorities to protect these transport services.

5. During 1936, 29,727 Jews were registered as immigrants of whom 6,981 were working men and women, 5,780 (including dependants) were of the capitalist category (persons with £P.1,000 and upwards), and 9,495 were dependants of residents in Palestine.

The Jewish population at the end of 1936 was estimated to be approximately 384,000, equivalent to about 29 per cent. of the total settled population of the country.

6. During the year, 18,146 dunums of land were purchased by Jews from non-Jews at a total cost of £P.158,826, as compared with 72,903 dunums at a total cost of £P.1,699,121 in 1935. There was vigorous Arab agitation against the sale of land to Jews, and Arabs accused of facilitating the transfer of Arab lands to Jewish ownership were denounced in the Press, at meetings, and in the mosques.

7. Government granted a long-term lease of 460 dunums of State Domain south of Jaffa for the purpose of a workmen's housing scheme on a co-operative basis sponsored by the General Federation of Jewish Labour. Government has also under consideration the grant of a lease of an area of State Domain north of Tel-Aviv and of the River Auja for a privately financed workmen's housing scheme, which is being planned in conjunction with the Municipality of Tel-Aviv, and for the erection on a portion of the land of a proposed new power station by the Palestine Electric Corporation, Ltd. The housing schemes should eventually assist considerably in relieving the housing shortage in Tel-Aviv and in bringing about a reduction in rents.

Government has approved the grant of a long-term lease of a part of the State Domain north of the village of Mughar in the Southern District (amounting to about 800 dunums) to the Jewish Farmers Federation for the establishment of a farm labourers' settlement in which it is proposed to accommodate about 100 families.

8. The following grants-in-aid by the Palestine Government towards the expenditure of the Jewish community upon various services of a public character have been approved for issue during the financial year 1936-7:

	£P.
Education:	
Grant-in-aid to the schools of the General Council (Vaad Leumi) (recurrent services) ...	42,000
Capital grant in respect of capital expenditure on new schools (non-recurrent services) ...	6,618
Capital grant towards the construction of a trade school by the Mizrahi organization ...	2,000
Health:	
Contribution to Jewish health services—	
(*a*) Tuberculosis hospital, Safad	1,700
(*b*) School hygiene	1,765
(*c*) Infant welfare work	1,038
(*d*) Tel-Aviv hospital (recurrent service) ...	5,841
Grant to Hebrew University for anti-malarial research	163
Agriculture and Forests:	
Grant for citrus research by the experimental station of the Jewish Agency	3,000
Grant to Jewish Agency experiments on fruit growing at Hillside Station, Kiryat Anavim	300
Grant to Jewish Agency for intensive farming experiments	300
Grant to Jewish Agency for research	2,950
Grant to Hebrew University for field mice investigations	200
Grant to Hebrew University for spirochaetosis research	180

9. The Levant Fair, 1936 (the seventh of the series of Fairs held at Tel-Aviv), was officially opened by the High Commissioner on the 30th April as originally planned, notwithstanding difficulties caused by the Arab strike in the clearance from the Jaffa docks of materials for the exhibits. On the occasion of the opening ceremony a message to the Fair was broadcast from London by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the course of which he said:—

> "It gives me very real pleasure to participate in the opening ceremony of the International Levant Fair which is once more, after an interval of two years, opening its doors at Tel-Aviv to the markets of the Near and Middle East.
>
> The growth of your remarkable city has been startlingly rapid and that of the Levant Fair itself hardly less so. It began in 1925 as a small exhibition of local produce. Within the short space of nine years, thanks to the hard work, enthusiasm, and the constructive imagination of those responsible for its inception, it has developed into an institution which any great city of the world might properly be proud of . . ."

There were six additions to the national permanent pavilions in the Fair established by the Governments of the Lebanese Republic, Norway, Roumania, Switzerland, Turkey, and Yugoslavia. Sixteen countries had official displays at the Fair, 11 of

which now possess permanent pavilions. Austria, Holland, Norway, and Turkey were represented at the Fair for the first time. The Palestine Government exhibit, representative of various fields of Government activity, was enlarged in scope and attracted much public interest. A notable feature of the Fair was the Agricultural Exhibition which was held as a separate unit in the Fair and at which a comprehensive display of agricultural produce was shown by the Government Department of Agriculture.

The attendance at the Fair (which totalled 320,000) was seriously affected by the disturbances, and there were fewer visitors from abroad than at previous Fairs.

10. Owing to the closure of Jaffa roadstead through the strike of lightermen and port workers, permission was granted by the Palestine Government in May for the construction by the Harbour and Communications Council which was formed by representative commercial interests in Tel-Aviv, of a jetty at Tel-Aviv for the off-loading of various categories of goods by lighters and for the establishment of bonded warehouses at the Levant Fair grounds. The Council raised £P.70,000 by voluntary subscriptions for this purpose. Subsequently the work was taken over by a Company known as the Palestine Marine Trust Limited, which was formed to provide facilities at Tel-Aviv for importing and exporting goods. The Company has since invited subscriptions to shares for an additional sum of £P.100,000, to which there has been a ready response by the Jewish public. A lighter port is now under construction which will provide a shelter for lighters during rough weather and will facilitate the on and off loading of goods.

A Customs house was also opened at Tel-Aviv railway station during the year to deal with imports by rail from Egypt and Syria.

11. Additional facilities were provided for the transaction of business by the population of Tel-Aviv with Government Departments within the boundaries of the city. Offices were opened by the District Administration, the Department of Migration, and the Police for the issue of licences under the Road Transport Ordinance; and a District Court now sits in Tel-Aviv as a division of the Jaffa District Court.

A branch sub-district office was also established at Nathanya in the Tulkarm sub-district under a Jewish District Officer to serve the needs of Jewish settlements in that neighbourhood.

12. The budget of the General Council (Vaad Leumi) of the Jewish Community of Palestine for the year ended the 30th September, 1936, provided for an estimated revenue of £P.146,185 and an estimated expenditure of £P.145,792, the principal heads of expenditure being Education £P.122,002.

Health £P.10,833, Social Service £P.6,975 and Administration £P.5,738. An Order of the Elected Assembly prescribing the rate of fees to be levied by local committees on their members and the methods of assessment was approved by the High Commissioner.

13. The term of office of the Elected Assembly expired in 1934 without its having proved possible to hold fresh elections owing to technical difficulties which the General Council (Vaad Leumi) had experienced in completing the annual register of adult Jews of the community. To regularize the position of the Elected Assembly and of the General Council (Vaad Leumi), a validating Ordinance was enacted in October which provides that these bodies shall continue in office until such time as they are dissolved by Order of the High Commissioner. It is intended to hold new elections to the Elected Assembly early in 1937.

To assist the General Council in overcoming the difficulties experienced in compiling annually the register of adult Jews under the Jewish Community Rules, 1927, the Rules have been amended at the Assembly's request so as to provide *inter alia* that—

(*a*) the periodicity of elections to the Elected Assembly shall be four years instead of three years;

(*b*) the publication of the register of adult Jews shall be at four-yearly intervals instead of annually;

(*c*) the term of office of Committees of local communities shall be extended from one to four years.

The amendments do not affect the rights and position of those Jews who have opted out, or who desire to opt out, of the official Jewish Community.

14. The elections to the Rabbinical Council of the Jewish Community were held in December under the Regulations made under the Jewish Community Rules, 1927. Interest was chiefly centred on the choice of an Ashkenazic Chief Rabbi to succeed the late Chief Rabbi Kook. Rabbi I. H. Herzog, Chief Rabbi of the Irish Free State, was elected to the post. The veteran Sephardic Chief Rabbi Jacob Meir, who has occupied that position since 1921, was re-elected unanimously. The newly-elected Rabbinical Council consists of eight Rabbis including the two Chief Rabbis, equally distributed amongst the Ashkenazic and Sephardic Jewish communities. Chief Rabbi Herzog was enthusiastically received by the Jewish community on his arrival in Palestine to take up his duties.

15. As a result of the disorders, the Jewish community was faced with the problem of assisting refugees who had evacuated their homes in the mixed quarters of Jaffa, Hebron, and Beisan.

The Tel-Aviv Municipal Corporation organized a Relief Committee for the purpose of assisting refugees from Jaffa from funds provided by the Municipal Corporation and private subscriptions. At the beginning of the disturbances, approximately 9,800 of these refugees who were unable to return to their homes were quartered in synagogues, private houses, and camps in Tel-Aviv. To these funds Government contributed to the extent of half the initial cost of the issue of blankets, etc., and half the cost of maintenance, at 20 mils a day per person, actually defrayed by the Committee. The number of refugees thus provided for decreased gradually to about 4,500 in the middle of June. Government reduced its grant in successive stages, schemes being worked out meanwhile by the General Council (Vaad Leumi) for the rehabilitation of refugees in Tel-Aviv and the neighbouring colonies. Government participated in the schemes by the grant of half the actual cost of rehabilitation of refugees accommodated in refugee camps, and half the actual cost of maintenance of certain of those refugees pending rehabilitation.

The Government grants on account of Jewish refugees in Tel-Aviv amounted to:—

	£P.
Initial contribution for blankets	625
Maintenance grants	13,275
Rehabilitation grants	1,950
Funds for isolation and treatment of infectious children	111
Total	£P 15,961

Government also gave assistance in the form of maintenance grants for the Jewish refugees whom it had been found necessary to evacuate from Hebron and Beisan to Jerusalem and Tiberias respectively.

The total expenditure on these relief measures for Jewish refugees was:—

	£P.
(i) Jewish refugees in Tel-Aviv from Jaffa and environs	15,961
(ii) Jewish refugees in Jerusalem from Hebron	639
(iii) Jewish refugees to Tiberias from Beisan ...	149
Total	£P. 16,749

16. Further developments have taken place in the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. The academic and research staff now comprises 110 members and the number of students is over 600.

In the Faculty of Humanities, new major study subjects have been established in Archaeology, Jewish History, Arabic

Language and Literature and Semitics. The establishment of a Chair of English Literature and Institutions has been undertaken by a Committee in England with the intention of commemorating the name of Sir Moses Montefiore.

In the Faculty of Sciences, a laboratory of meteorology and climatology has been established, the equipment of the institute of physics has been developed to allow of systematic research in certain fields of experimental physics, and the study of chemistry for beginners has been arranged. Important steps have been taken towards the establishment of the post-graduate medical school of the University. Construction has begun of the building to contain the medical laboratories of the University, which with the projected buildings of the University Hospital and the nurses' school of the Hadassah Medical Organization will form a University Medical Centre. A University club-house has been erected, providing a refectory for students and a large hall for public gatherings, and the buildings of the laboratory of bio-climatology and of additional chemical laboratories have been completed.

17. A considerable number of local industries which are entirely or largely in the hands of Jewish manufacturers were assisted by the grant of exemption from import duty on raw materials and by the increase of import duties for protective purposes on manufactured articles.

These included protective duties on cast-iron manufactures including enamelled cast-iron baths, manholes, manhole covers, gratings, grating frames, gully grids, and hydrant boxes; iron buckets and pails; chain springs and hooks used in making bedsteads and upholstery; crown corks; rice meal, clean rice, broken rice and rice flour; flushing cisterns; iron nails; envelopes; paper napkins; wire netting; electric light fittings; various articles of furniture of wood, iron, and steel; perfumery; primus stoves and burners; sauerkraut; and various silk and artificial silk goods and items of wearing apparel.

The raw materials exempted from import duty included lead ingots, zinc ingots, crude vegetable turpentine, paraffin wax, raffia, hot rolled mild steel wire and strip imported in coils, and nickel rivets and silver solder discs used in the manufacture of artificial teeth.

In paragraph 6 of the corresponding Chapter of the Annual Report for 1935 (page 34) it was stated in error that Government had granted exemption from import duty on handwritten talismans (Mezuzot), phylacteries and Scrolls of the Law used for Jewish ritual or liturgical purposes. In fact Government has imposed a protective tariff of 20 per cent. *ad valorem* on these articles at the request of the Jewish Authorities to protect the local Jewish industry.

II.—AUTONOMOUS ADMINISTRATION.

1. The proposals for the establishment of a Legislative Council, referred to on page 13, paragraph 23 of the Annual Report for 1935, are dealt with in paragraphs 45 to 48 of the introductory chapter of this Report.

2. The activities of all Municipal and Local Councils, with the exception of Tel-Aviv, which is a wholly Jewish Municipality, were hampered by the strike declared by many municipal corporations in sympathy with the general strike which prevailed during the period of disturbances from the 19th April until the 12th October, 1936. During this strike, essential municipal services were maintained in most municipal areas without the direct intervention of Government, but it was found necessary to make use of the powers vested in the High Commissioner by the Municipal Corporations Ordinance, 1934, to appoint municipal commissions at Haifa and Hebron in order to ensure the performance of essential municipal services. With the exception of Tel-Aviv, those municipalities, which did not take part in the strike, did not display any noticeable activity and, during the six months of disturbances, no municipal rates or taxes were collected.

3. After the cessation of the strike, the Municipal Councils resumed their normal activities and displayed considerable energy in the way of collecting the arrears of rates which had accrued during the disturbances and in repairing the damage which was caused by six months' stagnation.

4. The following Municipal By-laws were issued by the different Municipal Corporations during the year:—

General By-laws (Safad)
Licensing of Bicycles and Tricycles (Beersheba)
Licensing of Bicycles and Tricycles (Beisan)
Prevention of Noises (Jaffa)
Town Planning (Jerusalem)
Town Planning (Haifa)
Town Planning (Tiberias)
General By-laws (Haifa)
Slaughter House (Jerusalem)
Prevention of Noises (Haifa)
Rateable Value of Buildings (Tel-Aviv)
Water Supply (Beersheba)
Licensing of Bicycles and Tricycles (Jerusalem)
Licensing of Bicycles and Tricycles (Gaza)
Licensing of Bicycles and Tricycles (Haifa)
Regulation of Stationary Vehicles (Gaza)
Market (Jerusalem)
Preservation of Streets (Jerusalem)
General By-laws (Shefa Amr)
Regulation of Stationary Vehicles (Tel-Aviv)
Road Transport (Tel-Aviv)
General By-laws (Beisan)
Town Planning (Jaffa)
Street Trades (Beersheba)

The following by-laws were issued by Local Councils:—

Closing of Shops (Ramat Gan)
General By-laws (Ramat Gan)
Closing of Shops (Rishon-le-Zion)

5. Mr. I. Rokach has been appointed Mayor of Tel-Aviv in succession to the late Mayor, Mr. M. Dizengoff. Mr. Rokach was for many years the Deputy Mayor of Tel-Aviv.

6. The Mayor of Hebron died in August and the election and appointment of a new Mayor is at present under consideration.

7. The following new Local Councils were established during the year 1936:—

Beit Vegan.
Kfar Saba.
Raanana.
Hertzlia.

Elections for the constitution of these Local Councils are now taking place.

8. The Local Councils Ordinance, 1921, has been amended so as to enable the setting up of Local Councils in urban and rural areas and gives power to such councils, when formed, to levy rates, including educational rates, upon owners or occupiers of properties.

9. The Petah Tiqva Local Council is being now raised to the rank of Municipal Corporation.

10. Except during the period of the disturbances, the administration of the mixed Municipalities was generally satisfactory and they have on the whole displayed a fair sense of financial responsibility. A marked improvement has been observed in the working of Municipalities since the enactment of the Municipal Corporations Ordinance, 1934.

11. A Municipal Auditor who has been able to give material assistance in advising the Municipal Councils as to the proper organization of their accounts was appointed.

III.—JEWISH AGENCY.

The representations of the Jewish Agency in regard to Government proposals for legislation concerned chiefly the Safeguarding of Public Water Supplies Bill, 1936, the Immigration (Amendment) Bill, 1936, the proposed establishment of a Legislative Council, and the proposed restrictions on land to prevent the sale of subsistence areas owned by smallholders.

The Agency urged that provision should be made in the Safeguarding of Public Water Supplies Bill 1936 for reasonable notice to be given of the High Commissioner's intention to declare any area to be a public water supply area, specifying the locality and purpose for which the water is to be used, so as to enable landowners and others to submit their views; that the proposed legislation should be made to apply equally to water supplies under the control of private companies which had been approved as public utility companies; and that machinery should be provided for assessing compensation for landowners and other water users in the area.

The Agency's representations, together with other observations on the Bill, have been referred by the Government for consideration in the first place by the Irrigation Sub-committee of the General Agricultural Council, on which the Jewish Agency is represented.

The Immigration (Amendment) Bill, 1936, was chiefly criticized by the Jewish Agency on the grounds that it is inequitable that in any prosecution for illicit entry and settlement, the onus should be on the accused person to show that he is lawfully in Palestine, even though a *prima facie* case had not been made out to show that an offence had been committed; and that this might impose an intolerable burden on citizens and new immigrants alike. After careful consideration, Government reached the conclusion that the provision is justified in the special circumstances of illicit immigration into Palestine, in order that attempts at evasion of the immigration law may be more effectively dealt with. Promulgation of the Bill has however been deferred pending the recommendations of the Royal Commission in regard to the manner in which immigration into Palestine shall be regulated in the future.

The Jewish Agency reiterated their opposition to the proposals for the establishment of a Legislative Council and submitted questions regarding certain details of the proposed measure.

In regard to the proposal to enact legislation to prevent the sale of land by landowners below a minimum area sufficient as a means of subsistence to the landowner and his family, the Jewish Agency made representations to the effect that the proposed measure was not warranted by the facts of the situation; that it was contrary to the Mandate and to the terms of the Prime Minister's letter to Dr. Weizmann of February, 1931; and that, so far from improving the position of smallholders, the measure would, if enacted, tend to restrict credit facilities and thus prevent the introduction of more intensive forms of cultivation and the improvement of agricultural methods.

Further action in both these matters was suspended owing to the disturbances and to the subsequent investigation by the Royal Commission whose report is awaited.

2. After consideration of applications by the Jewish Agency, the following labour immigration schedules were authorized by the High Commissioner:—

(*a*) 4,500 certificates for the period April-September, 1936, the Jewish Agency having applied for 11,200 certificates;

(*b*) 1,800 certificates for the period October, 1936—March, 1937, the Jewish Agency having applied for 10,695 certificates.

3. The General Council (Vaad Leumi) of the Jewish community made representations to Government on the subject of the computation of the grant-in-aid to Jewish schools, urging a return to the earlier formula based on the proportion of the Jewish to the total population of the country instead of the proportion of Jewish children of school-age to the total number of children of that age.

Government did not, however, see fit to accede to these representations, for the reasons that the total population formula had been abandoned by agreement with the Jewish Agency as not representing a fair division of expenditure on education between the two communities and that the school-age population formula represented a just and equitable division.

The General Council also made representations to Government in regard to assistance in obtaining a loan for the erection of school buildings.

4. Government was unable to accept the demand of the General Council (Vaad Leumi) for an increase of the Government contributions to Jewish Health Services, for the reason that these demands were not in accordance with the formula agreed upon in 1932 with representatives of the Jewish Agency as to the basis of the respective grants, and they would have resulted in the reduction of the provision for other services which in the opinion of Government must have priority.

5. The Jewish Agency submitted applications for the exemption of certain raw materials from import duty and for the imposition of protective tariffs on competing imports (see Chapter I, paragraph 17); and also made representations for certain modifications in the Syria-Palestine Customs Agreement, which are under consideration by a special sub-committee set up by Government for the purpose.

6. Representations were also made by the Jewish Agency in regard to the increasing of the employment of Jews in public works and in the railway and port services.

The share of Jewish labour in public works during the year amounted to 30 per cent. of the total wage bill of the Public Works Department.

Amongst other works Government entrusted to Jewish labour the construction of a section of the Jaffa-Haifa road, the by-pass road from the Affulah-Nazareth road to the Nazareth-Haifa road via Ginegar and Nahalal, and the Affulah-Shatta section of the Affulah-Beisan road, which were undertaken as an emergency measure for public security purposes and on which about 1,000 Jewish workmen found employment.

In December, arrangements were made to allot a section of Government porterage work in Haifa port to Jewish labour at

contractors' rates. About 100 Jewish porters are thus employed. In addition about 50 per cent. of the port labour privately employed in Haifa port is Jewish.

The proportion of Jewish employees on the railways rose from 6 per cent. in 1935 to 8·4 per cent. in 1936.

7. The Jewish Agency submitted representations during the disturbances in regard to questions affecting the protection of Jewish life and property. The Agency continued to co-operate with the authorities concerned in all matters relating to the defence and security of Jewish settlements, and in the latter stages of the disturbances, when additional troops were brought into the country, the Agency assisted in securing accommodation for the forces in Jewish settlements and quarters. Jewish lorry drivers and guards were placed at the disposal of the military authorities.

Government authorized the enrolment by instalments of a large force of Jewish supernumerary police and special constables for the protection of the Jewish settlements, in the recruitment of which the Jewish Agency co-operated.

IV.—IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.

1. The numbers of persons in the several classes recorded as having entered or left Palestine during 1936 and distributed by "racial" or "national" declarations are as follows:—

	Arrivals.			
	Total.	*Jews.*	*Arabs.*	*Others.*
(*a*) Residents returning after a period exceeding one year	1,119	581	450	88
(*b*) Residents returning after a period not exceeding one year	60,761	17,314	36,858	6,589
(*c*) Immigrants	28,945	27,909	506	530
(*d*) Exempted persons ...	442	1	—	441
(*e*) Temporary visitors... ...	49,505	14,137	16,745	18,623
(*f*) Transit travellers	7,160	437	2,509	4,214
Total	147,932	60,379	57,068	30,485
	Departures.			
(*a*) Residents departing for a period exceeding one year	1,178	773	147	258
(*b*) Residents departing for a period not exceeding one year	69,485	23,838	37,931	7,716
(*c*) Temporary visitors... ...	48,313	14,130	16,498	17,685
(*d*) Transit travellers	6,904	455	2,369	4,080
Total	125,880	39,196	56,945	29,739
Net increase of population due to recorded migration ...	22,052	21,183	123	746

2. The numbers of persons recorded as having entered Palestine during 1936 and arriving by the several means of transport are as follows:—

	Sea.	*Land.*	*Air.*
Total arrivals	57,308	89,634	990
Temporary visitors	14,890	33,914	701
Immigrants	27,583	1,800	4
Residents returning after a period exceeding one year	870	249	—
Residents returning after a period not exceeding one year	12,601	47,925	235
Transit travellers	1,364	5,746	50

This information was requested by the Permanent Mandates Commission when examining the 1935 Report (page 142 of the Minutes).

The numbers of persons recorded as having departed from Palestine during 1936 and leaving by the several means of transport are as follows:—

	Sea.	*Land.*	*Air.*
Total departures	35,996	88,698	1,186
Temporary visitors	14,810	32,707	796
Residents departing for a period exceeding one year	1,005	173	—
Residents departing for a period not exceeding one year	18,823	50,334	328
Transit travellers	1,358	5,484	62

3. Of the persons who entered Palestine in 1936 as travellers, 2,284 were registered as immigrants. Of these, 1,817 were Jews and 467 were non-Jews.

Including exempted persons, the total number of immigrants during the year was thus 31,671, of whom 29,727 were Jews and 1,944 were non-Jews.

4. The recorded volume of Jewish immigration and emigration in 1936 and previous years is as follows:—

Year.	*Jewish persons registered as immigrants.*	*Jewish persons recorded as leaving permanently.*
1920–1924	42,784*	5,476†
1925–1929	57,022	18,501
1930–1934	91,258	2,345†
1935	61,854	396
1936	29,727	773
Total	282,645*	27,491†

* The records begin in September, 1920.

† No figures are available for Jewish emigration in 1920, 1921, 1932, 1933 and 1934, and the census taken in 1931 revealed that the actual number of Jewish emigrants was larger than that revealed in the migration records.

5. The countries of previous abode of immigrants registered in 1936 (i.e., of persons arriving as immigrants, or arriving as travellers and subsequently registered as immigrants) were as follows:—

Country of previous abode.	*Total.*	*Jews.*	*Arabs.*	*Others.*
Total immigrants registered	31,671	29,727	675	1,269
Total Europe	27,926	27,001	41	884
Austria	592	579	—	13
Belgium	224	221	—	3
Bulgaria	177	175	—	2
Czechoslovakia	652	642	—	10
Danzig	66	64	—	2
Denmark	22	20	—	2
Esthonia...	20	20	—	—
Finland	4	4	—	—
France	621	544	9	68
Germany	8,265	8,180	—	85
Great Britain	751	223	1	527
Greece	407	389	—	18
Hungary...	170	169	—	1
Italy	319	211	—	108
Latvia	507	507	—	—
Lithuania	785	785	—	—
Netherlands	330	328	—	2
Norway	1	1	—	—
Poland	11,602	11,596	1	5
Portugal	9	9	—	—
Rumania	1,455	1,444	1	10
Russia	600	598	—	2
Spain	47	14	29	4
Sweden	5	4	—	1
Switzerland	167	152	—	15
Yugoslavia	128	122	—	6
Total Asia	2,324	1,913	319	92
Afghanistan	102	102	—	—
China	40	40	—	—
Saudi Arabia	9	5	4	—
India	16	8	—	8
Iraq	352	345	4	3
Iran	214	213	—	1
Koweit	12	12	—	—
Syria and Lebanon	505	140	305	60
Trans-Jordan	3	—	1	2
Turkey	317	294	5	18
Yemen and Aden	754	754	—	—
Total—Africa	643	304	144	195
Egypt	501	178	141	182
Sudan	24	20	—	4
Tripoli	52	52	—	—
Union of South Africa ...	44	40	—	4
Other countries of Africa ...	22	14	3	5

Country of previous abode.	*Total.*	*Jews.*	*Arabs.*	*Others.*
Total—America	685	486	129	70
Canada	30	23	—	7
United States of America ...	395	357	6	32
Argentine	59	46	4	9
Brazil	23	15	2	6
Mexico	13	9	4	—
Other countries of Latin America	165	36	113	16
Australia	20	16	—	4
British Dependencies not specified above	73	7	42	24

6. The following table illustrates the changes in the principal sources of Jewish immigration:—

Country of previous abode.	*Proportion per 100 Jewish immigrants coming from all countries in years*			
	1922–1929.	*1934.*	*1935.*	*1936.*
All countries	100	100	100	100
Poland	46	43	49	41
Russia	20	—	1	2
Germany	—	16	11	27
Rumania	6	5	6	5
Lithuania	5	3	3	3
United States of America ...	3	3	3	1
Others	20	30	27	21

7. Persons granted visas for Palestine are liable to be refused admission on arrival at the frontier if the Immigration Officer is not satisfied that they are persons who may lawfully be admitted to Palestine. The numbers of persons so refused admission in 1936 and previous years are as follows:—

Year.	*Total entrants.*	*Number refused admission.*	*Number refused admission per 1,000 entrants.*
1930	94,576	212	2
1931	90,334	401	4
1932	100,679	253	3
1933	141,478	1,505	11
1934	176,681	945	5
1935	230,643	831	4
1936	147,932	315	2

No figures are available prior to 1930.

8. The numbers of immigrants by sex registered in 1936 are as follows:—

Race.	*Total.*	*Male.*	*Female.*
Jews	29,727	13,942	15,785
Arabs	675	218	457
Others...	1,269	754	515

These figures indicate that Jewish women formed 53 per cent. of the Jewish immigrants registered in 1936—the same percentage as in 1935. According to the census taken in 1931,

Jewish women formed 49·5 per cent. of the Jewish population of Palestine.

9. The age groups of immigrants registered in 1936 (i.e., of persons arriving as immigrants, or of persons arriving as travellers and subsequently registered as immigrants) are as follows:—

Age groups.	*Total.*	*Jews.*	*Arabs.*	*Others.*
Total	31,671	29,727	675	1,269
0– 4	1,534	1,348	119	67
5– 9	1,767	1,646	68	53
10–14	2,333	2,198	72	63
15–19	3,486	3,253	152	81
20–24	5,627	5,119	116	392
25–29	4,466	4,213	42	211
30–34	2,757	2,587	41	129
35–39	1,791	1,684	18	89
40–44	1,408	1,340	13	55
45–49	1,173	1,116	15	42
50–54	1,435	1,399	10	26
55–59	1,525	1,501	2	22
60–64	1,115	1,093	4	18
65–69	746	733	—	13
70–74	314	305	1	8
75 and over ...	194	192	2	—

10. The change in the relative proportions of Jewish immigrants over and under the age of 35 years during the last five years is indicated by the following figures:—

Year.	*Under 35 years per cent.*	*Over 35 years per cent.*
1931	76·6	23·4
1932	74·6	25·4
1933	79·9	20·1
1934	75·7	24·3
1935	71·2	28·8
1936	68·5	31·5

11. The numbers of immigrants by sex and conjugal condition registered in 1936 are as follows:—

Conjugal condition.	*Jews.*	*Arabs.*	*Others.*
Males:			
Persons	13,942	218	754
Unmarried	7,397	190	650
Married	6,108	28	99
Divorced	72	—	1
Widowed	365	—	4
Females:			
Persons	15,785	457	515
Unmarried	6,873	159	319
Married	7,536	281	171
Divorced	149	2	3
Widowed	1,227	15	22

12. The numbers of immigrants by previous occupation registered in 1936 are as follows:—

Occupation.	Total.		Jews.		Arabs.		Others.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Total all occupations ...	14,914	16,757	13,942	15,785	218	457	754	515
Total persons in specified occupations	9,106	2,982	8,382	2,757	74	24	650	201
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	2,121	1,001	2,117	1,001	2	—	2	—
Mines and Quarries ...	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Manufacturing Industries :								
Textiles	49	7	49	7	—	—	—	—
Leather works ...	47	1	47	1	—	—	—	—
Wood works	320	—	316	—	1	—	3	—
Metal works	476	1	469	1	2	—	5	—
Ceramics	10	3	10	3	—	—	—	—
Chemical products ...	3	1	3	1	—	—	—	—
Food products... ...	154	8	148	8	1	—	5	—
Dress and toilet ...	267	384	263	381	3	—	1	3
Building	224	4	224	4	—	—	—	—
Industries relating to literature and artistic trades	113	5	111	5	2	—	—	—
Transport...	76	—	72	—	1	—	3	—
Commerce	1,584	28	1,556	28	18	—	10	—
Other trades	67	3	67	3	—	—	—	—
Clerical Service	323	126	265	121	10	1	48	4
Public Officials, Police and Army	390	9	3	1	2	3	385	5
Professions and Liberal Arts :								
Religion	432	121	281	—	13	7	138	114
Law	87	2	85	2	1	—	1	—
Medicine :								
Physicians, surgeons	64	21	59	19	1	—	4	2
Dentists	56	12	55	12	1	—	—	—
Medical attendants...	59	46	57	36	1	—	1	10
Education	107	80	89	67	6	—	12	13
Architects, engineers ...	143	4	134	4	1	—	8	—
Arts	67	18	66	18	—	—	1	—
Other liberal professions	50	25	49	24	—	—	1	1
Domestic service... ...	52	294	42	244	2	7	8	43
Insufficiently described occupations	822	277	817	274	1	1	4	2
Students (16 years and over)	941	501	927	492	4	5	10	4
TOTAL PERSONS OF NO OCCUPATION OR OF UNKNOWN OCCUPATION, MINORS AND DEPENDANTS ...	5,808	13,775	5,560	13,028	144	433	104	314

This information was requested by the Permanent Mandates Commission when examining the 1935 Report (page 142 of Minutes).

13. Immigrants registered in 1936 belonged to the following categories defined in the rules under the Immigration Ordinance No. 38 of 1933:—

	Categories.	*Total.*	*Jews.*	*Arabs.*	*Others.*
A (i)	Persons with £P.1,000 and upwards	3,014	2,970	18	26
	Dependants of persons in category A (i)	2,833	2,810	14	9
A (ii)	Members of liberal professions with a capital of not less than £P.500	—	—	—	—
	Dependants of persons in category A (ii)	—	—	—	—
A (iii)	Skilled artisans with a capital of not less than £P.250 ...	173	170	3	—
	Dependants of persons in category A (iii)	291	287	4	—
A (iv)	Persons of minimum income of £P.4 a month	121	105	1	15
A (v)	Persons with a capital of not less than £P.500	6	5	—	1
	Dependants of persons in category A (v)	7	7	—	—
B (i)	Orphans coming to institutions	12	3	8	1
B (ii)	Persons of religious occupations	501	234	20	247
	Dependants of persons in category B (ii)	570	563	—	7
B (iii)	Students whose maintenance is assured	1,658	1,591	34	33
C	Persons coming to employment	7,202	6,981	44	177
	Dependants of persons in category C	4,533	4,496	12	25
D	Dependants of residents of Palestine	10,235	9,495	512	228
	Persons exempted from the provisions of the Immigration Ordinance	515	10	5	500
	Total	31,671	29,727	675	1,269

14. The fluctuations in the number of Jewish immigrants with a capital of £P.1,000 and upwards during the last six years is shown by the following figures:—

Year.	*Number.*	*Proportion per cent. of total Jewish immigrants.*
1931	233	6
1932	727	8
1933	3,250	11
1934	5,124	12
1935	6,309	10
1936	2,907	10

15. The increase in number and proportion of dependants among Jewish immigrants during the last four years is as follows:—

Year.	*Number.*	*Proportion per cent. of total Jewish immigrants.*
1933	15,653	52
1934	24,472	58
1935	*37,739	61
1936	17,658	59

* The figure in the Report for 1935 wrongly included 113 Jewish immigrants registered in Category A (iv).

The Permanent Mandates Commission, in its observations on the 1935 Report (Minutes, page 140), asked whether the Palestine Government could not allow children of 16 to 17 years of age who are dependent on their families to enter Palestine as dependants in category D. The answer is that it is possible to permit this form of immigration so long as there is evidence that these immigrants will be wholly and directly dependent on their parents after arrival in Palestine. It has to be borne in mind that labourers' children normally enter the labour market at the age of about 16 years, but that those youths who are unlikely to become wage-earners on arrival in Palestine are admissible in category D. Certain of those who propose to enter an educational institution are admissible to Palestine in category B (iii).

16. The numbers of immigrants, apart from dependants, authorized under labour schedules during 1936 as compared with previous years are as follows:—

Schedule Period.	*Certificates for Jewish Agency and departmental reserve.*
April–September, 1933	5,500
October, 1933–March, 1934...	5,500
April–September, 1934	6,200
October, 1934–March, 1935...	7,500
April–September, 1935	8,000
October, 1935–March, 1936...	3,250
April–September, 1936	4,500
October, 1936–March, 1937...	1,800

17. The immigration certificates under the labour schedules approved during 1936 were issued under special conditions as to age, sex, conjugal condition and skill. The application of the special conditions as regards age, sex and skill was as follows:—

Specification.	*Total.*	*April–September.*	*October–March.*
By age.—18–35 years	4,390	3,400	990
18–45 years	340	300	40
Any age above 18 years	1,570	800	770

Specification.	*Total.*	*April–September.*	*October–March.*
By sex.—Men	3,720	2,775	945
Women	1,330	1,225	105
Either sex	1,250	500	750
By method of selection.—			
Skilled workers nominated by individual employers (part A)	500	250	250
Skilled workers required by individual employers (part B)	150	150	—
Skilled workers, relatives of residents of Palestine (part C)...	850	600	250
Workers selected by the Jewish Agency (part D)	3,800	3,000	800
Workers approved by the Department of Migration (part E—Departmental reserve)	1,000	500	500

The distribution of certificates granted to Jewish Agency by conjugal condition was as follows:—

Specification.	*Total.*	*April–September.*	*October–March.*
Married men	1,567	1,200	367
Unmarried men...	1,778	1,200	578
Unmarried women	1,305	1,200	105
Unrestricted as to conjugal condition...	650	400	250

18. The Permanent Mandates Commission, in its observations on the 1935 Report (page 208 of the Minutes), regretted that the means taken to check illegal immigration into Palestine had not proved entirely satisfactory and suggested that this might be due in part to the reduction in advance of the authorized immigration quotas on account of anticipated illegal immigration.

The size of each labour schedule is determined by the Palestine Government on the basis of the economic absorptive capacity of the country at the time, after taking into account the number of places in the labour market that are likely to be filled by available workers; and if no allowance were made for persons who may enter and remain in Palestine in evasion of the law, calculations would be upset to that extent.

His Majesty's Government and the Palestine Administration have under consideration further measures to reduce the illegal immigration of Jews and non-Jews.

19. His Majesty's Consular and Passport Control Officers still have standing instructions to facilitate the return of any Turkish citizen of Palestinian birth who wishes to come back to Palestine. Among the facilities given are the grant of visas for Palestine, without reference to the Department of Immigration, to these persons and to their wives and minor unmarried children, and of affidavits in the place of the passports ordinarily required, if these latter are not available. In short, these persons and their dependants are not obliged to carry out the formalities and to satisfy the conditions normally imposed upon

foreign travellers or immigrants to Palestine, or to pay immigration fees.

20. The numbers of persons entering Palestine as travellers (temporary visitors and transit travellers) for limited periods who remained illegally in Palestine in 1936 and previous years beyond the authorized period of temporary residence are as follows:—

Year.	*Number of travellers entering*		*Number of travellers remaining illegally*		*Proportion of travellers entering October, 1935—September, 1936, and remaining illegally at end of 1936 per thousand travellers entering in 1936.*	
	Jews.	*Non-Jews.*	*Jews.*	*Non-Jews.*	*Jews.*	*Non-Jews.*
1933 (from 1st Sept.)	6,827	17,943	2,321	989	340	55
1934 ...	26,400	65,423	2,907	3,022	110	46
1935 ...	36,128	70,695	4,618	3,256	128	46
1936 ...	14,574	42,091	—132*	1,288	—	31

* The negative sign implies that the population of Jewish illegal immigrants who have abused the facilities granted to travellers actually in Palestine at the 31st December, 1936, declined by 132 persons but not that illegal settlement by abuse of travellers' visas has ceased.

21. The numbers of persons deported in 1936 and previous years for immigration offences are as follows:—

Year.	*Total.*	*Jews.*	*Non-Jews.*
1934	2,407	772	1,635
1935	2,445	293	2,152
1936	2,039	152	1,887

22. It is not possible to give an adequate analysis of migration to and from Palestine in each calendar year at the time at which this report is prepared. Such an analysis is dependent on proportionate and other statistics which cannot be completed until some months after the closure of the immigration account for each year.

V.—LAND REGIME.

1. The reorganization of the Department of Lands and Surveys, as described in the Report for 1935, was completed early in the year.

2. The Urban Property Tax Ordinance was amended to provide that applications for exemption from the tax on new buildings or additions to new buildings must be made before the 31st July next following their completion.

3. *State Domains.*—The management of State Domains was transferred from the Land Registration branch to the Head Office Section on the 1st of January, 1936.

4. The inspection and the preparation of plans of State Domains were interfered with by the disturbances, but much office work was carried out to summarize the records.

5. The approximate extent of known State Domain is 1,036,000 dunams. This figure is subject to increase when titles are established at Land Settlement. The area includes 232,449 dunams of land allotted to Arabs under the Ghor Mudawwara Land Agreement, 1921.

6. To the area of known State Domain about 227,600 dunams of sand dunes which are being claimed at Land Settlement might be added.

7. Areas declared Forest Reserves which amount to about 700,000 dunams are not included in the area of State Domain.

8. 532,397 dunams of the State Domain are held by Arabs and 175,545 dunams by Jews, including certain companies holding land which cannot be regarded as entirely Jewish, while a further 29,290 dunams is under negotiation for lease to Jewish organizations.

9. A housing scheme for Arabs rendered homeless by the demolition of part of the old town of Jaffa was prepared and a property claimed by Government in the sand dunes south of Jaffa was allotted for the purpose.

10. Part of the Balad esh Sheikh Forest Reserve, Haifa, is being considered for allotment to provide sites for persons now living in collections of tin huts within the municipal area.

11. During the year, 404 leases and agreements were concluded.

12. *Valuations.*—A considerable number of valuations was made during the year for various purposes including the acquisition of land for Government, the Army and Air Force.

13. An examination under the Land Valuers Ordinance, 1922, was held in March. Out of twelve candidates, four passed and were granted licences. One applicant was found to be qualified without examination.

14. The number of licensed Land Valuers at the end of 1936 was 24.

15. Notices of settlement were published during the year in four new villages.

16. The Ordinance has now been applied to a total of 171 villages in the following Settlement Areas:—

	Villages.
Jaffa Settlement Area	43
Ramle Settlement Area	46
Gaza Settlement Area	39
Haifa Settlement Area	14
Tulkarm Settlement Area	23
Jenin Sub-District	2
Safad Sub-District	2
Jerusalem Sub-District	1
Jericho Sub-District	1

17. The following table illustrates the stages of progress reached:—

—	*Settlement Area.*									
	Jaffa.	*Ramle.*	*Gaza.*	*Haifa.*	*Tulkarm.*	*Jenin.*	*Safad.*	*Jerusalem.*	*Jericho.*	*Total.*
Villages in which settlement work has been entirely completed ...	39	35	21	5	9	1	1	—	—	111
Villages in which land disputes are being heard prior to completion of settlement ...	2	9	10	5	8	1	1	—	—	36
Villages in which final stage of investigation is in progress	1	2	6	3	6	—	—	1	1	20
Villages in which preliminary field investigation is in progress	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	4
Total	43	46	39	14	23	2	2	1	1	171

18. The following is a summary of the work completed in 1936:—

	In Mafruz land.	*In Masha' land.*	*Total number.*
Claims recorded :—			
No. of Claims, original ...	8,947	—	8,947
No. of Counterclaims	675	—	675
Total	9,622	—	9,622
Disputed Claims :—			
Number of disputed claims outstanding at the end of 1935...	4,628	138	4,766
Number received during 1936...	4,705	51	4,756
Number settled during 1936 ...	1,490	—	1,490
Number outstanding at the end of 1936	7,843	189	8,032

Land Cases :—	*In Mafruz land.*	*In Masha' land.*	*Total number.*
Total number of actions outstanding at end of 1935 ...	1,634	—	—
Total number of actions added during 1936	1,606	3,240	—
Total number of actions decided during 1936 :—			
(*a*) by judicial settlement of disputes	479	—	—
(*b*) by amicable agreement implemented by judicial decision	163	642	
Number of actions outstanding at the end of 1936 ...	—	2,598	—
Number of actions referred to the Land Courts on appeal...	—	48	—

Schedules of Rights and Partition Schedules published:—

Schedules published.	*No. of Registered Blocks.*	*No. of Parcels.*	*Covering Total Area Metric Dunams.*
Mafruz Land :			
Schedules of Rights	203	7,506	127,246
Masha' Land :			
Schedules of Partition	—	—	—
Total number of Schedules published	203	7,506	127,246

19. The following is a comparative statement of the area completed under settlement operations to date:—

Period.	*Preliminary Investigation.*	*Final Investigation.*
	Recording of claims and publication of Schedules of Claims.	*Settlement of claims and publication of Schedules of Rights and of Partition.*
	Metric dunams.	*Metric dunams.*
June, 1928, to December, 1930...	212,992	142,799
During 1931 ...	255,947	138,387
,, 1932 ...	358,303	167,293
,, 1933 ...	479,195	334,139
,, 1934 ...	355,732	283,464
,, 1935 ...	196,119	298,549
,, 1936 ...	138,276	127,246
Total ...	1,996,564	1,491,877

20. Land Settlement field work and the hearing of cases was interrupted during a great part of the year by the disturbances. Several urgent and important settlements were delayed, such as the Jidru area north of Haifa, where disputes had resulted in disturbances of the peace, and the Jaffa sand dunes, where decision of title is necessary in order to facilitate development of the town southwards and the erection of dwellings to replace tin huts and slums.

21. In the Haifa area, where the greater proportion of the complicated cases has arisen, it was found that the system of deputing an Assistant Settlement Officer to induce disputing claimants to reach an amicable settlement is proving more successful than was anticipated. Further methods of accelerating land settlement, otherwise than by increasing staff, are being explored.

Land Settlement Fees.

22. The following is a statement of registration, survey and court fees derived from Settlement:—

(*a*) During the year 1936—

Payable.	*Collected.*
£P.2,034	£P.2,312

(*b*) From commencement of settlement, 1928 to end of December, 1936—

Payable.	*Collected.*	*Outstanding.*
£P.51,629	£P.29,491	£P.22,138

Urban Property Tax.

23. Revision and assessment operations, which were begun in 1935 for the tax-year 1936-37, were carried out in 28 urban areas as follows:—

Annual Revision operations to which the Urban Property Tax Ordinance had been previously applied were completed in the following 20 Urban Areas:—

Jerusalem, Jaffa (including Tel-Aviv and Sarona), Gaza, Beisan, Tulkarm, Ramle, Lydda, Haifa, Acre, Rishon-le-Tsiyon, Rehovot, Petah Tiqva, Majdal, Shefa 'Amr, Khan Yunis, Tiberias, Nablus, Hadera, Beit Sahur, and Ramat Gan.

Quinquennial Revaluation in accordance with Section 18 (6) in Urban Areas to which the Ordinance was applied five years ago was completed in Nazareth, Beersheba, Safad, Jenin, Hebron, Bethlehem, Beit Jala, and Ramallah.

24. The Urban Property Tax Ordinance has therefore now been applied to a total of 28 urban areas. The following rates were prescribed for the financial year 1936-37:—

	Per cent.
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	10
On house property, including the site, constructed and used solely for the purpose of an industrial undertaking in which mechanically-driven machinery is used	10
On land which is not the site of house property or which is used for the cultivation of crops	10

25. Exemption from payment of the tax has been granted on house property occupied by registered owners of which the net annual value is less than:—

£P.20—in the urban areas of Jerusalem, Jaffa, including Tel Aviv and Haifa.

£P. 13—in the urban areas of Tulkarm, Tiberias and Nablus.

£P. 10—in the urban area of Acre.

£P. 7—in the urban areas of Beisan, Gaza, Ramle, Lydda, Nazareth, Beersheba, Safad, Jenin, Hebron, Bethlehem, Petah Tiqva, Rishon le Tsiyon, Rehovot, Majdal, Hadera and Ramat Gan.

£P. 4—in the urban areas of Beit Jala, Ramallah, Khan Yunis and Shefa 'Amr.

£P. 2—in the urban area of Beit Sahur.

26. Quinquennial revaluation operations for the tax-year 1937-38 were commenced towards the end of the year and are still in progress in the urban areas of Haifa and Acre to which the Ordinance was first applied for the year 1932-33.

27. Annual revision operations for the tax-year 1937-38 were begun in a number of the remaining 26 urban areas so that they may be completed by the 31st March, 1937.

28. The total estimated amount of urban tax payable in the 28 areas during the tax-year 1936-37, at the rates mentioned in paragraph 24, is £P.306,344, distributed as follows:—

	£P.
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	215,360
On house property, constructed and used solely for the purpose of an industrial undertaking in which mechanically-driven machinery is used including the site ...	3,424
On land other than the site of house property and land which is used for the cultivation of crops	87,560

29. The annual revision of the distribution of Commuted Tithes in accordance with Section 14 of the Ordinance was carried out during the year in the whole of the Beersheba Sub-District and in the Huleh Concession area to which the Commutation of Tithes Ordinance is still applicable.

30. The total aggregate commuted tithe payable and collected in these areas from 1st April, 1936, to 31st December, 1936, was as follows:—

	Assessment.	*Remissions.*	*Collection.*	*Outstanding.*
	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.
Beersheba	8,937	6,370	53	2,514
Huleh Concession Area...	1,332	—	283	949
Total ...	£P.10,269	6,370	336	3,463

31. The following is a summary of the amount of arrears of ordinary and commuted tithe (including Treasury, Waqf, Rental Tithes shares and Badl Tabu) outstanding on 1st April, 1936, and the amount collected during the period 1st April to 31st December, 1936:—

	£P.
Outstanding on 1.4.36	141,423
Remissions during period 1.4.36 to 31.12.36	81
Collected during period 1.4.36 to 31.12.36	2,448
Balance outstanding on 1.1.37	138,894

Rural Property Tax.

32. The aggregate area of all the tax categories under the Rural Property Tax Ordinance, 1935, now totals 13,592,306 dunams.

33. The first annual revision of the tax in those areas brought under cultivation or planted with fruit trees since the fiscal survey and the introduction of the tax in April, 1935, was made during the year. In addition, 55 new industrial buildings were valued and found to have a net annual value of £P.8,050.

34. Each owner was required to submit a notice of development of his land, and a total of 15,252 notices was submitted.

35. Supplementary Rural Property Tax Rolls, showing the revised tax categories of the land by reason of such development, were posted for 1,473 blocks in 343 villages.

36. To these alterations in the tax category of the land, 181 objections were submitted and dealt with by the Official Valuers, 62 being admitted and 119 refused. Subsequently five appeals against the decisions of the Official Valuers were lodged and allowed by the District Appeal Committee.

37. In those blocks where changes were made in the tax category of the land or where land had been settled during the year under the Land Settlement Ordinances, 1928-35, a redistribution of the tax was required.

38. Owing to exceptionally severe Khamsin (east) winds in the spring of 1935, many growers of citrus suffered considerable losses of crop, and the exportable crop was reduced from eight

million to less than six million boxes. Government therefore authorized reductions in the rate of Rural Property Tax on groves in seriously affected areas, for the tax-year 1935-6, involving a waiver of approximately £P.16,500. The percentage reductions were as follows:—

Sub-District:	*Per cent.*	*Sub-District:*	*Per cent.*
Jaffa	25	Tiberias	25
Ramle	30	Nazareth	25
Gaza	30	Safad	30
Tulkarm	30	Beisan	30
Haifa	Nil	Jericho	25
Nablus	30	Acre...	25
Jenin	30		

39. The following is a statement of the amount of Rural Property Tax due on the 1st April, 1935, collected during 1935-6 and outstanding on the 1st April, 1936:—

	£P.	£P.
Gross assessment as at 1.4.35		222,276
Exemption granted under Section 6 of the Ordinance	53,650	
Remissions granted during 1935–36	14,058	
		67,708
		154,568
Collections during 1.4.35 to 31.3.36		100,671
Outstanding on 1.4.36		£P.53,897

Areas.

40. The following is an approximate estimate of the area of cultivable land in Palestine. The term cultivable is open to many interpretations and the accepted definition has been "land actually under cultivation or which can be brought under cultivation by the application of the labour and financial resources of the average Palestinian cultivator."

The figures are:—

	Dunams.
Total cultivable area in Palestine	8,760,000
Total land area	26,319,000

This includes the Beersheba Sub-District where the cultivable areas have been estimated by rapid inspection and from descriptions on small scale topographical maps only. The figures are therefore liable to considerable amendment.

Excluding the Beersheba Sub-District the figures are:—

	Dunams.
Cultivable area	7,120,000
Total land area	13,742,000

40A. Jewish interests own in Palestine approximately 1,284,000 dunams in rural areas. Of this area, it is estimated that 22 per cent. is uncultivable, leaving an area of 1,001,500 dunams of cultivable land in Jewish hands, to which must be

added 20,000 dunams of cultivable land leased by Jews from the State, making a total of 1,021,500 dunams in all.

The cultivable area of the country remaining after deducting that held by Jews amounts to approximately 7,738,500 dunams, which includes lands held by Arabs and others. The proportion of cultivable land in the hands of Jews is therefore 12 per cent. of the cultivable area of the country.

Land Registration.

41. The tendency, to which reference was made in the Report for the Year 1935, for agricultural land to fall in value was maintained until the outbreak of the disturbances, which dislocated the land market. Towards the end of the year the market for building sites was recovering its normal level, and prices for land were little below those ruling at the beginning of the year. Agricultural land declined in value except in areas in the immediate vicinity of Jewish Settlements. Unless there is further interference with the economic life of the country, it is doubtful whether values will further depreciate.

42. The total number of transactions registered during the year was 36,101, as against 49,133 for the year 1935, a decrease of 26·5 per cent.

43. Areas amounting to 18,146 dunams of land were purchased by Jews from non-Jews during 1936 at a total cost of £P.158,826; the corresponding figures for 1935 being 72,905 dunams at a total cost of £P.1,699,121.

44. Fees amounting to £P.219,687 were collected, as compared with £P.455,146 in 1935.

45. Five applications were dealt with under the Correction of Land Registers Ordinance, 1926, and six new applications were received.

46. In addition to original entries derived from the Schedules of Rights deposited by Settlement Officers, 13,978 transactions based upon Land Settlement were recorded in the New Registers. The corresponding figure for 1935 was 20,686. No cases of an unregistered disposition of property recorded in the New Registers has come officially to the notice of Government, but it is reported that in some of the settled villages land is being exchanged in order to obtain consolidated and economic parcels.

47. Land Settlement operations were commenced during 1936 in four villages. The submission on behalf of Government of claims to State Domain in villages under settlement was continued.

Surveys.

Triangulation.

48. Work was continued during the early part of the year in the Beersheba Sub-District on the major (observed as 3rd

Order) and 3rd Order network, referred to on page 59, paragraph 55 of the Report for 1935. Reconnaissance is in hand for the purpose of securing a satisfactory junction with the Egyptian Geodetic Triangulation, which has now been marked as far as the Palestine frontier.

49. A large number of traverse and intersected points were provided for control of block plans.

50. Shifting sands and wilful damage again necessitated a certain amount of restoration of triangulation marks.

Trigonometrical and Traverse Progress.

Major.		*3rd Order.*		*4th Order.*		*Traverse.*		*Intersection.*
No. of Points.	*Area km.²*	*No. of Points.*	*Area km.²*	*No. of Points.*	*Area km.²*	*No. of Points.*	*Length km.²*	*No. of Points.*
16	1,300	2	—	91	7	3,877	374	2,186

Precise Levelling.

51. On account of the disturbances, only one of two parties was able to work during the period April to October. The second circuit of 242 Km. (Jaffa—Tulkarm—Nablus—Jericho —Jerusalem—Jaffa) has therefore not yet been closed. Work is now proceeding near Nablus.

52. Levels are being run from Ramle to Gaza in connection with the southern main circuit.

53. While in Jericho, the levellers ran a branch line down to the surface of the Dead Sea. Taking into account the seasonal variations, it has been established that the present surface of the Dead Sea is, on a year's average, 392 metres below Mean Sea Level. It is interesting to note that Kitchener, in 1878, obtained the value 1,292·1 ft. (393·8 m.).

Precise Levelling Progress.

Marking.		*Levelling.*
Kilometres.	*Number and type of Bench mark.*	*No. of Kilometres.*
80	Fundamental 0 A 13 B 26	

Magnetic Variation.

54. During the year, observations were taken with a "Connolly" Standard at a few places to determine the magnetic variation. Sun azimuths were used, but individual readings of the compass never varied by more than 2 ft.

Topographical Surveys.

55. With the assistance of the Royal Air Force, an Air Survey, covering an area of 600 square kilometres, of the desert west of the Dead Sea was used for the completion of the Bethlehem 1/100,000 scale sheet.

This provided a representation of the innumerable wadis and hills in a very broken, desolate, uninhabited stretch of country where mapping by normal methods would have been so expensive as not to be justified.

Cadastral Surveys.

56. During the year, 650 blocks, of a total area of 299,720 dunams, were surveyed and examined, the details of which are given below.

57. The Land Settlement Branch was issued with 192 Preliminary Block Plans, together with schedules of claimants and areas, in respect of 5,504 parcels comprising 90,240 dunams.

58. Settlement decisions were applied to 187 blocks for which Final Block Plans were submitted for registration. These cover an area of 98,105 dunams and represent 5,791 parcels on which £P.1,967 in Survey Fees are chargeable on registration.

59. *Progress of Cadastral Survey.*

Category of Land.	*No. of blocks.*	*Area dunams.*	*No. of parcels.*	*Average Area per parcel.*	*Average cost per dunam.*		
					Field. mils.	*Office. mils.*	*Total mils.*
				dunams			£P.
Mafruz (divided lands) ... sc. 1 : 2,500.	501	279,050	13,180	20	79	13	0·092
Mafruz (divided lands) ... sc. 1 : 1,250.	132	19,860	5,380	4	386	53	0·439
Built-on areas sc. 1 : 625.	17	810	720	1	698	861	1·559
Total ...	650	299,720	19,280				

CADASTRAL SURVEY

PROGRESS OF SURVEY FOR SETTLEMENT PURPOSES 1936.

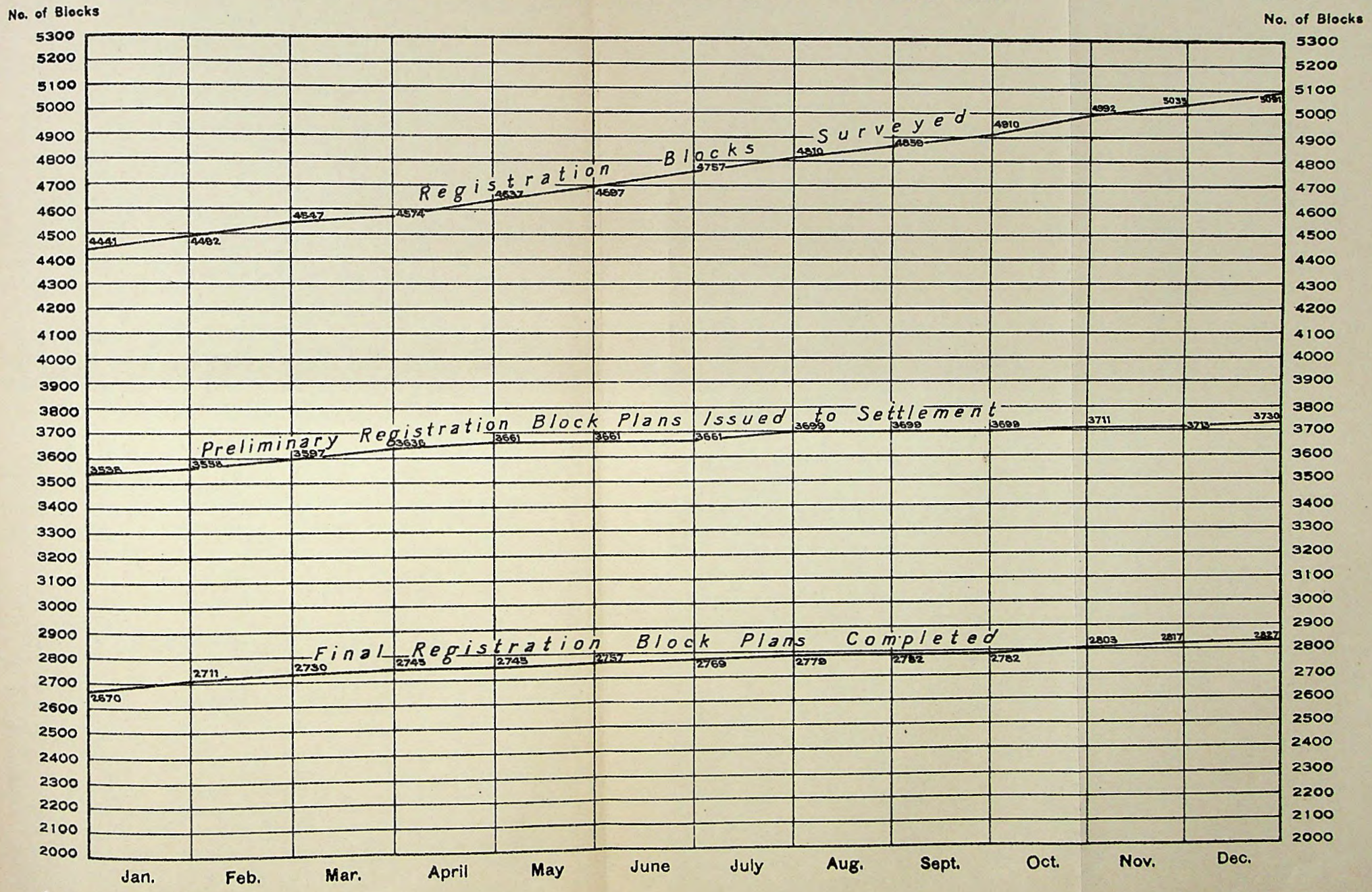

DIAGRAM V

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Survey of Palestine, Jaffa 1936.

60. In addition, 35 blocks covering an area of 22,511 dunams were re-surveyed and examined owing to the original partitioning not being accepted by the Settlement Officer.

Urban Surveys.

61. During the year, 117 blocks, covering an area of 15,420 dunams, were completed for the application of the Urban Property Tax Ordinances, 1928-36, details of which are given below:—

Details of Urban Surveys.

Urban Area.	*Scale.*	*No. of blocks.*	*Dunams.*	*Parcels.*	*Average area per parcel.*
Jerusalem ...	1: 1,250	99	14,600	5,360	2·7
Ein Karem ...	1: 1,250	18	820	900	0·9
Total ...	—	117	15,420	6,260	—

In addition, 78 blocks, coverings an area of 20,720 dunams, were surveyed but have not yet been examined.

62. Assessment plans of Urban Areas to the number of 597 were revised and issued to Assessment Committees during this year.

Water Resources Surveys.

63. All the records for this survey have now been handed over to the Department of Development. The Department of Lands and Surveys is, however, still running circuits of tertiary levelling, based on the precise network, through the triangulation points the trigonometrical heights of which were used for the determination of heights above Mean Sea Level of wells and springs.

Tertiary Levelling Progress.

Number of trig. points included, 112.
Km. run, 252.
Number of wells involved, 154.

Water Levels.

64. The work in connection with the monthly variations in the levels of the Dead Sea and Lake Tiberias is now carried out by the Public Works Department.

Land Registration Surveys.

65. The number of plans examined and dealt with at Headquarters was 2,976, covering an area of 144,277 dunams. These figures include the checking of 2,482 plans prepared by licensed surveyors, covering an area of 138,050 dunams. The remaining 494 plans, covering an area of 6,227 dunams, were prepared by Government Surveyors.

66. Mutations in settled areas to the number of 569 were dealt with during the year, bringing the total up to 3,124 since the beginning of settlement.

Mapping and Publication.

67. To meet the requirements of His Majesty's Forces, 23,000 maps were issued during the period April to November.

68. The publication of topographical maps has been accelerated. Of the fourteen proposed sheets which are to cover the country down to Kurnub and Asluj, eleven, including three provisional editions, will be completed by the end of January, 1937, and the remaining sheets in the south are to be published during the year 1937.

69. The following sheets of the 1:100,000 topographical series were published in two editions—the "Full" in six colours and the "Grey" with outline in grey, showing contours and wadis only:—

Sheet 2—Safad.
Sheet 6—Nablus.
Sheet 10—Hebron (only 3 colour edition printed so far).
Sheet 9—Gaza (in printing).
Sheet 11—Bethlehem (ready for printing).

70. 1:500,000 *Motor Map*.—A sixth edition of the Motor Map was published early in the year. A seventh is in course of preparation.

71. Sales of maps and plans to the public amounted to £P.1,230.

72. Owing to the disturbances, progress in survey work was considerably retarded during the period April to October.

Land Surveyors Examination.

73. Examinations for Land Surveyors Licences were held during the year. Thirty candidates entered, of whom five passed and received their licences.

Development.

74. Up to the 31st December, 1936, the Development Officer had received 3,280 applications for admission to the Register of Landless Arabs.

So far, 664 heads of families have been admitted to the Register. In all, 2,607 claims were disallowed. Only nine new claims were submitted during 1936, the claimants being Arabs who had been displaced from the land some years ago but for various reasons had delayed submission of their applications.

75. No new purchases of land were made during the year.

76. The Arabs of the Wadi Hawarith (North) who are settled on a State Domain in the Tulkarm Sub-district, known as Basset Sheikh Muhammad, are taking advantage of the

improved condition of the former marsh lands, the greater part of which has been tractor-ploughed at their expense for winter cropping. The majority of the tribesmen are now living in stone-built houses. (See Report for 1935, page 63, paragraph 89.)

The members of the Southern section of the Wadi Hawarith Arabs (109 families) continue to cultivate land contiguous to their camp site in the Wadi Qabbani, Tulkarm Sub-district. (See Report for 1935, page 63, paragraph 89.)

77. The two experimental schemes, each for the settlement of fifty landless families, begun by the Department at the Tel esh-Shauk and Muqeibila estates in the Beisan and Jenin sub-districts are progressing. Winter crops in both settlements were practically destroyed by a hailstorm which fell in May, 1936.

78. A scheme for the reclamation of the Birket Ramadan (see Report for 1935, page 63, paragraph 91), has been drawn up by the Development Office, which, it is hoped, will be followed by the owners of the land. In the meantime, endeavours are being made to prevent such sporadic cultivation in the former marsh as will damage the drainage system.

79. The experiment at the Abu Samara dam (see Report for 1935, page 64, paragraph 93) has yielded valuable information. The rainfall over the catchment area was only 108 mms. It was found that 93 per cent. of this total rainfall was absorbed in the catchment area and that only 7 per cent. entered the reservoir. The loss of stored water by percolation was estimated at 84 per cent. and that by evaporation at 8½ per cent. At the close of the season only 7½ per cent. of the water entering the reservoir was available for utilisation. The experiment is continuing.

80. Investigations into the run-off of rainwater from parts of the hill districts have been continued and arrangements are now being made for the establishment of additional stations for the purpose. Figures obtained so far indicate that only a very small percentage of the rainfall runs off.

81. Investigations into " duty of water " on various crops have been carried out in several stations of the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries and the investigations started in co-operation with a citrus planter in 1931 continues to afford valuable data in connection with irrigation practice. (See Report 1935, page 64, paragraph 95.) Experiments in the Beisan Sub-district have been unfortunately interrupted through destruction of the trees by rioters during the disturbances.

82. Control of the well observation stations established in the coastal plain between Ras El Naqura and Rafa has continued. (See Report for 1935, page 63, paragraph 92.) The level of the underground water as ascertained from these stations has dropped following a slight rise in 1935. The fall has

varied from 30 cms. at Khan Yunis to 1·95 cms. at Benyamina. These high figures are, however, exceptional. After the first rains in November a definite and promising rise was reported from almost all stations and, in view of the heavy rainfall to date, it is expected that the former levels will be attained and probably exceeded.

83. The field work of the Water Resources Survey Committee has been completed in the Coastal Plain and the valley of Esdraelon. An underground water level contour map is being prepared. (See Report for 1933, page 53, paragraph 27.)

84. During the year, Messrs. Rendel, Palmer and Tritton, Consulting Engineers, carried out a topographic and hydrographic survey of the Huleh basin and, on the basis of this survey, drew up a project for the reclamation and irrigation of the lake and marshes. The project provides for the improvement of the irrigation of 47,000 dunams of land lying outside the concession area, for the provision of irrigation facilities for 8,000 dunams of land in the same tract which are at present unirrigated, and for the irrigation of 45,000 dunams within the concession area. The cost of the project, which includes extensive anti-malarial works, is estimated at £P933,000. The scheme is now under the consideration of Government and the concessionaires. (See page 64, paragraph 96 of Annual Report for 1935.)

VI.—NATIONALITY.

1. The text of the Palestinian Citizenship Order, 1925, and a Proclamation by the High Commissioner for Palestine amending Article 2 thereof were reprinted in Section 4 of the Report for 1925; and the text of the amending Order in Council of 1931 was printed in Appendix II of the Report for that year.

2. Among the qualifications for naturalization are two years' residence in Palestine out of the three years preceding application, good character, and the declared intention to settle in Palestine. An adequate knowledge of Hebrew is accepted under the language qualification. In special cases the High Commissioner is empowered to grant naturalization even if the period of residence has not been within the three years preceding application. The fee for naturalization is 500 mils.

3. The total number of persons naturalized in 1936 compared with those in previous years is as follows:—

	Applications submitted.	*Certificates delivered.*
Total	39,597	34,647
1925–1929	20,168	15,551
1930–1934	7,978	8,161
1935	6,007	5,994
1936	5,444	4,941

4. The Naturalization Field Officer accepted the following number of applications in the Jewish rural settlements in 1936 as compared with the previous year:—

	Total applications.	*Applications accepted in the field.*	*Field applications per cent. of all applications.*
1935	6,007	1,322	22
1936	5,444	946	17

This field service was initiated during 1934.

5. The race and nationality of the persons naturalized in 1936 were as follows:—

	Number.	*Per cent. of Jews naturalized.*
A. *Jews*:—		
Total	4,847	100
Polish	1,965	41
Russian	416	9
Rumanian	352	7
German	652	13
Other	826	17
Stateless	636	13
B. *Non-Jews*:—		
Total	94	—
Turkish	26	—
Egyptian	—	—
Syrian	21	—
Other	47	—

There was a notable increase in the number of German Jews who applied for certificates of naturalization in 1936.

6. The services granted by the Passport Office in 1936 as compared with previous years are shown in the following table:—

Service.	*1930–34.*	*1935.*	*1936.*
Total	86,064	36,055	34,689
Palestinian passports issued ...	29,506	11,546	9,039
Palestinian passports renewed...	9,234	4,323	3,626
Palestinian passports endorsed	6,941	2,603	3,141
Certificates of Identity issued...	2,695	380	398
Return visas granted	26,335	12,139	14,567
Other visas granted	5,796	3,479	2,484
Identity and Travel documents issued	782	383	416
Identity and Travel documents renewed	69	25	59
British passports issued ...	1,970	490	429
British passports endorsed and renewed	2,635	649	463
Registration of British subjects and of retention of Canadian domicile	101	38	67

7. With the appointment of an 'Iraqi Vice-Consul at Haifa the Department ceased to act as agent of the 'Iraqi Government in matters pertaining to passports and visas.

8. The appointment at Jerusalem of a Commissioner for the Union of South Africa has relieved the Department of the functions it performed as agent of the Union in regard to the grant of British passports to Union nationals and of visas to foreigners wishing to travel to the Union.

9. Since 1926, when Palestinian passports were first printed, 79,504 have been issued.

10. Persons who furnished false evidence in connexion with applications for passport services were prosecuted and convictions secured.

11. The following number of changes of names were registered in 1936 as compared with previous years:—

1933	211	1935	793
1934	412	1936	682

The majority of these changes are made by Jewish immigrants from Europe adopting Hebrew names on acquiring Palestinian citizenship.

VII.—JUDICIAL SYSTEM.

Legislation.

The following are the most important Ordinances enacted during the year:—

Press (Amendment) Ordinance.—This Ordinance amends the Press Ordinance, 1933, by extending the High Commissioner's power of suspending newspapers to cases where a newspaper publishes false news or false rumour which is likely, in his opinion, to create alarm or despondency. The measure is a precautionary one designed particularly as a safeguard against the publication in the Palestine Press at critical times of unverified statements of the nature referred to.

Prisons (Amendment) Ordinance.—This Ordinance amends the principal Ordinance with the object of making it clear that the provisions of that Ordinance apply to all persons in lawful custody.

Dangerous Drugs Ordinance.—This Ordinance repeals and re-enacts the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, 1925, together with a number of amendments, in order to comply with the requirements of the International Convention for limiting the manufacture and regulating the distribution of narcotic drugs, of the 13th July, 1921.

Oil in Navigable Waters Ordinance.—This Ordinance makes provision against the pollution of the territorial and inland waters of Palestine by the escape and the discharge of oil from vessels or otherwise, including restrictions upon the transfer of oil to vessels at night-time, and provides penalties for the infringement of its provisions.

Criminal Procedure (Release on Bail) Ordinance.—This Ordinance provides for the release on bail of persons who may be tried summarily by a District Court.

Registrars Ordinance.—This Ordinance provides for the appointment of Registrars to the Supreme Court and to the District and Land Courts and defines their powers and duties.

Collective Fines Ordinance.—This Ordinance empowers a District Commissioner to impose collective fines on the inhabitants of any town or village in his district where he is satisfied that they, or any of them, have committed an offence or caused loss or damage or connived at or abetted the commission of any offence arising out of or connected with the disturbances of 1936, or have failed to render all the assistance in their power to discover the offender or offenders.

Ports (Amendment) Ordinance.—This Ordinance empowers the High Commissioner to exercise a measure of control over the flying by vessels in Palestine harbours of flags other than national or official emblems or signal flags.

Bankruptcy Ordinance.—This Ordinance replaces the Ottoman Law of Bankruptcy. It is based upon the English Bankruptcy Acts and is more suitable to deal with the conditions which now prevail in Palestine.

Town Planning Ordinance.—This Ordinance repeals the Town Planning Ordinances, 1921-1929, and re-enacts their provisions with considerable amplification and amendments. It abolishes the Central Building and Town Planning Commissions and substitutes District Building and Town Planning Commissions for each district, with the object of effecting a measure of decentralization in the control of town planning.

Courts (Temporary Constitution) (Further Provisions) Ordinance.—This Ordinance provides for the summary trial of certain offences by District Courts.

Prevention of Intimidation (Amendment) Ordinance.—This Ordinance provides a more severe punishment for contraventions under the principal Ordinance.

Laws of Evidence (Amendment) Ordinance.—This Ordinance, the provisions of which are intended to be of a temporary nature only at any rate until there has been opportunity of seeing them put into practice abolishes the necessity for corroboration in criminal cases generally.

The Commissioners Powers (Conferment of) Ordinance.—The object of this Ordinance is to confer certain powers on the Commissioners appointed by His Majesty the King to ascertain the underlying causes of the disturbances of 1936 and to report with regard to the implementation of the Mandate and other kindred matters.

Criminal Code Ordinance.—This Ordinance provides a general Criminal Code for Palestine, and replaces the Ottoman Penal Code. It is based upon model Colonial legislation, but contains considerable modifications to suit local conditions.

Companies.

2. During the year under review, 183 new companies were registered in Palestine, bringing the total number of companies registered to 1,341, of which 1,087 are Palestinian companies and 254 foreign companies. Of the 183 companies registered during the year, 167 were Palestinian and 16 were foreign.

The principal Palestinian companies registered during the year were:—

The Marine Trust Company, Limited, with a capital of £P.100,000.

The Palestine Agricultural Settlement Association Limited, Bizur Limited, D. Smith & Sons (P. & O.) Limited, Atzmon British Palestine Investment Corporation Limited, all with a capital of £P.50,000.

A number of companies increased their share capital during the year, namely:—The National Labour Bank (Heamel) Limited increased its capital from £P.25,000 to £P.100,000; Nir Limited from £P.145,000 to £P.215,000; The Arab Bank Limited from £P.45,000 to £P.105,000; The Workers Bank Limited from £P.100,000 to £P.150,000.

The Companies Ordinance was amended during the year to enable the formation of private companies in Palestine and the conversion of public into private companies. Twenty-five public companies availed themselves of the amending legislation and converted themselves into private companies.

The total revenue collected during the year in respect of registration fees and capital duty amounted to £P.11,790 as compared with £P.29,946 collected during the year 1935. The fall in revenue may be attributed to the disturbed state of the country during the months of April to September.

Bankruptcy.

3. During the year, seven companies went into liquidation. The total estimated assets according to the statements of affairs submitted by these companies were £P.43,792.832 mls. and the liabilities were estimated at £P.138,993.318 mls.

The total number of companies under liquidation during the year was 22. Of these, the liquidation of four companies was completed. In the case of two companies, the Official Receiver acted as Liquidator.

During the year, the Bankruptcy Ordinance, based on the English Bankruptcy Act, was brought into operation in Palestine, and until the end of the calendar year six Receiving Orders, all on debtors' petitions, were made by the Court. The total estimated assets as shown on the statements of affairs submitted by the debtors were £P.8,193.627 mls. and the liabilities were estimated at £P.22,272.397 mls.

Changes in Constitution and Jurisdiction of the Courts.

4. *The Magistrates' Courts Jurisdiction (Amendment) Ordinance* amends section 5 of the principal Ordinance to provide for the relief which may be sought where judgment is entered in default, and to vest the District or Land Court with power to remit an action to the lower Court for trial on being shown good cause for non-appearance.

Section 3 amends section 15 of the principal Ordinance in order to save certain subsidiary legislation, made under the repealed Ordinances, until it is replaced. This section of the amending Ordinance was necessitated by the fact that section 15 (1) of the Magistrates Courts Jurisdiction Ordinance, 1935, repealed the Magistrates Courts Jurisdiction Ordinance 1924. The 1935 Ordinance contains no provision whereby Rules and Orders made under the 1924 Ordinance were kept alive; and in consequence of the operation of Section 4 of the Interpretation Ordinance 1929, such Rules and Orders were also repealed.

5. *The Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance* amends section 9 of the Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance (No. 2), 1927, which contains a proviso that no person shall be punished for an attempt to commit an offence triable by a Magistrate unless otherwise expressly provided. With the extension of magistrates' jurisdiction under the Magistrates Courts Jurisdiction Ordinance, 1935, it was deemed desirable to confine the proviso to attempts to commit an offence punishable with imprisonment for not more than a week or, if with fine only, with a fine not exceeding five pounds. This Ordinance is now repealed with the enactment of the Criminal Code Ordinance, 1936, which consolidates the law dealing with attempts.

6. *The Magistrates' Courts Jurisdiction (Amendment) Ordinance* amplifies section 3 of the principal Ordinance by making it possible at the outset to charge a person before a British Magistrate or a District Court. Before this amendment was introduced it was necessary to bring the charge in the first instance before a Magistrate, other than a British Magistrate.

7. *The Courts (Temporary Constitution) Ordinance* was designed so to constitute the Court of Criminal Assize and the District Courts as to obviate the embarrassment which might arise in trials arising out of matters connected with disturbances in times of acute racial tension and to provide for speedy disposal of such cases.

With this in view, provision was made that District Courts should be constituted of the President or a Relieving President—

(*a*) for the trial of cases summarily or upon information;

(*b*) for the hearing of appeals; and

(*c*) for the purpose of section 9 of the Collective Punishments Ordinance 1926,

and that the Court of Criminal Assize should consist of—

(i) The Chief Justice or the Senior Puisne Judge or a British Puisne Judge; and

(ii) a British Puisne Judge or a President of a District Court or a Relieving President of a District Court.

8. *The Magistrates' Courts Jurisdiction (Amendment) Ordinance* suspends the right provided in Section 3 (1) of the principal Ordinance to elect to be tried by a District Court in cases arising out of the disturbances of 1936.

9. *The Criminal Procedure (Release on Bail) (Amendment) Ordinance,* No. 39 of 1936, amends the Criminal Procedure (Release on Bail) Ordinance 1927 to provide for the release on bail of a person who may be tried summarily by a District Court. The amendment was necessitated by the re-organization of the Courts effected by the Courts (Amendment) Ordinance, 1935. Opportunity has also been taken in this Ordinance to prescribe certain forms for use in matters relating to the granting of bail.

10. *The Punishment of Offenders (Imprisonment) Ordinance* prescribes imprisonment as an alternative to " kyurek ", or penal servitude, as prescribed under the Ottoman Penal Code, and provides that imprisonment shall be with labour unless the Court otherwise directs. It further vests in the Court and in the Chief Justice power to order that special treatment be accorded, while in prison, to persons sentenced to imprisonment.

11. *The Summary of Offences (Procedure) (Amendment) Ordinance* restricts the operation of the proviso to section 2 of

the Summary Offences (Procedure) Ordinance 1935, and precludes the possibility of any child under the age of 14 years or person of unsound mind being tried and convicted in absence.

12. *The Oaths Ordinance* gives Registrars and Magistrates power to administer oaths and to take affirmations, affidavits or declarations. Magistrates had no such power prior to enactment of this Ordinance other than such power as was specifically provided for in particular Ordinances.

13. *The Courts (Amendment) Ordinance* confers power on Relieving Presidents of District Courts to try civil actions in which the claim exceeds five hundred pounds, which power was previously confined to Presidents of District Courts. Further, it empowers Relieving Presidents of District Courts to exercise the jurisdiction or power vested in Presidents of District Courts by any law, Ordinance or rule of Court. Finally it validates all judgments, decisions and orders given or made before the commencement of this Ordinance by a District Court of which a Relieving President was a member.

Rules of Court.

14. The following Rules of Court were made by the Chief Justice during the year:—

The Civil Procedure Rules, made under the Courts Ordinance, 1924. This is the first instalment of the Civil Procedure Rules which are designed ultimately to replace the Ottoman Code of Civil Procedure with various supplementary rules of court which have been made since the Occupation. It has been thought advisable not to repeal the Ottoman Code of Civil Procedure and replace it *in toto* by a complete code which would of necessity be of considerable length and difficult to appreciate and apply, but rather to introduce at suitable intervals rules which bring the practice and procedure of the Courts to a nearer approximation to the English system. Twenty-one forms are provided in the Schedule for general guidance; and certain Articles of the Ottoman Code, which are covered by the rules, are repealed.

The Companies (Winding-up) Rules, made under the Companies Ordinance, 1929, which lay down the practice and procedure to be followed with regard to the winding-up of a company, and prescribe the forms to be used and the fees of Court and of the Official Receiver.

The Civil Procedure (Amendment) Rules, made under the Courts Ordinance, 1924, postponed the coming into operation of the Civil Procedure Rules, 1936, to the 4th September, 1936, when it was anticipated that the District Court Registrars would have been appointed.

The Registry Rules, made under the Courts Ordinance, 1924, and the Magistrates Courts Ordinance, 1935, replace certain of the provisions of the Ottoman Code of Civil Procedure.

The Foreign Tribunals (Evidence) (Amendment) Rules, made under the Courts Ordinance, 1924, amend the Foreign Tribunals (Evidence) Rules, 1932, by providing for the payment of a fee to persons appointed as examiners in connection with the taking of evidence in civil cases for foreign tribunals. Such a fee is charged in other countries and there was no apparent reason why examiners in Palestine should not be remunerated for this work which is required at the instance of civil litigants.

The Companies (Winding-up) (Amendment) Rules, under the Companies Ordinance, 1929, which amplify Table A of the schedule to the principal rules by additional items.

The Bankruptcy Rules were made under the Bankruptcy Ordinance, 1936, and both the Ordinance and rules came into operation on the 15th August. With some variation to suit local conditions, the English Bankruptcy Act and Rules have been followed. The Rules are supplemented by a schedule of forms to be used in bankruptcy proceedings and fees of Court and of the Official Receiver have been prescribed.

The Registry (Amendment) Rules, made under the Courts Ordinance, 1924, and the Magistrates Courts Jurisdiction Ordinance, 1935. Owing to the fact that it was not possible to appoint registrars and to bring the Registry Rules into operation on the 3rd September last, as was originally intended, these rules postpone the coming into operation of the principal rules until the 1st January, 1937.

The Civil Procedure (Amendment) (No. 2) Rules, made under the Courts Ordinance, 1924, postpone the coming into operation of the Civil Procedure Rules, 1936, until the 1st January, 1937.

The Court Fees (Amendment) Rules, made under the Courts Ordinance, 1924-35, and the Magistrates Courts Jurisdiction Ordinance, 1935, repeal items 34 and 35 of the Schedule to the Court Fees Rules, 1935, which are no more necessary owing to the fact that their provision has been embodied in Table " A " of the Second Schedule to the Bankruptcy Rules.

The Companies (Winding-up) (Amendment) Rules, made under the Companies Ordinance, 1929, amend Item VII of Table B of the Schedule to the principal rules by providing that the fee payable to the Official Receiver

for supervising a liquidation should be assessed (as in England) on the amount of the company's assets brought to credit after deducting the amount due to debenture holders and secured creditors, rather than on the value of the company's property as estimated in the statement of affairs. The amendment was made on the suggestion of the Official Receiver who pointed out that it is not unusual for assets to be over-estimated.

The Civil Procedure (Temporary Provisions) Rules, made under the Courts Ordinance, 1924. As no Registrars of Courts have yet been appointed it has been found advisable for the time being to empower District Court Judges to exercise the powers and fulfil the duties of Registrars for the purpose of any matter arising under the Civil Procedure Rules, 1935.

The Registry (Temporary Provisions) Rules, made under the Courts Ordinance, 1924. For the reason set out in the preceding paragraph, these rules enable any Judge of a District Court, for the time being, to exercise the powers and fulfil the duties of a Registrar for the purpose of any matter arising under the Registry Rules, 1936.

Work of the Courts.

15. *Municipal Courts.*—Municipal Courts continue to exist in Jerusalem, Jaffa, Gaza, Tel-Aviv, and Acre. In the last three towns they are presided over by honorary Magistrates, and in the other two by one of the salaried Magistrates in Government service.

12,405 cases were entered in these Courts and 12,099 decided; 548 were pending at the end of the year. No cases were heard in the Municipal Court, Acre. (See table.)

The drop in the number of cases entered is attributable partly to the disturbances and partly to the fact that cases have been brought in the Magistrates' Courts.

16. *Magistrates' Courts.*—41,883 civil cases were entered in these Courts, and 41,225 decided; 4,352 were pending at the end of the year.

A Chief Magistrate has now been appointed for Tel-Aviv and another for Nablus, and this, it is hoped, will contribute to the disposal of pending cases in the Magistrates' Courts.

The number of criminal cases entered was 38,029; 38,446 were decided, and there were 598 pending at the end of the year which is about half those pending at the close of 1935. (See table.)

17. *District Courts.*—The total number of cases entered in the District Courts, which showed a slight decrease in 1935, showed a marked decrease in 1936.

The following table, which shows the total number of civil and criminal cases entered in the last five years, indicates a considerable reduction in the number of civil cases and a slight reduction in the number of criminal cases:—

Year.	*Civil Entered.*	*Criminal Entered.*
1932	2,490	2,825
1933	2,117	2,341
1934	2,403	2,338
1935	2,300	1,769
1936	1,586	1,683

The following table sets forth the number of civil and criminal cases decided and pending in the last five years:—

Year.	*Civil Decided.*	*Civil Pending.*	*Criminal Decided.*	*Criminal Pending.*
1932	2,454	663	2,868	169
1933	2,286	494	2,379	131
1934	2,385	512	2,339	130
1935	2,169	643	1,788	111
1936	1,607	622	1,686	108

These statistics show that in the District Courts as well as in other Courts the policy of giving priority to criminal cases, so as to avoid delays in the disposal of such charges, has been constantly followed with the result that the pending criminal cases are the lowest on record.

The majority of the serious crimes in Palestine are dealt with in the District Courts, where the figures have shown a considerable drop in all the Courts except Jaffa where they have increased by 160 cases. The figures for this year cannot be taken as a standard of the work of courts owing to the abnormal conditions which prevailed.

18. *Land Courts.*—543 cases were entered in these Courts during the year; 544 were decided and there were 1,017 pending at the end of the year.

19. *Supreme Court.*—Three hundred and thirteen civil appeals were pending at the beginning of the year; 211 were lodged during the year; 226 were decided; and the number of pending cases at the end of the year was 298.

Twenty-four criminal appeals were pending at the beginning of the year; 247 were lodged during the year; 247 were decided; and there were 24 appeals pending at the end of the year.

20. *Court of Criminal Assize.*—Eighty-two persons were committed for trial during the year on charges involving the capital penalty. Of the 82 persons charged with murder, 25 were concerned with the disturbances and 57 were charged otherwise. The Attorney-General entered a *nolle prosequi* in respect of four, and another four were remitted for trial by the District Courts on a less serious charge.

Consequently, 74 persons were tried during the year on capital charges; of these 11 were condemned to death, 20 to imprisonment, and 43 were acquitted.

Of the 11 death sentences, eight were confirmed by the Court of Criminal Appeal with a recommendation to mercy, in one case, one death sentence was quashed and the accused acquitted, and two appeals remain pending.

Of the eight death sentences confirmed by the Court of Criminal Appeal, two were commuted to 15 years' imprisonment by the High Commissioner, two appealed to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and four death sentences were under consideration by the High Commissioner.

21. *High Court.*—One hundred and eleven cases were entered in this Court, 103 decided and 28 were pending.

The 111 petitions entered may be classified as follows:—

(1) Petitions in the nature of Habeus Corpus proceedings under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Courts Ordinance, 1924	7
(2) Petitions under sub-section (2) in Execution matters ...	43
(3) Other petitions under sub-section (2) for orders directed to public bodies or public officers	52
(4) Petitions under sub-section (3) for change of venue ...	1
(5) Petitions under the Contempt of Court Ordinance ...	—
(6) Not coming within the above heads	8
	111

It is hoped that a new Ordinance providing for appeals to District Courts from orders made in execution matters may be promulgated in 1937 thereby reducing the work of the High Court shown under item (2) above.

22. *Special Tribunal.*—For the constitution of this tribunal see paragraph 16, page 80, of the Report for 1935.

No cases were entered in this Tribunal in 1936 and two cases were pending at the close of the year.

23. *Revenue and Expenditure.*—The revenue of the Courts, which showed a considerable increase in the years 1934 and 1935, was at the end of 1936 £P.20,000 less than at the end of 1935, but it is still very much higher than any previous year except 1935. The total revenue at the end of 1936 was £P.145,075.

The expenditure, which in 1935 was £P.77,000, rose to £P.79,000 in 1936.

The decrease in revenue is principally due to the restriction of litigation during the disturbances.

24. *Advocates.*—Complaints as to the conduct of 14 advocates were made to the Chief Justice during the year under review

for disgraceful, fraudulent, or unprofessional conduct, under Section 15 of the Advocates Ordinance 1922. In some of these cases it was found that the complaints were unfounded, in others that they were not matters in which the Chief Justice could intervene, and in none of the rest were the charges sufficiently substantiated to justify the convening of a Court of Discipline.

25. *Court Buildings.*—Arising out of the recent disturbances, Government found it necessary to provide judicial facilities for the Jewish inhabitants of Tel-Aviv, who had hitherto made use of the Court and Execution office in the adjacent town of Jaffa.

In order to meet the difficulty which arose, Government established a special section of the District Court and Execution office, at Tel-Aviv.

26. The Permanent Mandates Commission asked for a report on a year's working of the Palestine (Amendment) Order in Council 1935, which extended to all the inhabitants without distinction the system hitherto applicable only to foreigners of certain nationalities to elect for trial before a British Magistrate or a British majority in the District and Supreme Courts.

Two Chief Magistrates were appointed, one in April and one in December, 1936. Owing to the abnormal conditions which obtained throughout the period April to October, it is not possible yet to formulate any definite view as to how the trial of cases throughout the year has been influenced by these appointments. It cannot be disputed, however, that they have lent very considerable assistance in accelerating the hearing of cases throughout, or arising during, the period of the disturbances and in improving the organization of the Magistrates' Courts.

27. In an effort further to accelerate judicial machinery, Government made provision for the appointment of additional Judiciary staff.

28. No registrars of Courts other than the Chief Registrar, Supreme Court, have yet been appointed, but it is hoped that these appointments will be made soon.

The appointment of a third British Puisne Judge in the Supreme Court will be made very shortly.

Religious Courts.

29. *Moslem Community.*—In the Moslem Religious Courts 14,299 cases were decided during the year, including 153 appeals. The Sharia judges issued 6,389 deeds of marriage and 940 decrees of divorce. £P.5,432 was collected in fees.

30. *Orthodox Community.*—The Ecclesiastical Courts of the Orthodox Patriarchate in Jerusalem sat in that town and also in Acre, Haifa, Jaffa, Nazareth, and Gaza. The revenue from fees during the year amounted to £P.210. They disposed of 527 cases of which nine were heard on appeal. Most of the cases were concerned with matrimonial matters and the administration of estates. Forty-one affected changes of religion.

31. *Jewish Community.*—The Jewish Rabinnical Courts heard the number of cases shown in brackets:—Jerusalem (including a Court of Appeal) (216), Jaffa—Tel-Aviv (441), Haifa (204), Safad (64), Petah Tikvah (239), Hedera (21), Nathanya (18), Bnei Beraq (155), Ramat Gan (50), Zikron Ya'acov (11), Mazkeret Batya (7), Kefar Saba (42), Nahalat Itshaq (8). The classification of suits was: divorces, guardianship, trusts, wills, and confirmation of documents.

32. *Syrian Orthodox Community.*—The Court of this Community disposed of 13 cases: nine cases were concerned with marital disputes and four with the administration of estates.

33. *Armenian Patriarchate.*—The tribunal of this Patriarchate heard 18 cases during the year concerning divorces, guardianship and alimony.

34. *Latin Community.*—During the year, 72 cases were heard by these Courts concerning alimony, succession, and wills.

35. *Greek Catholic Community.*—Eight cases were heard by this Court during the year, most of which concerned the administration of Wakf.

Cases, Pending, Entered, and Decided During 1936.

"A" *Supreme Court.*

	Pending 1.1.36.	*Entered during year.*	*Decided during year.*	*Pending 31.12.36.*
Civil	313	211	226	298
Criminal	24	247	247	24
Total	337	458	473	322

"B" *High Court.*

	Pending 1.1.36.	*Entered during year.*	*Decided during year.*	*Pending 31.12.36.*
Total	20	111	103	28

"C" *Court of Criminal Assize.*

	Pending 1.1.36.	*Entered during year.*	*Decided during year.*	*Pending 31.12.36.*
Total	4	51	46	9

"D" *Special Tribunal.*

	Pending 1.1.36.	*Entered during year.*	*Decided during year.*	*Pending 31.12.36.*
Total	2	—	2	—

"E" *District Courts.*

	Pending 1.1.36.	*Entered during year.*	*Decided during year.*	*Pending 31.12.36.*
Civil	643	1,586	1,607	622
Criminal	111	1,683	1,686	108
Total	754	3,269	3,293	730

"F" *Land Courts.*

	Pending 1.1.36.	*Entered during year.*	*Decided during year.*	*Pending 31.12.36.*
Total	1,018	543	544	1,017

"G" *Magistrates' Courts.*

Cases Summarily Dealt with.

	Pending 1.1.36.	*Entered during year.*	*Decided during year.*	*Pending 31.12.36.*
Civil	3,694	41,883	41,225	4,352
Criminal	1,015	38,029	38,446	598
Total	4,709	79,912	79,671	4,950

"H" *Magistrates' Courts.*

Cases Presented by Police and Individuals for Preliminary Investigation.

	Pending 1.1.36.	*Entered during year.*	*Decided during year.*	*Pending 31.12.36.*
Police	55	1,076	1,088	43
Individuals	4	26	26	4
Total	59	1,102	1,114	47

"I" *Municipal Courts.*

	Pending 1.1.36.	*Entered during year.*	*Decided during year.*	*Pending 31.12.36.*
Total	242	12,405	12,099	548

"J" *Cases Entered. Including Appeals in all Courts in Palestine other than Religious Courts.*

—	*1932.*		*1933.*		*1934.*		*1935.*		*1936.*	
	Civil.	*Criminal.*	*Civil.*	*Criminal.*	*Civil.*	*Criminal.*	*Civil.*	*Criminal.*	*Civil.*	*Criminal.*
Supreme Court	274	212	281	163	306	137	297	119	211	247
High Court	99	—	86	—	105	—	118	—	111	—
Court of Criminal Assize...	—	44	—	33	—	27	—	30	—	51
Special Tribunal	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
District Courts	2,490	2,825	2,117	2,341	2,403	2,338	2,300	1,769	1,586	1,683
Land Courts	551	—	610	—	942	—	1,302	—	543	—
Magistrates' Courts ...	47,502	30,910	45,146	35,384	49,948	44,444	54,117	50,310	41,883	38,029
Municipal Courts ...	—	15,854	—	19,415	—	24,416	—	26,306	—	12,405
Persons charged before Magistrates holding special warrants ...	—	24,216	—	18,627	—	15,303	—	13,647	—	4,972
Total	50,916	74,061	48,275	75,930	53,704	86,665	58,135	92,181	44,334	57,387

"K" *Cases Decided. Including Appeals in all Courts in Palestine other than Religious Courts.*

—	*1932.*		*1933.*		*1934.*		*1935.*		*1936.*	
	Civil.	*Criminal.*	*Civil.*	*Criminal.*	*Civil.*	*Criminal.*	*Civil.*	*Criminal.*	*Civil.*	*Criminal.*
Supreme Court	236	195	245	168	306	137	318	110	226	247
High Court	84	—	91	—	105	—	125	—	103	—
Court of Criminal Assize...	—	44	—	35	—	27	—	37	—	46
Special Tribunal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
District Courts	2,454	2,868	2,286	2,379	2,403	2,338	2,169	1,788	1,607	1,686
Land Courts	478	—	600	—	942	—	1,044	—	544	—
Magistrates' Courts ...	47,958	31,094	44,244	35,137	49,948	44,444	52,261	49,809	41,225	38,446
Municipal Courts ...	—	15,771	—	19,416	—	24,416	—	26,241	—	12,099
Persons charged before Magistrates holding special warrants ...	—	24,216	—	18,627	—	15,303	—	13,647	—	4,972
Total	51,210	74,188	47,466	75,762	53,704	86,665	55,917	91,632	43,707	57,496

VIII.—ECONOMIC EQUALITY.

1. The safeguarding of the economic interests of the community is constantly the pre-occupation of Government as follows:—

(*a*) The railways, posts, telegraphs, telephones, ports and roads are in public ownership and administered by Government Departments.

(*b*) Haifa Harbour and the Oil Dock were constructed by a Government Department.

(*c*) All water supplies are administered by the Municipalities or by the local Councils concerned.

Note.—The Jerusalem water supply from Ras el Ain was completed early in 1936 by a Government Department, employing a special staff. It is now operated by the Public Works Department and the distribution within the city is administered by the Jerusalem Municipality. As a result of this new supply, the price of water to the consumer has been reduced from 80 mils to 40 mils per metre cube.

(*d*) The Turkish tobacco monopoly has been abolished.

(*e*) All mineral resources are Government property and may only be exploited by private persons in accordance with the provisions of the Mining Ordinance.

(*f*) Other Palestine Ordinances cover the control of:—

(1) Fisheries, forests and game.

(2) The cultivation, manufacture and sale of tobacco or liquor.

(3) The manufacture and sale of salt and matches.

(4) The export of fruit.

(5) Mewat (waste) lands.

(6) Companies.

(*g*) Measures are being taken to carry out a cadastral survey and a settlement of title to land.

2. It has not been found necessary to arrange with the Jewish Agency to construct or operate any public works, services and utilities. The Jewish Agency is, however, a large shareholder in the Palestine Electric Corporation; and the Palestine Economic Corporation of New York, the Directors of which are non-Zionist Jews co-operating with the Jewish Agency, has a a considerable interest in the Dead Sea Concession.

3. A complete list of concessions and the names of the concession-holders is appended to this report (Appendix III).

4. The latest balance sheets of the several companies holding concessions are furnished as an appendix to this report (Appendix I).

5. Provisions are made to secure economic equality under different headings as follows:—

(*a*) *Concessions*—

(1) All concessions granted by Government for the exploitation or development of the natural resources of Palestine or public services include time-limit clauses, in the interests of genuine and expeditious development, affecting the commencement of the work and the expiry of the concession.

(2) Concession rights may not be assigned without the consent of Government which may also take over undertakings in the event of war or of other similar emergency.

(3) At the end of the term of the concession, the undertakings and all their assets and effects revert to Government.

(4) The concessionaires' accounts are, by right, open to the inspection of Government which may also invest in the capital of the Company.

(5) All leases of State Domain Lands specify the right of Government to resume possession of the area —wholly or in part—for public utility purposes.

(6) The employment of local labour by concessionaires is adequately safeguarded.

Note.—In reply to the Permanent Mandates Commission's inquiry, when examining the Annual Report for 1935, the following statement sets out the position regarding the entry of Palestine Potash Limited into the Franco-German Potash Cartel:—

An Agreement was made between Société Commerciale des Potasses d'Alsace of Mulhourse and Deutsches Kalisyndikat G.m.b.H. of Berlin of the one part and Palestine Potash Limited of the other part, whereby Palestine Potash Ltd. is entitled to a certain percentage of the annual export deliveries effected by those two Companies and Palestine Potash Ltd., calculated on the basis of potash exported from France, Germany and Palestine in any form whatsoever.

The Agreement is in the first instance for a short period of a few years, but may be extended for a further period or periods if notice of cancellation is not given by either party 12 months before the expiration of the first period.

Palestine Potash Limited have the option in any fertiliser year (1st of May to 30th of April) to deliver to the British Empire up to 50 per cent. of their total export quota.

Palestine Potash Limited retains its own selling organisation in the British Empire in co-operation with the Société Commercial des Potasses d'Alsace and the Deutsches Kalisyndikat G.m.b.H.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons on 23rd of March, 1936, the Secretary of State for the Colonies stated that the Agreement was clearly to the advantage of Palestine and not injurious to Great Britain. There was no question of Palestine Potash Limited coming under the control of the Cartel and the Agreement actually protected the Company.

The object of the Agreement is to eliminate competition and price cutting in the world markets of potash. The price of potash as a result of a price war between various European potash producers fell in the year 1934 to a level below the cost of production figure. The quota allocated to Palestine Potash Limited for the limited period is near to the Company's maximum production capacity and has, therefore, no adverse effect on the Company's operations. The improvement in prices will make it possible for the Company to stabilise its position and its payments of royalty to the Government will correspondingly increase.

(*b*) *Land Tenure.*—The Palestine Government has removed the Ottoman prohibition against a foreign corporation holding land and has abolished the special Ottoman tax upon immovable property owned by corporate bodies. All foreign bodies, whether individual or corporate, may hold land in Palestine upon the same terms as any Palestinian individual or corporate person.

(*c*) *Mining Rights* (*in particular, Rules in regard to Prospecting*).—Economic equality is secured by the provisions of the Mining Ordinance, 1925, which, *inter alia*, prevents speculative "tying-up" of undeveloped mineralised areas by prospectors.

(*d*) *Fiscal Regime.* (*Direct and Indirect Taxation.*)

(*e*) *Customs Regulations* (*Imports, Exports, Transit*).

Note.—For reasons of convenience these two headings are taken together.

There is no economic discrimination either in the Fiscal Regime or in the Customs Regulations of Palestine.

Prior to the war, certain foreign charitable religious and educational institutions enjoyed, under the Ottoman Law of Silhi

1281 A.H. and various firmans, special privileges in respect of import duty, state and municipal taxation and titles.

These privileges have been maintained *in toto* by the Palestine Government, but no fresh privileges of this nature have been granted.

Otherwise foreign nationals are liable to the same taxation, state or municipal, as are Palestine citizens.

Save for slight exceptions, which will disappear in the course of time, taxation on immovable property is now of two kinds only:—

(1) The Urban Property Tax, which is a rate on net annual value in all towns and is assessed by committees on which the public and the Government are represented in equal proportion.

(2) The Rural Property Tax, which is a tax per dunum of land in all rural areas.

The Ottoman Law of Professional Tax (Temettu), which was assessed only upon Ottoman subjects and not upon foreigners, has not been applied by the Palestine Government.

6. The Palestine Government has agreed to extend certain facilities, including the landing, warehousing and transhipment of goods and a certain degree of manipulation, in free zones which will be set up in the port of Haifa. These free zones will, of course, be under general Governmental control and subject to such prohibitions or restrictions as to importation into Palestine as are required by international conventions or local needs.

Officials of the foreign Government concerned will be allowed to take charge of all processes within the zones and will be granted reasonable concessions in respect of local taxation.

The Government of Iraq is specially interested in these developments.

7. A trade agreement with Egypt was concluded and came into force in August, 1936. Under it, olive oil soap is subject to a reduction of duty if certified by Government to be of approved quality, and the railway rates for transport of the soap have been reduced (see paragraph 110 of the Introductory Chapter).

Notes:—

(1) Owing to the disturbances there was little development in mining during the year.

(2) In January the Jerusalem water supply from Ras el Ain was completed. The daily inflow is over a million gallons.

(3) Progress has been made during the year in the investigations for the provision of water supplies in the following towns in Palestine:—

Jaffa,
Tel-Aviv,
Haifa,
Bethlehem,
Beit Jala,
Ramallah,
Bireh,

(4) The concession period of the popular El Hamme mineral springs has been increased from thirty-one to forty-five years with effect from the 20th December, 1930, and the Company has increased its capital by £P.20.000 and has considerably improved and developed its accommodation.

(5) At the end of the year negotiations were in progess for the granting of a new lease to the contractors of the Tiberias Hot Springs.

(6) A topographic and hydrographic survey of Lake Huleh basin was carried out during the year.

(7) The development of the Dead Sea Concession has proceeded satisfactorily.

(8) The Palestine Sulphur Quarries Ltd. recommenced work in December.

(9) A new station of the Palestine Electric Corporation was completed during the year in the Haifa—Acre Bay near Haifa. Plans are in preparation for a similar station near Tel-Aviv, and among other developments an extra high tension line from the Jordan Power Station to Tel-Aviv is under construction.

(10) The output of the Jerusalem Electric and Public Service Corporation has been increased to meet the growing demand by the erection of a further generator at the Power House.

IX—HOLY PLACES.

1. *Basilica of the Nativity, Bethlehem.*—The annual cleaning of the Basilica was carried out without incident on the 28th December, 1936, in the presence of a British Assistant District Commissioner. Owing to a violent snowstorm, the Orthodox authorities agreed to omit the cleaning of the northern set of windows, which are usually the cause of dispute, on account of the danger to which the cleaners would have been exposed.

2. *Church of the Holy Sepulchre.*—The ceremony of the Holy Fire took place as usual on the Orthodox Easter Eve. There were no incidents.

3. No serious incident took place during the year in respect of Moslem or Jewish Holy Places.

4. There was cooperation between the Vaad Leumi, the Chief Rabbi, and the Agudath Israel in the matter of the preservation of Jewish interests in the Wailing Wall or elsewhere.

5. The Apostolic Delegate in Palestine has addressed the Palestine Government in regard to the proposals made in Mr. William Harvey's report for the repair of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre and of the Basilica of the Nativity. No replies have as yet been received from the heads of the other religious communities in Palestine.

The Apostolic Delegate intimated that Mr. Harvey's proposals had been referred to the Holy See, which suggested, *inter alia*, for the consideration of the Palestine Government that, instead of repairing the existing fabric of the Church which, with the exception of a few portions, is " unworthy of the precious memories which it contains ", the Government should envisage the possibility of the reconstruction of the Church.

X—FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE.

There is complete liberty of conscience and of religious observance throughout Palestine.

The Palestine Government is bound to carry out the prescriptions of Article 83 of the Palestine Order in Council, 1922, which reads as follows:—

> " All persons in Palestine shall enjoy full liberty of conscience, and the free exercise of their forms of worship subject only to the maintenance of public order and morals. Every religious community recognized by the Government shall enjoy autonomy for the internal affairs of the community subject to the provisions of any Ordinance or Order issued by the High Commissioner."

The intervention of the Government in matters of change of religious community is regulated by the Change of Religious Community Ordinance, 1927, and is directed to secure that there will be public notification of the change of legal status which is involved.

An Ordinance was enacted in 1926 giving power to the High Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary of State, to make regulations for the organization of any religious community which applies therefor. Separate regulations are to be made in each case suited to the special circumstances and organization of the community concerned. The regulations may provide for the constitution of councils or boards of the community, which shall have juristic personality, and may confer on them power to impose contributions and fees for communal purposes which shall be recoverable in the same way as municipal taxes and fees.

The only regulations of this kind which have so far been made are those of 1927 in respect of the Jewish community, which contain provisions assuring freedom of conscience and religion to Jews who wish to hold aloof from the established community.

Municipal and public works are arranged, as far as possible, so as to allow every labourer to enjoy, in freedom of conscience, that weekly day of rest which he elects to keep, subject to technical exigencies or considerations of emergency; and a six-day working week is general in such works. The precise method of securing this end depends on the kind of work to be done, the period fixed for its completion, the locality in which it is to be carried out, and the different racial and religious elements of the labour employed on it. The matter is usually susceptible of adjustment by the District Commissioner concerned, in consultation with the undertaker or contractor responsible for the work and, if need be, with the religious head of the community affected.

There is no difficulty in respect of skilled individual craftsmen who can do their work in their own time.

As regards public works (roads, buildings, etc.) undertaken by Departments or under contract, the Government endeavours to avoid such conditions as might make Sabbath labour unavoidable to Jews employed upon the works, or such conditions as might encourage or facilitate Sabbath labour by Jews. All Government officers are granted the weekly day of rest observed by the religious community to which they belong. But in the case of certain departments, such as the Railways, Post and Telegraphs, and Police, the difficulty of duplicating staff, the racial distribution of technical skill, and the essential continuity, for example, of watch and ward duties, entail the consequence, in some centres, that some employees shall perform essential services on their weekly day of rest.

2. The acts which may be done and which may not be done by Jews and Moslems at the Wailing Wall are defined in the Wailing Wall Order in Council which was printed in Appendix I to the Report for 1931.*

3. The registration of schools is required by the Department of Education and granted subject only to compliance with sanitary requirements of the Department of Health. The establishment of schools in Palestine by communities or private organizations or individuals is, apart from this, unrestricted.

The Education Ordinance, 1933, ensures the rights of communities to maintain their own schools for the education of their own members.† All teachers are required to register their

* Non-Parliamentary publication, Colonial No. 75, 1932.

† Ordinance No. 1 of 1933. The Ordinance came into force on 1st January, 1933.

names and certain particulars with the Education Department, but except for this formality there is no restriction on the free exercise of the educational profession in a private school, that is, a school not receiving assistance from public funds. Private schools, other than those private schools exempted by the High Commissioner on the ground that only religious instruction is given, are subject to inspection by certain officers of the Departments of Education and Health. No changes in the curriculum or internal management of a private school established or maintained by a religious association may be required by the Department of Education.

The full text of the Education Ordinance was given in Appendix I to the 1932 Report.*

4. In August, 1936, the Holy Synod of the Orthodox Patriarchate of Jerusalem passed a resolution deposing Monsignor Meliton, titular Archbishop of Madaba, from the office of Locum Tenens to which he had been elected in October, 1934, and appointing Monsignor Keladion, Metropolitan of Ptolemais, to that office in his stead. The appointment of Monsignor Keladion as Locum Tenens has been formally recognised by His Majesty's Government.

Negotiations were held during the year between representatives of the Orthodox Patriarchate and of the Orthodox Lay Community under the chairmanship of the District Commissioner, Jerusalem District, with a view to composing the differences between them.

5. Reference is invited to paragraph 22† of Chapter VII—Judicial System—in regard to the constitution of a Special Tribunal under Article 55 of the Palestine Order in Council, 1922.

6. The Permanent Mandates Commission have asked for information in regard to the applicability of the Ottoman Law concerning the breaking of the Fast of Ramadan. The appeal in this case is still *sub judice*, having been twice adjourned by the Courts: it is due to be heard in February, 1937.

XI—MILITARY CLAUSES.

The estimated cost of the Palestine Police Force and Prisons Service in 1936 was £P.641,276.

The strength at the 31st December, 1936 was as under:—

* Non-Parliamentary publication, Colonial No. 82, 1933.
† Page 103.

	Officers.						Inspectors.						Other Ranks.						
	Christians.						Christians.						Christians.						
	British.	Palestinian.	Moslems.	Jews.	Others.	Total Officers.	British.	Palestinian.	Moslems.	Jews.	Others.	Total Inspectors.	British.	Palestinian.	Moslems.	Jews.	Others.	Total Other Ranks.	Grand Total.
The Police Force ...	41	7	3	4	—	55	22	19	42	26	3	112	848	258	1,187	445	5	2,743	2,910
The Prison Service ...	4	—	—	—	—	4	5	—	4	4	—	13	10	38	236	5	—	289	306
Totals	45	7	3	4	—	59	27	19	46	30	3	125	858	396	1,423	450	5	3,032	3,216

2. Compared with the previous year, the Police Force was increased by a District Superintendent, three Deputy Superintendents, eight sergeants, fifteen corporals and 126 constables (British); and by nine Inspectors, three sergeants, six corporals and 238 constables (Palestinian).

These increases were rendered necessary by the increase in the areas to be policed and the continuous growth of population in the large towns.

3. The health of the Force was uniformly good throughout the year.

4. One hundred and twelve British and eighty Palestinian non-commissioned officers and constables sat for the proficiency pay examination, and 75 and 22 passed respectively. Fifty-two British and seventy-one Palestinian personnel were awarded special proficiency pay in recognition of outstanding service.

5. There were 101 British and Palestinian recruits in training at the beginning of the year. Six hundred and six recruits were accepted during the year, and 594 were posted to districts. Promotional and refresher courses for Palestinian police were not completed during the year, but a course assembled in December for constables to qualify for promotion to the rank of corporal. In view of the fact that a number of British recruits did not complete their depot training, it was necessary for twenty-seven British policemen to return to the depot for a refresher course in law and police duties. Twenty-five British constables attended a promotion course for the rank of corporal. Nineteen Palestinian and ten British other ranks were promoted to the inspectorate.

6. In the higher languages examinations, 35 British policemen passed in Arabic and 32 in Hebrew; and in the lower, 100 passed in Arabic and 50 in Hebrew. Two British policemen passed the Government elementary examination in Hebrew, which requires a high standard of literacy.

These figures compare very favourably with last year's figures in view of the fact that it was found impossible to hold examinations during six months of the year. The need for becoming literate in the three official languages is fast becoming apparent to all ranks of the Force, and competition is keen as greater knowledge of the languages naturally improves the prospects of promotion.

7. The standard of British recruits has maintained its high level and a considerable number of well-educated young men are now serving in the Force.

8. For the past few years the considerable increase in the population in relation to the establishment of the Police Force has been a matter of concern. The extraordinary expansion of Jewish settlements, the building " boom " in the large urban areas and the growth of suburban areas in the vicinity of the

larger towns have outdistanced the police resources available to cope with the many and varied problems that arise. The towns of Haifa and Tel-Aviv have almost doubled their populations within the last two or three years. The extra police duties entailed by the Arab strike showed clearly that the expansion of the Force was imperative, and to this end some four thousand supernumerary police were enlisted.

9. There are now twenty-five wireless telegraphy stations in action throughout the country, of which four were put into service during the year.

10. Each police division in the country, with the exception of Ramle, is now provided with the means of wireless telegraphic communication. The value of this scheme was particularly demonstrated during the disturbances, when the telephone service throughout the country was continually interrupted and frequently wireless telegraphy was the only possible and sure method of transmitting and receiving police orders and intelligence reports; it is interesting to note that, due to this factor, the monthly totals of words handled by the signals branch rose from 145,000 in March to 360,000 in June.

11. Four new police stations and eight new police posts were opened in various parts of the country during the year.

12. Of the First Aid Division Police, 126 members qualified in First Aid tests held by the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. The decrease in the number of those qualifying as compared with 1935 was due to the disturbances which interfered with classes of instruction and the holding of examinations.

There are now 712 officers and men competent to render first aid to the injured, whilst 39 officers have acquired proficiency under the tests of the Royal Life Saving Society, of which a branch now exists in Palestine.

13. *Road Traffic.*—The continuous increase in vehicular traffic necessitated the appointment during the year of a Traffic Superintendent, with the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police, to co-ordinate measures for the control of traffic and licensing, and to devote special attention to the numerous problems arising from the development of motor transport.

Intensive measures were taken during the year to bring about an improvement in the general standard of driving, and at the end of the year there was an apparent improvement.

14. *Prisons.*—The health of the prisoners was satisfactory.

At the end of the year there were twenty-six inmates in the criminal lunatic section and eleven prisoners in the tubercular ward of the Central Prison, Acre.

Fifty-three prisoners escaped from the Central prisons, jail labour companies, and lock-ups. Of these, six escaped from the precincts of the prisons, three from lock-ups, twenty-five when on outside labour, six from Government hospitals, ten when

under escort, and three were honour prisoners on work outside the prisons.

Twenty-five prisoners were recaptured.

Forty-five boys escaped from the reformatory school at Tulkarm,, of whom thirty-five were recaptured or returned voluntarily.

Under the Penal Labour Ordinance, 4,229 prisoners were released and employed on services of public utility. No wages were paid to them for this work. This figure shows a reduction of 2,520 on the previous year, which is due to the disturbances.

A daily average of 804 convicted prisoners in jail labour companies were employed on road-making, quarrying, and railway-ballasting.

In the central prisons the convicts are employed on carpentry, basket-making, tailoring, weaving, blacksmithy, printing, shoemaking, and the repair of mail bags. The prisoners receive no payment for their work.

The number of prisoners in custody on the 31st December was as follows:—

	Convicted.	*Awaiting trial.*
Central Prison, Jerusalem	333	94
Central Prison, Acre	427	112
Jail Labour Company No. 1 ...	308	—
Jail Labour Company No. 2 ...	364	—
Farm Labour Company	91	—
Women's Prison, Bethlehem... ...	44	17
Jerusalem District Lock-ups... ...	30	36
Southern ,, ,, ...	61	86
Gaza ,, ,, ...	15	24
Northern ,, ,, ...	19	37
Nazareth ,, ,, ...	16	16
Nablus ,, ,, ...	10	39
	1,718	461

The distribution of sentences was as follows:—debtors 37; up to 3 months, 296; 3-12 months, 437; 1-5 years, 450; 5-15 years, 439; over 15 years, 24; life, 27; capital punishment, 8.

At the end of the year there were 212 convicted offenders and six boys awaiting trial in the boys' reformatory schools. The average age on admission was thirteen years and six months.

During the year, 843 debtors were imprisoned as compared with 1,081 in 1935.

Regulations were made for the administration of places of detention under the Palestine (Defence) Order in Council, 1931.

15. *Crime.*—The Criminal Investigation Department is under the command of a Deputy Inspector-General, and the staff consists of one District Superintendent, five Assistant Superintendents, five Inspectors, five sergeants, five corporals, twenty-seven detectives, and sixteen clerks.

The duties of the Department are to prevent and detect crime by the collection of information and evidence and by investigation in collaboration with the district police, to watch and report upon political movements, to repress seditious activities, to maintain criminal records, fingerprints, and photographs, to examine the regular organs of the press and occasional pamphlets with a view to action in case of seditious, inflammatory, or pornographic articles, to prevent the smuggling of arms, drugs, and illegal immigration (and for this purpose Criminal Investigation Department men are posted to the ports), to scrutinize applications for naturalization, to arrange deportations and extraditions, and to maintain liaison with appropriate departments and authorities in Egypt, Syria, Trans-Jordan, India, Iraq, Cyprus, and Europe.

The following are comparative tables of crime statistics for each of the years 1932 to 1936 inclusive:—

—	*1932.*	*1933.*	*1934.*	*1935.*	*1936.*
Indictable offences	4,133	2,881	2,172	1,753	3,971
Non-indictable offences ...	17,950	9,721	8,454	10,525	11,502
Crime :—					
Murder	119	108	109	115	254
Attempted murder ...	118	97	122	115	508
Highway robbery ...	57	34	32	32	122
Theft by breaking into premises	1,040	493	337	858	1,194
Animal theft	611	312	499	393	463
Agrarian crime	1,403	829	425	443	688

Police dogs continue to give valuable service in the detection of crime. Two additional trained dogs were purchased during the year. Owing to the disturbances which began in April, 1936, and continued for some six months, considerable strain was thrown upon both the dogs and dogmasters. Out of a total number of 172 cases in which the dogs were employed during the year, they were successful in 87 cases. So great was the demand for the services of the dogs that in several cases aeroplanes were used in order to transport them expeditiously from one part of the country to another.

Ten persons were extradited from Palestine to Trans-Jordan, eight to Syria and two to Egypt. Five were extradited from Trans-Jordan to Palestine, eight from Syria and one from France.

16. *Criminal Records Office.*—The Criminal Records and Fingerprint Bureau now holds 40,090 dossiers of convicted criminals: 4,120 were opened during 1936. Fingerprint identification slips received for search numbered 7,141, and in 1,808

cases previous convictions were traced. In six cases criminals were identified by fingerprints which they left on the scenes of their operations.

Deportation orders in respect of persons found to be in Palestine without permission during 1936 were as follows:—

	Jews.	*Arabs.*	*Others.*	*Total.*
For illegal entry	198	561	69	828
Overstaying period of visit	40	20	12	72
For other offences... ...	68	35	3	106

During the disturbances an internment camp was established at Sarafand and was used for the detention of known agitators and suspected terrorists. Four hundred and one persons were interned in this camp, which was closed in October and the internees released. A considerable number of other political agitators were made to transfer their places of residence.

17. *Communism.*—Communist activity continues to demand a good deal of attention and police surveillance. Of 93 communists prosecuted, 24 were acquitted and 69 convicted.

Of the 69 convicted, thirty-three were recommended by the Courts for deportation. A considerable number of communists were bound over under the Prevention of Crime Ordinance and were placed under police supervision.

Sixty communists were deported, a further forty-two left of their own accord and were prohibited from returning, and one hundred and sixteen orders of exclusion of undesirables were made during the year.

Trans-Jordan Frontier Force.

18. The strength of the Trans-Jordan Frontier Force including the Reserve, at the 31st December, 1936, was made up as follows:—

	British.	*Moslem Arabs.*	*Christian Arabs.*	*Circassians.*	*Jews.*	*Sudanese and Egyptians.*	*Druzes.*	*Total.*
Officers	22	9	8	6	3	—	2	50
Warrant Officers	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Staff Sergeants ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
N.C.Os. and Troopers	—	407	210	121	16	44	20	818
	31	416	218	127	19	44	20	817
Reserve N.C.Os. and Men ...	—	116	22	28	—	—	10	176
Grand Total ...	31	532	240	155	19	44	32	1,053

19. Recruits enlisted during the year numbered 133, of whom 67 were Arab Moslems; 36 Arab Christians; 10 Circassians; 5 Druzes; 7 Sudanese and Egyptians; and 8 Jews.

Two local officers and 142 men were discharged on termination of contract or on other grounds, of whom 17 other ranks were enrolled in the Reserve and 291 other ranks, time expired, were re-engaged for a further period.

20. For the purpose of enlisting recruits a Recruiting Board was constituted and Trans-Jordan was divided into three Recruiting Areas—North, Central, and South. The Board tours districts shortly before a recruit squad is to be formed and interviews prospective candidates at the main centres in these areas.

There is no dearth of applicants for enlistment and many have to be refused owing to lack of vacancies. Service in the Force is popular, and there is keen competition to enlist.

21. The discipline of the Force continues to be satisfactory. There were no desertions, nor was any man tried by court-martial. The amount collected in fines for the commission of minor offences was slightly higher than in 1935, chiefly due to the embodiment of the Reserve for a period of six months.

22. Sixty-three awards of special good conduct badges, and monetary rewards to soldiers ineligible for good conduct badges with pay, were made for conspicious devotion to duty and special good work during the Palestine disturbances in 1936.

23. On account of the disturbances in Palestine, the Force was actively engaged in operations from 17th April to 8th December, in the Jordan Valley from Metulla on the Syrian frontier to Kallia on the Dead Sea, a distance of approximately 100 miles.

Two and a-quarter cavalry squadrons and one mechanised squadron were employed.

24. The establishment of Reservists, namely 180, was called up on 4th June and remained embodied until 16th November.

25. Save for a high incidence of malaria the general health of the Force has been good. 490 cases were treated in the Frontier Force hospitals and 16 cases in Government and other hospitals. There were 307 cases of malaria, an increase of 39 over the number of cases in 1935. 89 of these were primary cases. This high incidence is chiefly due to the troops being on constant patrol work during the disturbances, particularly at night in the Jordan Valley.

Additional medical arrangements in the Jordan Valley were made during the disturbances. Hospitals were maintained at

Jisr el Mejamie and at Jericho, whence serious cases were evacuated to Zerka by rail and road respectively. Dressing stations able to cope with minor ailments were maintained at Samakh, Rosh-Pina, Beisan, and Jiftlik.

26. The annual training programme for the Force, with the exception of the mechanized squadron at Ma'an and part of the sabre squadron at Zerka, was modified owing to the disturbances. It was however possible to carry out individual training.

Although the collective training period in co-operation with the Royal Air Force and armoured cars was curtailed, it was found possible to arrange three test schemes.

The Weapon Training Courses were the same as in 1935, and revealed a satisfactory standard.

The progress of educational classes during the year was satisfactory, although classes were considerably curtailed during the disturbances. Ninety-nine candidates passed the examinations held for first, second and third class certificates.

The school for children of personnel of the Force at Zerka continues to show satisfactory results.

27. The approved grant-in-aid from the Imperial Government amounts to £P.147,000.

28. In connection with a horse-breeding scheme initiated during the year, the Force now possesses:—

2 thoroughbred Arab stallions purchased in September at Hama in Syria;

3 countrybred stallions purchased in Trans-Jordan;

9 specially selected mares, purchased in Trans-Jordan (as remounts).

The mares have been posted to squadrons, and in the non-breeding seasons do ordinary troop work.

Three stallions are with squadrons, and the two thoroughbreds are at Zerka.

29. All lands used by the Trans-Jordan Frontier Force for camps, buildings, and training areas have been surveyed with a view to obtaining proper titles.

Infant Welfare.

30. The Infant Welfare Centre at Zerka is progressing well, and attendances are steadily increasing.

A special building has been allotted as a clinic, and furniture and fittings presented by officers and others interested.

XII.—INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS, CONVENTIONS AND TREATIES.

(A) Agreements and Conventions concluded in the name of Palestine.

(i) Extradition Agreements.

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.
	Amendment	11.9.33, Palestine. 23.9.33, Syria.

(ii) Commercial Agreements.

Syria	Customs Agreement	4.5.29, Jerusalem. 18.5.29, Beirut.
Syria	Amendment	22.10.35, Jerusalem.
Trans-Jordan ...	Transit Agreement	26.9.28, Jerusalem. Amended— 18.12.28, Jerusalem. 27.12.28, Amman.

(iii) Other Agreements.

Egypt	Convention concerning the Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgments.	12.1.29, Cairo.
Egypt	Agreement concerning the Measures to be applied for the Control of Dengue Fever.	29.1.31, Cairo.
Egypt	Arrangements for the Transit of Palestinian Pilgrims through Egyptian Territory.	28.12.33, Cairo. (Effective date).
France	Convention of Good Neighbourly Relations concluded by Great Britain on behalf of Palestine on the one part and by France on behalf of Syria and Great Lebanon on the other part.	2.2.26, Jerusalem. Amended— 14.3.27, Jerusalem. 21.3.27, Beirut.
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.
'Iraq	Parcel Post Agreement	29.5.26/4.8.27.
Switzerland ...	Parcel Post Agreement	6.5.28/15.5.28.
Syria	Agreement concerning the Importation of Antiquities.	13.3.26, Beirut.
Syria	Agreement to provide for the Distribution of certain Receipts from Animal Tax.	30.3.27.
Syria	Parcel Post Agreement	28.10.29/7.11.29. Amended— 30.6.30/7.7.30.
Syria	Money Orders Agreement ...	17.1.30/25.2.30.
Syria	Agreement regarding Measures to combat Cattle Plague.	30.3.27.

(A) Agreements and Conventions concluded in the name of Palestine—*contd.*

Country.	*Name.*	*Date of Signature.*
Syria and the Lebanon.	Agreement for the Reciprocal Grant of Gratis Visas.	20.8.32, Jerusalem. 5.9.32, Beirut.
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.
Trans-Jordan ...	Agreement regarding the Interchange of Judicial Documents.	25.2.29, Jerusalem. 6.3.29, Amman.
Trans-Jordan ...	Agreement regarding the Conveyance of Corpses from Palestine for Burial in Trans-Jordan and from Trans-Jordan for Burial in Palestine.	1.10.29.
Trans-Jordan ...	Extradition Agreement	16.7.34 (Amended 24.8.35/1.9.35).
Trans-Jordan ...	Agreement to Regulate the Service of Judicial Documents between Palestine and Trans-Jordan.	23.11.34, Amman. 13.12.34, Jerusalem.
United States of America.	Convention regarding the Rights of the Government and Nationals of the United States of America in Palestine.	3.12.24.
Syria	Agreement relating to the circulation of motor vehicles.	18.9.35, Jerusalem.
	Agreements concluded in 1936.	
Syria	Agreement to facilitate the movement of certain animals from one territory into the other for purposes of grazing and watering.	22.8.36, Jerusalem.
France	Parcel Post Agreement	31.3.36/19.6.36.
Greece	Parcel Post Agreement	13.3.36/28.3.36.

(B) Multilateral Agreements and Conventions.

Name.	*Date of Signature.*	*Date of Accession.*
International Convention prohibiting the Use of White (Yellow) Phosphorus in the Manufacture of Matches.	26.9.06, Berne.	17.9.25.
International Convention relative to the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works.	13.11.08, Berlin.	21.3.24.
International Opium Convention and subsequent relative papers.	23.1.12, The Hague.	21.8.24.
Additional Protocol to the International Copyright Convention signed at Berlin on the 13.11.08.	20.3.14, Berne.	21.3.24.
Convention and Statute on Freedom of Transit	20.4.21, Barcelona.	28.1.24.
Convention and Statute on the Regime of Navigable Waterways of International Concern.	20.4.21, Barcelona.	28.1.24.
Additional Protocol to the Convention on the Regime of Navigable Waterways of International Concern.	20.4.21, Barcelona.	28.1.24.

(B) Multilateral Agreements and Conventions—*contd.*

Name.	*Date of Signature.*	*Date of Accession.*
Declaration recognizing the Right to a Flag of States having no Sea Coast.	20.4.21, Barcelona.	9.10.22. (Ratification).
International Convention for the Suppression of the Circulation of and Traffic in Obscene Publications.	12.9.23, Geneva.	23.5.27.
Protocol on Arbitration Clauses (in commercial matters).	24.9.23, Geneva.	12.3.26.
International Convention relating to the Simplification of Customs Formalities.	3.11.23, Geneva.	29.8.24. (Ratification).
Convention relating to the Development of Hydraulic Power affecting more than one State, and Protocol of Signature.	9.12.23, Geneva.	22.9.25.
Convention and Statute of the International Regime of Railways and Protocol of Signature	9.12.23, Geneva.	22.9.25.
Convention and Statute of the International Regime of Maritime Ports and Protocol of Signature.	9.12.23, Geneva.	22.9.25.
Convention relating to the Transmission in Transit of Electric Power and Protocol of Signature.	9.12.23, Geneva.	22.9.25.
International Agreement as to Contagious disease of Animals.	25.1.24, Paris.	13.7.27.
International Sanitary Convention	21.6.26, Paris.	9.10.28.
International Commission for the Scientific Exploration of the Mediterranean Sea.	26.4.29, Malaga.	19.12.29.
International Convention for the unification of certain rules relating to Bills of Lading.	25.8.24, Brussels.	2.6.31. (Effective date).
Convention relating to the International Circulation of Motor Vehicles.	24.4.26, Paris.	4.12.30 (Effective date).
Convention relating to the Regulation of Aerial Navigation and Additional Protocol of May, 1920.	13.10.19.	11.7.22 (Effective date).
International Convention relating to International Exhibitions.	22.11.28, Paris.	17.12.30.
International Convention relating to Dangerous Drugs.	19.2.25, Geneva.	25.9.28 (Effective date).
International Convention with the object of securing the Abolition of Slavery and the Slave Trade.	25.9.26, Geneva.	18.6.27 (Ratification).
International Convention relative to the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works.	2.6.28, Rome.	1.10.31.
International Convention for the Execution of Foreign Arbitral Awards.	26.9.27, Geneva.	26.5.31.
International Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armies in the Field.	27.7.29, Geneva.	23.6.31. (Ratification) (Effective date 23.12.31).
International Agreement for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic.	18.5.04, Paris.	6.5.32 (Effective date).
International Convention for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic.	4.5.10, Paris.	
International Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children.	30.9.21/31.3.22, Geneva.	2.11.31.

(B) Multilateral Agreements and Conventions—*contd.*

Name.	*Date of Signature.*	*Date of Accession.*
International Agreement regarding False Indications of Origin on Goods.	6.11.25	12.9.33 (Effective date).
International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property.	6.11.25, The Hague.	12.9.33 (Effective date).
European Broadcasting Convention	19.6.33, Lucerne.	15.1.34 (Effective date).
International Convention for Mutual Protection against Dengue Fever.	25.7.34, Athens.	3.5.35.
International Convention for Sanitary Control of Aerial Navigation.	12.4.33, The Hague.	1.8.35.
International Telecommunications Convention	9.12.32, Madrid.	24.5.35.
Universal Postal Convention	20.3.34, Cairo.	1.1.35.
Agreement concerning Insured Letters and Boxes.	20.3.34, Cairo.	1.1.35.
Convention for the Unification of certain rules relating to International Carriage by Air.	12.10.29, Warsaw.	3.3.35.
International Conventions adhered to in 1935.		
International Convention relating to Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes	7.6.30.	18.7.36.
International Convention relating to Stamp Laws in connexion with Cheques	19.3.31.	18.7.36.
International Convention relating to Taxation of Foreign Motor Cars	30.3.31.	29.4.36.

(C) Extradition Treaties between the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries which apply to Palestine.

Country.	*Date of Signature.*	*Date of Application.*
Between United Kingdom and Albania.	22.7.26	29.1.27 (Ratification).
Austria	3.12.1873	23.1.28.
	30.7.35.	
Belgium	26.6.1901	1.8.28 (Effective date).
Belgian Congo ...	29.10.01	
Ruanda-Urundi ...	5.3.07, ...	
	3.3.11, ...	
	8.8.23 and	
	2.7.28	
Bolivia	22.2.1892	18.2.28.
Chile	26.1.1897	13.1.28.
Colombia	27.10.1888	5.12.30 (Effective date).
	2.12.29.	
Cuba	3.10.1904	12.12.31 (Effective date)
	17.4.1930.	
Czechoslovakia ...	11.11.24, Protocol 4.6.26.	15.7.27.
Denmark	31.3.1873	10.2.28.
Ecuador	20.9.1880	19.1.28.
Estonia	18.11.25	10.3.27.
Finland...	30.5.24	25.11.26.

(C) Extradition Treaties between the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries which apply to Palestine—*contd.*

Country.	*Date of Signature.*	*Date of Application.*
Germany	14.5.1872 and 10.12.1928.	17.8.30 (Effective date).
Greece	24.9.10	19.4.28.
Guatemala	4.7.1885	11.9.29.
Hayti	7.12.1874	13.1.28.
Hungary	3.12.1873 and 26.6.1901.	25.4.28.
'Iraq	2.5.1932	15.6.33 (Effective date).
Latvia	16.7.24	7.6.26.
Liberia	16.12.1892	16.10.28.
Lithuania	18.5.26	29.3.27 (Ratification).
Monaco	17.12.91 and 27.11.30.	5.7.31 (Effective date).
Netherlands	26.9.1898	27.1.28.
Nicaragua	19.4.1905	12.1.28.
Norway	26.6.1873 18.2.1907.	13.12.29.
Panama	25.8.1906	24.1.28.
Paraguay	12.9.1908	16.1.28.
Peru	26.1.1904	16.1.28.
Poland	11.1.1932	12.3.34 (Effective date).
Portugal	17.10.1892 20.1.1932.	23.6.34 (Effective date).
Roumania	21.3.1893	11.1.29.
San Marino	16.10.1899	19.7.34 (Effective date).
San Salvador	23.6.1881	8.8.30 (Effective date).
Siam	4.3.1911	27.2.28.
Spain	4.6.1878 and 19.2.1889.	13.2.28.
Switzerland	26.11.1880 29.6.1904. 19.12.34.	19.9.29.
United States of America.	22.12.31	24.6.35.
Yugoslavia	6.12.1900	1.11.28.

In addition to the countries set out in the foregoing list and to those in list (A) (i), the Palestine Extradition Law has been applied to the following countries :—

Argentine.
France.
Italy.
Mexico.
Tunis.
Uruguay.

(D) Commercial Treaties between the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries which have been applied to Palestine.

Country.	*Name.*	*Date of Application.*
Between the United Kingdom and		
Austria	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 22.5.24, London.	5.6.26.
	Notes on Trade Marks	2.12.27. 13.4.28.
Bulgaria ...	Notes on Commerce and Navigation, 12.11.25.	25.2.29.
Czechoslovakia ...	Treaty of Commerce, 14.7.23	5.6.25.

(D) Commercial Treaties between the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries which have been applied to Palestine—*contd.*

Country.	*Name.*	*Date of Application.*
Egypt	Commercial Modus Vivendi, 5/7.6.30, Cairo.	11.6.30.
	Prolongation until 16.2.34 by Notes of...	16/19.2.33.
	Prolongation until 16.2.36 by Notes of ...	13/15.2.35.
Finland	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 14.12.33.	13.2.26.
Finland	Convention regarding the Suppression of Illicit Importation of Alcoholic Liquors into Finland, 13.10.33, London.	13.10.33.
Germany ...	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 2.12.24, London.	2.12.26.
Greece	Notes on Consular Fees on Certificates of Origin, 21.6.29.	21.6.29, 5.7.29 (Effective date).
Greece	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 16.7.26.	23.3.27.
Hungary... ...	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 23.7.26.	9.7.29.
Japan	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 3.4.11, and Supplementary Convention of 30.7.25.	1.6.30.
Latvia	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 22.6.23, London.	25.5.24.
Lithuania ...	Agreement respecting Commercial Relations 6.5.22, Riga and Kovno.	24.4.23.
	Exchange of Notes 28.11/10.12, 1929, modifying this Agreement.	10.12.29.
Netherlands ...	Trade Agreement, Exchange of Notes, 18.11.35, London.	1.1.36.
Panama	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 25.9.28.	2/19.9.32.
Poland	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 26.11.23.	19.6.24.
	Trade Agreement, 27.2.1935	24.7.35.
Portugal ...	Notes on Flag Discrimination in Portuguese Ports, 14.10.33, Lisbon.	14.10.33.
Spain	Agreement regulating the Treatment of Companies, 27.6.24, Madrid.	6.8.31.
Spain	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 31.10.22, Revised 5.4.27, and 31.5.28.	1.12.28.
Union of South Africa.	Commercial Agreement, 30.8.35, Pretoria Supplementary Agreement, 10.3.36, Capetown.	1.7.35.
Yugoslavia ...	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 12.5.27.	4.4.28.

(E) Other Treaties between the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries which apply to Palestine.

Austria	Convention regarding Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 31.3.31, London.	1.4.32 (Effective date).
Belgium	Convention respecting Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 21.6.22, London.	13.3.25 (Effective date).

(E) Other Treaties between the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries which apply to Palestine—*contd.*

Country.	*Name.*	*Date of Application.*
Belgium	Supplementary Convention regarding Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 4.11.32, Brussels.	27.6.35 (Effective date).
Czechoslovakia ...	Convention respecting Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 11.11.24.	17.2.27 (Effective date).
Denmark ...	Convention regarding Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 29.11.32, London.	27.3.34 (Effective date).
Estonia	Convention regarding Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 22.12.31, London.	11.10.33 (Effective date).
Finland	Convention regarding Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 11.8.33, London.	27.6.35 (Effective date).
France	Convention respecting Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 2.2.22, London.	22.3.23 (Effective date).
	Extension to French Colonies and Territories under Mandate, 1.1.33 and 1.8.33.	20.10.33 (Effective date).
Germany ...	Convention respecting Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 20.3.28.	25.11.29 (Effective date).
Italy	Agreement concerning the Reciprocal Recognition of Passenger Ship Certificates and Emigrant Ship Regulations, 25.1.29.	11/25.8.30.
Italy	Convention regarding Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 17.12.30, London.	25.8.32 (Effective date).
Italy	Notes respecting Documents of Identity for Aircraft Personnel, 13.4.31, London.	13.4.31.
Netherlands ...	Extension to Overseas Territories of the Agreement for the Abolition of Visas, 1.12.29.	1.12.29 (Applicable to British subjects only).
Netherlands ...	Convention regarding Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 31.5.32, London.	23.5.34 (Effective date).
Norway	Convention regarding Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 30.1.31, London.	14.11.31 (Effective date).
Poland	Convention regarding Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 26.8.31, Warsaw.	17.10.32 (Effective date).
Portugal ...	Convention regarding Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 9.7.31 London.	30.4.33 (Effective date).
Spain	Convention regarding Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 27.6.29, London.	23.2.31 (Effective date).
Sweden	Convention regarding Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 28.8.20, London.	23.2.31 (Effective date).

Other Treaties concluded in 1936 which apply to Palestine.

Country.	*Name.*	*Date of Application.*
Egypt	Agreement to facilitate commercial relations between Egypt and Palestine. Exchange of Notes 18.8.36.	18.8.36. (Effective date).
'Iraq	Agreements to facilitate commercial relations between 'Iraq and Palestine, Exchange of Notes 14.12-36.	14.2.37 (Effective date).

XIII—ANTIQUITIES.

1. During the year, licences were issued for archaeological excavations, soundings or clearances at the following sites:—

(*a*) *Anata Village*, (Soundings), by Professor W. F. Albright, for the American School of Oriental Research, Jerusalem.

(*b*) *'Auja el Hafir*, by Mr. T. J. Colin Baly, for the British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem.

(*c*) *Balata*, near Nablus, by Professor E. Sellin and Dr. Steckeweh, for the German State Institute of Archaeology.

(*d*) *Bethlehem, Ard el Baten*, by Miss E. W. Gardner, for the Wellcome Archaeological Research Expedition to the Near East.

(*e*) *Isbeita*, by Mr. H. Dunscombe Colt, for the British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem.

(*f*) *Jebal Kafzeh*, (near Nazareth), by Monsieur R. Neuville, for l'Institute de Paleontologie Humaine, Paris.

(*g*) *Jerusalem, Grounds of the Hebrew University*, by Dr. E. L. Sukenik, for the Hebrew University, Jerusalem.

(*h*) *Jisr Banat Ya'qub*, (Soundings), by Mr. M. Stekelis, for the Hebrew University, Jerusalem.

(*i*) *Khirbet Minyeh*, by Dr. A. M. Schneider, for the Oriental Institute of the Gorresgesellschaft at Jerusalem.

(*j*) *Sheikh Abreik*, by Dr. B. Maisler, for the Jewish Palestine Exploration Society.

(*k*) *Et-Tell*, by Madam Krause-Marquet, for Monsieur Dussaud, Conservateur des Antiquités Orientales au Louvre, Paris.

(*l*) *Tell Duweir*, by Mr. J. L. Starkey, for the Wellcome Archaeological Research Expedition to the Near East.

(*m*) *Tell el-Jarishe*, by Dr. E. L. Sukenik, for the Hebrew University, Jerusalem.

(*n*) *Tell Keisan*, by Profesor J. Garstang, for the Institute of Archaeology, University of Liverpool.

(*o*) *Tell al-Mutasallem* (Megiddo), by Mr. Gordon Loud, for the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago.

(*p*) *Tell el-Sultan* (Jericho), by Professor J. Garstang, for the Institute of Archaeology, University of Liverpool.

2. The Inspectorate of the Government Department has been occupied in preventing damage to historical sites and monuments and in investigating, by systematic excavation and other means, discoveries of antiquities made either by the Department or in the course of agricultural, industrial and other works.

Excavations by the Department have been continued at the Citadel in Jerusalem and at Khirbet el Mefjir near Jericho.

3. *Library*.—All books have now been labelled and the arrangement of the books on the stacks in conformity with the subject catalogue has been completed.

The following catalogues have been prepared:—

Authors, subject, serial publications, periodicals arranged by authors, periodicals arranged by subjects, and a catalogue of museum catalogues arranged by museums.

There were 309 books (comprising 442 volumes) added to the library; 93 periodicals were exchanged and 144 periodicals received, including the above.

The use of the Library by approved students has been permitted during the year.

Records.—The re-arrangement of the records on the loose-leaf file system has been completed and the collection now fills 89 volumes. There are also six volumes of records relating to Trans-Jordanian antiquities. New sites continue to be added to the records. A bibliography for each site is being prepared.

Quarterly.—Part 1 of Volume VI has appeared and part 2 is due shortly. Parts 3 and 4 of Volume VI and parts 1 and 2 of Volume VII are in the press.

The following have been published separately, (as well as in the Quarterly):—

J. H. Iliffe, *Terra Sigillata in the Near East* and M. Avi-Yonah, *Map of Roman Palestine*.

4. *Museum*.—All antiquities have now been removed from the old premises to the new Museum. During the year 2,277 new acquisitions were inventoried. Divisions were made with thirteen archaeological expeditions.

The arrangement of exhibits in the Stone and Bronze Ages is now almost complete and the Guide and Gallery Books for these periods are being prepared.

The collection of photographs of objects in the Museum has been re-arranged in order of Museum catalogue numbers for convenience of reference; many objects still remain to be

photographed. An index to the photographic negatives is almost complete.

A second Assistant Keeper and a Junior Assistant Keeper have been appointed to deal with the increase of work in the new premises. A joiner has also been added to the staff.

Further show-cases to complete the South Gallery and to furnish the North Students' Gallery have been ordered. Apparatus for lifting heavy antiquities has been purchased.

In pursuance of an agreement made with the Government of Trans-Jordan, a number of antiquities from that territory have been brought to the Museum for exhibition on loan. Antiquities from Trans-Jordan are exhibited in the galleries together with those from Palestine, but they are distinctively marked in the Museum Catalogue and Inventory, and in the Guide Books, Gallery Books, etc. reference is made to the fact that these antiquities have been lent by the Government of Trans-Jordan.

During the year, students of archaeology have been given access to the collections as far as possible and many members of the general public have by request been shown over the Museum.

XIV.—OFFICIAL LANGUAGES.

1. The practice of the Palestine Government is in accordance with Article 82 of the Palestine Order in Council, 1922, which reads as follows:—

> "All Ordinances, official notices, and official forms of the Government and all official notices of local authorities and municipalities in areas to be prescribed by order of the High Commissioner, shall be published in English, Arabic and Hebrew. The 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."

As part of the complete recognition of three official languages which was announced by the first High Commissioner on his arrival in Palestine in July, 1920, the practice with regard to the use of English, Arabic, and Hebrew in the Law Courts was more exactly defined by a Public Notice as follows:—

> "In the Courts of Law and Land Registries of a trilingual area, every process, every official copy of a judgment, and every official document shall be issued in the language of the person to whom it is addressed, and written and oral pleadings shall be conducted in any of the three official languages. The Legal Secretary may from time to time issue rules‡ restricting the languages of pleading in any Court or class of Courts outside the trilingual areas.

‡ These rules are now issued by the Chief Justice.

" In a trilingual area the public notary of the Court shall, and in other area may, accept a declaration and register a document in any of the three official languages."

2. The trilingual areas in which English, Arabic and Hebrew may be used comprise the three principal towns, Jerusalem, Haifa, and Jaffa, and also the district of Jaffa and sub-districts of Tiberias and Safad. The recognition of the three languages in the Courts involves some complication in the hearing of cases, and occasionally trials are protracted. The rules have, however, on the whole worked smoothly.

Under the Magistrates' Courts Jurisdiction (Amendment) Ordinance, cases occurring in certain Hebrew-speaking colonies may be transferred to Courts where there are Hebrew-speaking magistrates.

3. The Palestine Gazette, reports of official commissions and committees, and departmental publications are published in English, Arabic, and Hebrew.

4. For the use of Arabic and Hebrew characters in transmitting inland telegrams see Chapter XXIV—paragraph 18.

XV.—HOLY DAYS.

A list of the days which are recognised as holy days by the various communities of Palestine will be found in Appendix II to this Report.

XVI.—TRANS-JORDAN.

See separate section on Trans-Jordan, page 311.

XVII.—LABOUR.

The international labour conventions applied to Palestine are set out in paragraph 2 of Section XVII of the Report for 1933.

2. The introduction of a system of collection and compilation of trustworthy statistics of employment and unemployment is still under consideration.

It is intended to institute a system of monthly returns of employment and wages which will enable the computation of reliable index numbers of employment in various industries.

A family budget inquiry is also under consideration. After this inquiry has been completed, reliable index numbers of the cost of living will be constructed and the determination of the trend of real wages prevailing in the country will be made possible.

3. The possibility of the collection of reliable statistics of unemployment in the towns and in the rural areas is being considered. It should be noted, however, that in the absence

of labour exchanges or similar institutions with inducements for the registration of unemployed workers, the problem of securing reliable statistics of unemployment continues to present considerable difficulty. It seems, therefore, probable that the Office of Statistics (see chapter XXII) will for some time to come have to rely on rough estimates of the numbers of unemployed workers.

4. The securing of statistics of employment and unemployment will be easier in the case of Jewish unemployment, as the majority of Jewish workers in Palestine are members of trade unions.

A problem which is still to be solved is to secure a definition of "unemployment" which would be applicable to all sections of the population of Palestine.

5. The disturbances and the Arab political strike, extending over almost six months, made it impossible to investigate the state of employment among Arabs.

At the beginning of April, 1936, and at the end of the year estimates of Arab unemployment were made in seven towns on the basis of the definition laid down in paragraph 2 of Chapter XVII of the Report for the year 1935.

The absolute data reported were not of such a nature as to give even an approximate idea of the extent of Arab unemployment in Palestine. It can only be said that in April, 1936, Arab unemployment had apparently slightly decreased as compared with the end of the year 1935, and that it increased appreciably in December, 1936. The largest increase of unemployment took place at Jaffa.

6. The number of Jewish workers out of employment was roughly estimated at the end of 1935 at 5,000 wholly unemployed and 1,000 under-employed workers. Early in 1936 the repercussions of the shock experienced by the economy of Palestine in September, 1935, were still felt. At the end of February the number of Jewish unemployed was estimated at 4,500 wholly unemployed workers and 2,700 partly unemployed. The number of wholly unemployed workers included new immigrants and workers changing jobs. The total number of unemployed "units" (after the conversion of part-time employees into full "units") was about eight per cent. of the total number of Jewish wage and salary earners in Palestine.

7. In March the position improved, but from the end of April unemployment was on the increase and was at its highest in the middle of the summer. During the last quarter of the year unemployment showed a decrease which was partly, if not mainly, due to the increase of employment in citrus plantations and in Government public works.

The number of partially employed workers showed a slow but constant increase throughout the year.

8. The Unemployment Fund of the General Federation of Jewish Labour, which was stated to be £P.35,000 at the end of 1935, was reported to have reached £P.100,000 at the end of 1936.

Jewish public bodies and the Administration of the Unemployment Fund of the General Federation of Jewish Labour were active in supporting constructive works in order to relieve unemployment.

9. The absorption of additional labour has not stopped during the year under review. The number of Jewish wage and salary earners in 1936 and during the preceding two years is estimated to have been as follows:—

1934, June	45,000
1935, January	59,000
1935, December	74,000
1936, November	84,500

(Figures supplied by the General Federation of Jewish Labour).

10. Since September, 1935, there has been a decrease in building activities, which is illustrated by the following figures of average monthly floor area of building for which permits were issued by the municipalities of Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Jaffa, and Haifa:—

1934	86,000 square metres.
1935	101,000 square metres.
1936 (11 months) ...	62,000 square metres.

The number of Jewish workers employed on construction, which ranged from 14,000 to 16,500 in 1935, fell to about 10,000 at the end of 1936.

11. The expansion of industry which has been in evidence in recent years suffered a setback during the year under review. While a number of new industrial undertakings were established, the decrease in building activities, the state of stagnation in business, and the decreased purchasing power of the population have affected industrial output. The number mentioned above of workers in part-time employment mainly relates to manufacturing industry.

There has, however, been an expansion of Jewish employment in quarries and in the production of crushed stone.

12. No additional areas were placed under citrus plantations by Jews, but there has been an extension in the areas placed under vegetables. A large number of orange groves planted six or seven years ago have become fruit bearing and provided additional work in cultivation and in the picking, sorting, and transportation of oranges.

As a result of the Arab strike, the number of Arab workers employed in orange groves belonging to Jews was less at the end of the year 1936 than at the corresponding date a year ago.

13. The employment of Jewish labour has increased in transportation, porterage, and in various unskilled works. Several hundreds of Jewish workers found employment at the Tel Aviv jetty and in the construction of a lighter-harbour and warehouses. During the disturbances, considerable numbers of workers were engaged as supernumerary policemen and watchmen.

Employment decreased in services connected with the tourist trade and summer resorts.

14. It may be concluded that during the year under review a redistribution of Jewish labour has taken place. Contrary to the process of migration of workers which was characteristic in 1933-1935, a movement of workers from the towns to the villages was observed in 1936. Another result of the redistribution of Jewish labour is that the proportion of workers employment at low wages has become higher than it was during the preceding three years, when there was a movement from the low-wage-industries to more profitable occupations.

15. The distribution of Jewish workers has shifted as follows:—

Class of labour.	*June, 1934.*		*December, 1935.*		*November, 1936.*	
	Number.	*Per cent. of total.*	*Number.*	*Per cent. of total.*	*Number.*	*Per cent. of total.*
Total	50,500	100	80,500	100	92,000	100
Urban workers ...	30,000	59	55,500	69	59,500	65
Agricultural small-holders	6,000	12	6,500	8	7,500	8
Agricultural labourers...	4,500	9	6,500	8	13,000	14
Non-Agricultural labourers in rural areas	10,000	20	12,000	15	12,000	13

(Information supplied by the Statistical Department of the General Federation of Jewish Labour and by the Agricultural Workers Union).

16. Wage-rates in Palestine have declined. Rates of wages in building were the first to fall. A decrease in wages has taken place in the manufacture of building material and in wood-working industries. In other industries no appreciable change in the wage rates has occurred, but it is probable that in many industrial undertakings a concealed decrease in wages received has taken place. There was no great pressure for an increase of wages. Nevertheless, in a number of industrial undertakings annual increments were granted according to custom or collective agreement.

A downward tendency was observed in wage-rates in orange groves.

Wages of Arab labourers have also shown a tendency to decline.

17. No change occurred in the normal hours of work and in other conditions of work, such as insurance against accidents, grant of annual leave, etc.

18. The system of recruitment of labour through trade union labour offices remained unchanged. Public attention was again directed to the problem of distribution of work among various labour organisations in connection with two disputes in works of construction undertaken by Jewish public organisations. These disputes were promptly settled by arbitration.

19. As in the preceding year, the Arab labour unions were active in supporting the demands of Arab workers for the improvement of conditions of work. New Arab labour unions came into existence in the course of the year.

20. Most of the mixed Arab-Jewish unions which were active two years ago practically ceased to exist because of the strained inter-racial relations in Palestine in 1936.

21. Twenty labour disputes caused by demands of an economic nature came into notice during the year, including five cases where there was no actual stoppage of work.

The nature and effect of the labour disputes as compared with previous years is shown by the following figures:

	1933.	*1934.*	*1935.*	*1936.*
Total number of disputes which came under notice	57	49	60	20
Including :—				
(*a*) Disputes over wages, hours of work and improvement of conditions of employment ...	24	23	37	10
(*b*) Disputes over discharge of workers	2	4	7	1
(*c*) Disputes over employment of union labour	6	8	4	6
(*d*) Disputes over employment of Arabs in Jewish undertakings...	19	12	4	—
Settlements of disputes which were concluded each year :—				
(*a*) Number of instances where the workers were successful ...	29	26	32	13
(*b*) Number of instances where the workers failed	18	15	13	5
(*c*) Number of compromise settlements	9	6	13	2
(*a*) Number of industrial strikes and lockouts	45	40	58	15
(*b*) Number of establishments affected by strikes and lockouts ...	242	87	331	26
(*c*) Number of workers involved (approximately)	2,050	2,030	3,650	956
(*d*) Number of working days lost (approximately)	19,100	17,230	28,400	11,625

22. Of the total number of twenty labour disputes reported in 1936, twelve occurred before 1st May, and six took place after 31st October. Between these dates only two disputes were reported.

Half of the labour disputes were caused by demands for the improvement of conditions of work. A number of disputes were caused by employers' attempts to reduce wages and by irregular payment of wages, which fact indicates the instability of the economic situation.

23. Arab workers were involved in five labour disputes with a loss of 10,370 working days. Two strikes which caused the largest loss of time occurred at Haifa and its vicinity, where strikes of Arab workers were frequent in 1935.

At Jaffa, early in 1936, pickets were placed by Arab workers at a Government school building, the contract for which had been given to a Jewish contractor; the Arab union demanded the employment of Arabs in that building. The contractor agreed to allot about 50 per cent. of the work available to Arab labour.

24. The Employment of Women and Children Ordinance was published as a Bill in February, 1936. (Minutes, page 160.) A number of public criticisms were received from the Postmaster-General, the Palestine Jewish Equal Rights Association, and the Business and Professional Women's Club of Palestine. These criticisms were considered by the Labour Legislation Committee early in December and their report thereon is at present receiving the attention of Government.

25. An amended Workmen's Compensation Ordinance embodying many of the recommendations of the Labour Legislation Committee was published as a Bill in April, 1936.

The Bill repeals the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, and re-enacts its provisions together with a number of amendments of which the following are the most important:—

(*a*) The definition of " employer " has been amended so as specifically to include the Government of Palestine, and that of " workman " so as to cover all employees, whether manual labourers or otherwise, in an employment to which the Ordinance applies. The definition of " undertaker " has been omitted, being hardly distinguishable from that of " employer ", except in the case of co-operative societies, for which special provision has been made in section 13.

(*b*) The schedule of employments has been enlarged by the addition of the following:—

(i) Stone cutting and dressing, even though not done upon the premises.

(ii) Manufacturing and agricultural operations in which mechanically driven machinery is used.

(iii) Works connected with the public supply of water and public drainage schemes, even though not carried out by a public body.

(*c*) Section 3 has been amended so as to provide, in conformity with the English Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, for the payment of compensation in the case of death or permanent disablement, even though the injury was attributable to the wilful misconduct of the workmen.

(*d*) Section 6, a new section, is taken from the English Act and deals with liability under certified schemes.

(*e*) Minor amendments have been made in section 7, which deals with the bankruptcy of employers.

(*f*) Section 9, which deals with the application of the Ordinance to workmen in Government employment, has been redrafted so as to exclude from the operation of the Ordinance all civilian employees of His Majesty other than persons employed by the Government of Palestine.

(*g*) Two new sections, 14 and 15, taken from the English Act, have (together with part II of the first schedule) been inserted to provide for compensation in the case of certain special industrial diseases.

(*h*) Section 17 is new, and penalizes an employer (or any responsible officer or partner where the employer is a company, society, or partnership firm) who refuses to pay compensation for which he is liable, or is unable to pay it by reason of his not having entered into an insurance contract.

(*i*) In the second schedule, which sets out the scale and conditions of compensation,

(i) the weekly payment in case of incapacity has been raised from 50 per centum to two-thirds of the average weekly earnings, and the maximum weekly payment from £P.1 to £P.1.500 mils, while provision has been added limiting weekly payments during the incapacity to a period not exceeding five years;

(ii) the lump sum payment in redemption of liability for weekly payment in cases of permanent incapacity is made such an amount as would purchase an annuity for five years, instead of a life annuity, but the sum is now based upon the full amount, instead of 75 per centum, of the annual value of the weekly payment.

At the 29th Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission, the attention of the Accredited Representative was called to the change which is to be introduced in the method of calculation of

the lump-sum annuity. (Minutes, page 161.) Under the existing Ordinance where incapacity proves to be permanent the liability may be redeemed by a lump-sum payment equivalent to a life annuity of 75 per cent. of the weekly payment. In the majority of cases of permanent injury the lump sum payable would be much greater than the maximum compensation payable where death results and would probably entail the ruin of a small employer. Palestine is a country of small employers, the majority of whom would find it impossible to pay the compensation required by the Ordinance.

The Labour Legislation Committee therefore recommended that the lump sum should be of such an amount as would purchase an annuity for five years instead of for life, but that it should be based on the full amount instead of seventy-five per cent. of the annual value of the weekly payment, and that cases of partial though permanent incapacity should be dealt with, not by further limiting the period of the annuity which should remain at five years, but by reducing the amount of weekly payment payable in proportion to the degree of incapacity. The Committee's recommendation is based on the experience of several years' working of the existing law, and the Palestine Government does not consider that the Bill should be changed in this respect unless and until experience of its working should show that amendment is desirable.

A number of criticisms of the Bill have since been received. Some of these have recently been forwarded from London, where Insurance Offices are interested in the change effected by the Bill. In June the General Federation of Jewish Labour requested that promulgation of the Bill be deferred in order to allow sufficient time for due consideration to be given to the effect of the amendments introduced in the Bill. The comments of the Federation have not yet been received.

26. In connection with a dispute in Jaffa Port, the stevedores submitted four demands. Of these, two, namely the provision of minimum wage-fixing machinery and the protection of workers employed in loading and unloading ships, had already been the subject of reports by the Labour Legislation Committee.

Another of the stevedores' demands was referred to the Committee during 1936, namely the question of recognizing a prescribed number of hours as constituting a normal day's work, overtime being chargeable at special rates. Owing to the abnormal conditions at Jaffa during the strike, the consideration of this question has had to be postponed.

27. Early in the year the Labour Legislation Committee considered whether legislation was necessary in order to apply to Palestine the recommendations of the Committee of Experts on

Native Labour on the Recruitment of Labour. Their recommendations in this regard are now under consideration by the Palestine Government.

28. In reply to a question raised at the examination of the 1935 Report by the Permanent Mandate Commission (Minutes, page 159), the following information is supplied in regard to the partial application in Palestine of the Minimum Wage Fixing Machinery Convention, 1928.

A Bill (the draft Masters and Servants Ordinance) was published in May, 1935, containing provision whereby the High Commissioner in Council may by order fix a minimum wage and providing that any person paying less than a minimum wage so fixed shall be liable to a penalty and that any person who has been paid less than the minimum wage may recover the difference between the amount he has received and the minimum wage.

The High Commissioner is also empowered to appoint advisory boards to enquire into and advise upon any question arising out of the employment of persons or upon the terms and conditions of employment.

There have been many criticisms of the Bill, the consideration of which by the Labour Legislation Committee was delayed by the disturbances. The final recommendations of the Committee have now been received and are at present receiving the attention of Government.

29. During the year, factory inspection has been carried out chiefly by the Government Welfare Inspector, assisted by District Officers, so far as possible.

Work in Arab factories was stopped entirely for more than six months owing to the general strike and work was also restricted in Jewish factories owing to the disturbances.

A number of factories are still working only half-time or with two shifts of workers in order to give more employment.

During the year, 65 factories and workshops have been inspected. There is no great problem of child labour in the factories of Palestine. In a small number of cases in which children under 14 years of age were found working they were sent to their homes. In the large majority of cases the youth employed are well over 16 years of age.

30. The duties of the Government Welfare Inspector comprise the following (Minutes, page 148):—

(i) Inspection of the Women's Prison and Lock-ups.

(ii) Superintendent of the Girls' Reformatory Home.

(iii) Acting as Probation Officer for girls.

(iv) Investigation of problems affecting women—

(*a*) The immigration of Cypriot girls for marriage to Palestinians.

(*b*) The hiring of girls on long contracts for domestic service.

(v) The inspection of factories and workshops, under the Employment of Women and Children Ordinance.

(vi) Relief Work on occasions of disturbances, floods, earthquakes, etc.

(vii) Participation in the work of the Cinematograph Films Censorship Board.

(viii) Secretary of Labour Legislation Committee.

XVIII.—TRADE IN AND MANUFACTURE OF DRUGS, ARMS AND LIQUORS.

Arms.

The Firearms Ordinance, 1922, was amended during the year to enable any police officer to effect a search, without having obtained a warrant to do so, of vessels and vehicles and packages upon suspicion of their containing firearms or ammunition.

2. The following firearms and ammunition were seized and confiscated by the police during 1936:—

Type.	*Serviceable.*	*Unserviceable.*
Rifles	317	11
Pistols and revolvers	307	12
Shotguns	73	8
Bombs and grenades	420	23
Rifle ammunition, rounds	13,903	—
Pistol and revolver ammunition, rounds	3,087	—

A noteworthy feature was the number of bombs and grenades seized. They were of several kinds, including Mills and some types used by Germany and Turkey during the War; also a number of home-made bombs fashioned out of iron piping and filled with pieces of scrap metal.

3. The following is a table of seizures effected on or near the Palestine—Trans-Jordan frontier:—

Date.	*Police Division.*	*Firearms seived.*	*Circumstances of seizure.*
18th February	Nablus	One rifle (with three rounds of ammunition).	From a shepherd who crossed into Palestine from Trans-Jordan with three sheep.
28th February	Safad	One revolver ...	From an illegal immigrant at Jisr Banat Yacoub.
6th April ...	Safad	One revolver ...	Found in the house of an accused person at Ras el Ahmar.

Date.	*Police Division.*	*Firearms seized.*	*Circumstances of seizure.*
9th May ...	Tiberias	One revolver ...	From an Arab entering Palestine at Jisr el Majamie.
6th May ...	Tiberias	One automatic pistol.	From an Arab entering Palestine at Jisr el Majamie.
6th July ...	Tiberias	One rifle ...	Found during search of a house at Jisr Sheikh Hussein.
16th July ...	Jerusalem Rural	One revolver ...	From an Arab who had just entered Palestine from Trans-Jordan.
22nd September	Tiberias	One rifle ...	Found during a search at
		Two rifles ...	Bawati Khanaan.
20th December	Tiberias	One rifle ...	From an Arab at Zabe village.

4. The number of persons convicted under the Firearms Ordinance, 1922, during the years 1935-6 was: 1935, 575; 1936, 522. (Minutes, page 158.)

Licensed Firearms.

5. Firearms licensed during 1936 were in excess of those licensed during the previous year. This was mainly due to the issue of provisional licences to carry firearms for protection during the disturbances. Persons so privileged were chiefly Government officers, bank officials, and isolated landowners. In the Nablus Police Division alone, 465 provisional licences to carry shot-guns were issued to Jewish landowners.

6. The following table gives details of licences issued during 1935 and 1936:—

Police District.	*1935.*			*1936.*		
	Rifles.	*Pistols and Revolvers.*	*Shotguns.*	*Rifles.*	*Pistols and Revolvers.*	*Shotguns.*
Jerusalem ...	28	78	771	30	165	769
Northern ...	25	100	975	36	160	1,237
Southern ...	43	38	1,095	48	53	927
Nablus ...	29	15	391	23	30	850
Nazareth ...	19	37	456	13	42	533
Gaza ...	33	6	168	39	6	164
Totals ...	177	274	3,856	189	456	4,480
				Increase 12	*Increase* 182	*Increase* 624

Liquors.

7. The variation in the numbers of factories licensed to manufacture intoxicating liquors and spirits during the past five years was as follows:—

	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Spirits	22	23	16	15	16	16
Wine	14	15	15	15	14	14
Beer	—	—	—	—	1	1
	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	36	38	31	30	31	31
	—	—	—	—	—	—

Their output was:—

Year.	Wine Litres.	Arak Litres.	Beer Litres.	Cognac Litres.	Other Spirits Litres.
1931 ...	3,838,652	52,568	—	147,250	196,802
1932 ...	3,155,928	52,944	—	160,720	420,912
1933 ...	1,629,125	38,307	—	121,292	686,989
1934 ...	2,378,922	41,855	—	293,495	853,681
1935 ...	2,619,980	51,611	242,600	295,539	1,012,598
1936 ...	2,257,556	58,540	1,954,786	187,593	1,070,234

The quantity of arak produced as shown above represents that quantity of spirit resulting from first distillation.

In 1936, 162,789 litres of alcohol of fruits (included on first distillation as "other spirits") and 22,530 litres of alcohol of grapes (included on first distillation as cognac) were re-distilled into arak, producing 181,456 litres.

8. The abnormal conditions generally which prevailed throughout the country for six months owing to the disturbances and in particular the imposition of curfew for lengthy periods in some of the major towns and several villages rendered it impossible adequately to gauge the practical effects of the application of the Sale of Intoxicating Liquor Ordinance, 1935. The operation of this measure will be carefully watched during the year 1937.

9. In connection with Count de Penha Garcia's inquiry at the twenty-ninth Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission as to whether falsification of liquors for export took place on a large scale and in respect of well-known brands of alcoholic beverages and spirits, investigations were made but disclosed no evidence of any such falsification. (Minutes, page 161.)

10. *Incidence of Drunkenness during* 1935 *and* 1936.

	1935.				1936.			
	Number of persons convicted.				*Number of persons convicted.*			
	Once.	*On two occasions.*	*On three occasions.*	*On four or more occasions.*	*Once.*	*On two occasions.*	*On three occasions.*	*On four or more occasions.*
Moslems	575	44	6	5	319	30	6	2
Christians	97	6	—	—	69	5	1	—
Jews ...	52	4	2	2	27	7	—	—
Total	724	54	8	7	415	42	7	2

The imposition of curfew in a number of towns during the disturbances was no doubt the prime cause of the reduction in the number of " first offenders ".

11. The distribution of cases among the various police divisions was:—

Number of Persons Convicted for Drunkenness.

Division.	*Once.*	*On two occasions.*	*On three occasions.*	*On four or more occasions.*
Jerusalem Urban ...	43	2	2	—
Jerusalem Rural ...	3	—	—	—
Hebron	—	—	—	—
Haifa Urban ...	157	13	3	1
Haifa Rural ...	2	—	—	—
Acre	3	1	2	1
Jaffa Urban ...	146	6	—	—
Jaffa Rural ...	2	—	—	—
Tel-Aviv	16	9	—	—
Ramleh	13	—	—	—
Nablus	6	6	—	—
Jenin	—	—	—	—
Tulkarm	9	1	—	—
Nazareth	4	4	—	—
Safad	—	—	—	—
Tiberias	9	—	—	—
Gaza	—	—	—	—
Beersheba	2	—	—	—
Total ...	415	42	7	2

Drugs.

12. The Permanent Mandates Commission at its twenty-ninth Session requested information in regard to the practical application of the new legislation affecting the control of the trade in dangerous drugs. (Minutes, page 208.)

The Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, 1936, was enacted on 18th March, 1936. This Ordinance, besides consolidating the existing legislation which was repealed (Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, 1925, and the Dangerous Drugs (Amendment) Ordinances, 1928 and 1932) brought the law into conformity with the International Convention of 1931 for limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs. (Minutes, page 161.)

In conformity with the objects of the Convention the manufacture and conversion of dangerous drugs in Palestine is forbidden. The conversion, preparation, and manufacture of any drug obtained from the phenanthrene alkaloids of opium or from the ecognine alkaloids of coca leaves are prohibited. A new provision makes it an offence to keep or to permit the sale or the smoking of opium or hashish on any premises. Offences have in general been more specifically defined, and in addition the proof of documents produced as a matter of defence in prosecutions is placed upon the defence.

Codeine and dionin have been brought within the scope of the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance.

The control of dangerous drugs in transit or diverted has been more effectively provided for. The various certificates and authorizations governing import, export, and diversions have been revised to conform with the recommendations of the International Convention of 1931.

International Opium Convention.

13. The number of import certificates for dangerous drugs granted during the year was 302.

Actual imports were as follows:—

	Kgs.
Medicinal opium	12.445
Opium in the form of preparations	18.650
Indian hemp in the form of galenical preparations (tinctures and extracts) ...	6.025
Morphine	5.705
Diacetylmorphine	0.341
Cocaine	7.004
Eucodal	0.308
Dicodide	0.486
Dilaudide	0.051
Acedicone	0.002

14. Mention was made in the report for 1935 (paragraph 11, Chapter XVIII) that there were indications of increased activity in the smuggling of opium to and through Palestine. The following seizures by the Police during 1936 confirm this supposition. (Minutes, page 161.)

Narcotic Drugs Confiscated during 1936.

Year.	*Hashish. Kilos.*	*Opium. Kilos.*	*Cocaine. Grammes.*	*Others.*
1935	42·597	33·507	97	Nil
1936	45·624	91·007	7	Nil

Of the ninety-one kilogrammes of opium seized, over forty-two kilogrammes were seized in Haifa, nineteen in Acre, four in Jaffa, seven in Safad, and fourteen in Gaza.

One hundred and three persons were prosecuted in connection with the illicit drug traffic, of whom eighty-seven were convicted and sixteen were awaiting trial at the end of the year. Fines ranged from 500 mils to £P.110, and terms of imprisonment from seven days to two years. The fines imposed amounted in the aggregate to about £P.400 and the terms of imprisonment awarded to twelve years.

Anti-Narcotic Measures.

15. The measures taken by the Police for the suppression of traffic in narcotic drugs include supervision of the movements of known drug dealers, employment of agents to collect information, exchange of information with other Governments, patrolling of frontiers, and searches of vehicles and animals *en route* for Egypt.

With a view to preventing the smuggling of narcotic drugs into Palestine by ocean-going steamers, Customs guards and members of the Port and Marine police are posted on all ships entering the ports of Jaffa and Haifa during their period of stay. Lighters, motor launches, and fishing vessels are closely examined and lightermen, stevedores, other port workmen, and crews of visiting craft are carefully searched on coming ashore. The baggage of incoming passengers is examined by the Customs authorities. Prompt advance information in regard to suspect ships or individuals coming to Palestine is passed to the Customs authorities by the Criminal Investigation Department of the Palestine Police.

XIX.—EDUCATION.

The educational work of the Department of Education in the school year 1935-36 proceeded normally during the first two terms, but was seriously interrupted by the disturbances which broke out in April and continued to the end of the session. During those first two terms the expansion of Arab elementary education, begun in 1933, was continued. The Hebrew public system also expanded considerably at the beginning of the year, and the disturbances did not materially affect work in Jewish schools. In the following comparative table the figures for the

year under review are from the returns of the first or second term and not of the third term as usual.

—	*July, 1935.*		*January or March, 1936.*	
	Schools.	*Pupils.*	*Schools.*	*Pupils.*
Arab Schools :—				
Arab Public System (Government) Schools	350	36,005	384	42,765
Other schools :—				
Moslem schools	190	11,788	183	12,275
Christian schools	*179	19,594	187	21,720
Total—Arab Schools ...	719	67,387	754	76,760
Jewish Schools :—				
Hebrew Public System (Va'ad Leumi) Schools	317	34,071	354	41,147
Other schools	175	17,243	200	19,064
Total—Jewish Schools ...	492	51,314	554	60,211
Grand Totals	1,211	118,701	1,308	136,971

* In last year's report the figures given, namely, 165 schools and 17,854 pupils, were not the final figures of the year.

The " Christian Arab " schools include all those maintained by Missionary bodies.

The 76,760 pupils in " Arab " schools (54,437 boys and 22,323 girls) comprise 54,020 Moslems (42,039 boys and 11,981 girls), i.e., 70·3 per cent., 20,874 Christians (11,248 boys and 9,626 girls), i.e., 27·2 per cent., 986 Jews (467 boys and 519 girls), i.e., 1·3 per cent., and 880 others (683 boys and 197 girls), i.e., 1·2 per cent.

The 60,211 pupils in Jewish schools (31,178 boys and 29,033 girls) include 17 Moslems and 7 Christians.

2. No fresh legislation was enacted since the promulgation of the Education Ordinance and Regulations in 1933.

3. The disturbances which broke out in April deeply affected Government schools. Practically all the town schools were compelled to close owing to the non-attendance of pupils. In the villages, conditions were not uniform. In the early stages of the disturbances about 77 per cent. village schools remained open, chiefly in the districts of Galilee and Samaria, while later on the percentage fell to 52·4 per cent.

4. The number of classified officers employed by the Department in December, 1936, was 1,008, against 972 in 1935, of whom 14 were British and the rest, with very few exceptions, Palestinians.

5. The expenditure by the Department of Education in the school year 1935-36 on education services was approximately as follows:—

	£P.	£P.
(a) *Administration and Inspectorate (Arab and Hebrew).*		
Overhead Charges :—		
Salaries	18,812	
Other Charges	352	
		19,164
(b) *Schools* :—		
(i) Government (Arab) :—		
Salaries	144,237	
Grants to local authorities for school buildings	6,725	
Books, furniture and equipment	14,117	
Scholarships, maintenance, allowances, etc....	6,755	
		171,834
(ii) Non-Government :—		
Block Grant to Hebrew Public System ...	35,400	
Special capital grant to School for Oriental Jews	300	
Per capita grant to other schools :—		
Jewish...	2,216	
Moslem	1,496	
Christian (including foreign)	1,338	
		40,750
(c) *Miscellaneous* :—		
Grant to Board of Higher Studies	500	
Transport and Travelling	4,170	
Other minor charges	757	
		5,427
		£P.237,175

The revenue from the sale of books and school materials in Government schools amounted to £P.1,618 and that from fees to £P.2,880, a total of £P.4,498.

6. The distribution of educational benefits between Arabs and Jews was based on the proportion of school age population as then estimated, and educational expenditure incurred by other Government Departments was included in the calculation.

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

	£P.	£P.
Arab Schools :—		
Government	171,834	
Non-Government	2,834	
		174,668
Hebrew Schools :—		
Hebrew Public System	35,400	
Others	2,516	
		37,916

The benefits to Arab schools are gross, and should be reduced by £P.4,498 the amount of the revenue from sales and fees mentioned above.

7. The following additional amounts were expended in 1935/36 by other Government Departments upon educational services:—

Department.	*Object.*	*Approximate Amount.*
		£P.
Agriculture ...	Supply of trees	385
Health	Hygiene and Medical Care of Pupils ...	1,825
Secretariat ...	Printing and Stationery	400
Treasury... ...	Housing Allowance	136
Public Works (Recurrent) ...	Rent, repairs, office furniture, etc. ...	15,680

These figures exclude any share of overhead charges for salaries and other administrative expenditure by the Departments concerned.

The Health Department paid a grant of £P.1,765 to the Vaad Leumi towards the maintenance of a health service in Jewish schools.

In addition, the following sums were expended during the year by the Public Works Department on new Government schools or on additions to existing Government schools:—

	£P.
From the Public Works Extraordinary budget ...	12,180
From Loan Works budget	56,066
	£P.68,246

From surplus balances in anticipation of the raising of the £P.2,000,000 Loan the Public Works Department also spent £P.1,120 on the Hebrew Technical Institute, Haifa.

The net expenditure of all Departments was distributed as follows:—

	£P.
Arab education	261,330
Jewish education	41,740
Administration—Department of Education (Arab and Jewish)	19,164
Total	£P.322,234

If the expenditure on Administration and the expenditure by Public Works from its Extraordinary and Loan Funds budgets are excluded, the net expenditure was distributed as follows:—

	£P.
Arab education	193,084
Jewish education	40,620
	£P.233,704

8. There are no exact figures of the total expenditure of private bodies, and especially of foreign organizations. The figures for the Jewish Public System are given in paragraphs 22 and 23 below.

9. The numbers of children in the age group 5-15 at the time of the 1931 Census were approximately:—

	Boys.	*Girls.*	*Total.*
Moslems	85,700	71,900	157,600
Christians	9,940	9,140	19,080
Jews	17,160	17,440	34,600
	112,800	98,480	211,280

The above figures refer only to the settled population, as no age-returns were obtainable from the Beduin or nomad population.

On the 30th September, 1936, the school age population, 5-15, was estimated to be as follows:—

Arab and other non-Jews :—		
Settled	237,321	
Beduin	23,400	
		260,721
Jews		60,384
Total ...		321,105

Thus the proportion of Jewish to non-Jewish children at that time was approximately 23 per cent.

The pupils attending schools in January, 1937, were as follows. The age range is 3-20, but the majority are in the range 5-15:—

	Boys.	*Girls.*	*Total.*
Arabs and other non-Jews :—			
Moslems	42,053	11,984	54,037
Christians	11,249	9,632	20,881
Other denominations ...	683	197	880
Total	53,985	21,813	75,798
Jews	31,630	29,543	61,173
Grand Totals ...	85,615	51,356	136,971

These figures do not include pupils in a small number of Christian schools which have rendered no statistical returns; but they include the whole population, settled and nomad.

10. Education in Palestine is not compulsory and is by no means universal. The extent of education varies considerably

among the various religious communities. Thus in the Jewish and Christian communities almost 100 per cent. of the children receive education of some kind or other; the period of schooling varies from about 5 years to 10 years or more, the average being about 8-9 years. In the Moslem community the extent of education is smaller, as it has not been possible yet to meet the public demand for schooling. Further, the demand for the education of girls in Moslem villages, though increasing, has been relatively small, while at the same time there are great difficulties to contend with in the supply of women teachers to villages. Roughly speaking, the percentages of Moslem children who receive education for some period or other, however insufficient, have been estimated as follows:—

	Boys.	*Girls.*
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*
In towns	75	45
In villages	40	1

The period of schooling averages about six years in Government town schools and four to five years in Government village schools. The average in Moslem non-Government schools is believed to be less.

10A. During the examination of the Annual Report for 1935 an enquiry was made by the Permanent Mandates Commission whether it would not be an advantage to introduce regulations compelling parents to send their children to school, such regulations to be introduced in respect of children who had already been admitted to the Government Schools. (Minutes pages 69-70).

There is no apparent necessity for this measure since, in general, children in the Arab and Jewish public school systems prolonged their attendance voluntarily for the minimum period necessary for permanent literacy.

If this period of attendance is extended by law or regulation, either a greatly increased financial provision must be made for education or, since the number of school places will otherwise remain constant, the number of annual entries to the bottom class must be reduced.

10B. With regard to the remark in the Annual Report of the Government Department of Education for 1934 that Jewish children leave school at 10-11 years of age, it is the case that a proportion of the pupils voluntarily leave after completion of the fourth or fifth elementary class. Although the average age of these classes is 10 and 11 respectively, the pupils ceasing attendance after completion of these classes are not, as was implied in the Annual Report, usually aged 10 to 11, but are generally older pupils. (Minutes, page 139).

It is probably true that almost all pupils voluntarily attend school long enough and complete enough standards to secure permanent literacy.

School Fees.

11. *Arab Public Systems.*—In the Government kindergartens and elementary schools education is free. In the secondary day schools students are required to pay £P.3 a year. Day students at the Government Arab College and the Women's Training College pay £P.6 a year and boarders pay £P.24 and £P.21 respectively. A number of pupils in the secondary schools are exempted from payment of any fees when poverty is established.

In the Kadoorie Agricultural Schools (Arab and Jewish) the students pay £P.24 a year for tuition and board. The boarding fees for pupils in the hostels at Tulkarm and Jenin are £P.10 a year.

Non-Government Moslem Schools.—In the villages the fees paid very rarely exceed £P.1 a year, and are usually less than 500 mils; in some places the practice of paying fees in kind persists.

In the town schools the fees rise to £P.2.500 mils a year. In Raudat al-Ma'aref College at Jerusalem the tuition fees in the elementary classes are £P.6 a year and in the secondary classes they rise to £P.8. The boarders pay £P.36 a year.

Jewish Schools.—The education rates and other revenues which support the Hebrew public schools are, in many localities supplemented by school fees assessed according to the means of the parents and the grade of the class. Total exemptions as well as part remissions of fees are frequent.

In the kindergartens, all of which are either private or maintained by local authorities, the fees range from £P.6 to £P.12 a year. In the elementary schools they vary from £P.2 to £P.12 and in the higher classes of the secondary schools rise as high as £P.26.

In the majority of the purely private schools the fees charged are lower than in public schools, but in a few are appreciably higher.

At the boarding section of the Reali Secondary School at Haifa, local pupils are charged £P.9 a month and pupils from abroad £P.10.

At the agricultural boarding schools the fees charged vary from £P.30 to £P.72 a year.

In the religious elementary schools, known as Talmud Toras, the fees, if any, are generally small.

Christian Schools.—No information is available regarding the fees charged in the schools under the Latin Patriarch, the Greek Catholic Archbishop of Galilee and certain consular officers.

In some of the German secondary schools the maximum fee is £P.5 a year in the elementary classes and £P.12 in the secondary classes. In the Syrian Orphanages the maximum fee paid by a boarder is £P.20 a year.

In the European and American Missionary town schools the maximum annual fee charged in the elementary classes is £P.12, but in the large majority of these schools the fees are very much lower. In the secondary classes the fees range from £P.6 to £P.15 a year. In addition to tuition fees, boarders pay boarding fees which do not usually amount to more than £P.35 a year. £P.57 a year is charged in the English Preparatory School of the Jerusalem Girls' College.

Generally speaking, no fees are charged in the village missionary schools nor any in the schools of the Orthodox Patriarchate.

Arabic (Government) Public System of Education.

12. During 1935-36, 965 classified teachers were employed in Government schools, compared with 884 the previous year. Of these five were British and the rest Arabs. There were in addition 185 unclassified teachers, mainly in villages, paid by Government, and 13 paid by local authorities. Thus the total number of teachers in Government schools was 1,163 (1,036 in 1935). Six women teachers resigned on marriage, and three for other reasons. Two teachers retired on pension.

13. *Elementary Education.*—In the first term of the School year 1935-36 there were 382 Government elementary schools with 42,630 pupils (348 and 35,868 in the previous school year).

The following table gives the number and percentages of applications for admission to Government schools accepted and deferred in September, 1935:—

—	1935.			
	Towns.		*Villages.*	
	No.	*Per cent.*	*No.*	*Per cent.*
Applied	7,554		11,121	
Accepted	4,434	59	6,476	58
Deferred	3,120	41	4,645	42

Owing to the disturbances, no significant figures are available for the year 1936.

Lack of accommodation still retards progress in the grading of classes by age. Entries are deferred for one, two, or three years; thus the age range of the lowest class is too wide and the average age of entry too high.

The number of pupils who repeat the lowest class has been further reduced, but " repeaters " for the lower elementary course are still somewhat numerous. The average length of school life is now over four years, even in rural schools.

14. *Town Schools.*—The following table gives statistics for town schools in 1935 and 1936:—

	1934–35.		*1935–36.*	
	Schools.	*Pupils.*	*Schools.*	*Pupils.*
Boys	38	10,044	39	11,529
Girls	29	7,123	30	8,249
Total	67	17,167	69	19,778

About 1,278 village boys and 132 village girls attended town schools. Two small hostels attached to town schools for the benefit of these villagers were opened, but, in general, villagers attending town schools are badly lodged under their own arrangements. The boarding school for the children of Bedu sheikhs at Beersheba accommodated 56 boys.

In January, 1936, a seventh (top) elementary class existed in 19 boys' and in 12 girls' schools in towns, with 553 boys and 196 girls. The disturbances interrupted their studies, and none of them can therefore be said to have completed the elementary course.

A commercial class was opened in September, 1935, at the Jaffa elementary-secondary school for boys who have completed the second secondary class. Instruction is through English and Arabic, and French is also taught. Four boys joined the class.

A Government school was erected in Jerusalem out of surplus balances advanced in anticipation of the raising of the £P.2,000,000 Loan. It was opened in February, 1936, but was occupied by the troops in June owing to the disturbances. Building operations were also begun on another school at Jerusalem and on three schools at Jaffa. The contracts were awarded to Jews and little progress was possible during and since the disturbances. At Haifa a site for one school was bought and sites for two more schools were selected. The Government Trade

School at Haifa was completed, but was taken over temporarily as a base hospital by the Army.

15. *Rural Schools.*—The following table gives figures for village schools in 1934-5 and 1935-6:—

	1934–35.		*1935–36.*	
	Schools.	*Pupils.*	*Schools.*	*Pupils.*
For Boys	269	17,693	295	21,524
For Girls	14	1,145	20	1,463
Totals	283	18,838	315	22,987

Two village schools were closed in 1935-6 and 29 new schools were opened.

Fifty-one villages erected new buildings or made additions to existing buildings. The villagers paid about £P.5,400 and Government contributed £P.5,675, the grant being reckoned at about £P.75 for each room constructed.

Out of the 315 village schools, 244 included the full four years of the elementary course, or more. Higher elementary classes existed in 56 villages. Of the 71 schools which have not yet developed the four year course, 47 have been established within the last two years.

Practically every village school has now a small library for the use of its teacher, pupils, old pupils, and adults generally. Circulating libraries also operate in two groups of villages, in the north and in the south, and the experiment has proved its value.

Evening classes for illiterate adults were conducted in four villages.

16. *Secondary Schools.*—There were 496 pupils in the secondary classes of 13 Government schools, as against 396 the previous year. These figures include the students at the two Colleges in Jerusalem, but not the post matriculation class of the Government Arab College.

17. *Government Arab College.*—Fifty-four new students were admitted in September, 1935, making a total of 94, of whom 18 were Christians and the rest Moslems.

The College was reopened on 22nd April after the Easter vacation, but had to be immediately closed again owing to the attitude taken by the students in sympathy with the Arab strike. The students of the fourth class, except two, refrained from

taking as usual the Palestine Matriculation Examination (see paragraph 31 below).

The building was occupied early in the summer by soldiers, and, being still occupied at the end of December, it could not be reopened during 1936.

18. *Training of Teachers.*—(*a*) The fifth or training class at the Government Arab College did not complete the year, and no diploma examination was held in July as usual.

(*b*) Seventeen new students were admitted to the Women's Training College in September, 1935, making a total of 63, of whom 19 were Christians and 44 Moslems.

The Women's Training College students did not go on strike and the College remained open as usual till the end of the session. In the diploma examination held in July, 1936, 14 out of 15 passed.

(*c*) The Men's Rural Training Centre at Tulkarm had ten students, including two from Trans-Jordan. It was established in 1933 in order to train male teachers for village schools, attention being devoted principally to the practical side of teaching and of agriculture. The Centre was affected by the strike, and the session was interrupted towards the end of April.

(*d*) A Women's Rural Training Centre was opened in Ramallah, in November, 1935, under a British principal. It is intended for Moslem women village teachers, and aims at giving a two-years' course in practical village school work. Domestic work is emphasized.

19. *Scholarships.*—Six Government scholars were maintained in British universities and one in the Royal Normal College for the Blind. The latter completed his course and returned in the summer of 1936, and in September two more scholars were sent to England. Six scholars were maintained at the American University of Beirut; two graduated in the summer, but were replaced by two others. Six scholars were maintained in trade schools in Egypt; four returned and three others were sent in September. Seven scholars were maintained in non-Government secondary schools in Palestine. All these scholars are Arabs.

20. *Hebrew Public System.*—The Executive Education Committee, consisting of representatives of the Jewish Agency, the Vaad Leumi, the Tel-Aviv Municipality, and the Organized Jewish settlements, other than Labour Centres, continued to be responsible for the Hebrew public system. A representative of the Department of Education attended most meetings of this committee.

21. The disturbances did not greatly affect work in the schools; only four schools were closed for any length of time

owing to lack of security; two in the old city of Jerusalem and one each in Hebron and Acre. In order to keep children out of trouble as long as possible, the Jewish authorities postponed the termination of the summer term to the end of July.

22. The estimates of the Jewish central authority for 1935-6 showed an increase of £P.24,117 over the previous year, as follows:—

Revenue—

		£P.	£P.
1.	Central Authorities—		
	Jewish Agency	20,000	
	Government	39,400	
	Palestine Jewish Colonisation Association...	2,800	
			62,200
2.	Local Sources		
	Tel-Aviv Municipality	28,027	
	Other local authorities	13,932	
	School fees	16,585	
			58,544
3.	Miscellaneous		1,348
	Total		£P.122,092

Expenditure—

		£P.	£P.
1.	Administration and Inspectorate—		
	Salaries	5,534	
	Other charges	400	
			5,934
2.	Schools—		
	(i) *Maintained schools.*		
	Salaries	89,720	
	Rent and maintenance	3,320	
	Furniture and equipment ...	2,525	
			95,565
	(ii) *Assisted schools.*		
	Grants to Labour schools ...	6,000	
	Grants to other schools	3,100	
			9,100
3.	Miscellaneous—		
	Transport and travelling	550	
	Contribution to pension fund	3,900	
	Pensions and gratuities	1,662	
	Cost of living allowances	4,895	
	Unforeseen	486	
			11,493
	Total		£P.122,029

The Government grant for the financial year 1935-6 was £P.36,000 as against £P.28,000 in the previous financial year; the increase of £P.8,000 being due partly to the increase of Government expenditure on Arab education, partly to the inclusion of a deferred payment due from the financial year

1934-5. As this increase came into effect as from April, 1935, a further sum of £P.4,000 was due in respect of the half-year April-September, 1935; of this sum only £P.600 was actually spent in that period and the balance of £P.3,400 was therefore available for the current school year 1935-6.

23. The estimates shown in paragraph 22 are only in respect of the services maintained directly by the Vaad Leumi. Most of the expanded and new services are provided by the local authorities. The following table gives the actual cost of maintaining the schools in the Hebrew public system, mention being made of the sources of revenue:—

Grade or Type of School.	*Sources of Revenue.*						*Total Revenue.*
	Central.		*Local.*				
	£P.	*Per cent.*	*Local Bodies.* £P.	*Fees.* £P.	*Total.* £P.	*Per cent.*	£P.
Kindergartens	549	1·16	37,667	9,091	46,758	98·84	47,307
Elementary ...	46,939	21·98	*127,237	39,388	166,625	78·02	213,564
Training Colleges	5,542	49·66	1,600	4,018	5,618	50·34	11,160
Secondary ...	780	1·53	1,920	48,310	50,236	98·47	51,016
Trade	48	4·00	1,050	110	1,160	96·00	1,208
Administration (Central) ...	9,797	85·58	400	1,250	1,650	14·42	11,447
Total ...	†63,655	18·96	169,874	102,173	272,047	81·04	335,702

*Inclusive of administration expenses incurred by Local Authorities direct.

† Comprises : £P.39,400 (or 61·9 per cent.) from Government.
£P.20 000 (or 31·4 per cent.) from Jewish Agency.
£P. 4,255 (or 6·7 per cent.) from Palestine Jewish Colonisation Association.

24. The following tables give comparative figures regarding schools and pupils:—

Table I.—Administrative Groups.

	1934–35.		*1935–36.*	
	Schools.	*Pupils.*	*Schools.*	*Pupils.*
General	145	19,801	155	24,239
Mizrahi	51	8,490	64	10,053
Labour	121	5,780	135	6,855
Totals ...	317	34,071	354	41,147

Table II.—Types of Schools.

	1934-35.		1935-36.	
	Schools.	*Pupils.*	*Schools.*	*Pupils.*
Kindergartens ...	165	6,202	179	6,524
Elementary ...	139	24,439	157	30,312
Secondary	6	2,765	11	3,621
Training Colleges ...	4	429	4	511
Trade	2	121	2	61
Agriculture ...	1	115	1	118
Totals ...	317	34,071	354	41,147

The secondary schools also include elementary classes, and the purely secondary classes number about 1,884 pupils.

The increased number of secondary schools is accounted for by the opening of a new school in Jerusalem, conjointly with the Hebrew University, and by the incorporation of three "central" schools established by the Labour wing in rural districts and attended by pupils from more than one locality; these are not full secondary schools, and they have an agricultural bias.

25. The schools, especially the elementary schools, have continued to show improvement.

At the request of the Department of Education, further additions were made to the number of weekly periods in elementary schools, raising those in classes 3 and 4 from 26 to 28, and in classes 5 and 6 from 31 to 32. Greater provision was made for furniture and equipment, manual work, and extra-curricular activities.

Improvements were made in the elementary and secondary school leaving examinations.

Fifty-five out of fifty-eight students of the top classes of three teachers' colleges were awarded diplomas. For the first time, an external examination was held by the Vaad Leumi Department for teachers trained abroad: out of 40 only two passed.

Much was done for adult education by local authorities and by semi-public bodies.

26. *Other Schools.*—I. *Moslem Schools.*—The following are comparative figures for two years:—

	1934-35.				1935-36.			
	Schools.	*Boys.*	*Girls.*	*Total.*	*Schools.*	*Boys.*	*Girls.*	*Total.*
"Kuttabs" (Village) ...	113	3,495	144	3,609	99	3,410	169	3,579
Other Schools ...	77	6,586	1,593	8,179	84	7,025	1,671	8,696
Total ...	190	10,081	1,737	11,788	183	10,435	1,840	12,275

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

	1934–35.		*1935–36.*	
	Schools.	*Pupils.*	*Schools.*	*Pupils.*
Catholic	101	12,024	111	13,645
Protestant ...	42	4,438	42	4,819
Orthodox	28	2,666	26	2,700
Others	8	466	8	556
Total ...	179	19,594	187	21,720

The following tables give particulars of the Christian schools maintained by local and foreign bodies. Blank spaces indicate that no returns were received for the year or years in question.

	1934–35.		*1935–36.*	
	Schools.	*Pupils.*	*Schools.*	*Pupils.*
(*a*) *Palestinian*				
Latin Partriarchate	29	1,556	31	1,599
Greek Orthodox Patriarchate ...	16	876	15	843
Syrian Orthodox Patriarchate ...	2	144	2	211
Syrian Catholic Patriarchate ...	—	—	1	25
Armenian Catholic Patriarchate ...	—	—	1	60
Armenian Orthodox Patriarchate ...	4	642	3	609
Orthodox Societies	6	1,004	6	1,037
Custodia di Terra Santa	15	2,855	17	3,073
Greek Catholic Archbishopric ...	—	—	8	857
Others	9	571	13	750
	81	7,649	97	9,064
(*b*) *Foreign*				
French	38	5,173	33	5,544
British	20	2,231	19	2,374
German	20	2,137	21	2,395
Italian	14	1,739	12	1,701
American	5	443	4	434
Swedish	1	222	1	208
	98	11,945	90	12,656

28. III. *Jewish Schools* (Not included in the Hebrew Public System).—The following table gives comparative figures for two years:—

	1934–35.		1935–36.	
	Schools.	*Pupils.*	*Schools.*	*Pupils.*
Alliance Israelite Universelle	9	4,118	9	4,222
Anglo-Jewish Association	1	382	1	433
Women's International Zionist Organization	2	133	2	151
Agudat Israel Organization	10	978	18	1,783
Ben Shemen Orphanage	1	282	1	242
Pekidim and Amarkalim of Palestine	2	339	1	285
Under Private Control	151	11,056	168	11,948
Total	176*	17,288	200	19,064

* In last year's report the figures given there, namely 175 schools and 17,243 pupils, were not the final figures for the year.

As seen from this table, there has been a remarkable increase in the educational activities of the Agudat Israel Organization. Some of these new schools closely follow the modern Hebrew type of school, though retaining their strictly religious character.

29. *Secondary and Post-Secondary Education and Examinations.*—The following summaries show the numbers of schools in which secondary education was given:—

	1934–35.				1935–36.			
	Schools.	*Secondary Classes.*	*Boys.*	*Girls.*	*Schools.*	*Secondary Classes.*	*Boys.*	*Girls.*
Arab Public System.								
Training Colleges ...	2	7	78	59	2	7	72	63
Secondary Schools ...	11	17	269	—	11	18	371	—
	13	24	347	59	13	25	443	63
Moslem Schools ...	2	6	113	—	2	6	92	—
Christian Schools.								
Teaching in English...	14	47	333	290	14	46	430	321
„ „ French ...	7	25	228	59	8	30	274	115
„ „ German	7	12	71	40	9	13	68	50
„ „ Greek ...	—	—	—	—	1	2	22	4
	28	84	632	389	32	91	794	490
Hebrew Public System.								
Training Colleges ...	4	17	116	313	4	17	153	358
Secondary Schools ...	6	28	722	617	11	39	1,034	865
	10	45	838	930	15	56	1,187	1,223
Private Jewish Schools	6	24	292	420	10	39	475	503
Grand total ...	59	183	2,222	1,798	72	217	2,991	2,279

30. New regulations relating to the admission to the Government Law Classes in Jerusalem were published. During the year, the Classes had 191 students in the first and third years.

31. Only 39, out of 117 candidates who had applied, sat for the Matriculation Examination in July. Of these ten did not complete the examination, twelve obtained the Matriculation Certificate, and seven qualified for the School Certificate. (See paragraph 17.)

32. *Hebrew University.*—At the end of the year there were 26 professors and 26 lecturers.

The number of students was 620 (of whom one-third were women) as against 391 in the preceding year. 575 were undergraduates of whom 440 were in the Faculty of Humanities and 135 in the Faculty of Science, and 45 were research students.

Six students in the Faculty of Humanities graduated with the degree of M.A., and the degree of M.Sc. was granted for the first time to 11 students in the Faculty of Science. The total number of graduates is now 75, of whom 27 occupy teaching positions in schools and elsewhere. The degree of Ph.D. was given to a student in the Humanities for the first time.

A Faculty of Science has been constituted formally, including the Institute of Mathematics, which had formerly belonged to the Faculty of Humanities. The teaching of Chemistry was introduced on a limited basis for advanced students only.

The following research laboratories were established: two laboratories for Cancer Research (in Radiology and in Experimental Pathology) as well as a laboratory of Meteorology. Provision was also made for the development of further research facilities in existing departments, notably in Physics. Research Fellowships were established in Sociology and Applied Psychology. A lecturer in Modern Jewish History was appointed.

An agreement was signed with the Zionist Women's Organization Hadassah of America for joint action in the field of medical research and teaching. As a result, the erection of a medical Centre has begun. This will include a University Hospital, a medical school for research and post-graduate teaching, and a nurses' school.

Extension courses were given in various agricultural settlements during the Passover vacation.

The construction of the University Club House and of the bio-climatological laboratory erected by Mr. M. Wilbuschewitz was completed. Additional students' laboratories in chemistry were built and equipped.

The total expenditure of the University during the academic year amounted to about £P.95,000. Government continued its grant of about £P.500 towards research in anti-malarial and agricultural-veterinarial work.

33. *Language Examinations for Government Officers.*—Fourteen out of 18 candidates passed the lower standard Arabic, and 12 out of 16 the lower standard Hebrew examination; while in the higher standard examination, one out of four passed in Arabic and three out of six in Hebrew. The Arabic examinations were taken by 17 Jewish and five British officials, while the Hebrew examinations were taken by 20 Arab and two British officials.

34. *Government (Arab) Teachers' Examinations.*—At the Teachers' Lower Certificate Examination, four out of 24 passed in Part I (Pedagogy) and seven out of 11 in Part II (School Subjects). At the Teachers' Higher Certificate Examination, one out of two candidates passed in Part I (Pedagogy) and five out of 22 in Part II (School Subjects).

35. *Foreign Examinations.*—Twenty-nine candidates (24 Palestinian and five others) entered for London University Examinations conducted in Jerusalem, of whom eight (Palestinian) passed. Ten candidates also presented themselves for other British examinations, and five passed.

36. *Agricultural Education.*—(*a*) *Government Schools.*—There were 201 schools which had gardens, with a total area of 2,106 dunums (about 526 acres). Of these gardens 89 were supervised by trained agricultural teachers.

The school nurseries raised over 41,000 fruit trees during the year, and distributed 4,200 seedlings, either free or at a low price. Over 28,000 forest tree seedlings were also raised, and over 5,600 were similarly distributed. Three hundred and seventy dunums were planted with vegetables, and 120 dunums with cereals.

In January, 1936, about 40,000 forest trees, 2,700 fruit trees, and 2,000 grape vines were planted by Government school pupils.

Twenty schools kept bees with a total of 160 hives; poultry was raised in twenty schools, and rabbits in six schools. Experiments were made with preserving orange juice, extracting scent, and preserving eggs.

Twenty-four demonstration plots for Arab farmers were worked by the schools in co-operation with the Agricultural Department.

At the Kadoorie Agricultural Arab School, Tulkarm, 32 new students were accepted, making a total of 71, including 11 from Trans-Jordan. The school was closed for practically the whole of the third term on account of the Arab strike in which the students participated. The buildings were occupied by the Army and the school has not yet been re-opened.

At the Kadoorie Agricultural Jewish School, Mount Tabor, 24 new students were accepted, bringing the total up to 50. Owing to lack of security, the school was closed before the third term was finished, and the building was taken over by the military authorities. It re-opened towards the end of December, 1936.

37. (*b*) *Jewish and Other Schools.*—Interest in school gardens in Jewish schools was sustained, but no marked progress was made.

The following figures give the number of pupils in non-Government Schools where instruction in practical agriculture is given:—

	Boys.	*Girls.*
Jewish	469	518
Christian	91	4

38. *Manual Training and Technical Education.*—Progress was made in the teaching of manual work in Government schools. Ninety benches and outfits of tools were issued, and 22 village schools were supplied with carpentry and blacksmith's tools. It has been found that for satisfactory results in the higher classes the specialist carpenter is essential.

The Trade School for Arabs at Haifa was completed but has not yet been opened. (See paragraph 14.)

39. The Max Pine Trade School at Tel-Aviv moved into its new building and had about 80 pupils. The New Bezalel School of Arts and Crafts in Jerusalem opened in November, 1935, with 23 students.

40. The Hebrew Technical Institute, Haifa, had 409 students. It provides a four-year course for civil engineers, architects, and mechanic-electrical engineers. Admission is open only to holders of recognized secondary school-leaving certificates. Fifteen students took the final diploma examination, controlled by Government, and ten passed. To the Institute are attached a Trade School and a Technical Secondary School comprising 83 and 76 pupils respectively.

41. *Education of Defectives.*—There has been no appreciable change in the number of blind and of deaf and dumb persons

cared for in special schools. The following are the figures for the year:—

	Blind.	*Deaf and dumb.*
Arabs :—		
Syrian Orphanage, Jerusalem	8 in school ...	—
	7 in workshops ...	—
Moslem Orphanage, Jerusalem	15	
Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul, Jerusalem	18 in school ...	—
	15 working adults ...	13
The " Thankful Hearts' League " School for the Deaf (Miss Chapman's), Jerusalem	—	10
Jewish :—		
Institute of the Blind, Jerusalem ...	58	—
Alliance Israelite School for the Deaf and and Dumb, Jerusalem	—	24

Some provision is made for mentally retarded and defective Jewish children in public and semi-private institutions at Tel-Aviv, Petah Tikvah, and Jerusalem.

42. *Physical Training, Athletics, Scouting, etc.*—Progress was made with courses for teachers of physical training in Government schools and the general level of athletics was raised.

Scouting and guiding suffered from the disturbances. There was a total of 3,358 Scouters, Scouts, Cubs and Rovers in the Boy Scouts (Arab) Association and approximately 800 Guides and Guiders.

A new Association of Jewish Scouts (boys and girls) was established early in the year under the aegis of the Vaad Leumi department of education.

Probation Service.

43. The Probation Service, which used to be under the Judicial Department, was placed under the Department of Education on the 1st April, 1936.

44. Further development in the treatment of the Young Offender was practically impossible during 1936 owing to the disturbances, but the progress made in the preceding year was maintained.

45. In 1935, 1,108 boys were dealt with by the Courts; in 1936 the number was 1,437, of whom 1,114 were Moslems, 243 Jews, and 80 Christians. This number includes 314 cases dealt with either under the Emergency Regulations or for offences directly connected with the political situation such as " strewing nails on the highway ".

46. It is now the general practice for magistrates to hear all cases against juveniles *in camera,* usually in chambers on regularly appointed days. This practice has anticipated the provisions of the Juvenile Offenders Bill for the establishment of juvenile courts.

47. The essential co-operation between Police and Probation Officers has been maintained. A more accurate checking of statistics of young offenders has become possible through the submission of quarterly returns from each police district to the Probation Office.

48. The Principal Probation Officer kept in close touch with the Boys' Reformatory School. With the help and co-operation of the Inspector-General of Police and Prisons, the institutional treatment of young offenders is being re-organized along recognised lines. During the year, 50 of the older boys from the Reformatory School at Tulkarm were transferred to the Government stock farm, Acre, and are now housed in up-to-date huts on the farm.. Provision was made for the purchase of land south of Jerusalem on which a new institution on the cottage home plan will be built for younger boys.

The number of boys committed to the Reformatory School was 129, as compared with 81 in 1935. This represents 8·9 per cent. of the total cases dealt with as compared with 7·3 per cent. in 1935. The increase is due chiefly to a number of committals under the Emergency Regulations.

49. The increase in the use of probation was continued during the first quarter of the year, but there was a marked proportionate decline in most districts during the disturbances. Boys to the number of 224 were placed on probation for periods varying from 12 months to three years.

With the exception of Jerusalem, all Courts are still served by honorary probation officers. Provision has been made for the appointment next year of full-time officers, both Arab and Jewish, in Jerusalem, Jaffa, and Tel-Aviv, and part-time officers in Nablus and Haifa.

The regular visits of the Senior Probation Officer to the Northern District brought probation and kindred work in that district more into line with the rest of the country.

50. There are 25 honorary probation officers, both Arab and Jewish. The Arab honorary probation officers for the most part are headmasters of Government secondary schools, and the Jewish honorary probation officers are the trained social workers of the Department of Social Service of the Vaad Leumi and the Social Service Department of the Municipality of Tel-Aviv. Their willing help and co-operation is invaluable.

51. The Probation Staff maintained contact with institutions and organizations dealing with young people and is doing what it can to develop and encourage voluntary effort in the prevention of delinquency. The staff is represented on the Boys' Work Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, the American Colony Playground Committee and the Community Service Committee of the Jerusalem Rotary Club.

PROBATION OFFICE—JUVENILE OFFENDERS, 1936.

Palestine.

District.	*Theft.*	*Possessing Stolen Property.*	*Assault.*	*Intimidation.*	*Wounding.*	*Murder and Attempted Murder.*	*Indecency.*	*Sodomy and Attempted Sodomy.*	*Rape and Attempted Rape.*	*Damage.*	*Stone Throwing.*	*Fire-arms and Explosives.*	*Trespassing.*	*Fraud, Perjury, etc.*	*Political.*	*Miscellaneous.*	*Total.*
1. *Moslems.*																	
Jerusalem	82	13	53	5	7	7	1	8	1	6	4	1	–	9	107	9	313
Jaffa ...	136	13	42	5	2	4	5	2	2	5	4	3	–	10	76	9	318
Nablus ...	69	9	29	4	11	4	–	–	–	14	17	4	4	1	19	19	205
Haifa ...	110	9	21	3	8	5	1	1	–	5	9	4	1	2	85	14	278
Total...	397	44	145	17	28	20	7	12	3	30	34	12	5	22	287	51	1,114
2. *Jews.*																	
Jerusalem	48	2	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	9	–	71
Jaffa ...	104	14	9	–	3	–	3	–	–	2	2	2	–	–	13	2	154
Nablus ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Nil
Haifa ...	14	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	18
Total...	166	16	19	–	3	–	3	–	–	3	2	3	–	2	24	2	243
3. *Christians.*																	
Jerusalem	20	2	7	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	5	1	40
Jaffa ...	3	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	1	15
Nablus ...	4	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	12
Haifa ...	7	3	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	13
Total...	34	5	13	1	1	4	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	17	2	80
GRAND TOTAL	597	65	177	18	32	24	10	12	3	34	37	15	5	25	328	55	1,437

Cases dealt with under the Emergency Regulations are included under the head "Political". There was a considerable decrease in the number of "wounding" cases. Although cases of "stone-throwing" and "damage" show a decrease on the figures for 1935 the actual number of such cases dealt with under the Emergency Regulations is very much greater than last year.

This table does not include statistics of contraventions of Municipal By-Laws.

XX.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

1. *Epidemic Diseases.*—During 1936 there were 7,129 cases of notifiable disease reported, with 883 deaths, the corresponding figures for 1935 being 7,840 and 1,068. The majority of diseases showed a fall in the number reported, this being most marked in the case of typhoid fever, the number of cases of which fell from 2,060 in 1935 to 1,148 in the year under review. The deaths from this disease were 143 which figure gives a rather higher case mortality than in 1935.

Diseases which showed an increased incidence include dysentery with 585 cases as against 465 last year, influenza with 234 cases as compared with 58 last year, and typhus which rose from 55 cases with three deaths in 1935 to 280 cases with two deaths this year. The incidence of this last disease remained fairly low until the early part of the summer, when it increased markedly to reach a peak in September. Thereafter it commenced to decline, but at the end of the year the incidence was still higher than at any time last year. The disease is of the mild, endemic, murine type which has occurred sporadically in Palestine for a considerable number of years. Unsatisfactory housing conditions in many of the rural settlements, together with the considerable immigration of the past few years, which led to overcrowding and consequent recourse to temporary dwellings, has been instrumental in bringing the human population into closer contact with the rodent one which is the greatest factor in the spread of this disease.

There was no smallpox during the year, and the percentage of the population protected by vaccination has been kept at a high level.

2. *Ankylostomiasis.*—The re-survey of the Jaffa district, though greatly hampered by the disturbances, was continued during the year, but will not be completed until 1937.

In all, 2,968 examinations were made, 2,450 being first examinations before treatment, and 518 being re-examinations after treatment. The percentage incidence of the untreated was 32·4 per cent. and among those previously treated 7·8 per cent. a satisfactory decline.

It is proposed to continue the re-survey in 1937 and to extend the investigation into the Jewish colonies engaged in citrus cultivation where already some evidence of hookworm infestation is available.

3. *Schistosomiasis.*—An investigation into the incidence of schistosomiasis in the Auja River basin (Jaffa district) was

inaugurated late in the year, but the figures are as yet too small to have epidemiological value. It is significant, however, that already 64 cases of this disease have been investigated, all apparently infected in this particular area.

Further investigations will be carried out during 1937.

4. *Tuberculosis.*—Clinics for tuberculosis cases were held during the year in the principal centres but, as special and institutional treatment is not yet available, attendances have been disappointing.

5. *Venereal diseases.*—The specialist medical officer appointed for this work, after completing a course of instruction in the United Kingdom, took up his duties, and special clinics were opened in Jerusalem, Jaffa, Haifa, and Nablus, as part of a general departmental scheme. A full-time medical officer was also posted to the Hebron district to provide for a systematic campaign against the endemic syphilis prevalent in that district.

The appointment of two women medical officers has enabled valuable work to be carried out among women through the medium of gynaecological clinics.

6. *Malaria.*—Despite difficulties arising from the disturbances, routine anti-malarial measures were maintained in all districts, and in only a few isolated instances did failure to secure control result in a slight increase in the incidence of malaria.

The absence of endemic malaria in urban areas is reflected in the low spleen rate 1·67 per cent. based on the examination for spleen enlargement of 21,162 children under 12 years of age. The consolidated spleen rate in rural areas was 6·68 per cent. based on 28,827 children examined.

7. Considerable progress was made with the major drainage schemes.

The drainage of Birket Ramadan was almost completed by the end of the year, the lower part of the main channel having been concreted.

The Basset Yazourieh (Jaffa district) drainage scheme was completed, and functioned satisfactorily during the heavy rains late in the year.

The Musharifa scheme near Ras-el-Nakoura was completed.

A complete overhaul of the Nahr Rubin drainage channels was commenced and will be completed, it is hoped, in the spring of 1937.

Considerable work had to be carried out on the shore of Lake Tiberias, consequent upon the artificial raising and lowering of the Lake by the Palestine Electric Corporation.

Permanent filling work was carried out at Tabgha, Capernaum, and other parts of the Lake shore with satisfactory results.

The Ain Mudawwara drainage scheme near Migdal on the Lake Shore was also completed.

Plans for a large permanent scheme for the Na'amein River (Haifa Bay) basin were in preparation and a survey of this area commenced.

8. *Infectious Diseases.*

Diseases.	*1935.*		*1936.*	
	Cases.	*Deaths.*	*Cases.*	*Deaths.*
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	19	3	21	5
Anthrax	33	6	31	4
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	169	75	107	52
Diphtheria	335	43	257	26
Dysentery	465	56	585	39
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	3	1	2	1
Influenza	58	1	234	3
Measles	3,488	224	3,488	199
Paratyphoid	200	4	170	3
Pneumonia	623	411	531	386
Puerperal Fever	54	29	45	18
Relapsing Fever	34	—	23	—
Scarlet Fever	217	1	197	—
Smallpox	7	4	—	—
Typhoid	2,060	204	1,148	143
Typhus	55	3	280	2
Undulant Fever	15	1	7	—
Blackwater Fever	1	—	1	—
Kala Azar	3	2	2	2
Pellagra	1	—	—	—
Totals ...	7,840	1,068	7,129	883

9. *Births, Deaths and Infant Mortality,* 1932-36.

Year.	*Birth-rate per 1,000 living.*	*Number of births registered.*	*Estimated population Mid-Year*	*Number of deaths registered.*	*Death-rate per 1,000 living.*	*Infant deaths.*	*Infant mortality*
1932 ...	44·14	43,538	986,329	21,958	22·26	6,669	153·17
1933 ...	44·38	46,089	1,038,331	20,866	20·09	6,656	144·41
1934 ...	41·59	45,942	1,104,605	24,136	21·85	7,245	157·69
1935 ...	45·16	53,940	1,194,529	22,249	18·62	7,092	131·48
1936 ...	44·89	57,003	1,269,965	20,450	16·0	6,928	121·54

10. *Births, Deaths and Infant Mortality,* 1936.

	Christians.	*Moslems.*	*Jews.*	*Others.*	*Totals.*
Estimated population on 30th June, 1936 ...	106,474	781,789	370,483	11,219	1,269,965*
Deaths	1,345	15,611	3,269	225	20,450
Death-rate per 1,000 of population	12·63	19·97	8·82	20·05	16·10
Births	3,869	41,543	11,019	572	57,003
Birth-rate per 1,000 of population	36·34	53·14	29·74	50·98	44·89
Deaths—Infants under one year	440	5,656	757	75	6,928
Infant mortality-rate per per 1,000 births ...	113·73	136·14	68·69	131·12	121·54
Natural Increase per 1,000 of population ...	23·71	33·17	20·92	30·93	28·78

* Not including nomadic Bedouin population numbering 66,553 at the date of the Census, November, 1931, and His Majesty's Forces.

11. The estimated mid-year population is based on the Census of 1931 after allowing for natural increase of population and that due to migration. This figure however does not include members of His Majesty's Forces or nomadic Bedouin tribes of which the latter numbered 66,553 in 1931.

The calculated rates for births and deaths are crude rates.

It is satisfactory to note a further drop in the infant mortality rate which has fallen from 153 in 1932 to 121·5 in 1936. The birth-rate remains more or less the same while the death-rate shows a slight decline with a resulting rise in the figure for natural increase of population from 26·5 in 1935 to 28·78 per 1,000 in the year under review.

12. *Regulation of Trades and Industries.*—Establishments licensed under the Regulation of Trades and Industries Ordinance have decreased from 17,109 in 1935 to 13,584 in 1936. This fall is due largely to the fact that during the strike all Arab establishments were closed for nearly six months and no licences were applied for. A further factor has been the reduction in the number of hawkers licences approved by the Police. The number of premises of a technical nature and dealing with the preparation and packing of foodstuffs has increased notably in the past few years.

During the year, the following additions were made to the Schedule of Controlled Trades and Industries:—

(*a*) Establishments for the preparation, patting, packing, or storage of butter or other dairy products.

(*b*) Establishments for the slaughtering of poultry.

(*c*) Timber Stores (not being Customs Warehouses).

(*d*) Carpentry Workshops and sawmills not employing power driven machinery, and establishments for the retail sale of timber.

In addition Special Rules for the control of Timber Storage were enacted during the year.

The Rules made under the Public Health (Rules as to Food) Ordinance, were given effect to.

During the year, 2,280 samples of foodstuffs were taken and examined and in 297 cases adulteration was proved and suitable action taken.

13. *Drainage.*—During the year, Consulting Engineers were appointed and visited the country in connection with main drainage schemes for Jaffa and Tel-Aviv.

Consulting Engineers also advised on the scheme prepared for the drainage of Haifa.

In Jerusalem no major drainage works were executed, but several subsidiary sewers were under course of construction at the end of the year. In the case of Gaza a complete scheme for the provision of drainage and a disposal plant has been prepared by the Drainage Engineer of the Department of Public Works. In Safad the main sewer was extended and the sewerage of a further quarter of the town is under consideration.

A scheme was approved for a main sewer and disposal system for Tulkarm and the Municipality of Jenin also submitted a drainage scheme for consideration.

14. *Village Sanitation.*—During the year, 4,708 latrines of the village type were installed in 45 villages. Owing to the disturbances, work in the hill country had to be suspended for a considerable period but continued in the plains.

15. *Water Supply: Towns.*—The new supply to Jerusalem from Ras-el-Ain was introduced in the early part of the year and functioned well throughout the year. During the disturbances the pipe-line was sabotaged on several occasions, but repairs were invariably effected promptly and no shortage was experienced. The purification of this supply is effected by the chloramine process and a softening and filtration plant is under construction. A high standard of purity was maintained throughout the year and the daily quantity of water supplied is now over a million gallons.

Consulting Engineers have submitted reports on the question of the provision of water supplies for Jaffa and Tel-Aviv and in the case of Haifa investigations are at present proceeding for possible sources of supply. Proposals have been prepared for the extension and improvement of the Tiberias water supply to allow for an increased delivery and the provision of water in the higher suburbs of the town.

Boring for water is being proceeded with in the Beersheba sub-district.

Water Supply: Villages.—The Village Water Supply Committee continued its work during the year. A sum of £P.20,000 was made available for expenditure on this work during the financial year ending the 31st March, 1937. During the year the Committee approved expenditure of £P.500 for the investigation, with a view to development, of known sources of supply. The Director of Public Works made allocations amounting to £P.1,578 for schemes approved by the Committee during the previous financial year, and the Committee considered and approved expenditure of £P.11,330 on 35 schemes during the current financial year.

16. *Quarantine and Moslem Pilgrimage.*—Seven hundred and ten Palestinians and 23 Trans-Jordanians proceeded to Mecca under official arrangements. Three pilgrims died while on pilgrimage. A total of 24 foreign pilgrims passed through Palestine on their way to Mecca and 297 on the return journey.

17. *The Practice of Medicine, Dentistry, etc.*—The numbers of persons holding licences to practise in the various professions is stated below.

The legislation to control overcrowding of the medical profession became effective, and only 149 licences were granted as compared with 596 in 1935 and 492 in 1934. At the end of the year, there was one licensed medical practitioner to 576 persons of the settled population, a proportion which is higher than in any other country.

In the profession of dentistry there is one dentist to 2,224 persons of the population. During the year, 83 licences to practise were given compared with 80 in 1935. There were 48 new pharmacists licensed as compared with 63 new licences granted in 1935, and 40 midwives' licences granted as compared with 48 in the previous year.

Licences of Doctors, Dentists, Pharmacists and Midwives, 1936.

—	*Licensed until end of 1935.*	*Licensed during 1936.*	*Cancelled during 1936.*	*Cancellations withdrawn during 1936.*	*Licensed until end of 1936.*
Doctors ...	2,084	149	29	—	2,204
Dentists ...	493	83	6	1	571
Dental Practitioners ...	30	—	2	—	28
Pharmacists ...	318	48	4	—	362
Asst. Pharmacists	45	—	—	—	45
Midwives ...	445	40	4	2	483

18. *Hospitals and Dispensaries.*—By the end of the year, a start had been made with the construction of the new Government Hospital at Haifa, which, it is hoped, will be completed by the end of 1938.

The new hospital (50 beds) constructed by the Kupat Cholim (Sick Fund of the General Federation of Jewish Labour) was opened in October.

Hospitals in all parts of the country met satisfactorily all emergency calls made upon them for the treatment of persons wounded in the disturbances, both civilians and members of the defence forces, Police and Army. The bulk of work of this nature was borne by the Government and the municipal hospitals, but voluntary hospitals throughout the country all gave ready and much appreciated assistance as circumstances required.

Medical attention was also provided for persons placed in detention or concentration camps. Sick-bays in these detention camps were equipped and staffed for the nursing and treatment of minor or chronic ailments. Cases of acute or serious illness were transferred to Government hospitals.

The prolonged disturbed conditions interfered to some extent with the normal work of hospitals and dispensaries. The total admissions to Government and municipal hospitals were 18,574, as compared with 17,608 in 1935, and to voluntary general hospitals 28,341, as compared with 32,776 in 1935.

The new cases reporting for outpatient treatment at all public dispensaries Government or voluntary were 764,931, as compared with 747,410 in 1935.

The Government mental hospitals (157 beds) and the Jewish Ezrath Nashim Mental Hospital (60 beds) were continuously full to capacity throughout the year. There were 58 admissions to these hospitals, and 32 discharges and five deaths.

19. *Ophthalmic Service.*—The first-aid treatment for ophthalmic disease continued to be carried out effectively in ten villages by the trained medical officers. One additional village clinic was opened on account of a sudden epidemic developing.

The Mobile Ophthalmic Unit operated in 18 villages. Owing to the disturbed conditions, the female nurses of the Unit were replaced by trained orderlies.

The following cases were treated:—

	New cases.	*Total Attendances.*
Ophthalmic Clinics	40,859	591,243
Subsidiary Village First-Aid Ophthalmic Posts	21,305	334,964

In schools, the school medical service as part of its normal routine dealt with 7,074 new cases of ophthalmic disease, and a total of 1,814,953 treatments were given.

At general out-patient clinics of the Government department 7,556 new cases of eye disease were treated.

The Ophthalmic Hospital of the Order of St. John in Jerusalem dealt with 679 in-patients and 14,327 new out-patients. Two doctors and three nurses of the Department were seconded to the hospital for training in ophthalmic treatment and nursing.

20. The following is a summary of new patients admitted to hospital or attending dispensaries and clinics during the year:—

—	*Moslems.*	*Christians.*	*Jews.*	*Unclassified and others.*	*Totals.*
In-patients :—					
Government and Municipal Hospitals	7,724	2,409	8,312	129	18,574
Voluntary Hospitals	7,299	4,305	15,008	1,729	28,341
Out-patients :—					
Government and Municipal Dispensaries	100,705	14,654	24,316	303	139,968
Voluntary Organizations	87,403	33,965	500,722	2,873	624,963

21. The following tables provide information as to the activities of:—

A. Government and Municipal Hospitals.

B. Voluntary General Hospitals.

C. Special Hospitals:

(*a*) Voluntary.

(*b*) Government.

(A) GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPAL HOSPITALS—1936.

Hospitals.	Nominal Bed-Strength.				Admissions.					Deaths.	Discharges.	Daily average number of beds occupied.	Number of beds occupied at end of year.
	General.	Isolation.	British.	Maternity.	Moslems.	Christians.	Jews.	Others.	Total.				
Jerusalem (Government) ...	73	11	16	16	1,633	1,015	207	1	2,856	143	2,687	84·8	104
Haifa Government	74	70	9	18	1,586	805	605	123	3,119	180	2,914	117·4	140
Safad Government	—	28	—	—	524	98	106	3	731	40	682	22·1	19
Jaffa Government	67	73	7	3	1,813	360	174	2	2,349	136	2,217	78·2	81
Gaza, Municipal	24	4	2	2	502	41	1	—	544	36	514	15·3	9
Tel-Aviv, Municipal ...	211	—	—	23	1	6	7,216	—	7,223	562	6,666	303·1	252
Nablus, Government ...	59	19	4	3	1,465	64	3	—	1,532	147	1,358	63·9	70
Beersheba, Government ...	8	—	—	—	200	20	—	—	220	14	206	7·8	8
Totals ...	516	205	38	65	7,724	2,409	8,312	129	18,574	1,258	17,244	692·6	683

(B) VOLUNTARY HOSPITALS—1936.

	Nationality.	Location.	Nominal bed strength.	Admissions.					Deaths.	Discharges.	Daily average No. of beds occupied.	No. of beds occupied at end of year.
				Moslems.	Christians.	Jews.	Unclassified and other religions.	Totals.				
Hadassah Women's Zionist Organization of America	American	Jerusalem	190*	1	1	4,756	—	4,758	242	4,490	167·1	172
,, ,, ,,	,,	Safad	58	1	—	119	—	120	10	116	53·2	50
Church Missionary Society ...	British	Jaffa	58	—	—	—	670	670	30	641	18·7	12
,, ,, ,, ...	,,	Gaza	60	—	—	—	1,035	1,035	49	988	25·7	20
,, ,, ,, ...	,,	Nablus	45	570	59	—	2	631	22	604	16·6	19
British Mission to Jews	,,	Jerusalem	70	4	56	1,057	—	1,117	15	1,155	49·2	48
Jerusalem and the East Mission ...	,,	Hebron	32	606	1	—	—	607	54	548	16·6	20
Edinburgh Medical Mission Society	,,	Nazareth	70	1,202	264	—	—	1,466	81	1,372	42·6	48
United Free Church of Scotland ...	,,	Tiberias	60	801	141	154	1	1,097	50	1,067	32·6	38
Mizgab Ladach (Private donations, local and external)	Palestinian	Jerusalem	34	—	—	211	—	211	17	197	10·6	13
New Bicur Cholim (local funds and abroad, mostly United Kingdom and U.S.A.)	,,	,,	120	—	—	1,190	—	1,190	110	1,114	64·6	72
Old Bicur Cholim (local funds and abroad, mostly United Kingdom and U.S.A.)	,,	,,	20	—	—	13	—	13	7	6	19·7	20
Sick Fund of General Federation of Jewish Labour in Palestine ...	,,	Motza	84	—	—	1,151	—	1,151	—	1,174	58·5	55
,, ,, ,,	,,	Afule	72	—	2	1,963	—	1,965	31	1,934	53·6	62
,, ,, ,,	,,	Tiberias	26	12	2	800	—	814	21	786	25·6	32

Jewish Community of Haifa ...	,,	Haifa	46	2	—	1,573	—	1,575	89	1,484	53·8	60
French Hospital	French	Jerusalem	150	728	566	20	—	1,404	45	1,351	42·2	40
,, ,, ...	,,	Bethlehem	80	305	551	1	—	857	21	828	29·6	25
,, ,, ...	,,	Jaffa	90	732	235	32	—	999	51	960	30·2	37
,, ,, ...	,,	Nazareth	56	547	339	—	—	886	25	864	20·3	4
Shaare Zedek, Tutors and Protectors of the Jewish Community in the Holy Land, Amsterdam...	German	Jerusalem	53	6	7	1,145	—	1,158	52	1,096	31·5	34
Rheinisch Westphalisher Diakonessen Verein Der Kaiserwerth am Rhein	,,	,,	80	932	791	20	1	1,744	80	1,657	56·6	80
Temple Society	,,	Jaffa	20	44	141	3	—	188	10	185	4·2	1
Order of Sisters of St. Charles ...	,,	Haifa	40	348	300	657	6	1,311	41	1,269	40·5	31
Associazione Nationale Italiana di Torino	Italian	Jerusalem	60	283	574	29	—	886	31	850	25·6	23
,, ,, ,,	,,	Haifa	50	175	185	114	14	488	16	488	24·0	1
Totals			1,724	7,299	4,305	15,008	1,729	28,341	1,200	27,234	1,019·4	1,017

* Includes 40 beds for Tuberculosis patients.

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(C) Special Hospitals—1936.

Hospital Organisation.	*Nationality.*	*Location.*	*Nominal bed strength.*	*Admissions.*					*Deaths.*	*Discharges.*	*Daily average No. of beds occupied.*	*No. of beds occupied at end of year.*
				Moslems.	*Christians.*	*Jews.*	*Others.*	*Totals.*				
(*a*) Voluntary Special Hopsitals, Ophthalmic Hospital of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England	British	Jerusalem	45	593	83	3	—	679	—	662	27·2	41
Leper Hospital, International Moravian Society, London ...	International.	Jerusalem	60	6	—	—	—	6	2	5	25·1	26
Ezrath Nashim Society, Home for Insane and Incurables ...	Palestinian	Jerusalem	60	—	—	24	—	24	2	23	59·8	58
			165	599	83	27	—	709	4	690	112·1	125
(*b*) Government Special Hospitals— Mental Hospital No. 1	Government.	Bethlehem	105	8	2	22	—	32	3	9	100·8	105
Mental Hospital No. 2	Government.	Bethlehem	52	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	51·6	52
			157	9	3	22	—	34	3	9	152·4	157

22. *Grant-in-Aid from Government to Jewish Medical Services.*—The annual recurrent grants were:—

	£P.
School Hygiene and Ophthalmic Service	1,765
Infant Welfare Services	1,038
Contribution to Tuberculosis Hospital, Safad	1,700
Contribution to Tel-Aviv Municipal Hospital	5,841
	£P.10,344

23. *Maternity and Infant Welfare Services.*—The construction of maternity sections and pupil midwives training centres by extension to the hospitals at Nablus and Jaffa have been postponed. Earlier in the year and prior to the disturbances seven new village infant welfare centres were opened, and arrangements were made to keep these functioning as they are greatly appreciated by the Arab villagers.

There were 16 pupils who completed the six months' course of training in midwifery at the Government Training School in Jerusalem and became certificated midwives licensed to practise in Palestine.

The post of Infant Welfare Supervisor was altered to that of Superintendent of Midwifery. The number of such superintendents is now five; they supervise and organize Government Infant Welfare and ante-natal work in the towns and districts of Haifa, Nablus, Jaffa, Jerusalem, and Gaza, and assist and supervise the work of practising midwives and dayas in the towns and villages of their respective districts.

The two women medical officers who joined the staff of the Department at the beginning of the year are stationed in Jerusalem and Haifa and have developed ante-natal and gynaecological clinics in those towns and also hold weekly clinics in Acre, Nablus, Jaffa, and Ramleh. During the disturbances it was necessary to suspend the clinics in Jaffa, Nablus and Ramleh, but these have since restarted and are well attended by Moslem women.

There are now 30 Government and Government-assisted infant welfare centres in towns and villages with approximately 6,241 infants on their registers.

There are also 42 centres operated by Jewish and other organizations with 9,394 children on their registers. The Government makes an annual grant to the Jewish infant welfare services proportionate to the cost to Government of providing such services for other communities.

24. *Laboratory Services.*—As in previous years a laboratory service was maintained with its Central Institutes in Jerusalem and with branches at the port towns of Jaffa and Haifa. In addition, however, to the diagnostic facilities provided by the Department there are numerous laboratories attached to the

hospitals of private organizations, as well as public pathological and bacteriological laboratories licensed under the Regulation of Trades and Industries Ordinance, 1927.

The Department's Central Laboratories in Jerusalem comprise bacteriological, pathological, serological, entomological, chemical, bio-chemical, physical, agricultural and forensic divisions and include an anti-rabies institute for the manufacture of carbolised killed virus, a calf-lymph establishment and a section for the preparation of other protective and curative vaccines and of the agglutinating and precipitating sera required in the routine work. The accommodation has recently been increased by six rooms due to the Department's taking over the agricultural analytical service and to the rapidly expanding biochemical, forensic, and bacteriological branches.

During 1936 bacteriological examinations were carried out in respect of 220,182 specimens; at Jerusalem the bacteriological division, in addition, prepared 402,600 doses of calf-lymph, 145,280 c.c. of killed carbolised antirabic vaccine, 78,670 c.c. of anti-enterica and 5,190 c.c. of anti-cholera prophylactics, a total unit dosage of 631,740. Vaccine issues included 185,040 doses of smallpox lymph, 177,500 c.c. of antirabic vaccine, 79,080 c.c. of T. and T.A.B., 5,490 c.c. of anti-cholera, and 90 c.c. of anti-plague vaccines. The antirabic vaccine was issued to 37 different treatment centres where 1,619 bitten persons have received attention. The success rate of vaccine virus insertions exceeded 95 per cent. Research work included further investigations into the causation of typhus and relapsing fevers and further attempts to improve the antigenic value of the anti-enterica prophylactics. An interesting case of malaria due to apparently tenue forms was studied.

In the Entomological Division the work was of necessity confined to the identification and classification of insects of medical importance submitted by departmental personnel and by the representatives of private enterprises located in midge-infested areas. The work included the routine examination of mosquitoes and of sandflies and of fleas parasitic on the rats caught at the ports of Jaffa and Haifa.

In the Chemical Division, which provides an analytical and advisory service for all Government departments, the total samples dealt with have numbered 9,000. A decrease in most branches of routine work during the period of unrest was to some extent offset by additional investigations for the police. Exhibits were examined in connection with suspected poisoning, shooting, bombing, the cutting of telephone and telegraph communications, and agrarian crimes. Although during the general strike little or no sampling of foods was made with regard to Arab vendors, activity increased subsequently and samples found to contravene the regulations included 210 milks,

35 samples of butter and semneh, 22 edible oils, 15 condensed milk, and 6, 7 and 7 samples of coffee, vinegar, and honey respectively.

A trade agreement with Egypt came into force in August (see paragraph 110 of the Introductory Chapter) under which olive-oil soap is subject to a reduction of duty if certified by Government to be of approved quality. In this connection a satisfactory system of factory inspection and analytical control of materials has been instituted. Approved factories number 13 in Nablus and one in Jaffa. Softening experiments were carried out for the Public Works Department in regard to the treatment of the Jerusalem water supply.

In the Agricultural Branch, investigations into local soil problems and several communications to local journals were made.

Town Planning and Housing.

25. During the year under review, town planning in Palestine was re-organized and decentralized. Previous to the introduction of the new Town Planning Ordinance, town planning was controlled by the Central Commission in Jerusalem operating through various Local Commissions situated in their respective towns. This system was satisfactory until the volume of work increased in recent years to such an extent as to make imperative a certain measure of decentralization to ensure greater expedition in the consideration of town-planning schemes generally.

26. The Town Planning Ordinance, 1936, provides for the setting up of three District Commissions with effective control over the areas covered by the three Administrative districts, Northern, Southern and Jerusalem. The District Commissioner of each district is Chairman of the new Town Planning Commissions set up under the Ordinance, which are composed of the District Commissioner, the Town Planning Adviser, the Legal Draftsman, and one representative each of the Departments of Public Health and Public Works.

27. The Town Planning Adviser and the Legal Draftsman are members of all three District Commissions and form an essential link in upholding the continuity and general policy of town planning generally in Palestine. In addition, the fact that these two officers are members of all three District Commissions provides a safeguard against any inherent weakness in decentralization.

28. Broadly speaking, the new Ordinance follows the former one in all essential matters, and the powers and duties of the former Central Commission now devolve upon the three new District Commissions. Provision is made in the new Ordinance

for the Municipal Council to become the Local Town Planning Commission for areas at present controlled by a Municipality.

This procedure co-relates the Municipal Corporations Ordinance, 1934, and the new Town Planning Ordinance, 1936, since it is envisaged that town planning matters in Municipal areas should be controlled by the Local Commission through a Committee of the Council appointed in accordance with Section 62 (*d*) of the Municipal Corporations Ordinance, 1934.

For areas outside Municipal control, provision has been made for the setting up of Local Commissions composed of seven members, two of whom are to be other than officers of the Government.

29. In order to facilitate the working of each District Commission, a Town Planning Section has been formed and set up in the offices of the three District Commissioners. The duties of the Secretary and officers of this Section will be similar to those undertaken by the Secretary of the former Central Commission, since all schemes within the District will now be submitted to the Secretary of each Commission after the Local Authorities have given each scheme due consideration.

30. A further innovation has been introduced by the creation of a distinction between Outline, Detail and Parcellation Town Planning Schemes. The intention of the Ordinance being that Outline and Detail Schemes should be prepared and submitted by the Local Authorities, and passed to the respective District Commission and the High Commissioner for approval; whereas individual owners are now required to present Parcellation Schemes for their particular plots of land, and such schemes can be approved by the District Commission without reference to a higher authority.

31. The working of the Ordinance is completely dependent upon the declaration of town-planning areas which are submitted by the various District Commissions for the approval of the High Commissioner and publication in the Gazette.

32. Provision has also been made in the new Ordinance for the imposition and collection of Betterment Tax, but this Section has yet to be proved to be effective.

33. Government were actively concerned with the housing of poorer classes casually employed at Haifa and Jaffa, and selected areas have been allocated for that purpose on the outskirts of Jaffa and Haifa respectively.

34. Following the recent demolitions of a portion of the Old Town of Jaffa, Government decided on a housing scheme for a section of the displaced Arab inhabitants of this area, and a detailed scheme was prepared. The houses are of one-storey concrete construction erected in blocks of four and

are designed for an average family of five. Provision has been made for the inclusion of a courtyard and the usual water and sanitary services. In addition, children's playgrounds and sufficient open spaces have been set aside, and it is hoped that when completed this settlement will prove extremely popular. It is the intention of Government to collect a small rent in order to cover maintenance and other charges from each tenant of the new houses.

35. For the first five months of the year great building activity continued to be displayed in all the important centres. Owing to the disturbances, however, there was a noticeable slowing down during the latter part of the year and in certain districts building work was almost completely suspended. With the cessation of the strike in October, however, normal conditions were quickly restored and the last two months of the year witnessed a building revival.

XXI.—PUBLIC FINANCE.

1. The totals of the annual revenue and expenditure from 1st July, 1920 (the date of the formation of the Civil Government), to the 31st March, 1936, are set out below:—

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
	£P.	£P.
1st July, 1920, to 31st March, 1921...	1,136,951	1,259,587
1921–1922	2,371,531	1,929,341
1922–1923	1,809,831	1,884,280
1923–1924	1,675,788	1,675,105
1924–1925	2,154,946	1,852,985
1925–1926	2,809,324	2,092,647
1926–1927	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
1930	2,389,546	2,536,504
1931	2,333,895	2,374,867
1932 (January to March)	657,289	511,656
1932–1933	3,015,917	2,516,394
1933–1934	3,985,492	2,704,856
1934–1935	5,452,633	3,230,010
1935–1936	5,770,457	4,236,202
	£P.44,662,234	38,394,424
Surplus Balance at 31st March, 1936		6,267,810
		£P.44,662,234

Revenue.

2. Summaries of the Revenue and Expenditure under Heads for the financial year 1st April, 1935, to 31st March, 1936, are contained in Appendices I and II to this Section.*

* Pages 222, 223.

3. The revenue for the period under review aggregated £P.5,770,457 and the expenditure amounted to £P.4,236,202 or an excess of revenue over expenditure of £P.1,534,255.

The revenue under Head I, Customs, amounted to £P.2,751,246 and shows an increase of £P.150,876 over the revenue from that source in the preceding financial year. The main increases over 1934-5 were due to increased imports of benzine, kerosene, tobacco and cigarettes, and wearing apparel; but there were heavy falls in the imports of cement, motor cars and trucks, cotton piece goods and silk tissues, sugar and wheat and wood for buildings, due to the effect of the international situation from October to the end of the financial year.

The revenue under Head II, Port and Marine, amounted to £P.107,597 and shows an increase of £P.16,896 over the revenue under this Head collected in 1934-5, partly due to the increase in the volume of shipping entered and cleared in Palestine Ports which rose from 6,514,894 tons in 1934-5 to 7,056,496 tons in 1935-6, but mainly due to Oil Dock Dues.

The Oil Dock was not completed during the year and consequently the minimum payment of £P.30,000 per annum under the contract with the 'Iraq Petroleum Company did not become operative, but a sum of £P.16,000 was received from dues levied at the rate of 2d. per ton on oil loaded into the Company's vessels from sea-lines.

The revenue from Head III, Licences, Taxes, etc., amounted to £P.1,082,427 as compared with £P.1,075,295 collected in 1934-5.

The main increases occurred under the following Sub-Heads: Road Transport Licence Fees (£P.6,748), Animal Tax (£P.22,916), but there were remissions in the spring of 1935, Stamp Duties (£P.19,223), Matches Excise (£P.7,117), Wine and Spirit Excise (£P.8,721), Fines and Forfeitures (£P.10,727), Urban Property Tax (£P.15,461) in spite of the reduction in the rate of tax on house property from 12½ per cent. to 10 per cent. from the 1st April, 1935.

On the other hand, there was a decrease under Tobacco Excise (£P.17,860) due to reductions in the Excise Duty on tobacco and heisheh from 350 mils and 150 mils per kilo respectively to 250 mils and 100 mils, with effect from 16th April, 1935. Local production of cigarettes, tobacco and heisheh and tobacco products rose from 783,221 kilos in 1934-5 to 977,521 kilos in 1935-6.

On the 1st April, 1935, the House and Land Tax and Tithe in rural areas, except in the Beersheba and Huleh areas, were replaced by the Rural Property Tax. Collections of arrears of House and Land Tax and Tithes and collections of Rural Property Tax amounted to £P.163,346 against an estimated

revenue for the year of £P.239,000 from these sources. The short-fall of £P.49,470 in the Rural Property Tax was due to the difficulty of completing assessments in time for collections to commence at the beginning of the harvest season.

The revenue from Head IV, Fees of Court or Office, etc., amounted to £P.913,027 and shows an increase of £P.67,104 over collections in 1934-5. The most important increases occurred under the following Sub-Heads: Court Fees (£P.26,991), Veterinary Receipts (£P.10,922), Citrus Fruit Advertisement Fees (£P.6,267), Porterage Charges, Haifa Harbour (£P.28,175), and Warehouse Rent (£P.3,853). The new Porterage Service at Haifa Harbour was inaugurated on 1st July, 1935. On the other hand there were several minor decreases in revenue as compared with the previous year under this Head, in particular under Registration of Land Fees (£P.8,890).

The revenue from Head V, Posts and Telegraphs, amounted to £P.418,896 and was £P.63,079 in excess of the receipts realised in 1934-5. The main increases occurred under the items Sale of Stamps (£P.34,584), and Telephones (£P.24,670). There was also an increase during the year of 6,100 in the number of broadcast receiving licences (£P.3,050) as compared with 1934-5.

The total revenue earned by this Department in 1935-6 exceeded by a sum of £P.108,118 the ordinary expenditure, excluding Debt Charges in respect of capital expenditure met from Loan Funds (£P.188,126) but including a contribution of £P.20,000 to the Renewals Fund. It fell short, however, of the total expenditure on the Department including Capital Expenditure (£P.136,043) by £P.27,925.

The revenue from Head VI, Revenue from Government Property, amounted to £P.23,952 as compared with £P.21,618 collected in 1934-5.

The revenue from Head VII, Interest, amounted to £P.141,279 as compared with £P.97,102 in 1934-5, an increase of £P.44,177. Of the total revenue in 1935-6 a sum of £P.135,440 was earned on the investment of surplus balances as compared with £P.83,673 in the preceding year. On 31st March, 1936, a sum of £P.657,500 was held in the Joint Colonial Fund and £P.4,526,329 was invested in stock as compared with sums of £P.1,132,000 and £P.3,086,407 respectively on 31st March, 1935.

The revenue from Head VIII, Miscellaneous, amounted to £P.154,021 or a reduction of £P.23,865 as compared with that of the previous year. The reduction is due to (*a*) reduction (£P.6,827) in the profits on sales of stocks effected during the year, and (*b*) reduction (£P.9,610) in the appreciation based on the middle market price at 31st March, 1936, of investments held in respect of surplus balances. The profits on sales of stock in

1935-6 amounted to £P.3,567 as compared with £P.10,394 in 1934-5 and the appreciation in the middle market price at 31st March, 1936, amounted to £P.30,717 as compared with £P.40,327 at 31st March, 1935. There was also a reduction of £P.13,046 under the Item " Sundries ". On the other hand there was an increase of £P.5,000 in the Profits from Currency.

The revenue from Head IX, Land Sales, amounted to £P.18,874 as compared with £P.31,640 in 1934-5. The decrease was due to fewer transferees paying the transfer price on disposal of their holdings under the Ghor Mudawarra Agreement than in the previous year, when a considerable part of the revenue was due to moneys received for the redemption of properties in 1934-5 which were registered in 1915-6 in the name of the Ottoman Treasury owing to the failure of the owners to account for tithes farmed out to them by the Ottoman Government. The properties were released on payment of outstanding liabilities and accrued interest thereon.

The revenue from Head X, Grants-in-Aid, consisted of the following:—

	£P.
Three-quarters of the Expenditure under Head XXI, Trans-Jordan Frontier Force, during the year 1935-6 (£P.171,187)	128,390
Whole Expenditure on Capital Works in Trans-Jordan under Head XXIX, Trans-Jordan Frontier Force Extraordinary, during the year 1935-6	11,955
	£P.140,345

The total receipts amounted to £P.144,448, being £P.142,000 from the Parliamentary Grant-in-Aid for the year 1935-6 and £P.2,448 from sundry adjustments in respect of payments made in previous years. The actual amount due was £P.140,345 and the unexpended balance, together with local receipts, amounting to £P.4,578, was transferred to the Grant-in-Aid Deposit Account for adjustment of the grant in 1936-7.

The receipts under Head XI, amounting to £P.18,793, represent assistance by the Colonial Development Fund granted to Palestine towards meeting interest charges on the capital cost of certain schemes. Fixed grants of £P.12,000 and £P.5,250 respectively were received in 1935-6 in respect of the Jerusalem Water Supply Scheme and the Jerusalem Drainage Scheme. In the case of the Hebron Water Supply and Village Water Supplies (the latter including Water Resources Survey, Underground Water Investigations, and Improvements to Village Water Supply Schemes), the assistance granted in 1935-6 took the form

of full interest, calculated at bank rate, on expenditure incurred to the 31st March, 1936; and grants in the sums of £P.163 were received in respect of the Hebron Water Supply and of £P.694 in respect of Village Water Supplies, etc.

In addition to grants for approved development schemes, assistance was also granted by the Colonial Development Fund as under:—

(*a*) Expenses incurred on Consultants' charges in connection with the Zerka Valley Survey for a Haifa-Baghdad Railway (£P.657).

(*b*) One-third of expenses incurred in connection with the Colonial Agricultural Scholarship Scheme (£P.29).

Disbursements in respect of (*a*) and (*b*) above are shown under Expenditure Head XXX, Colonial Development.

Expenditure.

4. The variations in expenditure in 1935-6 as compared with the expenditure of 1934-5 are due to the following causes:—

I.—Pensions.—Expenditure: 1934-5 £P.28,747, 1935-6 £P.34,243. The main excess occurs under Pensions and Gratuities (£P.5,696), paid under the Palestine Pensions Ordinance, 1925, in respect of retired and deceased officers. There was an unforeseen increase in the amount of gratuities payable to retiring officers.

II.—Public Debt and Loan Charges.—Expenditure: 1934-5 £P.126,904, 1935-6 £P.126,449. The expenditure under this Head shows a slight decrease as compared with 1934-5, owing to the payment during that year of the sum of £P.455 to the Ottoman Public Debt Council in full settlement of Palestine's liability in respect of Turkish Lottery Bonds.

IV.—Secretariat.—Expenditure: 1934-45 £P.24,735, 1935-6 £P.39,487. This Head now comprises three Sections: Chief Secretary's Office, Civil Aviation, and Printing and Stationery.

The Civil Aviation Section (£P.1,478) was inaugurated on the appointment of the Director in December 1934; and the Government Printing Press (£P.14,687) was in full operation in December, 1935.

V.—District Administration.—Expenditure: 1934-5 £P.108,790, 1935-6 £P.154,840. The increase is mainly due to the application of the Rural Property Tax (£P.11,064) in substitution of the Tithe and the House and Land Tax in rural areas and a revised scheme for the remuneration of mukhtars which entailed an increase of £P.24,329 in the vote for Remuneration of Mukhtars and the employment of double the number of tax-collectors in rural areas in order to reduce to reasonable limits the number of villages in respect of which they are responsible for tax collection.

X.—Customs, Excise and Trade.—Expenditure: 1934-5 £P.147,620, 1935-6 £P.243,449. The increase is £P.95,829. Trade continued to increase during the first six months of the year after which there was a set-back. On 1st July, 1935, the Government Porterage Service was inaugurated resulting in an increase of £P.29,816 under Personal Emoluments and £P.318 under Other Charges. Other increases occurred for increases in staff of Guards, Boatmen, Tug Crews and Temporary Officers. There was an increase of £P.6,664 on Drawbacks of Customs Duty and of £P.12,926 in respect of Refunds of Revenue collected in previous years, hitherto met from Head *XXV.—Miscellaneous,* Purchase of New Tug (£P.20,553) to supersede one of the old tugs which was found to be too small, and Conversion of Tugs into Oil-Burning Vessels (£P.7,363) account for a large part of the total increase.

XI.—Department of Health.—Expenditure: 1934-5 £P.166,311, 1935-6 £P.194,632, Increase £P.28,321. The increase is largely due to the expansion of the Mental Hospital, Ophthalmic Service, Quarantine Service, Anti-Malarial Measures, Venereal Disease Campaign, and development of Gynaecological Service. The deratization barge, additional grants to Jewish Health Services, and a grant to the Trans-Jordan Government for the prevention of the spread of epidemic disease to Palestine all accounted for a considerable portion of the increase. The project for draining and reclaiming Birket Ramadan was continued and up to 31st March a total of £P.15,085 had been expended on the scheme. The administration of Watan Hospital at Nablus was also transferred to the Government. During the year a new pavilion with 22 beds was installed at Haifa Hospital. The office of the Town Planning Adviser was borne on this vote during 1935-6, but as from 1st April, 1936, it has been transferred to the vote of the Legal Department.

During the year a contribution of £P.15,944 was made to Jewish Health Services, covering the following:—

	£P.
Grant to Municipal Hospital, Tel-Aviv ...	5,841
Maintenance Grant to Tuberculosis Hospital, Safad	1,700
School Hygiene and Ophthalmic Services ...	1,765
Infant Welfare Services of the Jewish Agency	1,038
Grant towards construction of Kupath Cholim Hospital at Petah Tiqva	4,300
Grant towards construction of Physician's House at the Emek Hospital	1,300
	£P.15,944

XII.—Department of Education.—Expenditure: 1934-5 £P.201,498, 1935-6 £P.221,087, Increase £P.19,589. The principal increases occur under Personal Emoluments (£P.4,037), Grant-in-Aid to Schools of the Vaad Leumi (formerly of the Jewish Agency) (£P.8,000), and Grants to Local Authorities for School Buildings (£P.1,875).

During 1935-6, 40 new classified posts were provided in town schools. Town children to the number of 5,949 applied for first admission to schools in September, 1935, and it was possible to accept into the lowest class 3,439 representing an increase of 102 over the admissions in September, 1934. Nevertheless, the number of rejections in the lowest class rose from 2,267 in September, 1934, to 2,510 in September, 1935. The total number of pupils in town schools rose from 17,167 in July, 1935, to 19,840 in November, 1935, or an average of 35 pupils per teacher post. The provision in the approved Estimates for Grants to Schools of the Vaad Leumi was increased from £P.28,000 in 1934-5 to £P.36,000 in 1935-6 and was fully expended.

Grants for school buildings and the acquisition of sites for school buildings amounting to £P.6,725 were given to local authorities, and the expansion scheme for rural education was continued in 1935-6 by the appointment of 26 classified teachers for the opening of 26 new village schools and six classified and 36 unclassified teachers for existing village schools.

Progress was also made on schemes for the establishment of Boarding Sections at Jenin and Tulkarm Boys' School (£P.413) and the introduction of commercial classes at Jaffa (£P.358); and a Principal was appointed in February for the Haifa Trade School. A Rural Female Teachers Training Centre to accommodate 12 pupils was established in 1935-6 (£P.642) and it is intended in future years to provide for the training of 24 pupils.

XIII.—Department of Agriculture and Forests.—Expenditure: 1934-5 £P.147,286, 1935-6 £P.181,003, Increase £P.33,717. The main increases occur under Personal Emoluments (£P.6,047), Transport and Travelling (£P.3,145), Citrus Advertising Fund (£P.6,267). The provision made in 1935-6 exceeded the provision in the Estimates for 1934-5 by £P.20,131 for new schemes or expansion of existing schemes for a new agricultural and horticultural station, and extension of an existing station, the establishment of 22 horticultural demonstration centres, raising and distribution of budded fruit trees, re-establishment of the fisheries service which had been abolished in 1932 mainly for reasons of economy, two new forestry nurseries and extension of the afforestation programme, two new poultry and bee stations, and for sheep-dipping experiments. A subsidy

of £P.1,000 was paid to Barclays Bank for the extension of short-term loan facilities to Hebron and Gaza.

The Citrus Advertising Campaign was extended and £P.20,000 was provided in the Estimates for the purpose, of which £P.18,922 was expended.

During the year the following grants were made to Jewish institutions in aid of research and experimental work:—

	£P.
(*a*) Grant for Citrus Research by the Experimental Station of the Jewish Agency	3,000
(*b*) Grant to Jewish Agency for Intensive Farming Experiments	300
(*c*) Grant to Jewish Agency Experimental Fruit-Growing at Hillside Station, Kiryat Anavim	300
(*d*) Grant to Hebrew University for Field-Mice Investigations	164
(*e*) Grants to Jewish Agency for Research ...	2,950
(*f*) Grant-in-Aid to Hebrew University for Spirochaetosis Research	150
	£P.6,864

XV.—Department of Lands and Surveys.—Expenditure: 1934-5 £P.110,806, 1935-6 £P.115,823. With effect from 1st April, 1935, the Office of the Commissioner of Lands, the Department of Lands, and the Department of Surveys were amalgamated in one Department. The main increase is under Personal Emoluments (£P.3,652) due to increased surveys required in connection with land settlement operations, the appointment of an additional Area Settlement Officer and his staff and five new clerical appointments to cope with the increase in work of land registration. Part of the increase is due to the purchase of special technical equipment (£P.465) and the compilation of statements relating to land holdings in Palestine (£P.449).

XVII.—Police and Prisons.—Expenditure: 1934-5 £P.506,712, 1935-6 £P.527,467, Increase £P.20,755. The principal increase occurs under Police Personal Emoluments (£P.14,692) due to transfer and expansion of the Sea Preventive Force included in 1934-5 under the Department of Migration, formation of a separate Police District for Galilee, increase of British Police in the Tel-Aviv Police Division, establishment of a new station in Jaffa, expansion of Criminal

Investigation Department activities, improvement of Traffic Services, the appointment of additional clerical staff, and the establishment of four additional Wireless Telegraphy Stations. Purchase of launches for the Sea Preventive Force amounted to £P.2,071 and special equipment for the Criminal Investigation Department amounted to £P.1,632.

XVIII and XIX.—Department of Migration and Office of Statistics.—Expenditure 1934-5 £P.29,437, 1935-6 Department of Migration £P.32,424 and Office of Statistics £P.1,499. The main increase occurred under Personal Emoluments (£P.2,951) of which an increase of £P.1,406 was incurred in the formation of a small force of frontier guards at six frontier posts.

Expenditure amounting to £P.3,001 was incurred on repatriation expenses for which the provision in previous years was included under Head XXV, Miscellaneous.

The Office of Statistics was inaugurated in November, 1935, the Government Statistician having assumed duty on 8th November, 1935.

XX.—Trans-Jordan Frontier Force.—Expenditure: 1934-5 £P.165,165, 1935-6 £P.171,187. The increase was £P.6,022. The main increase occurred under Replacement of Mechanical Vehicles (£P.5,380), and Pensions Contributions, Pensions and Gratuities (£P.1,251) chiefly due to the payment of a gratuity of £P.900 to the estate of the Officer Second-in-Command, who died during the year.

The increase for replacement of mechanical vehicles included £P.2,100 in respect of outstanding charges from 1934-5.

XXI.—Defence.—Expenditure: 1934-5 £P.144,118, 1935-6 £P.145,289, Increase £P.1,171. The total payments in 1935-6 amounted to £P.145,289, but a sum of £P.12,680 had been overpaid in 1934-5 in excess of Palestine's liability for that year and this was credited to the contribution payable for the year 1935-6 in accordance with agreed arrangements. The total payments made in respect of 1935-6 amounted, therefore, to £P.157,969. Included in the Estimates under this Head was a sum of £P.85,000 for capital works, including £P.30,000 for the construction of married quarters in Jerusalem and Haifa, and £P.31,000 for Royal Air Force capital works and hirings. The expenditure of £P.145,289 included a sum of £P.4,664 for the purchase of a site for Royal Air Force married quarters in Jerusalem. The amount of contribution due in respect of 1935-6 was not notified to Government before the close of the year.

XXII.—Posts and Telegraphs.—Expenditure: 1934-5 £P.225,048, 1935-6 £P.310,778, Increase £P.85,730. The increase is mainly due to the following causes: Increases under Personal Emoluments (£P.28,273), Conveyance of Mails (£P.14,250), Establishment of Renewals Fund (£P.20,000), Stationery and Printing (£P.3,092), Rent and Repairs of Buildings (£P.5,789), and Broadcast and Marine Wireless Service (£P.8,875). The increase under Personal Emoluments was necessary owing to the very large increase in work in the four principal towns, existing sub-offices, headquarters branches, and for the establishment of new sub-offices.

With regard to Conveyance of Mails, the estimates for 1935-6 provided £P.61,500, allocated as under:—

	£P.
Air Mail (10 per cent. increase)	11,700
Railways	9,500
Overland Mails	500
Inland Mails (10 per cent. increase) ...	4,700
Special Train (7½ per cent. increase) ...	322
International Mails	35,778
	62,500
Less Anticipated Receipts for French Levant Mails	1,000
	£P.61,500

The increase envisaged, particularly under Air Mails, proved to be inadequate and the total cost amounted to £P.71,925.

The Renewals Fund was created in order to apportion the cost of renewals of post office buildings and equipment over a number of years in order to avoid heavy expenditure in those years when the assets fall to be replaced.

The Broadcasting Service was inaugurated in March, 1936, but the programme directional and compilation staff was engaged and the organization and preparatory steps taken immediately on the arrival of the Adviser on the 1st October, 1935. His services were lent for the purpose by the British Broadcasting Corporation. A sum of £P.3,265 was spent on the purchase of receiving sets for installation in villages.

The increase for rents and repairs of buildings was mainly due to an unforeseen increase in the rental of hired buildings and the rent of additional premises required owing to the expansion of departmental activities which increased in 1935 by some 25 per cent. over those in 1934.

The net excess of expenditure over revenue of the Posts and Telegraphs Department in 1935-6 was £P.27,925 as shown below:—

	£P.
Total Revenue (see Head V of Appendix I)	418,896
Ordinary Expenditure, Head XXII	£P.310,778
Excess of Revenue over Ordinary Expenditure	£P.108,118
Expenditure:	
Head XXVI, Extraordinary	132,301
Head XXVII, Public Works Extraordinary	3,742
Total Extraordinary Expenditure ...	£P.136,043
Net Excess of Expenditure over Revenue	£P.27,925

While expenditure includes a sum of £P.20,000 in respect of a contribution to the Renewals Fund, it does not include debt charges on capital expenditure (£P.188,126) met from Loan Funds or any charge in respect of capital works carried out from surplus balances, either in 1935-6 or in previous years.

XXIII.—Public Works Department.—Expenditure: 1934-5 £P.48,944, 1935-6 £P.58,694, Increase £P.9,750. The increase occurred mainly under Personal Emoluments (£P.8,099) and Transport and Travelling (£P.1,372). The increase was entirely due to the expansion of the departmental activities and particularly to the staff required in connection with the extended building programme.

The expenditure also included £P.622 on operation of the new Jerusalem Water Supply which commenced to function in January, 1936 from Ras el Ain.

XXIV.—Public Works Recurrent.—Expenditure: 1934-5 £P.228,875, 1935-6 £P.288,086, Increase £P.59,211. The main increases occur under Rent of Offices and Quarters (£P.36,169), Maintenance of Plant and Machinery (£P.9,088), Maintenance of Roads and Bridges (£P,2,985), Maintenance of Buildings (£P.2,020), and Maintenance of Jerusalem Water Supply (£P.1,912).

Owing to the fact that two Hejira years 1354 and 1355 fell within the Government financial year 1935-6, it was necessary to pay twice in the same financial year in respect of leases falling on the first day of the two Hejira years in question, accounting

for £P.24,000 of the increase for rent. The increase was also due to additional hirings, mainly for the Departments of Education and Police and to increased rentals of existing hirings. The item, Maintenance of Plant and Machinery, was formerly included under Maintenance of Roads and Bridges, and the increased expenditure was necessitated by the largely extended road programme entailing increased cost of maintenance of rollers and road-making plant. The increases for Maintenance of Roads and Bridges (£P.2,985), and Maintenance of Buildings (£P.2,020) were necessitated by the additional roads and buildings maintained during the year; and the item for Maintenance of Jerusalem Water Supply was due to the inauguration of the Ras el Ain Water Supply for Jerusalem in January, 1936.

XXV.—Miscellaneous.—Expenditure: 1934-5 £P.257,868, 1935-6 £P.297,473, Increase £P.39,605. The principal increases occur under the following items:—

(*a*) Grants to Municipalities (£P.46,294). The grants to Municipalities were considerably increased in 1935-6 to enable them to carry out programmes of essential health and traffic improvements, which owing to their limited financial resources were long overdue. The actual grants paid for the year were:—

	£P.
Northern District:	
Haifa	18,000
Acre	1,032
Beisan	750
Jenin	750
Nablus	7,435
Nazareth	500
Shefa Amr	336
Safad	500
Tulkarm	400
	£P.29,703
Southern District:	
Jaffa	10,400
Tel-Aviv	15,000
Ramle	1,500
Gaza	1,027
Beersheba	350
Majdal	200
Khan Younis	200
	£P.28,677

	£P.
Jerusalem District:	
Jerusalem	28,600
Hebron	2,500
Ramallah	500
Bethlehem	1,000
Beit Jala	500
	£P.33,100
Total	£P.91,480

(*b*) Grant for Flood Damage, Nablus, Clearing Land and Construction of Dams (£P.1,619). This grant was made in respect of areas outside the municipal boundaries of Nablus for the clearance of debris caused by a cloudburst in February, 1935.

(*c*) Payment of Tithes Assigned to Private Waqfs (£P.5,328). The increase was due to payment of £P.7,519 on a claim submitted in 1934 on account of assigned tithe to the Mutawalli of the " Mustafa Lala Pasha and Fatima Khatun Waqf " for the period 1st July, 1920, to 31st March, 1935, in respect of one-half of the villages of Mujeidel and Iksal.

(*d*) Cost of Living Allowances (£P.60,762). The Cost of Living Allowances were restored to the level prevailing before November, 1931, when they were reduced by approximately 50 per cent. on financial grounds. Pending approval of the proposed restoration the allowances were extracted from the relevant departmental votes and placed under this Head.

(*e*) Refunds in respect of Revenue Collected in Previous Years (£P.3,395). The greater part of the refund was due to the refund of immigrants' deposits credited to Revenue Head III, Item 26, in previous years. Part of the sum (£P.2,156) was in respect of a refund to the Jaffa Municipality of an excess payment in 1934-35 in respect of the Southern Approach Road to the Port.

(*f*) Losses on Investments (£P.3,192). In accordance with Colonial Regulations losses on sale of investment of surplus balances are charged to expenditure. Such losses amounted to £P.3,551 in 1935-36.

(*g*) Contributions towards the Reconstruction of the Mafrak-Jisr Majami Road (£P.8,300). Advances totalling £P.10,000 were made to the Trans-Jordan Government towards the reconstruction of this road in Trans-Jordan

in 1934-35, and a further £P.18,300 was advanced to the Trans-Jordan Government on this account in 1935-36. A further sum of £P.1,352 will be required in 1936-37.

(*h*) Purchase of Copyright of the Handbook of Palestine and Trans-Jordan (£P.1,200). An offer was made to the Palestine Government by the owners of the copyright of the Handbook of Palestine and Trans-Jordan for the sale of their rights in the book. An agreement of assignment of copyright has been entered into and a sum of £P.1,200 paid in full settlement to the owners.

(*i*) Flood Relief Measures, Khalisa and Buweiziyya Villages (£P.1,694). This item represents the cost of relief measures necessitated by a cloudburst in November 1934, namely the replacement of lost crops, seed and animals sufficient for the villagers to carry on with winter ploughing and to re-establish themselves as farmers on the minimum scale necessary to earn a livelihood.

(*k*) Professional Charges and Expenses (£P.133), Registration Fees and Capital Duty in respect of Agricultural Mortgage Company of Palestine, Ltd. (£P.2,044). Government has undertaken to make the Company a grant equal to the amount paid by the Company during its first ten years in respect of registration fees and capital duty under the Palestine Companies Ordinance (Schedule 6 (*a*) (i) and (*b*)); in the event of the conversion after 25 years of the Government loan into share capital, a further grant equal to the registration fees and capital duty paid in that event will be made.

Decreases of note occurred under: Stationery and Printing (£P.8,809), the charges being mainly borne in 1935-36 under Head IV, Secretariat, Printing and Stationery Section; Flood Relief Works, Tiberias (£P.3,267) in respect of a revote; Payment to Supreme Moslem Sharia Council in lieu of Assigned Waqf Tithes (£P.59,440); on account of Arrears of Tithe of additional Waqf Villages and Lands paid in 1934-35; Payment to Municipalities in lieu of their share in the collection of Urban Property Tax (£P.8,673), incorporated in 1935-36 under Grants-in-Aid to Haifa, Acre and Shefa Amr Municipalities; Settlement of Claim for Damage by Earthquake to the Kaiserin Augusta Viktoria Stiftung, Jerusalem (£P.7,000).

XXVI.—Posts and Telegraphs Extraordinary.—Expenditure: 1934-5 £P.71,623, 1935-6 £P.132,301. A further sum of £P.11,543 was expended on the equipment of a Broadcasting Station, Jerusalem, in addition to the sum of £P.18,951 expended in 1934-5 out of a total sum of £P.32,000 provided.

The remaining expenditure may be summarized as under:—

	£P.
Additional Trunk Lines, Reconstruction of Routes, Trunk Entry Cables and Underground Cables	39,285
Additional Subscribers' Circuits, Additional Exchange Switchboards and Relief Telephone Exchanges	34,619
Installations of Automatic Exchanges, Tel-Aviv, and Rural Exchanges and Conversion of Subscribers' Apparatus to Automatic, Jerusalem	24,146
Other Improvements, Jerusalem, Haifa, Jaffa and Tel-Aviv	22,708
	£P.120,758

XXVII.—Public Works Extraordinary.—Expenditure: 1934-5 £P.262,878, 1935-6 £P.645,044. The provisions for 1935-6 aggregated £P.1,002,952 which was supplemented by further provision under Special Warrants to the amount of £P.183,733 being £P.126,016 for Miscellaneous Services (including £P.31,000 for the purchase of additional land for Government Offices, Jerusalem, £P.44,380 in respect of excess cost of the Haifa Oil Dock, and £P.14,490 for the excess cost of the Jerusalem Water Supply over the provision made under Loan Funds), £P.44,065 for Construction of Roads, and £P.13,652 for Other Works and Buildings, thus raising the total provision to £P.1,186,685 of which the sum of £P.645,044 was expended. The under-expenditure is due to the non-completion of works in progress (£P.358,965), to the non-commencement of works for which provision was made (£P.57,798) in respect of which revotes totalling £P.345,072 were required in 1936-7, works transferred to other heads (£P.1,125), works abandoned (£P.15,910), and works postponed (£P.100,550).

The expenditure for the year falls into the following categories:—

	£P.
(1) Works and Buildings	90,964
(2) Construction of Roads and Bridges ...	210,640
(3) Miscellaneous	343,440
	£P.645,044

The excess of £P.382,166 in the expenditure under this Head in 1935-6 as compared with the expenditure in 1934-5 is as follows: Works and Buildings (£P.17,717), Construction of

Roads and Bridges (£P.109,749), and Miscellaneous (£P.254,700). The major services carried out under Works and Buildings were additions and improvements to the Animal Quarantine Station, Haifa (£P.8,614), additions to Frontier Animal Quarantine Stations (£P.4,214), construction of Police Training School, Jerusalem (£P.20,116), and construction of Standard Police Stations and Posts (£P.6,483). The major road works carried out were the construction of a feeder road through the Hasharon Settlements to the Lydda-Haifa Railway Station (£P.22,676), the continuation of the Rehovoth-Gaza Road (£P.11,777), the continuation of the North Road to Tel Mond (£P.16,999), construction of the Tulkarm-Nathania Road (£P.14,652), construction of Village Roads (£P.14,915), and the construction of the Southern Approach Road to Jaffa Port (£P.36,531), construction of Roads in Tiberias Town (£P.8,131), widening of Arterial Roads, Jerusalem (£P.13,600), construction of Jenin-Megiddo-El Harithiya Road (£P.9,994), improvements to Samakh-Jisr el Majami Road (£P.6,465), and reconstruction, realignment and widening of roads, etc. (£P.6,259).

Under Miscellaneous, the continuation of the improvements at Jaffa Port accounted for £P.152,283 and the construction of Airports at Lydda and Haifa for £P.64,373. Both these works are being continued in 1936-37. Other items of interest are the extension of the development of the reclaimed area, Haifa (£P.11,695), the erection of an additional Citrus Shed at Haifa (£P.11,571), and part (£P.12,780) of the excess cost of the Haifa Oil Dock and East Reclamation Area Scheme which is now estimated to cost £P.265,876 as compared with the original provision of £P.210,000 under the projected loan. £P.31,000 was expended on the purchase of additional land for the proposed Government Offices, Jerusalem, for acquisition of the site adjacent to the land already acquired from Loan Funds, and £P.5,111 was expended over the Loan provision of £P.370,000 for the Jerusalem Water Supply Scheme, the revised cost of which is approximately £P.406,000, including £P.39,600 in respect of expenditure by the Jerusalem Municipality.

XXVIII, Trans-Jordan Frontier Force Extraordinary.—Expenditure: 1934-35 £P.26,592, 1935-36 £P.18,477. The main projects undertaken in 1935-36 were the re-construction of Zerka Camp (£P.10,736), continuation of the re-construction of Samakh Camp (£P.1,192), and re-conditioning the Married Quarters in the Jordan Area (£P.1,200). The remaining expenditure was incurred on minor works of re-conditioning and improvements at the various camps of the Force in Trans-Jordan and Palestine.

XXX, Colonial Development.—Expenditure: 1934-35 £P.271, 1935-36 £P.690. The sum of £P.661 was expended

on the Zerka Valley Survey in connection with the survey of a route for a Railway between Haifa and Baghdad, in respect of which £P.253 was disbursed in 1934-35. £P.29 was contributed to the Colonial Agricultural Scholarship Scheme.

Railways.

5. The Railway deficit charged to Government expenditure in 1935-36 was £P.124,159 as compared with £P.33,805 in 1934,35.

The final results in 1935-36 of the four Railway Systems, operated by the General Manager, Palestine Railways, were as under:—

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*	*Surplus.*	*Deficit.*
	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.
Palestine Railways ...	588,816	702,928	—	114,112
Kantara-Rafa Railway...	119,052	110,551	8,501	—
Hejaz Railway	102,751	112,798	—	10,047
Petah Tiqva Railway ...	2,467	840	1,627	—

In order to arrive at the deficit charged to Revenue, the Accounts of the Kantara-Rafa Railway and the Petah Tiqva Railway are excluded as the surpluses are subject to a special arrangement. In the case of the latter Railway there is an obligation to pay interest to the colonists and to Government on their respective advances for the construction of the line. The surpluses in previous years have been insufficient to pay this interest in full and at the 31st March, 1936, after distribution of the year's surplus, there was an outstanding debt of £P.12,394 due as under:—

	£P.
To Government	1,120
To Petah Tiqva Colonists	11,274
	£P.12,394

The agreement provides for the payment to the colonists of the amount advanced (£P.20,000) with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, but a prior charge exists in favour of the Government of Palestine in respect of interest on the excess cost of the line met by Government over the contribution by the colonists. That excess was £P.34,019. Any deficiency in the payment of interest to Government, together with interest at 5 per cent. thereon, has first to be met before the claim of the colonists is due for payment and any deficiency in respect of such payment also bears interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. The agreement further provides that after meeting the charges for interest the net surplus shall be set aside to repay the loan of £E.20,000 made by the colonists. In 1923-24 a sum

of £P.568 was repaid to the colonists and in 1924-25 a sum of £P.267. The net surplus of £P.1,627 in 1935-36 was entirely absorbed in the payment of arrears of interest to Government, and is included in the revenues of the Palestine Railway.

Special arrangements were entered into regarding the Kantara-Rafa Railway with effect from 1st April, 1933. Prior to this date a moiety of the profits of this Railway was credited to the Special (Renewals) Fund and a moiety of the profits was divided between His Majesty's Government and the Palestine Railway in proportion to their respective capital interests in the Railway. This method of division gave way to a commuted payment on a rental basis with effect from the 1st April, 1933, and a sum of £P.4,000 was agreed upon as the annual rent to be paid by the Palestine Railway for the use of the line, subject to reconsideration at the end of three years. The profits of £P.17,002 resulting from the operation of the Railway in 1935-36 was, therefore, divided equally between the Special (Renewals) Fund and the Palestine Railway. The revenue of the Palestine Railway includes, therefore, a sum of £P.8,501 and the expenditure includes a rental payment of £P.4,000.

The net deficit charged to Government expenditure under this Head was, therefore, £P.124,159, consisting of the deficits of the Palestine and Hejaz Railways, which were £P.114,112 and £P.10,047 respectively.

The following comparison is afforded between the revenues of the four Sections of the line in 1934-35 and 1935-36:—

	Palestine Railway.	*Kantara-Rafa Railway.*	*Hejaz Railway.*	*Petah Tiqva Railway.*	*Total.*
	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.
Coaching :—					
1934–35 ...	195,347	81,387	28,285	—	305,019
1935–36 ...	210,940	80,388	34,635	—	325,963
Goods :—					
1934–35 ...	330,211	34,521	56,112	2,880	423,724
1935–36 ...	336,166	35,637	61,560	2,400	435,763
Miscellaneous :—					
1934–35 ...	48,056	2,587	6,148	22	56,813
1935–36 ...	41,710	3,027	6,556	67	51,360
Total :—					
1934–35 ...	£P.573,614	118,495	90,545	2,902	785,556
1935–36 ...	£P.588,816	119,052	102,751	2,467	813,086

It will be observed that increases occurred in every case except in the receipt from Coaching Traffic on the Kantara-Rafa Railway and Miscellaneous Traffic on the Palestine Railway, and from Goods Traffic on the Petah Tiqva Railway.

Expenditure on the Palestine Railway includes a sum of £P.60,000 for the Renewals Fund and a sum of £P.157,140 for Debt Charges on the Railway portion of the Palestine Government 5 per cent. Guaranteed Loan 1942/67. The following table affords a comparison between the expenditure of the Railways on all Sections in 1934-35 and 1935-36:—

	Palestine Railway.	*Kantara-Rafa Railway.*	*Hejaz Railway.*	*Petah Tiqva Railway.*	*Total.*
	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.
Maintenance and Renewals of Ways and Works :—					
1934–35 ...	58,133	24,722	21,967	214	105,036
1935–36 ...	83,955	31,049	22,179	214	137,397
Maintenance and Renewals of Locomotives and Rolling Stock :—					
1934–35 ...	72,350	20,250	28,656	140	121,396
1935–36 ...	75,536	18,888	22,624	140	117,188
Transportation Expenses :—					
1934–35 ...	115,316	21,576	37,226	377	174,495
1935–36 ...	151,659	26,827	46,031	377	224,894
General Charges :—					
1934–35 ...	43,029	24,685	13,171	109	80,994
1935–36 ...	50,672	25,286	17,418	109	93,485
Debt Charges :—					
1934–35 ...	157,140	—	63	—	157,203
1935–36 ...	157,140	—	63	—	157,203
Extraordinary Expenditure :—					
1934–35 ...	76,953	—	17,260	—	94,213
1935–36 ...	123,966	—	4,483	—	128,449
Renewals Fund :—					
1934–35 ...	56,700	—	—	—	56,700
1935–36 ...	60,000	—	—	—	60,000
Contribution to Kantara-Rafa Railway Special Fund :—					
1934–35 ...	—	13,631	—	—	13,631
1935–36 ...	—	8,501	—	—	8,501
Total :—					
1934–35	£P.579,621	104,864	118,343	840	803,668
1935–36	£P.702,928	110,551	112,798	840	927,117

The financial position of the four Sections of the Railway for the two years under review is summarized below:—

	1934–35. Surplus (+) Deficit (–)	*1935–36. Surplus (+) Deficit (–)*
	£P.	£P.
Palestine Railways	– 6,007	–114,112
Kantara-Rafa Railway	+27,262	+ 8,501
Hejaz Railway	–27,798	–10,047
Petah Tiqva Railway	+ 2,062	+ 1,627

The revenue and expenditure of the Palestine Railway proper for the period 1st April ,1935, to 31st March, 1936, were as under:—

	£P.	£P.
Revenue.		
Coaching and Goods	547,106	
Miscellaneous	41,710	
		588,816
Expenditure.		
Operation Expenses	361,822	
Debt Charges	157,140	
Capital Improvements	123,966	
Renewals	60,000	
		702,928
Deficit		£P.114,112

It will be observed from the comparative table of the Railway expenditure that there has been an increase of £P.123,307 in Palestine Railway expenditure in 1935-36 as compared with that of the previous year. The increase is made up as under:—

	£P.
Operating Costs	72,994
Extraordinary Expenditure	47,013
Renewals Fund	3,300
	£P.123,307

The increase in operating costs is mainly attributable to certain wage concessions granted to the staff; washouts; measures to prevent rail creeping; arrears of repairs to locomotives and re-construction of carriages and wagons to meet traffic requirements; temporary traffic and running staff to deal with increased traffic; coal required for additional train services; heavy running repairs of locomotives and rolling stock to deal with increased traffic; increased porterage services due to increased traffic; additional equipment required on account of the appointment of additional staff; and arrears of rent for land situated near Haifa East Cabin.

The increase of £P.47,013 in capital expenditure is largely the result of the recommendations of the expert who reported early in 1935 on the development of traffic facilities. The main works and services carried out in 1935-36 were:—

	£P.
(*a*) Purchase of Locomotives and Rolling Stock	72,986
(*b*) Construction and Extension of Orange Sheds	22,388
(*c*) New Works on Main Line for prevention of damage by floods	8,205
(*d*) Minor New Works	3,650
(*e*) Crossing Station at Qaqun	2,033
(*f*) Other Works and Services	14,704
	£P.123,966

In addition to the above expenditure, the following amounts were disbursed from the Renewals Fund:—

	£P.
(*a*) Sleepers	25,358
(*b*) Renewals of Locomotives and Boilers	29,869
(*c*) Renewals of Buildings, Sanitation and Drainage	5,976
(*d*) Machine Tools for Workshops	1,038
(*e*) Travelling Water Tanks	623
(*f*) Revote from Previous Years	1,571
	£P.64,435

6. The capital expenditure on the Palestine Railway proper to 31st March, 1936, is appended:—

	£P.	£P.
From Loan Funds.		
Purchase of Assets from His Majesty's Government (included in Item II of Appendix VI)	784,854	
Other Expenditure (see Item I of Appendix VI)	1,639,021	2,423,875
From Revenue.		
Capital Improvements to 31st March, 1935 ...	661,834	
Capital Improvements in 1935–36	123,966	785,800
		£P.3,209,675

7. The revenue and expenditure of the Kantara-Rafa Railway for the year ended the 31st March, 1936, were as under:—

	£P.	£P.
Revenue.		
Coaching and Goods	116,025	
Miscellaneous	3,027	
		119,052
Expenditure.		
Operation Expenses		102,050
Net Earnings		£P.17,002

These earnings were apportioned as under, in accordance with the special arrangement regarding this Railway to which mention has already been made:—

	£P.
Renewals Fund	8,501
Palestine Railway	8,501
	£P.17,002

8. The revenue and expenditure of the Hejaz Railway for the year 1935-36 were as under:—

	£P.	£P.
Revenue.		
Coaching and Goods	96,195	
Miscellaneous	6,556	
		102,751
Expenditure.		
Operation Expenses	108,252	
Capital Improvements	4,483	
Debt Charges	63	
		112,798
Deficit		£P.10,047

The increase in operation expenses of this Railway is due to the same causes as that of the Palestine Railway.

The main items of capital expenditure, which totalled £P.4,483 for the year, were the replacement of two locomotive boilers (£P.1,438) and new works for the prevention of damage by floods (£P.1,898).

9. The revenue and expenditure of the Petah Tiqva Railway for the year under review were as under:—

	£P.	£P.
Revenue.		
Goods	2,400	
Miscellaneous	67	
		2,467
Expenditure.		
Operation Expenses		840
Net Earnings		£P.1,627

Defence.

10. A sum of £P.157,500 was provided in the Estimates for 1935-36 to cover the contribution to H.M.'s Government towards the excess cost of the Royal Air Force Units and Army Units stationed in Palestine and Trans-Jordan and the cost of construction of Army married quarters in Jerusalem and Haifa. The amount due is paid quarterly on the basis of one-fourth of the sum provided in the United Kingdom Estimates in respect of Palestine's contribution towards the cost of Defence. The amount due for the last quarter, however, is adjusted so as to allow for the latest estimate of excess cost received from the War Office and Air Ministry, and such contribution is then demanded as is sufficient to cover the balance of the excess according to those Estimates. The sum paid in respect of the year 1935-36 amounted to £P.145,289, but a sum of £P.12,680 had been overpaid in 1934-35 in excess of Palestine's actual liability for that year and was carried forward as part of the contribution for the year 1935-36. The total payments made, therefore, in respect of 1935-36 amounted to £P.157,969.

The following contributions have been made:—

Financial period in which payment was made.	*Amount.*	*Financial year in which liability is incurred.*	*Amount.*
	£P.		£P.
1928	53,500	1927–28 (1 year)	31,000
		1928–29 (9 months)	22,500
1929	30,375	1928–29 (3 months)	7,500
		1929–30 (9 months)	22,875
1930	24,375	1929–30 (3 months)	7,625
		1930–31 (payment for 6 months at the original rate of £P.33,500 p.a., which was subsequently revised to £P.75,250 p.a.)	16,750
1931	86,000	1930–31 (payment of balance of contribution for the year at the revised rate of £P.75,250 p.a.) ...	58,500
		1931–32 (6 months)	27,500
1932 (January to March) ...	27,500	1931–32 (6 months)	27,500
1932–33 ...	90,000	1932–33 (1 year)	90,000
1933–34 ...	101,000	1933–34 (1 year)	101,000
1934–35 ...	103,875	1934–35 (1 year)	103,875
1935–36 ...	145,289	1935–36 (1 year)	145,289
Total	£P.661,914		

Assets and Liabilities.

11. The Assets and Liabilities are set out in Appendix III.* At the 31st March, 1936, the surplus balance amounted to £P.6,267,810 as under:—

	£P.	£P.
Surplus Balance at 1st April, 1935		4,733,555
Revenue for the period 1st April, 1935, to 31st March, 1936	5,770,457	
Expenditure for the period 1st April, 1935, to 31st March, 1936	4,236,202	
Surplus for the period 1st April, 1935, to 31st March, 1936		1,534,255
Surplus Balance at 31st March, 1936 ...		£P.6,267,810

Assets.

Municipalities.

12. The outstanding advances due by Municipalities at the 31st March, 1936, are summarized as under:—

	£P.
Jerusalem—New Abattoir and Incinerator	14,316
Haifa—Oil Storage Area	9,143
Tiberias—Construction of Roads	6,267
Other Municipalities—For Works and Services	719
	£P.30,445

In addition, a sum of £P.43,288 has been advanced to the Jerusalem Municipality in connection with the City Drainage Scheme. This appears in the Statement of Assets and Liabilities under " Advances in Anticipation of the New Loan ".

Agricultural Loans.

13. The outstanding balances due by cultivators in respect of loans are summarized as under:—

	£P.	£P.
(*a*) Agricultural Loans (1919–23) £P.576,319 (Northern, Southern and Jerusalem Districts)—		
Outstanding at 31st March, 1935 ...	14,802	
Repayments during the year 1935–36	1,942	
		12,860
(Percentage of arrears to the total loans 2·2 per cent.)		
(*b*) Agricultural Loans (1928) £P.19,366 (Northern District)—		
Outstanding at 31st March, 1935 ...	5,094	
Repayments during the year 1935–36 ...	67	
		5,027
(Percentage of arrears to the total loans 26 per cent.)		
(*c*) Agricultural Loans (1930–31) £P.29,979 (Northern and Southern Districts)—		
Outstanding at 31st March, 1935 ...	22,663	
Repayments during the year 1935–36 ...	376	
		22,287
(Percentage of arrears to the total loans 74·4 per cent.)		

* Page 224.

	£P.	£P.
(*d*) Agricultural Loans (1931–32) £P.17,136 (Southern District)—		
Outstanding at 31st March, 1935 ...	5,375	
Repayments during the year 1935–36 ...	308	
		5,067
(Percentage of arrears to the total loans 29·6 per cent.)		
(*e*) Agricultural Loans (1932–1933) £P.53,537 (Northern, Southern and Jerusalem Districts)—		
Outstanding at 31st March, 1935 ...	38,196	
Repayments during the year 1935–36	2,075	
		36,121
(Percentage of arrears to the total instalments due 67·2 per cent.)		
(*f*) Agricultural Loans (1933–34) £P.57,259 (Northern, Southern and Jerusalem Districts)—		
Outstanding at 31st March, 1935 ...	56,287	
Repayments during the year 1935–36	2,092	
		54,195
(Percentage of arrears to the total loans 94·6 per cent.)		
(*g*) Fodder Loans (1933–34) £P.20,720 (Northern, Southern and Jerusalem Districts)—		
Outstanding at 31st March, 1935 ...	20,602	
Repayments during the year 1935–36 ...	288	
		20,314
(Percentage of arrears to the total instalments due 98 per cent.)		
(*h*) Agricultural Loans (1934–35) (Northern, Southern and Jerusalem Districts)—		
£P.		
Total Loans issued to 31st March, 1935 6,163		
Total loans issued during 1935–36 150		
	6,313	
Repayments during the year 1935–36	17	
		6,296
(Percentage of arrears to the total instalments due 99·7 per cent.)		
(*i*) Agricultural Loans, 1935–36		4,988
(*j*) Bee-hive Loans (Northern, Southern and Jerusalem Districts)—		
£P		
Outstanding at 31st March, 1935 458		
Total loans issued during the year 1935–36 1,424		
	1,882	
Repayments during the year 1935–36	94	
		1,788
		£P.168,943

With the exception of £P.493 under (*e*), £P.296 under (*g*), and £P.220 under (*h*), the instalments comprising the outstanding balances of (*a*) to (*h*) are now overdue. The loans under (*i*) are repayable in one or two instalments and the loans under (*j*) are repayable in three equal instalments.

Citrus Advertisement Fund.

14. The balance in this Account represents the difference between the amount received by way of fees on exported citrus fruit and the amount expended on advertising. The gross amounts appearing in the Account during the year were as under:—

	£P.	£P.
Credit Balance brought forward from 1934–35 ...	7,914	
Fees collected during 1935–36	24,922	
Contribution by Messrs. Den Norske Middelhavslinye (Norway)	100	
Sale of Coloured Illustrations	7	
		32,943
Advertising Expenditure		33,496
Debit Balance at 31st March, 1936		£P.553

Earthquake reconstruction loans.

15. The position with regard to advances made on account of Earthquake Reconstruction Loans is summarised as under:—

	£P.
Advances outstanding at 31st March, 1935	17,264
Repayments during the year 1935-36 ...	500
Amounts outstanding at 31st March, 1936 ...	£P.16,764

These loans were made principally to persons residing in Lydda, Ramle, Nablus and Nazareth. The arrears of due instalments at the 31st March, 1935, amounted to £P.12,853.

Investments.

16. The cost price of stocks held on Government account in respect of available balances and loan funds at the 1st April, 1935, was £P.3,024,080 and during the year further surplus funds were invested to the extent of £P.1,413,253, making a total investment of £P.4,437,333. The value of these stocks, based on the middle market price prevailing on the 31st March, 1936, was £P.4,526,329 as shown in Appendix V*. Investments held on behalf of funds in the custody of Government consist of stocks forming the Endowment Fund of the Palestine Archaeological Museum, valued at £P.278,622; and the investment of the surplus balances of the Police Fines Fund, valued at £P.3,587. The total investments, therefore, at the mean

* Page 227.

market value at the 31st March, 1936, amount to £P.4,808,538 as compared with total investments amounting to £P.3,366,244 held on the 31st March, 1935.

Advances in Anticipation of the New Loan.

17. The Palestine Government proposes to raise a further loan of £P.2 million for the following purposes:—

	£P.
(1) Resettlement of Displaced Arabs ...	250,000
(2) Water Supply and Drainage Schemes for Jerusalem and Haifa, Water Supply for Hebron and various villages, and Survey of Water Resources	933,000
(3) Agricultural Credits	200,000
(4) Construction of Oil Berth and Reclamation Scheme at Haifa ...	210,000
(5) Public Buildings, including Jerusalem Post Office and various Educational Buildings, and purposes incidental to, or connected with, any of the purposes mentioned in this Schedule, including the raising of the Loan	407,000
	£P.2,000,000

The bulk of the Loan is to meet the cost of municipal water supplies and drainage schemes which will ultimately be revenue-earning. His Majesty's Government have approved free grants from the Colonial Development Fund of the interest payable on the Loan in respect of the capital cost of schemes as under:—

Jerusalem Water Supply...	£P. 9,000 in 1934-35 £P.12,000 in 1935-36 £P. 5,000 in 1936-37 £P. 5,000 in 1937-38
Jerusalem Drainage Scheme	£P. 5,250 in 1934-35 and the four succeeding years.
Hebron Water Supply ...	5 years at full rate and 5 years at half rate.
Village Water Supply ...	5 years at full rate.

The fixed grants in respect of the first two schemes, as well as full interest, calculated at bank rate on expenditure incurred to the 31st March, 1936, in respect of the latter two schemes, aggregating in all £P.18,107 were received during the year from the Colonial Development Fund and carried to Revenue under Head XI.

Application will be made for grants in respect of the Haifa Water Supply and Drainage Schemes as soon as estimates of cost are approved.

The provision of £P.250,000 for the Resettlement of Arabs is in conformity with an undertaking given by His Majesty's Government in 1930 that provision would be made for the resettlement of those Arabs who might be found, after inquiry, to have been displaced from the lands which they occupied in consequence of the lands passing into Jewish hands, and who had not obtained other holdings on which they could establish themselves or other equally satisfactory occupation.

18. The work on the majority of the schemes enumerated in paragraph 17 has been started, and the expenditure thereon has been met from surplus balances pending the issue of the new loan. The expenditure on this account during the year amounted to £P.525,189 and was incurred on the following works:—

	£P.
Resettlement of Displaced Arabs	1,798
Water Supply and Drainage Schemes, etc.	194,812
Investment in Land Mortgage Company ...	150,000
Construction of Oil Berth and Reclamation Scheme at Haifa	72,791
Public Buildings, etc.	105,788
	£P.525,189

The total expenditure on these services amounted at 31st March, 1936, to £P.1,052,924, and a statement is appended showing the expenditure to the 31st March, 1935; the expenditure in 1935-6; the expenditure to the 31st March, 1936; and the unexpended balance at that date:—

Work.	Total Provision in proposed Loan Schedule. £P.	Expenditure to 31st March, 1935. £P.	Expenditure in 1935–36. £P.	Total Expenditure to 31st March, 1936. £P.	Unexpended Balance. £P.
1. Resettlement of Displaced Arabs ...	250,000	81,989	1,798	83,787	166,213
2. Water Supply and Drainage Schemes, etc. :—					
(i) Jerusalem Water Supply ...	370,000	199,633	152,295	351,928	18,072
(ii) Jerusalem Drainage Scheme ...	150,000	33,870	9,418	43,288	106,712
(iii) Haifa Drainage Scheme ...	130,000	1,835	948	2,783	127,217
(iv) Haifa Water Supply	200,000	504	800	1,304	198,696
(v) Hebron Water Supply ...	10,000	7,247	2,189	9,436	564
(vi) Water Resources Survey ...	6,000	2,662	1,468	4,130	1,870
(vii) Underground Water Investigations	22,000	6,230	8,141	14,371	7,629
(viii) Improvements of Village Water Supplies ...	45,000	12,720	19,553	32,273	12,727
3. Agricultural Credits :—					
(i) Investment in Land Mortgage Company	150,000	—	150,000	150,000	—
(ii) Long-Term Loans for Hill Areas ...	50,000	—	—	—	50,000
4. Construction of Oil Berth and Reclamation Scheme at Haifa :—					
(i) Haifa Oil Dock ...	150,000	91,371	64,194	155,565	—
(ii) Haifa East Reclamation Area	60,000	45,838	8,597	54,435	—
5. Public Buildings, including Jerusalem Post Office and various Educational Buildings and purposes incidental to, or connected with, any of the purposes mentioned in this Schedule, including the raising of the Loan :—					
(i) Government Arab College ...	27,000	13,025	10,545	23,570	3,430
(ii) Government Schools in Towns ...	106,000	2,833	29,059	31,892	74,108
(iii) Government Technical and Trade School ...	40,000	560	16,444	17,004	22,996
(iv) Capital Grants to Jewish Institutions	20,000	—	10,206	10,206	9,794
(v) Jerusalem Post Office	156,000	27,418	39,534	66,952	89,048
(vi) Cost of Raising of Loan	56,000	—	—	—	56,000
(vii) Unallocated ...	2,000	—	—	—	2,000
	£P.2,000,000	527,735	525,189	1,052,924	947,076

LIABILITIES.

Deposits.

19. Palestine Archaeological Museum Endowment Fund. The balance of the Account is now made up as under:—

	£P.	£P.
Amount of the Fund at 31st March, 1935 ...		276,313
Add:—		
Profits realised on Sale of Investments during 1935–36	995	
Appreciation of Investments held at the 31st March, 1936, based on the mean market value ruling at that date	1,314	
		2,309
		£P.278,622

20. Palestine Archaeological Museum Construction Fund. When Mr. John Rockefeller, Junior, undertook to provide $2,000,000 for the cost of construction and endowment of this Museum, it was estimated that the building would be completed in 1930, and the gift was promised on the understanding that the last payment would be called for not later than the 1st January, 1931. Owing, however, to unforeseen difficulties, construction has not proceeded according to schedule and the building had not been completed at the 31st March, 1935. Nevertheless, a sum of $1,000,000 was received in November, 1929, and an endowment fund created. Subsequent building grants, on a dollar basis, were also made from time to time with an extension of the period of call to the 1st January, 1933.

Owing, however, to the fall in the value of sterling, the dollar values of the building grants were considerably in excess of the original sterling equivalents, while the enactment of the United States Gift Tax Law in June, 1932, increased by almost 100 per cent. the cost to Mr. Rockefeller of his benefaction. Moreover, the delay in construction of the Museum had postponed the necessity for maintenance, and interest thereby accrued on the Endowment Fund, although certain expenditure was inevitably incurred on staff and research work in connection with the classification and arrangement of archaeological material, records, and library.

In view of these changes, it was suggested that the original pledge should be replaced by a new arrangement which ultimately took the following form:—

(*a*) The cost of construction of the Museum estimated at £P.200,000 should be reduced to £P.193,000. This was made possible by economies on certain items of equipment and fittings.

(*b*) £P.14,000 of the unexpended balance of income derived from the Endowment Fund at 31st March, 1934, should be transferred to the construction account.

(*c*) The Endowment Fund should be reduced by the amount required to complete construction (this was effected in 1934-5) after taking into account the sum of £P.149,308 already paid by Mr. Rockefeller and the transfer of £P.14,000 from the balance of the current account.

The amount of £P.5,650 shown in the Statement of Assets and Liabilities is made up as under:—

	£P.	£P.
Amounts received from Mr. Rockefeller to 31st March, 1935	149,308	
Amount transferred from accumulated interest in current account	14,000	
Amount transferred from the Endowment Fund	29,692	
		193,000
Less: Amount expended to 31st March, 1936		187,350
Balance in hand at 31st March, 1936 ...		£P.5,650

21. *Moslem University of Palestine.*—In March, 1935, His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad donated a sum of £P.7,543 to form an Endowment Fund for the maintenance of a Moslem University in Palestine. It is proposed to invest this money and to apply the proceeds towards the upkeep of the University. Negotiations are still proceeding and the investment will be made when these are concluded.

22. *Sir Ellis Kadoorie Bequest.*—The bequest was made to His Majesty's Government who appointed the Officer Administering the Government of Palestine to be the local representative for the administration of the trust.

The bequest is for the construction and the endowment of Agricultural Training Schools at Tulkarm and Mt. Tabor. The total amount received was £P.121,551, but the bequest was enhanced in value by transactions on investments and by accumulation of interest to a total of £P.179,320. Of this total the sum of £P.93,084 had been remitted by the Crown Agents for the Colonies at the 31st March, 1936, for the construction and equipment of the schools, leaving an amount of £P.86,237 in the fund which was held partly on investment in the Joint Colonial Fund (£P.18,900) and partly in Trustee Securities (£P.67,335), the remainder (£P.2) being held in cash by the Crown Agents for the Colonies.

Prior to the year 1934-5 interest from the Endowment Fund, together with school and farm receipts supplemented by a Government grant-in-aid, were utilised both for construction and maintenance. With effect, however, from the 1st April, 1934, these receipts were credited to Revenue, and recurrent expenditure on the schools was provided for in the Estimates of the Department of Agriculture and Forests. There remained, however, a balance of £P.4,756 in the current account at the 1st April, 1935, which was utilised during 1935-6 for capital work on school construction, with the result that a balance of £P.1,856 only remained in the account at the 31st March, 1936. The estimated cost of construction and equipment of the two schools is £P.80,148, of which the sum of £P.77,867 had been expended to the 31st March, 1936. A further sum of £P.2,281 is, therefore, required to complete the work. Of this sum a balance of £P.1,856 remains in the current account, and it will be necessary, therefore, to draw on the Endowment Fund in the hands of the Crown Agents for the Colonies to the extent of £P.425 in order to complete the construction and equipment of the schools.

Loan Expenditure.

23. The expenditure from Loan Funds is shown in Appendix VI.* The Palestine 5 per cent. Guaranteed Loan of £4,475,000, issued at £100 10s. per centum, realized £P.4,497,375.

The expenditure during the year amounted to £P.40,642 and was incurred on the following works:—

	£P.
Railway Workshops	149 (Credits)
Jaffa Port Improvements	12,782
Haifa Harbour Construction ...	388 (Credits)
Construction of Government Printing Office	28,397
	£P.40,642

24. The total expenditure from Loan Funds at the 31st March, 1936, amounted to £P.4,421,910, leaving a balance of £P.75,465.

Currency.

(See paragraphs 29 and 30 on pages 28 and 29 of the Annual Report for 1929.)

* Page 230.

25. During the year under review the Currency Board paid a contribution of £P.115,000 to the revenues of the Government of Palestine in respect of the year ended the 31st March, 1935.

26. It will be seen from the particulars appended that the total value of currency in circulation at the 31st March, 1936, amounted to £P.6,236,134, or an increase of £P.909,906 as compared with the value of currency in circulation at the 31st March, 1935—

Denomination.	*Coins and Notes in Circulation at 31st March, 1935.*	*31st March, 1936.*
Coins :—	£P.	£P.
Silver coins :—		
100 mils	222,500	248,500
50 mils	216,000	231,500
Face value of silver coins	£P.438,500	480,000
Nickel-bronze coins :—		
20 mils	24,100	27,320
10 mils	29,300	35,080
5 mils	19,400	21,600
Face value of nickel-bronze coins ...	£P. 72,800	84,000
Bronze coins :—		
2 mils	2,080	2,576
1 mil	3,680	4,624
Face value of bronze coins	£P. 5,760	7,200
Face value of all coins	£P.517,060	571,200
Notes :—		
£P.100	11,900	44,700
£P.50	90,150	136,700
£P.10	958,100	1,188,340
£P.5	1,611,575	1,974,355
£P.1	1,839,844	2,025,230
£P.½ (500 mils)	297,599	295,609
Face value of notes	...£P.4,809,168	5,664,934
Face value of coins and notes	...£P.5,326,228	6,236,134

27. **Monopolies.**

(See paragraphs 33 and 34 on page 31 of the Annual Report for 1929* and paragraph 29 on page 165 of the Annual Report for 1933.†)

* Non-Parliamentary Publication, Colonial No. 47, 1930.
† Non-Parliamentary Publication, Colonial No 94, 1934.

Banks.

28. On page 200 of the Annual Report for the year 1935 reference was made to the recommendations of the Banking Committee appointed in that year to consider ways and means whereby the financial reputation and credit of the country might be safeguarded and the interests of Bank depositors protected. Those recommendations have, in part, been implemented by the enactment of the Banking (Amendment) Ordinance, 1936, under which, *inter alia,* monthly returns of Assets and Liabilities of institutions subject to the Banking Ordinance are now rendered to Government.

The first of the monthly returns thereunder was submitted as at 31st March, 1936, and the following figures have been extracted therefrom:—

Item.	*Foreign Banks.*	*Local Banks.*	*Credit Co-operative Societies subject to the Banking Ordinance.*	*Total.*
	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.
1. Capital (paid up) and Reserve Fund	—	1,489,370	423,248	—
2. Debentures ...	—	90,192	210,466	—
3. Deposits ...	11,015,803	3,116,686	2,192,300	16,324,789
4. Advances and Bills Discounted ...	5,608,250	3,878,118	2,501,447	11,987,815
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Ratio (4) to (3)	51	124	114	73
Ratio (4) to (1), (2) and (3)...	—	83	89	—
	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.
5. Cash and Balances held with other Banks in Palestine (mainly Foreign Banks)	738,629	684,274	445,063	1,867,966
6. Sight Deposits...	9,481,759	2,198,178	1,512,710	13,192,647
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Ratio (5) to (6)	7·8	31	29	14·1

No comparison of the total figures with those obtaining as at the 31st March, 1935, can be made as, prior to the enactment of the Banking (Amendment) Ordinance, 1936, Foreign Banks were not called upon to submit returns to Government.

In regard to the low cash ratio to sight deposits maintained by Foreign Banks, it should be noted that the figures in item 5 do not include—

(*a*) Balances totalling £P.3,224,459 (approximately 34 per cent. of their sight deposits) with their Head Office or their own Branches outside Palestine; and

(*b*) £P.4,263,138 (approximately 45 per cent. of their sight deposits) in investments most of which are in gilt-edged securities.

The bulk of the sums shown under (*a*) and (*b*) above could, it is understood, be made readily available for the purchase of currency locally.

The enactment of further measures of control over Banks is under the consideration of Government.

APPENDIX I.

Summary of Revenue for the years 1932 to 1935–36.

Heads of Revenue.	*1932 (1st January to 31st March).*	*1932–33 (1st April, 1932 to 31st March, 1933).*	*1933–34 (1st April, 1933 to 31st March, 1934).*	*1934–35 (1st April, 1934 to 31st March, 1935).*	*1935–36 (1st April, 1935 to 31st March, 1936).*
	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.
1. Customs	257,107	1,286,945	1,868,598	2,600,370	2,751,246
2. Port and Marine ...	9,789	15,822	56,489	90,701	107,597
3. Licences, Taxes, etc. ...	173,355	824,443	857,180	1,075,295	1,082,427
4. Fees of Court and Office, etc.	68,807	332,488	534,355	845,923	913,027
5. Posts and Telegraphs ...	55,254	229,819	287,843	355,817	418,896
6. Revenue from Government Property ...	3,595	16,217	14,420	21,618	23,952
7. Interest	4,271	83,775	56,896	97,102	141,279
8. Miscellaneous	26,395	79,938	121,337	177,886	154,021
9. Land Sales	3,382	18,682	26,609	31,640	18,874
10. Grant-in-Aid	27,734	127,788	137,760	141,368	140,345
10*a*. Railways (excess of Revenue over Expenditure)	27,600	—	—	—	—
11. Colonial Development Fund	—	—	24,006	14,913	18,793
£P.	657,289	3,015,917	3,985,493	5,452,633	5,770,457

APPENDIX II.

Summary of Expenditure for the years 1932 to 1935–36.

Heads of Expenditure.	*1932 (1st January to 31st March).*	*1932–33 (1st April, 1932 to 31st March, 1933).*	*1933–34 (1st April, 1933 to 31st March, 1934).*	*1934–35 (1st April, 1934 to 31st March, 1935).*	*1935–36 (1st April, 1935 to 31st March, 1936).*
	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.
1. Pensions	5,033	32,070	24,193	28,747	34,243
2. Public Debt and Loan Charges	—	124,355	127,198	126,904	126,449
3. His Excellency the High Commissioner ...	2,143	9,199	9,313	10,694	9,103
4. Secretariat	5,452	23,437	25,433	24,735	39,487
5. District Administration	22,480	84,755	97,712	108,790	154,840
6. Legal Department ...	2,308	10,155	10,451	10,294	11,000
7. Judicial	22,330	84,459	89,534	91,545	94,151
8. Treasury	3,985	14,550	15,746	16,553	17,095
9. Audit Department ...	3,033	11,096	12,181	12,793	13,628
10. Customs, Excise and Trade	16,955	76,767	94,395	147,620	243,449
11. Department of Health	26,161	111,052	135,838	166,311	194,632
12. Department of Education	30,322	159,520	179,635	201,498	221,087
13. Department of Agriculture and Forests ...	20,463	86,515	115,076	147,286	181,003
14. Antiquities Department	1,682	7,064	8,359	17,197	18,340
15. Department of Lands and Surveys	—	—	—	—	115,823
Land Settlement ...	5,706	22,772	27,298	26,541	—
Lands Department ...	4,256	18,283	20,024	21,455	—
Survey Department ...	11,038	48,571	60,007	62,810	—
16. Department of Development	1,595	6,618	7,822	6,901	8,304
17. Police and Prisons ...	111,329	475,042	486,605	506,712	527,467
18. Department of Migration	4,702	18,737	21,392	29,437	32,424
19. Office of Statistics ...	—	—	—	—	1,499
20. Trans-Jordan Frontier Force	35,599	169,701	172,318	165,165	171,187
21. Defence	36,846	105,922	110,125	144,118	145,289
22. Posts and Telegraphs ...	39,611	154,989	167,245	225,048	310,778
23. Public Works Department	11,869	45,193	49,496	48,944	58,694
24. Public Works Recurrent	35,112	178,018	189,369	228,875	288,086
25. Miscellaneous	27,368	206,835	189,908	257,868	297,473
26. Posts and Telegraphs Extraordinary ...	2,678	14,672	27,487	71,623	132,301
27. Public Works Extraordinary	18,050	94,240	134,359	262,878	645,044
28. Trans-Jordan Frontier Force Extraordinary ...	3,550	5,134	13,075	26,592	18,477
29. Railways (excess of Expenditure over Revenue)	—	116,673	59,259	33,805	124,159
30. Colonial Development ...	—	—	24,003	271	690
£P.	511,656	2,516,394	2,704,856	3,230,010	4,236,202

APPENDIX III.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities at 31st March, 1936.

Liabilities.	£P. mils.	£P. mils.
DEPOSITS—		
Contractors' Deposits	12,439.993	
Court Deposits	82,211.253	
Customs Deposits	10,069.001	
Haifa Harbour Reclaimed Area, Buildings Deposits	6,615.000	
Haim Nathaniel (Trans-desert route, Palestine—Iraq)	10,000.000	
His Majesty's Government	3,153.665	
Immigrants' Guarantees	29,090.987	
Insurance Companies' Guarantees ...	16,933.359	
Land Registry Deposits	6,189.962	
Local Education Committees ...	19,919.393	
Mecca Pilgrims' Deposits	2,887.575	
Moslem University of Palestine (Contribution by His Highness The Nizam of Hyderabad)	7,542.593	
Municipalities	2,147.132	
Orthodox Patriarchate	1,307.292	
Ottoman Agricultural Bank ...	25,214.299	
Palestine Archaeological Museum Endowment Fund	278,622.097	
Palestine Archaeological Museum Construction Fund...	5,650.045	
Police Fines Fund	3,847.349	
Posts and Telegraphs Deposit Account	67,270.157	
Posts and Telegraphs Renewals Fund	20,000.000	

Assets.	£P. mils.	£P. mils.
CASH		67,980.908
JOINT COLONIAL FUND		657,500.000
ADVANCES—		
Banks in the United Kingdom ...	1,194.704	
Agricultural Loans to Cultivators	168,942.932	
Citrus Fruit Advertisement Fund	552.566	
Earthquake Reconstruction Loans	16,763.895	
Flood Reconstruction Loans ...	2,244.000	
Ghaffir Forces	5,277.749	
Government Officers	6,348.237	
Insurance Companies' Guarantees	16,933.359	
Municipalities	30,444.980	
Other Governments	11,477.165	
Postmaster General	6,274.863	
Posts and Telegraphs Advance Accounts	15,295.170	
Police Horse Accounts	2,183.593	
Railways	59,188.391	
Sundry Accounts	4,741.031	
		347,862.635
ADVANCES IN ANTICIPATION OF NEW LOAN		1,052,924.089
IMPRESTS		10,655.311
INVESTMENTS—		
Available Balances and Loan Funds	4,526,328.821	

Private Waqfs	421.516	
Russian State Property	7,513.671	
Sir Ellis Kadoorie Bequest	1,855.831	
Special Police Posts	599,814	
Supreme Moslem Sharia Council ...	1,231.964	
Trans-Jordan Frontier Force Grant-in-Aid Account	4,577.938	
Unclaimed Property	995.713	
Village Water Supplies and Roads ...	4,437.930	
Sundry Accounts	11,473.475	
		644,219.004
DRAFTS AND REMITTANCES		674.220
LOAN ACCOUNT		75,464.969
EXCESS OF ASSETS OVER LIABILITIES (Surplus Balance)		6,267,810.292
FUNDED DEBT. £		
Palestine Loan-Stockholders 4,475,000		
The Amount of the Sinking Fund at the 31st March, 1936, for the redemption of this Stock was £336,799 15s. 3d.		
		£P.6,988,168.485

Palestine Archaeological Museum Endowment Fund	278,622.097	
Police Fines Fund	3,586.760	
		4,808,537.678
UNALLOCATED STORES—		
Public Works General Stores ...	17,885.427	
Public Works Quarry Account ...	2,340.701	
Posts and Telegraphs	22,481.736	
		42,707.864
		£P.6,988,168.485

APPENDIX IV.

Statement of the Assets and Liabilities of the Railways operated by the Palestine Government at 31st March, 1936.

Liabilities.	£P. mils	*Assets.*	£P. mils
1. Palestine Railway Renewals Fund	2,751.642	1. Cash	7,014.515
2. Sinai (Kantara-Rafa) Railway Renewals Fund	67,643.494	2. Egyptian State Railways	6,861.282
3. Petah Tiqva Colony—Loan Account	19,677.981	3. Advances	21,989.602
4. Deposits	11,391.235	4. Unallocated Stores and Materials	130,163.483
5. Fines Fund	5,239.044		
6. Treasurer's Account	59,325.486		
	£P.166,028.882		£P.166,028.882

Reconciliation of Treasurer's Account in the Railway Accounts with the General Manager's Advance Account in the Treasury.

	£P. mils
Treasurer's Account as shown in Statement above	59,325.486
Less: Items not yet adjusted	137.095
Balance of General Manager's Advance Account as shown in the Statement of Assets and Liabilities (Appendix III)	£P.59,188.391

APPENDIX V.

Statement of Investments.

SECURITIES HELD BY CROWN AGENTS.

	Nominal Value.	*Average Cost Price.*	*Middle Market Price on 31st March, 1936.*
	£ s. d.	£P. mils.	£P. mils.
(1) *Available Balances and Loan Funds—*			
British Guiana 1959/69 3 per cent. Stock	23,000 0 0	22,253.500	23,000.000
Ceylon 1959 3¼ per cent. Stock ...	131,894 8 5	133,081.712	138,489.142
Ceylon 1959/64 3 per cent. Stock (25 per cent. paid)	75,000 0 0	18,750.000	18,750.000
Ceylon 1940 3 per cent. Stock ...	29,956 10 6	30,093.800	30,855.221
Federated Malay States 1960/70 3 per cent. Stock	250,000 0 0	250,000.000	250,000.000
Jamaica 1958/68 3½ per cent. Stock	5,000 0 0	4,975.000	5,450.000
Kenya 1957/67 3½ per cent. Stock...	15,000 0 0	14,850.000	16,200.000
Nigeria 1955 3 per cent. Stock ...	76,427 9 3	74,521.258	77,191.737
Northern Rhodesia 1955/65 3½ per cent. Stock	20,000 0 0	19,600.000	21,600.000
Straits Settlements 1937/67 3½ per cent. Stock	122,358 3 0	124,316.592	124,805.313
Trinidad 1958/68 3½ per cent. Stock	45,000 0 0	44,700.000	49,050.000
Trinidad 1965/70 3 per cent. Stock	50,000 0 0	50,000.000	*50,000.000
Uganda 1955/65 3½ per cent. Stock	19,727 7 8	21,017.350	20,516.478
Commonwealth of Australia 1939/41 3 per cent. Stock	121,579 3 1	122,867.657	124,010.737
Commonwealth of Australia 1945/75 5 per cent. Stock	5,397 17 0	5,816.408	5,991.613
Commonwealth of Australia 1943/48 4 per cent. Stock	17,000 0 0	17,486.538	17,680.000
Commonwealth of Australia 1964/74 3¼ per cent. Stock	43,981 12 9	44,358.955	43,541.822
Commonwealth of Australia 1956/61 3¼ per cent. Stock	34,765 17 6	34,114.017	34,765.875
Bradford 1940/60 4¾ per cent. Stock	14,126 10 2	15,492.996	15,256.629
Brighton 1940/60 4½ per cent. Stock	7,007 6 9	7,543.634	7,567.925
Burton-on-Trent 1953 3 per cent. Stock	25,000 0 0	23,382.092	25,000.000
Canada 1940/60 4 per cent. Stock...	92,266 8 1	96,103.380	96,879.724
Canada 1953/58 4 per cent. Stock...	34,541 9 11	34,288.272	38,686.476
Canada 1930/50 3½ per cent. Stock	118,470 12 5	119,630.250	120,840.033
Canada C.P.R. 1938 Land Grant 3½ per cent. Stock	34,951 10 10	35,531.751	36,000.088
Canada 1950/55 3¼ per cent. Stock	107,062 19 0	103,946.980	112,416.097
Canadian N. Ontario Rly. 1961 3½ per cent. Stock	5,037 13 5	5,173.703	5,113.236
Cardiff 1914/54 3 per cent. Stock ...	34,000 0 0	34,383.471	34,000.000
Colwyn Bay 1953/55 3 per cent. Stock	24,000 0 0	23,640.000	24,000.000
Conversion 1944/64 5 per cent. Stock	40,828 15 1	47,667.570	48,484.145
Conversion 1948/53 3 per cent. Stock	246,551 2 8	261,961.400	258,878.691
Conversion 1944/49 2½ per cent. Stock	553,616 6 10	550,887.712	562,612.608
Edinburgh 1940/60 4½ per cent. Stock	18,800 0 0	20,233.500	20,492.000
Funding 1959/69 3 per cent. Stock	85,064 17 1	90,009.584	87,829.462

* Purchase price taken as quotations were not available.

APPENDIX V—*contd.*

Statement of Investments—*contd.*

SECURITIES HELD BY CROWN AGENTS—*contd.*

	Nominal Value.	*Average Cost Price.*	*Middle Market Price on 31st March, 1936.*
(1) *Available Balances and Loan Funds*—contd.	£ s. d.	£P. *mils.*	£P. *mils.*
Hertfordshire 1948/53 3 per cent. Stock	8,900 0 0	9,204.104	9,167.000
Hull 1941/61 5 per cent. Stock ...	50,000 0 0	55,039.100	55,500.000
India 1942/47 5 per cent. Stock ...	27,000 0 0	27,064.863	31,185.000
India 1954/59 3½ per cent. Stock...	37,065 13 0	39,197.258	39,660.246
India 1949/52 3 per cent. Stock ...	316,275 17 5	307,413.496	319,438.630
India 1948/53 4 per cent. Stock ...	20,337 10 0	20,836.725	22,371.250
Liverpool 1955/58 3 per cent. Stock	45,200 0 0	44,974.000	45,652.000
London Electric Transport Finance Corporation Guaranteed Debenture Stock 1950/55 2½ per cent. Stock	118,200 0 0	114,654.000	114,654.000
Manchester 1952/55 3 per cent. Stock	15,000 0 0	14,908.657	15,225.000
Middlesex 1948/53 3 per cent. Stock	44,373 5 11	45,608.504	45,482.628
Natal 1929/49 3 per cent. Stock ...	89,202 17 10	90,301.296	90,986.950
Newfoundland 1952 3½ per cent. Stock	31,500 0 0	31,441.450	33,390.000
Newfoundland 1950 3½ per cent. Stock	32,000 0 0	31,997.800	33,920.000
New South Wales 1930/50 3½ per cent. Stock	118,337 11 11	117,043.750	119,520.972
New Zealand 1945 4½ per cent. Stock	4,446 8 7	4,768.796	4,802.143
New Zealand 1955/60 3½ per cent. Stock	1,506 17 10	1,537.029	1,582.237
New Zealand 1943/63 4 per cent. Stock	10,000 0 0	10,325.600	10,500.000
New Zealand 1940 3½ per cent. Stock	33,211 6 4	32,963.940	34,207.656
New Zealand 1945 3 per cent. Stock	142,639 18 7	140,084.534	144,066.328
New Zealand 1949/54 3½ per cent. Stock	72,159 2 3	71,609.318	74,323.885
New Zealand 1952/55 3 per cent. Stock	193,752 6 8	191,863.774	191,814.810
Nuneaton 1953/56 3 per cent. Stock	51,259 13 8	50,499.459	*50,499.459
Palestine 1942/67 Guaranteed 5 per cent. Stock	9,518 17 7	11,268.571	11,137.088
Plymouth (Devonport) 1920/60 3 per cent. Stock	8,500 0 0	8,574.875	8,500.000
Queensland 1945 3½ per cent. Stock	38,028 13 1	36,745.748	38,789.227
Queensland 1922/47 3 per cent. Stock	36,568 18 11	34,160.984	36,203.256
St. Helen's 1915/55 3 per cent. Stock	600 0 9	604.608	594.038
S. Australia 1926/36 3½ per cent. Stock	12,500 0 0	12,620.428	12,625.000
Stoke 1955/65 3¼ per cent. Stock...	18,681 15 1	19,150.248	19,615.842
Stretford 1955/65 3¼ per cent. Stock	10,000 0 0	10,031.450	10,450.000
Ulster 1943 3½ per cent. Stock ...	39,606 4 2	39,876.547	40,794.394
Union of South Africa 1945/75 5 per cent. Stock	1,052 10 2	1,159.163	1,220.909
Union of South Africa 1955/75 4½ per cent. Stock	26,664 9 6	29,264.263	31,197.436
Union of South Africa 1954/64 3 per cent. Stock	165,000 0 0	165,492.488	168,300.000

* Purchase price taken as quotations were not available.

APPENDIX V—*contd.*

Statement of Investments—*contd.*

SECURITIES HELD BY CROWN AGENTS—*contd.*

	Nominal Value.	*Average Cost Price.*	*Middle Market Price on 31st March, 1936.*
(1) *Available Balances and Loan Funds*—contd.	£ s. d.	£P. *mils.*	£P. *mils.*
Victoria 1929/49 3½ per cent. Stock	6,000 0 0	6,056.004	6,000.000
Victoria 1929/49 3 per cent. Stock...	35,100 13 9	33,972.311	34,749.681
Wakefield 1955 3 per cent. Stock...	23,262 18 7	23,645.030	23,495.558
West Australia 1935/55 3½ per cent. Stock	15,701 2 11	15,937.046	15,701.146
West Australia 1927/47 3½ per cent. Stock	25,000 0 0	25,129.117	25,250.000
West Ham 1945 3 per cent. Stock...	7,800 0 0	7,627.738	7,800.000
	4,469,368 15 11	4,437,333.154	4,526,328.821
(2) *Palestine Archaeological Museum Endowment Fund*—			
Birmingham 1946 or after 3½ per cent. Stock	50,075 0 0	53,132.354	52,078.000
British Guiana Demerara Railway Perpetual 4 per cent. Stock ...	1,967 0 0	2,050.859	2,006.340
Bristol Perpetual Debenture 3½ per cent. Stock	7,079 2 6	7,124.738	7,362.290
Canada 1953/58 4 per cent. Stock...	10,000 0 0	10,518.812	11,200.000
Commonwealth of Australia 1948/53 3¾ per cent. Stock	10,000 0 0	9,921.975	10,400.000
Consolidated 1957 or after 4 per cent. Stock	22,177 0 9	18,462.827	25,503.593
Conversion 1961 or after 3½ per cent. Stock	6,347 6 3	6,363.487	6,775.756
Croydon Irredeemable 3½ per cent. Stock	2,355 12 4	2,466.242	2,473.398
Glasgow Irredeemable 3½ per cent. Stock	21,550 0 0	22,880.506	22,843.000
Guaranteed 1933 or after 2¾ per cent. Stock	21,347 8 1	13,258.536	18,358.767
Hull Irredeemable 3½ per cent. Stock	6,538 13 4	6,967.788	6,865.600
India 1931 or after 3½ per cent. Stock	32,149 10 7	27,858.025	31,345.791
Liverpool Irredeemable 3½ per cent. Stock	51,083 5 1	53,535.436	54,659.082
Swansea Irredeemable 3½ per cent. Stock	10,935 9 8	11,570.126	11,591.613
West Australia 1935/55 3½ per cent. Stock	15,158 17 4	15,386.621	15,158.867
	268,764 5 11	261,498.332	278,622.097
(3) *Police Fines Fund*—			
Commonwealth of Australia 1946/49 3¾ per cent. Stock	1,800 0 0	1,755.000	1,854.000
Commonwealth of Australia 1964/74 3¼ per cent. Stock	497 8 1	504.770	492.430
New Zealand 1955/60 3½ per cent. Stock	1,181 5 4	1,204.892	1,240.330
	3,478 13 5	3,464.662	3,586.760

APPENDIX VI.

Loan Account Statement at 31st March, 1936.

Date.	*Receipts.*			*Amount.*	*Date.*	*Expenditure.*		*Amount.*
1936. 31st March.				£P. mils	1936. 31st March.		£P. mils.	£P. mils.
	Proceeds of 5 per cent. Loan of £4,475,000 Stock, issued at £100 10s. per cent.			4,497,375.000		Item I.		
	Revised Allocation of Loan as approved by the Secretary of State.					Railways :—		
		£P.	£P.			1. Railway Workshop ...	245,041.458	
	Item I.					2. Other Railway Works (completed)	1,393,979.057	
	Railways :—							1,639,020.515
	1. Railway Workshops	245,277				Item II.		
	2. Other Railway Works	1,394,634				Purchase of Railway and other capital assets from His Majesty's Government		1,000,000.000
	3. Unallocated ...	89				Item III.		
			1,640,000			Harbour Construction and and Port Improvements :		
	Item II.					1. Jaffa Port Improvements	203,500.701	
	Purchase of railway and other capital assets from His Majesty's Government.		1,000,000			2. Haifa Harbour Construction	1,212,394.767	
	Item III.							1,415,895.468
	Harbour Construction and Port Improvements :—					Item IV.		
	1. Jaffa Port Improvements ...	204,000				Telegraphs and Telephones	188,126,494	
						Government Buildings :—		
						Acquisition of site ...	21,300.000	
						Government Printing Press	37,265.096	
						Cost of raising Loan ...	120,302.458	
								366,994.048

2. Haifa Harbour Construction ...	1,284,000					
		1,488,000				
Item IV.						
Telegraphs and Telephones	188,231					
Government Offices and Construction and Equipment of Printing Office ...	60,642					
Cost of raising Loan	120,303					
Unallocated ...	199					
		369,375				4,421,910.031
		£P.4,497,375		Balance		75,464.969
		£P.	4,497,375.000		£P.	4,497,375.000

APPENDIX VII.

Statement of Loan Balances at 31st March, 1936.

Works.	*Schedule to Palestine and East Africa Loans Act, 1926.*	*Re-allocation approved by the Secretary of State.*	*Allocation of actual proceeds of Loan.*	*Actual Expenditure at 31st March, 1936.*	*Unexpended Balance.*
	£	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.
1. Railways	1,640,000	1,640,000	1,640,000	1,639,021	979
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	1,488,000	1,488,000	1,415,895	72,105
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	372,000	369,375(*a*)	366,994(*a*)	2,381
	4,500,000	4,500,000	4,497,375	4,421,910	75,465

(*a*) Made up as under :—	£P.	£P.
Telegraphs and Telephones	188,231	188,126
Government Offices and Construction and Equipment of Printing Office	60,642	58,565
Unallocated	199	—
Cost of raising Loan	120,303	120,303
	£P.369,375	£P.366,994

Special Statistics.

Financial or Administrative year.	*Public Debt (latest figures).*	*Revenue from External Sources.*		*Revenue other than from external sources.*	*Amount spent on*			
		Loans and Advances.	*Non-recoverable grants.*		*Education.*	*Agriculture.*	*Public Health.*	*Public Works.*
	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.
1st July, 1920, to 31st March, 1921	—	—	—	1,135,884	50,079	31,046	121,272	157,600
1921–22	—	—	—	2,371,531	90,418	46,337	146,596	104,394
1922–23	—	—	295,000	1,809,831	91,520	38,610	117,074	219,385
1923–24	—	—	240,622	1,675,788	99,772	36,530	93,698	147,566
1924–25	—	—	195,126	1,959,820	102,666	35,691	84,440	154,354
1925–26	—	—	204,878	2,604,446	103,992	37,089	85,411	217,074
1926–27	—	—	86,476	2,364,889	116,810	65,312	91,676	311,131
April to December, 1927	4,475,000	—	30,345	1,709,035	100,039	52,490	73,858	502,628(*a*)
1928	4,475,000	—	35,797	2,548,520	137,115	72,360	98,581	342,714
1929	4,475,000	—	24,523	2,299,049	139,789	76,714	101,864	300,947
1930	4,475,000	—	41,286	2,348,260	143,555	102,518	105,481	382,982
1931	4,475,000	—	222,909	2,110,986	146,988	81,227	105,918	334,352
January to March, 1932	4,475,000	—	27,734	629,555	30,322	20,463	26,161	65,031
1932–33	4,475,000	—	127,788	2,888,129	159,520	86,515	111,052	317,451
1933–34	4,475,000	—	161,766(*b*)	3,823,727	179,635	115,076	135,838	373,224
1934–35	4,475,000	—	156,281(*c*)	5,296,352	201,498	147,286	166,311	540,696
1935–36	4,475,000	—	159,138(*d*)	5,611,319	221,087	181,003	194,632	991,824

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

(*b*) Includes £P.24,006 grant plus interest from the Colonial Development Fund to cover the cost of an aerial survey, by a party of Royal Engineers, of a possible railway route between Haifa and Baghdad.

(*c*) Includes £P.14,522 assistance grants from the Colonial Development Fund in respect of the Jerusalem Water Supply and Drainage Schemes and the Hebron and Village Water Supplies Schemes.

(*d*) Includes £P.18,793 assistance grants from the Colonial Development Fund in respect of the Jerusalem Water Supply and Drainage Schemes and the Hebron and Village Water Supplies Schemes and Survey, Zerka Valley.

XXII.—DEMOGRAPHIC, VITAL, AND MIGRATION STATISTICS, AND OFFICE OF STATISTICS.

Demographic Statistics.

Note.—For the latest full account of the population, its development up to 1931, *and its geographical distribution, reference should be made to Chapters I and II of Volume I of the Census of Palestine,* 1931.

The population of Palestine, excluding members of His Majesty's Forces, was estimated to be 1,336,518 at 30th June, 1936; the division into religions being as follows:—

Moslems	848,342
Jews	370,483
Christians	106,474
Others	11,219
Total	1,336,518

The classification by religion has been adhered to in population statistics since the time of the British Occupation. This classification of vital occurrences is socially necessary because the law of personal status in Palestine is the law of the particular religious community to which a person belongs.

2. It was recognized at the census of 1931 that classification by " race " or " nationality " into the broad groups—Arabs, Jews and Others—is a political necessity. Statistics of migration were put on a " racial " basis in 1935 and in 1937 the classification of vital occurrences will be two-fold, namely, by religious confession and by " race " or " nationality ". The re-introduction of a classification of migration by religious confession will enable population records to be kept in future both by religion and by " race ".

At the time of the 1931 census, persons were asked to state to which of the three groups—Arabs, Jews and Others—they belonged. The following table shows the inter-connexion between the religious communities and " racial " groups that the census revealed among the settled population. Nomads who

numbered 66,553 at the census, and were practically all Moslems, are omitted.

Race.	*Religion.*				
	All Religions.	*Moslems.*	*Jews.*	*Christians.*	*Others.*
All Races ...	969,268	693,159	174,610	91,398	10,101
Arabs... ...	772,904	690,420	87	73,281	9,116
Jews	174,809	21	174,378	25	385
Others ...	21,555	2,718	145	18,092	600

Out of a total of 693,159 Moslems, 690,420 or 99·6 per cent. described themselves as Arabs. The remainder were principally Egyptians and Turks. Out of a total of 91,398 Christians, 73,281 or 82 per cent. were Arabs, while the remainder were principally members of European races and Armenians. The members of other non-Jewish religions in the population, who are principally Druze by religion, numbered 10,101, and 9,116 described themselves as Arabs.

3. If it be assumed that now, as in 1931, the Arab population is made up of 99·6 per cent. of all settled Moslems, 82 per cent. of all Christians, 90 per cent. of all other settled non-Jews, and the whole Beduin population, the following rough estimate of the population at 30th June, 1936, classified by " race ", is reached:—

Arabs	942,000
Jews	370,000
Others	24,000
Total	1,336,000

4. A census of population was taken in October, 1922, and again in November, 1931. In the intervening years statistics of births and deaths and of migration were used to estimate mid-year populations. A discrepancy appeared between the expected population and the actual population enumerated in 1931, the discrepancy being due to incomplete recording of births and deaths and of migration, and possibly to faulty enumeration of suspicious and primitive people. In the case of Jews the discrepancy was about two thousand. The discrepancy has been distributed over the inter-censal years and the adjusted series of estimated populations are as follows:—

POPULATION OF PALESTINE (EXCLUDING MEMBERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES) AT THE CENSUS OF 1922, AND AS ESTIMATED AT 30TH JUNE IN EACH OF THE YEARS 1923-36, BY RELIGIONS.

Year.	*All Religions.*	*Moslems.*	*Jews*	*Christians.*	*Others.*
1922	752,048	589,177	83,790	71,464	7,617
1923	778,989	609,331	89,660	72,090	7,908
1924	804,962	627,660	94,945	74,094	8,263
1925	847,238	641,494	121,725	75,512	8,507
1926	898,362	663,613	149,500	76,467	8,782
1927	917,315	680,725	149,789	77,880	8,921
1928	935,951	695,280	151,656	79,812	9,203
1929	960,043	712,343	156,481	81,776	9,443
1930	992,559	733,149	164,796	84,986	9,628
1931	1,023,734	753,812	172,028	87,870	10,024
1932	1,052,872	771,174	180,793	90,624	10,281
1933	1,104,884	789,980	209,207	95,165	10,532
1934	1,171,158	807,180	253,700	99,532	10,746
1935	1,261,082	826,457	320,358	103,371	10,896
1936	1,336,518	848,342	370,483	106,474	11,219

5. There has been unrecorded illegal immigration both of Jews and of Arabs in the period since the census of 1931; the position in regard to this will be clearer when the next census is taken.

6. The estimated total population has increased in the 14 years since 1922 by 584,470 persons. The increase is due to immigration and to the excess of births over deaths, the allocation of the total increase between these two factors being estimated to be as follows:—

	All Religions.	*Moslems.*	*Jews.*	*Christians.*	*Others.*
Total increase of population ...	584,470	259,165	286,693	35,010	3,602
Increase by migration ...	269,457	22,535	237,038	9,548	336
Natural increase	315,013	236,630	49,655	25,462	3,266

7. The precision of these figures is not great, but they indicate that all three religions have gained by migration, the smallest proportional gain being that of Moslems. It is of interest that the Jewish increase by migration in the 14-year period is very nearly the same as the Moslem natural increase in the same period, viz., about 237,000.

The increase by migration includes about 10,000 people, who were added to Palestine by an alteration of the boundary with Syria in 1923. The Jewish settlements of Tel Hai, Kfar Giladi, and Metulla are in this area and had a total Jewish population of about 300, the remaining inhabitants of the area being Moslems.

Vital Statistics.

8. Records of vital occurrences are compiled for the settled population, statistics being available, classified by religion, from the year 1922.

The nomadic population, among which vital occurrences are not recorded, numbered 66,553 at the census of 1931.

A re-calculation of birth and death rates was made in 1936, based upon a revised series of estimates of the population in the years between the census of 1922 and the census of 1931. The following tables give the average number of births and deaths, as well as the average crude birth and death rates in the years since 1922, and the actual figures for the individual years 1934, 1935, and 1936.

Year.	*Births.*				
	All Religions.	*Moslems.*	*Jews.*	*Christians.*	*Others.*
1922–25 average	32,338	25,976	3,388	2,669	406*
1926–30 average	41,831	33,023	5,296	3,089	423
1931–35 average	47,096	36,319	6,893	3,413	471
1934	45,944	34,489	7,666	3,340	449
1935	53,940	39,918	9,867	3,688	467
1936	57,003	41,543	11,019	3,869	572
	Deaths.				
1922–25 average	16,612	13,950	1,340	1,185	183*
1926–30 average	20,930	17,472	1,796	1,433	229
1931–35 average	22,066	18,306	2,101	1,433	226
1934	24,136	19,765	2,420	1,618	333
1935	22,249	17,823	2,748	1,449	229
1936	20,450	15,611	3,269	1,345	225

* Average 1923–25.

NUMBER OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS PER THOUSAND OF SETTLED POPULATION.

Year.	*Births.*				
	All Religions.	*Moslems.*	*Jews.*	*Christians.*	*Others.*
1922–25 average	46·34	50·09	34–81	36·37	49·36*
1926–30 average	48·58	53·45	34·29	38·55	46·17
1931–35 average	44·66	50·24	30·33	35·84	44·92
1934	41·59	46·56	30·21	33·55	41·78
1935	45·16	52·54	30·80	35·61	42·86
1936	44·89	53·14	29·74	36·34	50·98
	Deaths.				
1922–25 average	23·73	26·83	13·62	16·13	22·10*
1926–30 average	24·34	28·31	11·66	17·91	25·06
1931–35 average	20·98	25·34	9·32	15·04	21·48
1934	21·84	26·68	9·53	16·25	30·89
1935	18·63	23·46	8·58	13·99	21·02
1936	16·10	19·97	8·82	12·63	20·05

INFANT MORTALITY: DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE PER THOUSAND LIVE BIRTHS.

Year.	*All Religions.*	*Moslems.*	*Jews.*	*Christians.*	*Others.*
1922–25 average	178·70	190·39	122·90	144·35	115·92*
1926–30 average	178·09	193·46	95·83	158·56	146·73
1931–35 average	151·35	166·41	77·99	136·28	161·05
1934	157·58	175·15	78·13	152·39	202·67
1935	131·48	148·10	64·15	125·81	177·72
1936	121·54	136·15	68·70	113·72	131·12

* Average 1923–25.

9. The very high birth-rate of Palestine is established by the preponderance of the Moslems, who show the highest birth-rate of all the religions. The Moslem population advanced by natural

increase at an average rate of 18,000 per annum, or about 2½ per cent. per annum, in the five years 1931-5. The Jewish birth-rate is considerably lower than the Moslem, but it was higher for the same quinquennium than in any European country except Rumania.

10. A very great disproportion is evident between the Moslem and Jewish death-rates and it has been accentuated by a steady decline in the Jewish death-rate over the period under review. While it is undoubted that the difference reflects a greater expectation of life, particularly in infancy, among Jews than among Moslems, it must be noted that the Jewish population is made up largely of young adult immigrants who are in those years of life when the risk of dying is at its lowest, and the smaller proportion of infants and old people which this immigration has produced is itself a cause of a low crude death-rate.

Migration.

11. *De facto* population records are kept, the increase by migration being taken as the excess of arrivals over departures. However, no person is allowed to stay indefinitely in Palestine unless he falls into one of the categories of immigrants, and over a long period the excess of authorized immigrants over emigrants gives approximately the same result as the *de facto* excess of arrivals over departures, which takes account of the movements of travellers and of residents making trips abroad.

The following table shows the recorded immigration and emigration of Jews and non-Jews into Palestine in the years since 1920:—

Year.	*Recorded Immigration.*		*Recorded Emigration.*	
	Jews.	*Non-Jews.*	*Jews.*	*Non-Jews.*
1920 (part) ...	5,514	202	—	—
1921–25	71,071	2,581	7,575*	5,382*
1926–30	28,165	5,425	18,029	7,338
1931–35	148,168	8,921	1,062*	1,067*
1931	4,075	1,458	666	680
1932	9,553	1,736	—	—
1933	30,327	1,650	—	—
1934	42,359	1,784	—	—
1935	61,854	2,293	396	387
1936	29,727	1,944	773	405

* Incomplete.

Emigration statistics by race were not compiled prior to 1922 nor in the years 1932-4 inclusive. In 1935 and 1936 the figures of emigrants are those of " residents departing for a period of more than one year."

12. According to the records of the Department of Migration, supplemented by figures supplied by the Jewish Agency in respect of early post-war migration and the classification of migrants by citizenship in the years prior to 1935, the total number of Jewish immigrants authorized to enter and to remain in Palestine in the years 1919-36 inclusive was 289,626. Of these immigrants, 124,010 were of Polish citizenship, 30,429 of Russian, 14,754 of Rumanian, 9,305 of Lithuanian, 8,529 of Yemenite, and 7,674 of United States citizenship. The number of German citizens was 28,629. Many persons migrating to Palestine from Germany are of other citizenship than German. In the same period the total number of Jewish migrants whose previous residence was in Germany was 35,860. (Minutes, page 164.)

On page 215 of the Report for 1935 the corresponding passage on the subject of German immigration was obscurely worded, and should have read:—

> " During that period (1919-35), 20,784 German citizens entered, but to these must be added the number of Jews of citizenship other than German, who formerly resided in Germany."

Office of Statistics.

13. The Government Office of Statistics, set up in accordance with the Statistics Ordinance of 1935, began active operation in February, 1936. It is a separate office, under the general supervision of the Commissioner for Migration and Statistics, but directly administered by the Government Statistician.

14. The Government Statistician has consulted with officers of other Government departments in order to secure the centralization in the office of statistical material for publication, and has advised them how best to present their statistics in a compendious form and in line with the best practice in other countries.

15. In some fields the Office will undertake the direct collection of statistical material, and already it has taken over and reorganized the collection of statistics of wholesale and retail prices and of wages. Work involving direct contact with the public has been hampered in the past year by the disturbed political conditions. In other fields, notably in migration, in vital, in judicial, and in customs statistics, the office is making arrangements to carry out the work of compilation which is at present done in the respective departments. For this purpose a set of machines for preparing, sorting, and tabulating punched cards has been installed, and it is expected that the new method will result both in a saving of labour and an increase in the available statistics.

16. Publication of statistics has begun, the publications being issued in the form of mimeographed bulletins. Monthly bulletins on trade, wholesale prices and retail prices are issued, as well as a large general monthly bulletin which contains material under the heads of demography, agriculture, trade, and transportation, prices, finance, statistics of general business, and police statistics. Vital statistics bulletins have been published quarterly, and special bulletins on banking and wage statistics are being issued.

17. A statistical abstract of Palestine has been compiled and is being printed.

18. A library of text-books on economics and statistics and of exchange statistical publications from similar offices in other countries is being built up, and is at the disposal of the other Government departments.

XXIII.—CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND TRADE.

1. At the beginning of the year under review the Italian-Abyssinian war had a disturbing effect upon the market and affected commercial confidence. This was further augmented by the political disturbances which took place later and lasted until October.

2. There was a considerable decrease both in the volume and value of the goods imported into Palestine during the year as compared with 1936.

3. The normal working of the Department was affected by the Arab strike, and by the action of the lightermen at Jaffa whose participation in the strike resulted in the closure of the port. Arising out of this, a Harbour and Communications Council was formed in Tel-Aviv and is at present engaged in constructing in the northern part of Jaffa Port a jetty and lighter basin.

4. The construction of the jetty was followed at the end of the year by the construction of a small lighter harbour principally for the exportation of citrus fruit, but intended also to deal with imports.

5. A Custom House was also opened at Tel-Aviv railway station during the year to deal with imports by rail from Egypt and Syria.

6. The Arab strike which resulted in the closure of Jaffa port put considerable additional strain upon Haifa. This was accentuated by the fact that the railway for a considerable time was unable to run trains at night, which resulted in the accumulation at Haifa of a large tonnage of goods destined for Tel-Aviv. This accumulation was cleared, however, within a few weeks following the end of the strike.

7. During the year another large shed, principally for the storage of citrus fruit for export, was erected at Haifa, and the construction of the cargo jetty was commenced in the last month of the year.

8. As a consequence of the Arab strike, the completion of the Jaffa Port Improvement Works was considerably delayed. At the end of the year, however, practically the whole of the scheme as originally sanctioned had been completed.

9. All categories of cargoes which had to be diverted from Jaffa to Haifa during the continuance of the port improvement works can now be landed at Jaffa, with the exception of timber (other than prepared wood for the manufacture of citrus cases) and certain boards and planks for the manufacture of citrus cases.

10. Tonnage of import and export cargo handled at the ports of Jaffa and Haifa during 1932-6 was:—

Year.	*Jaffa.*		*Haifa.*	
	Discharged.	*Loaded.*	*Discharged.*	*Loaded.*
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1932 ...	221,113	106,824	273,411	54,164
1933 ...	348,797	96,888	401,410	71,632
1934 ...	486,974	120,967	589,203	99,756*
1935 ...	402,263	171,819	787,307	138,427*
1936 ...	163,134	117,156	756,722	164,028*

* Exclusive of crude oil.

11. The net revenue of the Department for the last five years was:—1932, £P.1,511,149; 1933, £P.2,071,370; 1934, £P.2,936,513; 1935, £P.3,459,164; 1936, £P.2,589,753.

12. The principal articles imported from which the bulk of the import duty is derived and the amount of import duty received from each in 1936 are set out below:—

(Based on actual figures for the first eleven months of 1936.)

Articles.	Unit.	Quantity.	Value. £P.	Present Rate of Duty.	Duty collected. £P.
Benzine	Litres	45,400,000	210,000	11 mils per litre	500,000
Sugar	Kilos	26,600,000	195,000	5 mils per kilo	133,000
Kerosene	Litres	59,610,000	190,000	1·75 mils per litre	105,000
Wheat Flour	Kilos	30,280,000	347,000	Various Rates	77,000
Cotton Piece Goods	Kilos	2,442,000	299,000	Various Rates	73,000
Wearing Apparel (All sorts)	—	—	415,000	Various Rates	72,000
Tobacco Leaves	Kilos	150,000	47,000	400 mils per kilo	60,000
Cigarettes	Kilos	52,000	33,000	1,000 mils per kilo	52,000
Motor-cars and Motor Trucks	No.	1,000	193,000	40 mils per kilo	50,000
Butter	Kilos	2,480,000	222,000	20 mils per kilo	49,000
Cement	Kilos	69,200,000	132,000	0·85 mil per kilo	40,000
Silk Tissues (excluding Pongee)	Kilos	358,000	155,000	Various Rates	31,000
Fish in Brine, Dry, Salted, Fresh and Tinned	Kilos	5,023,000	166,000	5 and 10 mils per kilo	30,000
Wood for Building	M^3	88,000	200,000	300 mils per M^3	26,000
Rice	Kilos	18,674,000	169,000	1·5 and 0·5 mil per kilo	25,000
Iron Bars, Angles, Rods and Girders	Kilos	35,800,000	288,000	0·8 and 0·5 mil per kilo	25,000
Fruit, Fresh	Kilos	14,092,000	241,000	3 and 1 mils per kilo	23,000
Electric Goods, Other	—	—	206,000	Various Rates	22,000
Woollen Tissues	Kilos	292,000	181,000	12 per cent. *ad valorem*	21,000
Wood prepared for Citrus Cases	M^3	75,000	258,000	250 mils per M^3	19,000
Parts and Accessories of Motor Cars and Motor Trucks.	—	—	65,000	Various Rates	13,000
Rubber Tyres and Tubes	Kilos	410,000	56,000	35 mils per kilo	13,000
Coffee Beans	Kilos	1,200,000	54,000	10 mils per kilo	12,000
Potatoes	Kilos	16,900,000	105,000	3 and 1 mils per kilo	12,000
Beer	Litres	940,000	24,000	Various Rates	12,000
Sanitary Ware	—	—	104,000	12 per cent. *ad valorem*	12,000
Rye	Kilos	4,863,000	26,000	Various Rates	11,000
Frigidaires	—	—	73,000	12 per cent. *ad valorem*	9,000
Lubricating Oil	Kilos	2,655,000	50,000	Various Rates	8,000
Rye Flour	Kilos	1,705,000	11,000	Various Rates	8,000
Eggs	No.	88,026,000	184,000	0·2 mil each	7,000

13. Excise duties are leviable on tobacco, intoxicating liquors, methylated spirits, salt, and matches. The receipts during the last five years were:—

	1932.	*1933.*	*1934.*	*1935.*	*1936.*
	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.
Tobacco, Duty	201,722	222,864	255,588	246,677	230,582
Licence Fees	6,281	6,672	7,420	8,437	8,707
Intoxicating Liquors, Duty	34,457	38,853	42,260	49,586	66,337
Licence Fees	4,290	3,723	3,753	3,819	3,797
Methylated Spirits, Duty	3,175	5,132	7,406	8,900	9,066
Salt, Duty	12,000	12,550	14,300	15,550	13,500
Matches, Duty	16,382	14,625	21,785	29,173	27,459
Licence Fees	50	50	50	50	50
Total ... ...£P.	278,357	304,469	352,562	362,192	359,498

14. The number of licensed tobacco, tombac and snuff factories during 1932-6 was:—

	1932.	*1933.*	*1934.*	*1935.*	*1936.*
Tobacco and Cigarettes	9	10	10	10	10
Cigars	—	—	2	2	2
Tombac	1	1	1	1	1
Snuff	3	2	1	1	1
Total	13	13	14	14	14

Their output was:—

Year.	*Cigars.*	*Cut Tobacco.*	*Cigarettes.*	*Tombac.*	*Snuff.*	*Heisheh.*	
						Tobacco.	*Cigarettes.*
	Kilos.	*Kilos.*	*Kilos.*	*Kilos.*	*Kilos.*	*Kilos.*	*Kilos.*
1932 ...	—	20,798	487,022	78,709	4,805	1,228	839
1933 ...	—	17,666	537,348	71,930	6,310	2,039	1,644
1934 ...	1,032	15,852	636,832	75,294	6,848	4,021	7,766
1935 ...	1,748	18,095	791,264	89,293	7,819	672	694
1936 ...	2,142	16,480	815,196	77,883	8,471	102	205

The number of tobacco growers in Palestine in 1936 was 2,473, as compared with 2,157 in the previous year.

The annual crops for 1931-5, in kilogrammes, were:—

	Tobacco.	*Tombac.*
1931	503,641	558
1932	565,617	5,771
1933	402,623	17,905
1934	958,344	52,829
1935	956,248	43,594

15. The production of salt at Athlit (by sea evaporation) and at Jebel Usdum (rock formation) and of methylated spirits and matches during the last five years was as follows:—

	Unit.	*1932.*	*1933.*	*1934.*	*1935.*	*1936.*
Salt ...	Kilos	8,045,800	8,404,400	9,389,040	10,375,700	9,148,399
Methylated Spirits.	„	211,675	342,156	493,712	593,307	604,398
Matches ...	Gross of boxes.	138,153	127,761	175,758	221,275	217,433

16. The value of exemptions granted during the year 1936 was:—

	Exemptions under the Customs duties Exemption Ordinance.	*Exemptions under the Syria-Palestine Customs Agreement.*	*Total.*
	£P.	£P.	£P.
Food, drink and tobacco ...	915,000	928,000	1,843,000
Goods mainly unmanufactured	645,000	2,000	647,000
Goods mainly manufactured ...	1,717,000	400,000	2,117,000
Miscellaneous and unclassified ...	2,464,000	—	2,464,000
Total ...	£P.5,741,000	1,330,000	7,071,000

These exemptions do not include benzine and other oils supplied free of duty from bonded installations in Palestine to certain undertakings.

17. The value of goods imported by charitable and religious institutions, Consuls and archaeological societies during the past five years is shown below:—

Year.	*Under the Ottoman Law Religious Orders.*	*Under the Customs duties Exemption Ordinances.*		*Total.*
		Charitable and other Institutions.	*Consuls.**	
	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.
1932 ...	33,971	7,690	7,382	46,043
1933 ...	31,152	19,309	7,629	58,090
1934 ...	30,779	16,331	6,574	53,684
1935 ...	31,492	23,330	8,167	63,439
1936 ...	27,905	26,409	4,910	59,224

* Including benzine, etc., delivered to consuls from bonded oil installations.

18. In addition to the importation duty free of all articles consigned to them direct, the following goods were also supplied from bonded oil installations to the 'Iraq Petroleum Company, the Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes and the Administration Générale des Phares:—

Supplied in 1936 free of duty to—	*Benzine.*	*Kerosene.*	*Amount of Duty involved.*
	Litres.	*Litres.*	£P.
Iraq Petroleum Co.	1,362,004	222,025	15,371
Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes	261,181	77,561	3,009
Administration Générale des Phares	—	1,761	3

19. The following is an analysis of Customs taxation and exemptions for the years 1932-6:—

(Based on actual figures for the first eleven months of the year 1936.)

	1932. £P.	*1933.* £P.	*1934.* £P.	*1935.* £P.	*1936.* £P.
Total value of imports	7,769,000	11,123,000	15,153,000	17,853,000	13,900,000
Less value of Government, Military, N.A.A.F.I. and 'Iraq Petroleum Company Stores ...	1,303,000	1,479,000	1,193,000	1,289,000	1,640,000
Net value of imports	6,466,000	9,644,000	13,960,000	16,564,000	12,260,000
Net duty collected	1,194,000	1,688,000	2,430,000	2,870,000	2,013,000
Corresponding rate of duty	18·5 per cent.	17·5 per cent.	17·5 per cent.	17·3 per cent.	16·4 per cent.
Net value of imports	6,466,000	9,644,000	13,960,000	16,564,000	12,260,000
Less value of goods exempt under the Customs Duties Exemption Ordinance, but including goods of Syrian origin	1,427,000	2,559,000	3,854,000	4,739,000	4,101,000
Value of Ordinary imports	5,039,000	7,085,000	10,106,000	11,825,000	8,159,000
Net duty elected	1,194,000	1,688,000	2,430,000	2,870,000	2,013,000
Corresponding rate of duty	23·5 per cent.	24 per cent.	24 per cent.	24.3 per cent.	24·7 per cent.
Value of Ordinary imports	5,039,000	7,085,000	10,106,000	11,825,000	8,159,000
Less value of goods exempt under the Syria—Palestine Customs Agreement	598,000	718,000	921,000	1,101,000	1,330,000
Value of Dutiable imports	4,441,000	6,367,000	9,185,000	10,724,000	6,829,000
Net duty collected	1,194,000	1,688,000	2,430,000	2,870,000	2,013,000
Corresponding rate of duty	27 per cent.	26·5 per cent.	26·5 per cent.	26·6 per cent.	29·5 per cent.
Net value of imports	6,466,000	9,644,000	13,960,000	16,564,000	12,260,000
Value of goods exempt under the Customs Duties Exemption Ordinance	1,427,000	2,559,000	3,854,000	4,739,000	4,101,000
Percentage to net value of imports	22 per cent.	26·5 per cent.	27·5 per cent.	28·6 per cent.	33·4 per cent.
Value of goods exempt under the Syria—Palestine Customs Agreement	598,000	718,000	921,000	1,101,000	1,330,000
Percentage to net value of imports	9 per cent.	7·5 per cent.	6·5 per cent.	6·6 per cent.	10·8 per cent.

Total value of exemptions under the Customs Duties Exemption Ordinance and the Syria—Palestine Customs Agreement	2,025,000	3,277,000	4,775,000	5,840,000	5,431,000
Percentage to net value of imports	31 per cent.	34 per cent.	34 per cent.	35·2 per cent.	44·3 per cent.
Total value of imports	7,769,000	11,123,000	15,153,000	17,853,000	13,900,000
Total value of exemptions under the Customs Duties Exemption Ordinance, including Government, Military, N.A.A.F.I. and 'Iraq Petroleum Company Stores	2,730,000	4,038,000	5,047,000	6,028,000	5,741,000
Percentage to total value of imports	35 per cent.	36·5 per cent.	33·5 per cent.	33·8 per cent.	41·3 per cent.
Value of goods exempt under the Syria—Palestine Customs Agreement	598,000	718,000	921,000	1,101,000	1,330,000
Percentage to total value of imports	8 per cent.	6·5 per cent.	6 per cent.	6·2 per cent.	9·6 per cent.
Grand total of exemptions	3,328,000	4,756,000	5,968,000	7,129,000	7,071,000
Percentage to total value of imports	43 per cent.	43 per cent.	39·5 per cent.	39·9 per cent.	50·9 per cent.

Commerce and Industry.

20. A number of new undertakings were established during 1936. Among the more important were factories for the production of milled rice and rice products, razor blades, plate glass, mirrors, flour, bakery products, glass tiles, adhesive dressings, tricotage articles, carbonic acid, and insulated electric wire.

During the year, 183 new companies were registered with an authorized capital of £P.1,038,064, and 50 companies increased their total capital from £P.1,060,611 to £P.1,893,378.

21. In the field of manufacture there was considerable development in the products of the new factories and also in pharmaceutical products. Some branches of industry showed negligible changes in production. Thus the output of tobacco factories increased from 908,128 kilogrammes in 1935 to 920,479 kilogrammes in 1936; methylated spirits from 593,307 kilos to 604,398 kilos; while that of salt decreased from 10,376 tons to 9,148 tons; and matches from 221,275 gross to 217,433 gross of boxes.

22. Generally speaking, however, the disturbed conditions were reflected in the reduced outputs in almost all other branches. During 1936 154,000 tons of cement were manufactured as against 187,000 tons in 1935. The decreased imports of yarn indicate reduced production in factories manufacturing textile articles, hosiery, sweaters, bathing costumes and other knitted wearing apparel.

Imports.	*1935.*		*1936.*	
	Kilos.	*Value.*	*Kilos.*	*Value.*
		£P.		£P.
Silk and artificial silk yarn	109,692	41,472	102,000	40,000
Cotton yarn	752,227	97,958	420,000	54,000
Woollen yarn	90,249	37,124	65,000	33,000
Cotton, raw and waste...	694,381	27,181	510,000	26,800
Wool, raw and waste ...	32,939	2,123	5,000	1,400
Total	1,679,488	205,858	1,102,000	155,200

Factories engaged in the extraction of oil showed little change from the previous year. The following are the imports of raw material for these factories:—

Imports.	*1935.*		*1936.*	
	Tons.	£P.	*Tons.*	£P.
Copra	1,923	22,979	2,500	36,500
Sesame and Gingelly Seeds	1,468	20,589	1,390	22,000
Linseed	1,479	14,317	1,210	13,000
Sunflower Seed ...	12,490	77,571	7,100	53,500
Ground Nuts, shelled ...	6,124	72,939	8,500	113,000
Total ...	23,484	208,395	20,700	238,000

Building Activity.

23. There was a great decline in the building activity in 1936 which was only partly compensated by the erection of co-operative buildings in settlements and suburbs, and of warehouses, offices and shops in the reclaimed area in Haifa.

The following table shows the decline in the imports of building materials during 1936 as compared with 1935. (The figures for 1936 are based on actual figures for the first 11 months and an estimate for the last month):—

Imports.	*1932.*	*1933.*	*1934.*	*1935.*	*1936.*
	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.
Timber and wood for building	184,267	253,777	460,410	500,137	200,000
Iron bars, angles, rods and girders	96,683	240,096	520,604	614,437	278,000
Sanitary ware	39,288	66,041	177,999	130,199	104,000
Electrical fittings and insulated tubes and pipes ...	29,475	58,491	100,609	133,457	90,000
Cement	25,264	88,328	267,624	288,968	132,000
Paints and colours ...	24,471	39,339	57,664	64,150	31,000
Plate glass and window glass	21,984	34,431	58,419	68,041	32,000
Tiles and bricks	20,849	34,523	88,334	125,483	61,000
Door and window fittings* ...	20,000	40,000	60,000	69,510	33,000

* Figures in respect of 1932–1934 are approximate.

Citrus Trade.

24. The new citrus season opened with better promise as regards production, but considerable damage to the trees and drop of fruit were caused by gales in December.

During the year, 5,715,000 cases of oranges and 878,000 cases of grapefruit were exported, as compared with 6,878,911 and 888,793 cases respectively during 1935.

Imports.

25. The approximate value of imports for home consumption in 1936 was £P.13,900,000, a decrease of £P.3,953,493 in comparison with the preceding year.

The prolonged strike rendered difficult the marketing of home-grown products: this, and the increased needs of the growing population, were responsible for an increase of £P.450,000 in the value of food products such as barley, wheat, animals for slaughtering, eggs, butter, and fruit. Fuel also showed an appreciable rise.

On the other hand, the decline in building activity resulted in reduced imports of building material such as wood, tiles, sanitary ware, cement, iron bars, rods and girders, pipes and fittings; the total reduction being about £P.1,100,000.

Reduced purchasing power is reflected in the decrease of £P.1,360,000 in the import of radios, electrical goods, cotton piece goods, woollen tissues, silk tissues, wearing apparel, and motor cars, motor trucks and parts. There were noticeable decreases also in imports of machinery (£P.490,000); cotton, silk and woollen yarns (£P.50,000); drugs (£P.38,000); lubricating oil and grease (£P.30,000); medical appliances (£P.20,000); coal (£P.40,000); and wood for citrus cases (£P.100,000).

26. The following is a comparative table showing the principal articles imported during 1935 and 1936.

(Figures for 1936 are based on actual figures for the first 11 months and an estimate for the last month.)

Articles.		*1935.*		*1936.*	
		Quantity.	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*
			£P.		£P.
Barley	Kilos	12,503,131	63,560	35,036,000	172,000
Rice	,,	17,919,053	193,204	18,674,000	169,000
Wheat	,,	17,892,377	117,428	21,605,000	206,000
Wheat flour	,,	33,786,722	348,950	30,280,000	347,000
Cattle for slaughtering (oxen, cows and calves)	No.	28,535	296,990	34,000	349,000
Sheep and goats ...	,,	344,002	252,290	335,000	292,000
Eggs	,,	75,924,295	138,209	88,026,000	184,000
Fish in brine, dry, salted, fresh and tinned	Kilos	4,856,981	173,564	5,023,000	166,000
Poultry, alive... ...	No.	1,764,614	133,479	2,000,000	167,000
Butter	Kilos	2,291,750	191,353	2,480,000	222,000
Fruits, fresh	,,	12,672,803	204,235	14,092,000	241,000
Coffee	,,	1,903,405	79,969	1,200,000	54,000
Sugar	,,	26,960,409	206,829	26,600,000	195,000
Potatoes	,,	15,774,355	97,208	16,900,000	105,000
Coal	,,	79,924,260	91,502	38,629,000	52,000
Wood for building ...	M3	207,047	500,137	88,000	200,000
Seeds, beans and nuts for expressing oils...	Kilos	23,493,480	208,700	20,799,000	233,000
Fuel oil	,,	62,503,000	121,554	83,000,000	180,000
Paving tiles	M2	525,377	103,057	255,000	51,000
Sanitary ware... ...	—	—	130,199	—	104,000
Cement	Kilos	169,536,552	288,968	69,200,000	132,000
Iron bars, angles, rods and girders ...	,,	87,082,542	614,437	35,800,000	288,000
Iron and cast iron pipes and fittings thereof	,,	32,262,946	496,404	14,400,000	267,000
Dental, medical surgical and optical instruments and appliances	—	—	110,214	—	83,000

Articles.		*1935.*		*1936.*	
		Quantity.	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*
			£P.		£P.
Radios and parts thereof	—	—	81,873	—	58,000
Frigidaires and parts thereof	—	—	84,699	—	73,000
Electric goods and fittings...	—	—	308,487	—	206,000
Agricultural machinery	—	—	72,068	—	40,000
Industrial machinery...	—	—	991,792	—	535,000
Wood prepared for citrus cases... ...	M3	105,500	358,776	75,000	258,000
Ply wood	Kilos	4,856,724	87,933	3,025,000	58,000
Yarn, cotton, silk and woollen	,,	952,168	176,534	587,000	127,000
Cotton piece goods ...	,,	3,974,523	529,242	2,442,000	299,000
Woollen tissues ...	,,	486,853	289,757	292,000	181,000
Silk tissues	,,	609,838	291,213	358,000	155,000
Apparel, all sorts ...	—	—	749,581	—	415,000
Drugs	—	—	160,077	—	122,000
Benzine	Litres	52,610,370	275,209	45,400,000	210,000
Kerosene	,,	57,589,808	199,494	59,610,000	190,000
Lubricating oil and grease	Kilos	4,135,264	79,930	2,655,000	50,000
Upper leather... ...	,,	186,482	67,005	146,000	65,000
Motor-cars and motor-trucks	No.	2,956	519,622	1,000	193,000
Parts and accessories of motor-cars and motor-trucks ...	—	—	130,306	—	65,000
Rubber tyres and tubes	Kilos	619,450	86,011	410,000	56,000
Chemical fertilisers ...	,,	12,070,471	97,332	9,500,000	71,000
Government stores ...	—	—	793,029	—	640,000
Military stores ...	—	—	232,862	—	585,000
N.A.A.F.I. stores ...	—	—	58,955	—	185,000
'Iraq Petroleum Co. stores	—	—	203,196	—	230,000
Used personal effects	—	—	536,893	—	550,000

Exports.

27. The value of exports of Palestine produce amounted to £P.3,625,000 in 1936, a decrease of £P.590,000 in comparison with the preceding year.

The decrease was primarily due to decreased exports of oranges in cases and grapefruit which amounted to £P.715,600 below the value in 1935.

Exports of locally-manufactured articles showed a net increase of £P.68,600 over 1935, the increase being chiefly in respect of confectionery, edible oils other than olive oil, cotton yarn and thread, bromine, potash, and essences.

There were decreased exports of other locally-manufactured products such as olive oil, cakes of all sorts for feeding animals, socks and stockings, soap, and wearing apparel.

A table showing exports of locally manufactured articles during the last five years is set out below:—

	1932. £P.	*1933.* £P.	*1934.* £P.	*1935.* £P.	*1936.** £P.
Cakes of all sorts for feeding animals ...	8,980	7,594	14,637	9,630	2,200
Biscuits and cakes ...	2,728	1,517	1,256	1,007	1,100
Bread, Passover ...	3,430	2,292	1,903	1,924	1,600
Cheese	4,401	7,111	695	1,254	1,000
Chocolates	1,653	548	266	548	900
Confectionery ...	1,813	2,118	1,489	7,117	15,100
Fruit juice and syrup	4,509	6,793	6,751	9,145	8,600
Brandy and cognac...	2,740	2,206	5,721	852	2,700
Wines	30,737	22,270	23,214	20,551	20,000
Olive oil	32,414	20,786	18,687	32,787	26,200
Sunflower oil ...	29,353	612	—	—	—
Oils other, edible ...	473	26,459	35,978	23,808	51,000
Cement	22,151	14,063	1,700	2,650	800
Mirrors	3,551	3,249	1,973	2,775	1,300
Bedsteads and parts thereof	4,343	818	462	261	300
Aluminium manufactures	—	—	2,053	2,665	3,200
Tin manufactures ...	1,117	1,464	1,283	667	800
Olive wood manufactures	1,567	1,726	1,691	3,435	1,900
Cotton yarn and thread	2,039	2,533	1,931	1,678	19,300
Cotton manufactures	2,338	1,795	936	1,084	1,300
Stockings and socks	12,538	11,584	8,920	11,095	7,500
Wearing apparel of all kinds	16,508	26,959	38,124	63,459	47,500
Soap	108,101	79,342	71,532	79,311	53,800
Paper and cardboard goods	2,544	1,768	4,142	5,011	4,400
Curios and articles of piety	2,819	3,936	5,742	6,993	5,800
Beads and mother-of-pearl manufactures	9,569	8,634	6,877	3,778	5,300
Leather handbags ...	5,290	7,249	6,035	6,731	4,000
Stationery	6,770	4,620	989	1,066	300
Artificial teeth ...	13,429	23,674	28,585	33,762	32,200
Essences of all kinds	2,285	3,923	7,447	6,360	13,700
Bromine	—	—	—	18,751	35,100
Potash	—	—	—	80,231	132,900
Other manufactured goods	—	—	—	38,421	45,600
Total ... £P.	435,623	406,398	404,840	478,807	547,400

* Figures for 1936 are based on the actual figures for the first eleven months, and the estimate for the last month.

28. Value of Total Imports and Exports, Comparative Tables for 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935 and 1936.*

Imports.	*1932.*	*1933.*	*1934.*	*1935.*	*1936.*	*Increase over 1935.*	*Decrease under 1935.*
	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.
Imports for consumption	7,768,920	11,123,489	15,152,781	17,853,493	13,900,000	—	3,953,493
Imports in transit	196,376	187,883	239,558	481,959	330,000	—	151,959
Imports of specie	155,501	145,306	273,430	521,900	140,000	—	381,900
Total ... ... £P.	8,120,797	11,456,678	15,665,769	18,857,352	14,370,000	—	4,487,352

Exports.	*1932.*	*1933.*	*1934.*	*1935.*	*1936.*	*Increase over 1935.*	*Decrease under 1935.*
	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.
Exports of Palestine produce ...	2,381,491	2,591,617	3,217,562	4,215,486	3,625,000	—	590,486
Exports in transit	196,376	187,883	239,558	481,959	330,000	—	151,959
Exports from bond	—	48,285	49,047	68,445	85,000	16,555	—
Re-exports of foreign goods ...	243,607	319,302	283,946	300,671	642,000	341,329	—
Exports of specie	1,505,952	841,878	850,260	466,504	251,000	—	215,504
Total ... ... £P.	4,327,426	3,988,965	4,640,373	5,533,065	4,933,000	357,884	957,949

* Figures for 1936 are based on actual figures for the first eleven months, and the estimate for the last month.

29. Value of Imports and Exports by Classes, Comparative Tables for 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935 and 1936.*

Imports.	*1932.* £P.	*1933.* £P.	*1934.* £P.	*1935.* £P.	*1936.* £P.	*Increase over 1935.* £P.	*Decrease under 1935.* £P.
Food, drink and tobacco	1,784,830	2,425,817	2,902,093	3,646,877	3,930,000	283,123	—
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	556,966	836,485	1,076,894	1,322,846	950,000	—	372,846
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	3,910,411	5,743,394	9,168,281	10,789,934	6,530,000	—	4,259,934
Miscellaneous and unclassified ...	1,516,713	2,117,793	2,005,513	2,093,836	2,490,000	396,164	—
Total ... ... £P.	7,768,920	11,123,489	15,152,781	17,853,493	13,900,000	679,287	4,632,780

Exports.	*1932.* £P.	*1933.* £P.	*1934.* £P.	*1935.* £P.	*1936.* £P.	*Increase over 1935.* £P.	*Decrease under 1935.* £P.
Food, drink and tobacco	2,025,664	2,246,039	2,865,314	3,741,439	3,048,000	—	693,439
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	42,917	31,915	55,405	101,014	158,000	56,986	—
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	312,392	306,092	294,243	370,184	417,000	46,816	—
Miscellaneous and unclassified ...	518	7,571	2,600	2,849	2,000	—	849
Total ... ... £P.	2,381,491	2,381,617	3,217,562	4,215,486	3,625,000	103,802	694,288

* Figures for 1936 are based on actual figures for the first eleven months, and the estimate for the last month.

30. Imports by Countries during 1935 and 1936.*

Countries.	Value by country of origin.		Percentage. 1936.
	1935.	1936.	
	£P.	£P.	
United Kingdom	3,212,378	2,700,000	19·42
British Possessions	618,922	585,000	4·21
Austria	356,098	180,000	1·29
Belgium	718,596	370,000	2·66
Bulgaria	206,382	105,000	0·76
Czechoslovakia	667,536	410,000	2·95
Denmark	115,455	75,000	0·54
France	350,103	210,000	1·52
Germany	2,197,144	2,035,000	14·64
Holland	272,136	225,000	1·62
Hungary...	202,825	120,000	0·86
Italy	449,446	75,000	0·54
Poland	778,789	430,000	3·09
Roumania	1,208,204	1,060,000	7·63
Russia	234,607	130,000	0·93
Sweden	227,850	98,000	0·72
Switzerland	175,309	145,000	1·04
Yugoslavia	201,285	160,000	1·15
Egypt ... ... —... ...	594,378	510,000	3·67
Japan	645,695	415,000	2·99
Iran	136,276	180,000	1·29
'Iraq	219,776	150,000	1·08
Syria	1,310,363	1,450,000	10·43
Turkey	338,807	230,000	1·65
United States of America ...	1,499,109	975,000	7·01
Other countries	916,024	877,000	6·31
Total ... ... £P.	17,853,493	13,900,000	100

* Figures for 1936 are based on the actual figures for the first eleven months, and the estimate for the last month.

31. Exports by Countries during 1935 and 1936.*

Countries.	*Value by country of destination.*		*Percentage 1936.*
	1935.	*1936.*	
	£P.	£P.	
United Kingdom	2,553,986	1,970,000	54·34
British Possessions	85,083	68,000	1·88
Belgium	77,844	67,000	1·85
Denmark	39,120	45,000	1·24
France	89,769	48,000	1·32
Germany	250,909	131,000	3·61
Holland	185,438	199,000	5·49
Italy	22,679	3,000	0·08
Norway	64,186	54,000	1·49
Poland	122,245	136,000	3·75
Roumania	92,219	72,000	1·99
Sweden	54,374	126,000	3·48
Egypt	77,402	63,000	1·74
Japan	10,707	60,000	1·66
Syria	302,988	310,000	8·55
Turkey	6,646	54,000	1·49
United States of America ...	15,855	22,000	0·61
Other countries	164,027	197,000	5·43
Total ... ... £P.	4,215,486	3,625,000	100

* Figures for 1936 are based on the actual figures for the first eleven months, and the estimate for the last month.

Price Movements.

32. Monthly index-numbers of wholesale prices and cost of living are shown below:—

1936.	*Wholesale Prices. (Basis, corresponding month 1935= 100 per cent.)*	*Cost of Living. (Basis, January, 1922= 100 per cent.)*
January	99·7	54·1
February	97·6	53·3
March	100·6	53·5
April	96·2	52·9
May	103·7	54·2
June	102·2	56·4
July	104·2	59·1
August	107·0	59·2
September	105·7	60·5
October	107·9	57·7
November	111·5	57·8
December	109·1	57·5
Average	103·8	56·4

The average index number of cost of living in 1936 was 56·4, as compared with 54·7 in 1935, an increase of 1·7 points or 3·1 per cent. mainly due to the increase in local food prices during the strike, but partly to the general increase in prices of staple foods in the most recent months.

33. During the year 1936, drawback was granted in respect of imported leaf-tobacco used in the manufacture of cigars exported from Palestine; and in respect of the refuse tobacco of manufacturers engaged solely in the manufacture of tobacco, cigarettes or cigars from imported duty-paid tobacco.

34. The following amendments to the Customs Tariff were made during 1936:—

Description of Articles.	*Former Duty.*	*New Duty.*
Bolts and nuts	4 mils per kilo	7·5 mils per kilo
Buckets and pails of iron or galvanized iron :—		
Not exceeding 28 cm. in diameter ...	12 per cent. *ad valorem*	27 mils each
Exceeding 28 cm. in diameter ...	12 ,, ,,	31 ,,
Cast Iron manufactures of the following description :—		
Manholes, manhole covers, gratings, grating frames, gully grids and hydrant boxes.	12 ,, ,,	5 mils per kilo
Printed or dyed cotton piece goods—		
Exceeding. *Not Exceeding.*		
140 170 grms per M^2 ...	33 mils per kilo	33 mils per kilo or 25 per cent. *ad valorem* whichever is the greater.
170 200 ,, ,, ...	31 ,, ,,	31 do. do. do.
200 240 ,, ,, ...	30 ,, ,,	30 do. do. do.
240 280 ,, ,, ...	28 ,, ,,	28 do. do. do.
280 ,, ,, ...	27 ,, ,,	27 do. do. do.
Electric light fittings made wholly or mainly of metal.	12 per cent. *ad valorem*	25 per cent. *ad valorem*
Wheat, Rye, Wheat Flour and Rye Flour	Flour of wheat or rye, crushed or ground wheat and semolina (including semoule). (*a*) Where the value per ton as determined by the Director of Customs, Excise and Trade under the powers vested in him by Section (*b*) of this Ordinance is :	Flour of Rye. (*a*) Where the value per ton as determined by the Director of Customs, Excise and Trade under the powers vested in him by Section (*i*) of this Item is :

Value.			*Rate of Duty.*
£P. Mils.	£P. Mils.		Mils.
9.000 or over		...	3.000 per ton
8.750 or under	9.000	...	3.250 ,,
8.500 ,,	8.750	...	3.500 ,,
8.250 ,,	8.500	...	3.750 ,,
8.000 ,,	8.250	...	4.000 ,,
7.750 ,,	8.000	...	4.250 ,,
7.500 ,,	7.750	...	4.500 ,,
7.250 ,,	7.500	...	4.750 ,,
7.000 ,,	7.250	...	5.000 ,,
6.750 ,,	7.000	...	5.250 ,,
6.500 ,,	6.750	...	5.500 ,,
6.250 ,,	6.500	...	5.750 ,,
6.000 ,,	6.250	...	6.000 ,,
5.750 ,,	6.000	...	6.250 ,,
Under £P.5.750 mils		...	6.500 ,,

Value.			*Rate of Duty.*
£P. Mils.	£P. Mils.		£P. Mils.
8.000 or over		...	3.500 per ton
7.750 or under	8.000	...	3.750 ,,
7.500 ,,	7.750	...	4.000 ,,
7.250 ,,	7.500	...	4.250 ,,
7.000 ,,	7.250	...	4.500 ,,
6.750 ,,	7.000	...	4.750 ,,
6.500 ,,	6.750	...	5.000 ,,
6.250 ,,	6,500	...	5.250 ,,
6.000 ,,	6.250	...	5.500 ,,
5.750 ,,	6.000	...	5.750 ,,
Under £P.5.750			

Flour of wheat, crushed or ground wheat and semolina (including semoule) :

9.000 or over		...	3.500 per ton
8.750 or under	9.000	...	3.750 ,,
8.500 ,,	8.750	...	4.000 ,,
8.250 ,,	8.500	...	4.250 ,,
8.000 ,,	8.250	...	4.500 ,,
7.750 ,,	8.000	...	4.750 ,,
7.500 ,,	7.750	...	5.000 ,,
7.250 ,,	7.500	...	5.250 ,,
7.000 ,,	7.250	...	5.500 ,,
6.750 ,,	7.000	...	5.750 ,,
6.500 ,,	6.750	...	6.000 ,,
6.250 ,,	6.500	...	6.250 ,,
6.000 ,,	6.250	...	6.500 ,,
5.570 ,,	6.000	...	6.750 ,,
Under £P.5.750 mils		...	7.000 ,,

Description of Articles.	*Former Duty.*			*New Duty.*		
	Value.		*Rate of Duty.*	*Value.*		*Rate of Duty.*
	£P. Mils.	£P. Mils.	Mils.	£P. Mils.	£P. Mils.	Mils.
Wheat, Rye, Wheat Flour and Rye Flour—*contd.*	Rye and wheat—			Rye—		
	8.000 or over	...	1.000 per ton	7.000 or over	...	1.000 per ton.
	7.750 or under	8.000 ...	1.250 ,,	6.750 or under	7.000 ...	1.250 ,,
	7.500 ,,	7.750 ...	1.500 ,,	6.500 ,,	6.750 ...	1.500 ,,
	7.250 ,,	7.500 ...	1.750 ,,	6.250 ,,	6.500 ...	1.750 ,,
	7.000 ,,	7.250 ...	2.000 ,,	6.000 ,,	6.250 ...	2.000 ,,
	6,750 ,,	7.000 ...	2.250 ,,	5.750 ,,	6.000 ...	2.250 ,,
	6.500 ,,	6.750 ...	2.500 ,,	5.500 ,,	5.750 ...	2.600 ,,
	6,250 ,,	6.500 ...	2.750 ,,	5.250 ,,	5.500 ...	2.750 ,,
	6.000 ,,	6.250 ...	3.000 ,,	5.000 ,,	5.250 ...	3.000 ,,
	5.750 ,,	6.000 ...	3.250 ,,	4.750 ,,	5.000 ...	3.250 ,,
	Under £P.5.750 mils	...	3.500 ,,	Under £P.4.750 mils	...	3.500 ,,
				Wheat soft—		
				8.000 or over	...	1.000 ,,
				7.750 or under	8.000 ...	1.250 ,,
				7.500 ,,	7.750 ...	1.500 ,,
				7.250 ,,	7.500 ...	1.750 ,,
				7.000 ,,	7.250 ...	2.000 ,,
				6.750 ,,	7.000 ...	2.250 ,,
				6.500 ,,	6,750 ...	2.500 ,,
				6.250 ,,	6.500 ...	2.750 ,,
				6.000 ,,	6.250 ...	3.000 ,,
				5.750 ,,	6.000 ...	3.250 ,,
				Under £P.5.750 mils	...	3.500 ,,
	(*b*) The Director of Customs, Excise and Trade shall, by notice to be published in the Gazette on or before the first day of each month, determine in respect of such month the value of each commodity for the purpose of assessment of the duties prescribed in section (*a*) of this Ordinance and when so determining the value of any commodity, the Director of Customs, Excise and Trade shall have regard to the price which an importer would give for such commodity if the commodity were delivered			(*i*) The Director of Customs, Excise and Trade shall by notice to be published in the Gazette, from time to time determine in respect of such period as may be stated in such notice or until further notice the value of each commodity, for the purpose of assessment of the duties prescribed in section (*a*) of this Ordinance, and when so determining the value of any commodity, the Director of Customs, Excise and Trade shall have regard to the price which an importer would give for such commodity		

Flushing Cisterns	freight and insurance paid in bond at the port or place of importation : Provided that the Director of Customs, Excise Trade and may fix different values in respect of different grades or qualities of any such commodity. And provided further that commencing from the first day of April, 1934, the Director of Customs, Excise and Trade shall, by notice published in the Gazette on or before the first day of January, the first day of April, the first day of July and the first day of October in each year, determine in respect of each period of three months next ensuing the value of each commodity for the purpose of assessment of the duties prescribed in section (*a*) of this Ordinance. 12 per cent. *ad valorem*	if the commodity were delivered freight and insurance paid in bond at the port or place of importation : Provided that the Director of Customs, Excise and Trade may fix different values in respect of different grades or qualities of any such commodity. 100 mils each
Furniture	Furniture of all kinds, excluding bentwood furniture, 15 per cent. *ad valorem*.	(*a*) Furniture of the following description (excluding bentwood furniture) made wholly or mainly of wood Tables, chairs, arm-chairs, cabinets, cupboards, beds, wardrobes, sofas and bookshelves, 25 per cent. *ad valorem*. (*b*) Furniture of the following description made of iron and steel, Tables, chairs, 25 per cent. *ad valorem*. (*c*) Furniture not elsewhere specified, 15 per cent. *ad valorem*.
	Furniture Bentwood, 30 per cent. *ad valorem*	Furniture bentwood raw or prepared— (*a*) Bentwood furniture ready made imported wholly or in parts, 22·5 mils per kilo. (*b*) Bentwood furniture, semi-prepared, imported wholly or in parts, 15 mils per kilo. (*c*) Bentwood, raw, i.e., rough shapes, 2 mils per kilo.

Description of Articles.	*Former Duty.*	*New Duty.*
Locust beans (Carobs)	0·50 mils per kilo	100 mils per ton
Motor-car accumulators and batteries ...	40 „ „	20 mils per kilo
Nails :—		
Iron Nails exceeding 25 mms. in length		
(*a*) bright wire nails (cylindrical) except 43 mms. and 43½ mms. in length and having a thickness not less than 2·1 mms. and not more than 2·2 mms.	3 mils per kilo	4·50 mils per kilo
(*b*) other nails and bright wire nails (cylindrical) 43 mms. and 43½ mms. in length and having a thickness not less than 2·1 mms. and not more than 2·2 mms.	2 mils per kilo	3 mils per kilo
Iron nails not exceeding 25 mms. in length :—		
bright wire nails (cylindrical) ...	5 mils per kilo	7.50 mils per kilo.
Paper napkins	12 per cent. *ad valorem*	10 mils per kilo
Perfumery	25 per cent. *ad valorem*	25 per cent. *ad valorem*
Eau de cologne or other perfumed spirits containing more than 50 per cent. of alcohol by volume.	25 per cent. *ad valorem*	200 mils per litre
Cast iron pipes	1 mil per kilo	3 mils per kilo
Primus Stoves and burners or stoves and burners of a similar type.	12 per cent. *ad valorem*	25 per cent. *ad valorem.*
Sauerkraut...	12 per cent. *ad valorem*	25 per cent. *ad valorem*
Natural Silk Tissues not elsewhere specified including tissues containing more than twenty per centum of natural silk.	Crepe, unbleached, bleached or dyed in the yarn or the piece in one colour except with satin surface : (*a*) not exceeding fifty grams weight per square metre, 900 mils per kilo. (*b*) exceeding fifty grams weight per square metre, 400 mils per kilo.	Crepe, unbleached, bleached or dyed in the yarn or the piece in one colour except with satin surface : (*a*) not exceeding 80 grams weight per square metre, 600 mils per kilo. (*b*) exceeding 80 grams weight per square metre, 400 mils per kilo.

Stockings	Made of: mercerised cotton, artificial silk, wool or mixtures thereof, 10 mils per pair.	Made of: (*a*) mercerised cotton, wool or mixture thereof, or a mixture of these materials with artificial silk, provided that the amount of silk does not exceed 20 per cent., 10 mils per pair. (*b*) artificial silk or material containing more than 20 per cent. artificial silk, 25 mils per pair.
Wearing apparel of silk and artificial silk :—		
Ladies' Dresses	20 per cent. *ad valorem*	40 per cent. *ad valorem*
Other wearing apparel	20 per cent. *ad valorem*	30 per cent. *ad valorem*
Wearing apparel of other materials, N.E.S. :—		
Pyjamas, shirts, tricot underwear, knitted wear.	15 per cent. *ad valorem*	22½ per cent. *ad valorem*
Other wearing apparel	15 per cent. *ad valorem*	20 per cent. *ad valorem*
Wire netting not being exempt as mosquito netting.	12 per cent. *ad valorem*	25 per cent. *ad valorem*
Tomatoes	2 mils per kilo	4 mils per kilo
Tomato juice and other tomato products	12 per cent. *ad valorem*	25 per cent. *ad valorem*
Melons (including water melons) :—		
1st May to 30th June	3 mils per kilo	1 mil per kilo
1st July to 30th April	3 mils per kilo	3 mils per kilo
Rice-meal	0·50 mils per kilo	1·50 mils per kilo
Rough rice	1·50 mils per kilo	0·50 mils per kilo
Rice flour	12 per cent. *ad valorem*	1·50 mils per kilo
Baths of cast-iron, enamelled :—		
(i) weighing more than 110 kilos ...	12 per cent. *ad valorem*	750 mils each
(ii) ,, 110 kilos or less ...	12 per cent. *ad valorem*	1,000 mils each
Batteries, round and flat, dry batteries for pocket lamps and electric torches.	12 per cent. *ad valorem*	45 mils per kilo
Chains, springs and hooks of the types used in making bedsteads and upholstery.	12 per cent. *ad valorem*	5 mils per kilo
Chicory, raw	7·50 mils per kilo	4 mils per kilo
Crown corks	exempted	12 per cent. *ad valorem*

35. The following articles are exempted from payment of import duty:—

Welding machines.
Lead ingots.
Zinc ingots.
Crude vegetable turpentine.
Paraffin wax.
Raffia.
Private aeroplanes.
Hot-rolled mild steel wire and strip imported in coils.
Asphalt sprayers.
Water meters imported by and for the exclusive use of Municipal and Local Councils.
Anchor cables of the " studded link " type.
Benzine and alcohol for use by certain approved institutions.
Certain goods when imported by the Young Men's Christian Association for use by His Majesty's Forces in Palestine.
Goods sold directly to the Palestine Government from Bonded premises.
Nickel rivets and silver solder discs used in the manufacture of artificial teeth.
Certain goods when imported for the use of the Imperial War Graves Commission.
Certain goods when sold to the Young Men's Christian Association direct from Bonded premises in Palestine.
Certain goods when imported by any duly authorised War Graves Commission.
Locally-manufactured beer for consumption by His Majesty's Forces.
Dutiable goods in parcels or letter packets when the import duty on each parcel is less than 25 mils.

Shipping.

36. Number and tonnage of steam and sailing vessels entered and cleared in the foreign trade of Palestine during the years 1935 and 1936:—

		Entered.		*Cleared.*	
		1935.	*1936.*	*1935.*	*1936.*
Steam	Number	2,061	1,985	2,060	1,934
	Tonnage	5,510,847	4,976,026	5,483,914	4,754,455
Sailing	Number	1,689	1,053	1,642	1,050
	Tonnage	52,670	29,849	50,863	30,361
Total	Number	3,750	3,038	3,702	2,984
	Tonnage	5,563,517	5,005,875	5,534,777	4,784,816

		1935.	*1936.*
Total shipping dealt with	Number ...	7,452	6,022
	Tonnage ...	11,098,294	9,790,691

36A. The question of discrimination in the matter of Customs Tariff against countries which have ceased to be Members of the League of Nations has been considered on several occasions. Investigations elicited the fact that since Palestine is dependent on importation for practically all its requirements of manufactured or semi-manufactured goods and raw material, it is in Palestine's own interest to purchase in the cheapest market. Discrimination at best tends to increase the cost of living and to weigh heavily on the poorer classes of the population. There is reason to suppose that the cheapest supplies of certain of Palestine's requirements come from States which are not Members of the League of Nations, and the only justification for cutting off supplies from these sources would be if it could be shown that by purchasing such supplies from other countries Palestine could increase the volume or value of her own exports. No evidence can be produced to show that this would be the case. It is by no means to be assumed that it would be right to apply a discriminatory tariff against a State for the sole reason that because that State is not, or has ceased to be, a Member of the League, it has no legal right to non-discriminatory treatment. It is true that discrimination in this sense might operate in favour of States Members of the League; but it would not be in accordance with the spirit of the Mandate that such advantage should be given to States Members of the League to the disadvantage of the Mandated Territory.

Business Names.

37. During 1936, 495 applications under the Registration of Business Names Ordinance, 1935, were received, thus bringing the total number of applications to 1,822. The sum of £P.248 was paid in fees.

Trade Marks.

38. Applications for registration of trade marks numbered 420 during 1936, bringing the total number of applications filed to 4,476. The sum of £P.4,152 was paid in fees.

The following table shows the countries of origin of applications in the last four years:—

	Number of applications.			
Country.	*1933.*	*1934.*	*1935.*	*1936.*
Palestine	94	137	145	114
United Kingdom	34	144	255	107
Germany	56	44	206	68
United States of America ...	11	25	64	36
Switzerland	1	39	30	5
France	5	12	21	32
Holland	4	11	12	6
Hungary	5	11	4	1
Austria	3	9	13	4
Poland	1	6	9	4

Country.	Number of applications. 1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Sweden	3	6	5	1
Italy	1	6	5	3
Egypt	8	5	46	10
Czechoslovakia	5	5	5	7
Portugal	—	4	1	2
India	—	4	1	—
Japan	1	3	17	6
Denmark	2	2	5	2
Spain	1	2	—	1
Syria	—	2	8	2
Ceylon	—	2	—	—
Trans-Jordan...	—	2	—	—
Belgium	2	1	3	3
Australia	—	1	—	1
Lithuania	1	—	—	—
Roumania	1	—	—	—
Latvia...	—	—	2	1
South Africa	—	—	4	—
Finland	—	—	1	—
Trinidad	—	—	1	—
Norway	1	—	—	1
Canada	1	—	—	—
Scotland	3	—	—	—
Tunis	—	—	—	3
	150	346	718	420

Patents.

39. The number of patent applications in 1936 was 264 (of which 113 were from local residents), as compared with 231 in the previous year; and altogether 1,052 applications are now filed. Receipts from fees amounted to £P.1,740. The main interest lies in the building and chemical industries.

Classification of Patents.

Subject Matter.	Number of Applications Received.
Chemical inventions	40
Agriculture, irrigation, incubators	10
Buildings, roads, methods of construction, materials and accessories	53
Sanitary appliances, valves and geysers	7
Refrigerators	3
Electrical apparatus, lamp, radio and telephony ...	21
Food preparation and preservations, beverages and fruit juice extractors	17
Medicine, dentistry and hygiene	15
Furniture, furniture fittings and household articles	25

Classification of Patents—cont.

Subject Matter.	*Number of Applications Received.*
Treating, wrapping and packing of citrus fruit ...	3
Fuels, gas, manufacture and supply, burners, stoves and the like	13
Boxes and cases	3
Photography, sound recording	5
Printing, writing utensils and office forms	5
Machinery, scaffolding, tools	15
Vehicles, motor and other, railways	10
Refuelling of aircraft	2
Boats, seawalls, harbour equipment	3
Recovery of salt, production of alcohol	2
Games	1
Shoes, socks, clothing	4
Lamps (Fixtures), Light-filters, signboards ...	3
Scales	2
Pumps	1
Manufacture of cigarettes	1

Designs.

40. Thirty applications for registration of designs were received during the year 1936, bringing the total number of applications to 128. Fees amounting to £P.15 were collected.

XXIV.—POSTS, TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

Despite the adverse conditions resulting from the disturbances, the increase in volume of business which occurred in the years 1934 and 1935 was maintained in 1936.

2. *Revenue.*—Revenue amounted to £P.450,456 compared with £P.409,173 in 1935 and £P.333,572 in 1934.

The principal increases were as follows:—

	£P.	
Sale of Stamps	18,474	(9 per cent.)
Telephones	19,042	(13 per cent.)
Broadcast Licence Fees ...	4,315	(70 per cent.)
Other increases were:—		
Commission on Money Orders	357	
Postal Order Poundage ...	270	
Telegrams	1,270	
Rents of Letter Boxes ...	261	

There was a fall of £P.1,754 in the receipts from foreign Parcel Post which may be attributed to interference with business activities during the period of the disturbances.

3. *Expenditure.*—Expenditure amounted to £P.342,580 compared with £P.288,290 in 1935 and £P.206,082 in 1934.

The principal increases were as follows:—

	£P.
Personal Emoluments	30,484
Lighting and Heating	2,074
Stationery and Printing	4,076
Maintenance Stores	3,888
Rents and Repairs of Buildings	3,539
Renewals Fund	8,780

The increase under Personal Emoluments was due to additional personnel and increments; that for Stationery and Printing was necessitated largely by the need of replenishing reserve stocks which had become unduly depleted by the sudden and unexpectedly large increases in consumption during the two years immediately preceding.

In consequence of the fact that payments for the conveyance of mails outside Palestine had been made during the year 1935 in respect of previous years as well as for that year itself, there was an apparent decrease of £P.13,979 in the cost of the conveyance of mails in 1936.

4. *Surplus.*—The surplus of revenue over expenditure was £P.117,876, compared with £P.120,883 in 1935.

The fall in the amount of the surplus as compared with that of the preceding year is attributable wholly to the Broadcasting Service which was inaugurated in March, 1936; expenditure on this service was considerably in excess of the receipts from the sale of Wireless Receiving Licences, which form the only source of direct revenue.

The value of the free services rendered to other Government Departments, was £P.11,070.

Posts.

5. *Inland Mails.*—With the exception of the period of the disturbances, the inland mail services generally were maintained with regularity and in conformity with schedule.

During the strike considerable delays and interruptions (principally due to sabotage on the railways and restricted road and rail services generally) were at times unavoidable. In spite of these handicaps, however, mails between the principal towns, though not so frequent as in normal times, were exchanged several times daily, and there were no serious delays.

6. *Trans-Desert Mail.*—Bad weather in the closing months of the year interfered on several occasions with the expeditious transportation of the overland mails to Iraq.

7. *Overseas Mails Inwards.*—The port of Jaffa was closed during the disturbances, and it was necessary to disambark at Haifa the European mails arriving by the direct Trieste-Brindisi-Palestine Service. This arrangement was still maintained at the end of the year as the Company had not resumed the use of Jaffa as a port of call for the mail steamers.

8. *Air Mails.*—The popularity of the air mail service continued, and during the summer the use of the machines of the Dutch (K.L.M.) Service to Europe and to the East was resumed. This additional service afforded the public the benefit of five air mails a week to India, Malaya, etc.

The air service of the Misr Company having been extended to Iraq, air mails for that country are now made up daily.

The total weight of air mails for all destinations conveyed from Palestine increased from 25,041 kilogrammes in 1935 to 32,244 kilogrammes in 1936, an increase of 28·77 per cent.

9. *Parcel Mails.*—Parcel mails generally showed a decline compared with the previous year. Agreements were concluded during the year for the exchange of parcels by parcel post between the Post Office of Palestine and the Post Offices of France and Greece.

10. *Registered and Insured Correspondence.*—There was an increase in the use of registration and insurance facilities. Notwithstanding that increase, however, the sum of £P.60·204 mils. only was paid as compensation for loss or damage.

11. *Returned Letter Office.*—This Office dealt with 512,187 items, of which 252,018 were returned to the senders. The total of undelivered items represents, however, a substantial decrease as compared with 1935. Almost half of the items dealt with were letters and post-cards, and the remainder consisted mainly of printed and similar matter. Over 36,600 of the items were registered. The value of articles found in undeliverable correspondence was £P.2,925·633 mils of which £P.2,158·885 mils was represented by cheques and bills of exchange. The value of articles other than cheques and bills of exchange returned to the senders amounted to £P.680·263 mils, whilst the balance of £P.86·485 mils remained unclaimed or undelivered owing to inadequate address. Of the total of £P.2,158·885 mils of cheques and bills of exchange, a sum of £P.1,162·822 mils was returned to the senders, whilst the balance remained unreturned owing to inadequate address also.

12. *New Post Offices and Postal Agencies.*—Additional Branch Post Offices were opened at Herzl Street, Tel-Aviv, Rehavia, Jerusalem, and Talavera Barracks, Jerusalem, whilst the Postal

Agencies at Shekhunat Borokhov, Qiryat Haim, Magdiel, Tel Mond, and Metullah were converted to Post Offices.

Postal Agencies were established at Gedera, Givat Brenner, Nahalat Yehuda, Beit Vegan, and Kefar Vitkin.

13. *Postage Stamp Vendors.*—The number of licensed postage stamp vendors was 243 at the end of the year, an increase of 43 as compared with 1935.

14. *Total Cash Transactions.*—The total value of cash transactions during the year was £P.1,783,113.

15. *Postage Stamp Booklets. Air Mail Label Booklets.*—The sale of booklets containing postage stamps was resumed and has proved popular. Air mail labels in booklet form are also issued.

16. *Prepayment of Customs Dues on Parcels.*—A service whereby the sender of a parcel may make a deposit of cash to ensure the delivery of a parcel free of all charges to the addressee was introduced reciprocally with the United Kingdom. As the introduction of the service occurred late in the year only very brief experience of its working has been obtained.

Telegraphs.

17. *Traffic.*—There was a fall of approximately 5 per cent. in the number of telegrams transmitted during the year, i.e., 482,886 in 1936 as compared with 508,732 in 1935.

Notwithstanding this reduction, however, the telegraph revenue increased from £P.26,196 in 1935 to £P.27,466 in 1936.

18. *Telegrams in Arabic and Hebrew script.*—The acceptance and delivery of telegrams written in Arabic characters was introduced at Rosh Pinna, and the acceptance and delivery of telegrams in Hebrew characters was extended to Benei Beraq, Nes Tsiyona, and Ahuzat Samuel. (Minutes, page 190.)

Telephones.

19. There was a reduction in the demand for telephone service during the period of the disturbances, but the number of applications did not fall below 75 during any one month. The previous rate of application was resumed almost immediately after the disturbances had ceased.

20. During the year, 1,537 additional exchange lines were installed and 325 recovered, representing a net increase of 1,212 lines. The subscribers' stations increased by 2,099. In addition, about 500 telephone stations were provided for His Majesty's Forces and in connection with security measures.

21. At the beginning of the year, the number of applicants on the waiting list was 1,641. In spite of the large number of further applications which was received, the list had been reduced to 1,144 by the end of the year.

22. A temporary manual exchange equipped for 2,400 subscribers was installed in Jerusalem and was brought into use on the 26th June. This replaced the old exchange in the Post Office, and enabled 468 additional exchange lines to be connected by the end of the year.

The building of the new General Post Office was delayed for over six months by the strike; the installation of the new automatic exchange will, it is hoped, be completed by the end of 1937.

23. A temporary manual exchange equipped for 1,200 subscribers was opened in Tel-Aviv on the 24th July. This exchange has provided service for new subscribers and for a number of those who were previously connected to Jaffa, thus reducing the congestion in the cables between the two towns. Since the new exchange was opened, 439 additional lines have been connected.

24. *Trunk Circuits.*—A number of additional trunk circuits was provided on routes serving the smaller exchanges.

25. *Revenue and Traffic.*—Telephone revenue increased from £P.146,099 in 1935 to £P.165,141 in 1936.

Local calls increased from 28,735,257 to 30,992,423 and trunk calls from 1,497,256 to 1,870,490. Of the trunk calls, 1,814,983 were internal and 55,507 international.

26. *New Exchanges.*—New exchanges were established at Gedera, Kefar, Vitkin, and Haifa Bay. In the latter case a new automatic exchange with a capacity for 100 subscribers was installed. This will serve an area from which hitherto telephones were connected to Haifa by long and expensive lines. An exchange of 100-line capacity was provided at the Levant Fair in the spring.

27. *Conversions to Automatic Working.*—Automatic exchanges were provided in replacement of manual exchanges at Ramat Gan and Petah Tiqva. The existing automatic exchange at Rehovoth was replaced by one of a larger capacity and more up-to-date pattern.

28. *Provision of Continuous Service.*—During the year, continuous service was provided at Rosh Pinna, Samakh, and Zikhron Ya'aqov exchanges, where attendance had previously

been limited to the day. At Rishon-le-Tsiyon exchange the hours of attendance were extended to include Saturday, providing thereby a continuous service also.

29. *Overseas Radio-telephone Service.*—The Overseas Radio-telephone Service was extended to places in the Irish Free State not previously available, Iceland, Tasmania, R.M.S. *Queen Mary,* and Windhoek in South Africa.

Engineering.

30. The year was notable for the extent of the work necessitated by sabotage during the disturbances, and by the large arrears of telephone installation work throughout the country. In spite of the difficulties caused by the disturbances, development proceeded at a rapid rate. The distribution cable systems in the principal towns were considerably augmented. Trunk entry cables were also provided in a number of cases. Aerial cables were extensively erected in Gaza, Hebron, and Tiberias.

The route length of underground cables was increased during the year from 30 to over 56 kilometres. This cabling now represents a total single wire length of 27,974 kilometres, as compared with 13,403 kilometres at the commencement of the year, an increase of 100 per cent.

31. *Automatic Exchanges.*—As a result of the disturbances and the consequent delay in the erection of buildings, the installation of the automatic exchanges for Jerusalem and Tel-Aviv has not yet commenced. Automatic exchanges were opened at Ramat Gan and Haifa Bay, and installed at Petah Tiqva and Rehovot, whilst the installation of six others was started.

32. *Reconstruction of Routes.*—Reconstruction work on trunk routes proceeded rapidly despite the interruption caused by the necessity of restoring routes wilfully damaged. Restoration was effected so expeditiously, however, that protracted interference with trunk communications was rarely experienced.

33. *Workshops.*—Switchboards rebuilt from the material recovered from the Jerusalem Magneto exchange which was taken out of service in June were made up for Safad, Hadera, Gaza, and Nablus. This work has been rendered possible by the establishment in Jerusalem of workshops with an augmented staff of skilled artisans. The staff were, moreover, extensively employed on construction and renovation work and overhauled a large number of telephones and considerable quantity of concomitant apparatus during the year. The assembly and repair of Wireless Community Receivers and studio equipment for the Broadcasting Service was also effected.

34. *Location and Suppression of Electrical Interference.*—185 cases of electrical interference with radio reception were dealt with during the year.

35. *Sinai Telegraph and Telephone Route.*—The fitting of oil insulators and the replacement of white-wood arms by oak ones continued during the year. In spite of abnormally adverse weather conditions for six months of the year, few faults were observed and no interruptions to communications occurred.

36. *Commercial Transmitters and Receivers.*—The erection at Ramallah of two 150-feet lattice masts, and the installation of four transmitters for Police, Civil Aviation, and Marine purposes was begun in December. Preliminary work on the provision of commercial receivers at Lydda Airport was also begun.

Broadcasting.

37. *Inauguration.*—The Broadcasting Service was inaugurated by the High Commissioner on the 30th March, 1936. Since that date regular transmissions for five hours have been made daily.

38. *Tri-lingual Programmes.*—The programmes are tri-lingual.

39. *Development of Service.*—The development of the service at the outset was seriously handicapped by the disturbances, since the difficulties of travelling, especially by road, limited the field of selection of artists, speakers, and other performers to those resident in Jerusalem.

Notwithstanding these handicaps, however, remarkable progress was made and the Service achieved considerable popularity. The number of licensed listeners, which in December, 1935, was 12,175, had increased to 20,400 by the end of December, 1936.

40. *Village Sets.*—Village receiving-sets have been installed experimentally in 69 villages. Maintenance is provided at Government expense.

41. *Outside Broadcasts, etc.*—Programmes of the British Broadcasting Corporation have been relayed, by means of the Re-broadcast Receiver on the Mount of Olives, on 44 occasions, while Outside Broadcasts (which numbered 81) have been a regular feature. On six occasions during the year Outside Broadcasts were specially provided for the British Broadcasting Corporation and American Broadcasting organisations.

Several broadcasts were relayed from Palestine to the United States of America and to France.

Revenue and Expenditure.

—	*Public Service.*		*Increase or Decrease.*	
	1935.	*1936.*	*Increase.*	*Decrease.*
REVENUE :—	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.
Sale of Stamps	199,525	217,999	18,474	—
Commission on Money Orders	1,317	1,674	357	—
Postal Order Poundage ...	1,237	1,507	270	—
Foreign Parcel Post ...	16,332	14,578	—	1,754
Telegrams	26,196	27,466	1,270	—
Telephones	146,099	165,141	19,042	—
Rent of Letter Boxes ...	4,754	5,015	261	—
Maintenance of lines in Sinai	2,986	3,098	112	—
Miscellaneous	4,569	3,478	—	1,091
Broadcast Licence fees ...	6,158	10,473	4,315	—
Sale of publications ...	—	27	27	—
Total ... ... £P.	409,173	450,456	44,128	2,845
EXPENDITURE :—				
All services except Conveyance of Mails outside Palestine	232,230	300,499*	68,269	—
Conveyance of Mails outside Palestine	56,060	42,081	—	13,979
Total ... ... £P.	288,290	342,580	68,269	13,979

* Includes the sum of £P.28,780 in respect of Renewals Fund for 1936–37

Postal Order and Money Order Statistics.

—	*1935.*	*1936.*	*Increase or Decrease per cent.*
Postal Orders issued (Palestine)	Number 136,209	164,770	+ 21
	Value £P. 106,472	129,179	+ 21
Postal Orders issued (Imperial)...	Number 30,498	38,386	+ 26
	Value £P. 19,045	24,273	+ 27
Postal Orders paid (Palestine)...	Number 135,077	163,748	+ 21
	Value £P. 105,756	128,615	+ 22
Postal Orders paid (Imperial) ...	Number 8,564	12,536	+ 46
	Value £P. 4,961	6,953	+ 40
Postal Orders paid (Egyptian)...	Number 6,008	6,995	+ 16
	Value £P. 5,343	6,271	+ 17
Postal Orders paid (Trans-Jordan)	Number 3,708	5,229	+ 41
	Value £P. 3,039	4,331	+ 43
Money Orders, Inland, issued ...	Number 12,691	17,803	+ 40
	Value £P. 126,774	169,288	+ 34
Money Orders, Foreign, issued...	Number 4,768	5,127	+ 8
	Value £P. 21,959	23,669	+ 8
Money Orders, Foreign, paid ...	Number 56,657	95,065	+ 68
	Value £P. 103,979	138,300	+ 33

Estimated value of Free Services rendered to and by other Government Departments during the period 1st January, 1936, to 31st December, 1936.

	£P.
Rendered to Other Departments.	
Official Correspondence	7,939
Money Order Commission	1
Customs Services (5 per cent. of £P.62,628) ...	3,131
	£P.11,071

Traffic Statistics.

Item.	*1935.*	*1936.*	*Increase or Decrease per cent.*
Letters	28,960,959	33,736,968	+ 16
Post Cards	2,874,014	3,309,904	+ 15
Printed Matter and Samples	18,552,877	20,786,808	+ 12
Parcels Inland	46,648	63,096	+ 35
Air Mail Despatched, Total Weight (Kgs)	25,041	32,244	+ 29
Parcels, Foreign, Despatched ...	30,556	30,457	— 0·32
Parcels, Foreign, Received	127,742	110,193	— 14
Cash on Delivery Parcels (Foreign) Despatched	27	38	+ 41
Cash on Delivery Parcels (Foreign) Received	2,903	2,510	— 14
Cash on Delivery Parcels, Inland, Posted	748	1,574	+110
Telegrams	508,332	482,886	— 5
Telephone Subscribers' Exchange Lines	5,829	7,041	+ 21
Telephones (Stations)	10,381	12,480	+ 20
Telephone Local Calls	28,735,257	30,992,423	+ 9
Telephone Trunk Calls...	1,497,256	1,870,490	+ 25

XXV.—AGRICULTURE, FORESTS, AND FISHERIES.

1. The crops during 1936 were generally below the average. The disturbances prevented farmers from transporting the bulk of their vegetables, fruit, and poultry produce to the towns, with the result that it had to be disposed of locally at very low prices. The disturbed state of the country precluded the

launching of new schemes, owing to the difficulties of transport and supervision. The general financial situation also dictated the necessity for economy and the postponement of new schemes or the expansion of existing services. Likewise, the scheme for the distribution of £P.50,000 as long-term loans to hill villages had to be suspended, but is to be proceeded with after the close of the year.

2. The condition of crops in the early part of the season was satisfactory on the coastal plain and in the central and northern ranges, plains and plateaux, but not in the Beersheba sub-district where an area of about 80,000 dunams either perished or failed to germinate. Continued lack of rain on the eastern slopes of all districts had an adverse effect on crops, and by mid-January cereals were dying off. In many instances farmers were forced to plough under or graze off backward or dying cereals, and the general rain of mid-February came too late to be of much benefit to crops in the southerly areas. This rain did, however, alleviate to some extent the position in regard to grazing in the vicinity of Beersheba and prolonged the life of cereal and leguminous crops in the southern hills, the greater proportion of which ultimately perished as a result of insufficient rain. Heavy and wide-spread attacks of *scythris temperatella* (el doodeh) were favoured by dry conditions. In the northern areas, with the exception of the eastern belt, both cereal and leguminous crops were better than elsewhere and favourable climatic conditions in March aided their development considerably. Barley was generally in better and more forward condition than the wheat crop.

3. The fall of the spring rains, although beneficial in the coastal plains and the northern areas, was, owing to the meagre amount of moisture already in the soil, insufficient to produce good summer crops in all cases. The melon and tobacco crops, however, were satisfactory, but marketing was greatly hampered by the disturbances. The setting of olive berries was poor and a small crop was gathered.

4. Jewish farmers sustained considerable losses during the disturbances. Cereal, vegetable and hay crops, covering an area of over 12,700 dunams were destroyed, representing a cash loss of more than £P.6,000.

Arab villages, on the other hand, were unable to market their crops satisfactorily during the disturbances. The small quantities of produce which reached the towns fetched high prices, but the bulk of perishable foodstuffs such as vegetables, fruits, and eggs remained in the villages and realized low prices during the summer months.

5. The following statement indicates the yields of the major crops during the past four years:—

	1933.	*1934.*	*1935.*	*1936.*
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Wheat	44,400	82,000	103,000	76,059
Barley	34,000	68,000	68,000	55,169
Melons	20,400	40,500	69,000	81,335
Lentils	1,500	2,250	2,600	2,379
Durra	8,800	42,000	46,000	22,122
Sesame	214	2,600	6,900	1,847
Olive Oil... ...	720	1,329	8,818	2,788
	1932–33.	*1933–34.*	*1934–35.*	*1935–36.*
Citrus Exports (cases)... ...	4,498,241	5,526,097	7,330,846	5,897,310

6. Towards the end of 1936, as the sowing season approached, it became evident that there was little surplus grain in the country and Government issued loans in cash to farmers totalling £P.34,000 for the purchase of seed, mainly cereals.

7. Abnormally hot weather was experienced in the summer until abundant rains fell on and after the 21st November. The hot weather allowed, however, a longer period than usual for the cultivation and sowing of " afir " crops; and the initial rains at the end of 1936 stimulated satisfactory germination in all localities with the exception of the southern area of the Beersheba sub-district.

8. The cultivation of potatoes continues to make steady and satisfactory progress. Both the area under cultivation and the yields obtained are expanding, year after year, as the following table shows:—

Year.	*Area under Cultivation. Dunams.*	*Yield. Tons.*
1931	2,344	821
1932	2,329	1,018
1933	5,000	2,506
1934	6,234	3,000
1935	9,654	5,000
1936	12,000 (estimate)	7,000 (estimate).

Satisfactory crops were raised from seed potatoes imported from the United Kingdom in 1935, and 240 tons which the Department imported in the year under review for demonstration purposes were sold to farmers at cost price. Storage of seed potatoes in Palestine presents difficulties which, though still under investigation, have not been solved. In addition, the danger of importing pests and diseases in seed of foreign origin precludes the possibility at present of increasing considerably the production of early crops sown under irrigation.

9. Considerable activity among market gardeners is shown by the increased area cultivated with vegetables. Locally-grown foreign varieties are now appreciated by all sections of the community and, in the case of tomatoes, only a very small proportion grown in the country are of the indigenous type. Jewish vegetable growers are paying attention to improvements in packing and grading vegetables with excellent results. Arab vegetable-growers are paying attention to improvements in largely because of the absence of marketing societies for the co-operative sale of their produce.

10. There is continued progress in the use of agricultural machinery. Both Arab and Jewish farmers are purchasing tractors, threshers, reapers, and cultivators. British, Continental, and American manufacturers are all represented in the larger towns.

11. Increased purchases of artificial fertilizers indicate the effectiveness of departmental efforts in experiment and demonstration stations and in propaganda in the villages.

12. Continued extension of areas sown to forage crops is noted in all districts. Special attention is being given in the plains to berseem and lucerne. There is a strong demand for lucerne seed of a recently introduced Australian variety which has demonstrated its suitability to Palestinian conditions.

13. The yields from Agricultural Stations in 1936 were considerably higher than those obtained by neighbouring farmers. Grain amounting to 98½ tons was reaped and, after allowing for the requirements of Agricultural Stations, 29 tons were made available for extension work in Agricultural Schools and Demonstration Plots; 52 tons were distributed and sold to the public. In addition, there were distributed to farmers from Government Agricultural Stations, 1,000,000 seedlings and 180 kgs. of seed of various improved varieties of vegetable.

General Agricultural Council.

14. The Council met three times during the first quarter of the year. Further meetings were not possible owing to the disturbances, but it is now hoped to continue regular meetings.

15. On the recommendations of the Council, Government enacted legislation during the year for facilitating the construction of roads in village areas. It is intended later to replace the present legislation and amendments by a consolidating Ordinance.

16. In order to stimulate the development of poultry production, a sub-committee was appointed to ascertain the methods and costs of poultry production. Its major recommendations as

to increasing the customs duty on eggs and imposing a duty on poultry were endorsed by the Council and are at present under consideration by Government. The Council's recommendation to introduce legislation requiring all imported eggs to be marked with the country of origin was given effect in February, 1936, the object being to enable the purchaser to distinguish between fresh local eggs and imported eggs and to maintain the higher price of the local fresh egg.

17. The cost of producing tomatoes was carefully studied by the Committee on Agricultural Economics and Marketing in order to support a recommendation that the customs duties on imported tomatoes should be increased in the interests of the local grower. This was necessary in view of the removal of the embargo on the import of tomatoes on phytosanitary grounds during September 1935, and in order to encourage the further expansion of this crop. The recommendation was endorsed by the Council and in March 1936 Government doubled the duty from £P.2 to £P.4 per ton. This action and the general knowledge that Government is anxious to protect the local grower has resulted in a very satisfactory expansion in both the area under cultivation and the production of tomatoes. This crop is now produced in adequate quantities to meet all demands throughout the year.

18. Financial provision has been made available for a test survey of the incidence of tuberculosis in cattle prior to introducing a comprehensive scheme of control.

19. The sub-committee on organic manure completed its examination of this important subject after eight meetings, during which evidence was taken from farmers in different parts of the country. The resulting recommendations of the Council were submitted to Government, and arising from them the Municipal Corporation of Haifa's Sanitary Surveyor visited Egypt to obtain data on the making of compost from town refuse for utilization as manure. It seems probable that this method will not be practicable owing to the high cost of land and labour required; and alternative methods of converting refuse and sewage into manure will therefore continue to be explored. Meanwhile, an Ordinance has been drafted on the recommendations of the Council with the principal object of vesting the ownership of manure in the owner or occupier of the field on which the manure is deposited by animals, and making it an offence for such droppings to be removed without the permission of the owner or occupier.

20. The problems of the citrus industry—various and manifold—continued to receive the constant attention of the Citrus Fruit Committee and the Citrus Fruit Advertising

Committee. The Citrus Fruit Committee held ten meetings in the year. Trial shipments for the purpose of evolving standard boxes were made and the Citrus Export Regulations were amended and codified. The export of all large size oranges below 120 to the box was prohibited and the date of commencement of the export season was changed from the 15th to the 20th November.

The Citrus Fruit Committee also considered proposals for the control of Mediterranean Fruit Fly and Red Scale, and special arrangements were made for the members to discuss with Dr. R. S. Tomkins of the Low Temperature Research Station, Cambridge, the possibilities of fruit storage and the prevention of wastage of fruit in transit. His report was duly received and action is being taken on the recommendations. Trade restrictions and quotas in foreign countries continued to receive anxious consideration by the Committee.

Agricultural Education and Research.

21. An Agricultural Education and Research Officer was appointed. This officer deals with all matters relating to agricultural education, research, publications and propaganda, and assists in the co-ordination of all forms of research by official and non-official workers and institutions.

22. Beginning in January 1936, a monthly publication known as the *Agricultural Supplement to the Palestine Gazette* was issued in the three official languages. It comprises articles of topical interest, notes on crop conditions in the various districts, information regarding local and foreign markets, abstracts of technical publications and items concerning departmental and other activities of interest to agriculturalists, and is written in simple language.

23. A series of talks to farmers were broadcast from the Jerusalem Studio of the Palestine Broadcasting Service. From the middle of June these talks to farmers became a regular feature of the broadcast programmes, one lecture in Arabic and one in Hebrew being given each week. The duration of a talk is approximately a quarter of an hour, the subjects selected are of topical interest and the matter is so expressed as to be easily understood. Material for 72 broadcasts, of which 36 were in Arabic, 32 in Hebrew, and 4 in English, on 37 different subjects was prepared by the various services of the Department.

24. Work in connection with agricultural research conducted under Government and private auspices was considerably hampered and delayed by the difficulty of travel and supervision during the disturbances.

Kadoorie Agricultural School, Tulkarm.

25. The spring term opened on 9th January, and ended on 31st March.

The summer term began on 13th April, but the school was closed on 25th April, on account of the disturbances. From that date to 11th December troops occupied the school buildings as billets. While the school was occupied by the Army, farm work went on satisfactorily and the wheat and barley fields gave good results.

The vegetable garden was increased in size and the produce was sold at good prices. The winter fields have been sown for harvesting in 1937. The livestock are in a satisfactory condition and promising calves of the South Devon-Baladi cross are being obtained.

Hatching eggs of a new Leghorn strain are being introduced into the poultry section. The Baladi pen has again done well and particular attenion is being paid to this breed. The honey extracted from the hives was in great demand and sold well.

The orchard and vineyard are very satisfactory and good returns are expected next year.

Kadoorie Agricultural School, Mount Tabor.

26. The area devoted to deciduous fruit trees has been completely planted and missing trees replaced. All the trees are doing well. Plum trees bore their first fruits. The vineyards are developing nicely. Grapefruit gave their first fruits of excellent flavour.

In the nursery, various fruit and forest trees are raised for filling up existing plantations and for afforesting the school hill. A large supply of deciduous fruit stock was secured for grafting by the students. The bulk is for sale, and part for distribution to farmers in the vicinity.

Students are taught home-canning and they utilised second-grade vegetables and fruit grown on the farm for this purpose. Experiments are carried out on the suitability of different olive varieties for pickling.

This year, the cow-byre reflected a slightly higher average milk yield than that of last year. The yield was 4,085 litres per head, with a fat content of 3·55 per cent.

The dairy turned out products mainly for consumption at the school.

The sheep flock consisting of 160 head, including 56 new-born lambs, is in a satisfactory state of health. The local breed will be improved by selection with a view to raising the milk yield.

In the poultry section are 270 laying hens, and bee-keeping was commenced. A glass-house and three bungalows for the staff, which were under construction last year, have been completed.

The regular school work was interrupted by the disturbances, and for reasons of public security it was considered advisable to close the school on the 7th June, when it was occupied by troops. The school re-opened on the 20th December.

Advice was frequently sought by and given to farmers in the neighbourhood.

Veterinary Service.

27. The condition of livestock throughout the year was good. The rainfall in the spring months produced a sufficient growth of natural feed throughout the country with the exception of Beersheba District and the eastern areas of both Northern and Southern Palestine where grazing was scarce. There was no scarcity of stubble-grazing during the summer and early autumn, but due to the lateness of the rainfall (the first rains fell towards the end of November) there was little or no vegetation available for grazing until late in December. In consequence, semi-starvation coupled with infestation by stomach worms caused anaemia, relapses of tick fever, and general weakness of pregnant ewes and does. Losses in adult animals and their progeny were unusally high in general and particularly serious in certain areas.

28. Grazing is now rapidly improving and judging from the rainfall to date it is anticipated that natural feed for the live-stock of the country will be available during the late winter and the spring and early summer months of 1937 when stubble grazing should meet requirements.

29. No outbreaks of serious epizootic diseases occurred during the year.

30. The number of cattle imported for slaughter, mainly through Haifa Port Animal Quarantine Station, remained almost stationary (36,500 in 1936 as compared with 34,600 in 1935). On the other hand, there was a considerable decrease in imports of sheep and goats, particularly by sea route (332,500 in 1936 as compared with 430,100 in 1935). 22,600 horses, mules, donkeys and camels were imported. Quarantine receipts totalled £P.22,900, a slight increase over those of 1935 (£P.22,684).

31. The number of dairy cattle imported during the year was 2,150 an increase of 800 over the preceding year. All such cattle were tested at Haifa Station for tuberculosis and bovine contagious abortion and those found affected were slaughtered, with

the exception of the more valuable cows affected by the latter disease which were branded and transferred to herds known to be infected with bovine contagious abortion.

32. There was a very large increase in the number of poultry imported by sea for slaughter, namely, from 915,000 in 1935 to 1,764,000 in 1936. Imports of poultry by land decreased, on the other hand, from 856,000 in 1935 to 192,000 in 1936.

33. Rules were published prescribing the conditions under which cattle for breeding purposes may be imported from European countries.

34. Rules were also published for the purpose of protecting livestock during conveyance by sea to Palestine from injury, overcrowding and unnecessary hardship and suffering.

35. The eradication of bovine contagious abortion from dairy herds is making good progress from year to year, and most of the herds in settlements where cattle-breeding is undertaken systematically are now under Government supervision.

36. The losses due to tick-borne diseases in those settlements where cattle are dipped were considerably reduced, and the value of regular dipping is now appreciated by dairy farmers.

37. Horses tested during the year for dourine infection numbered 2,255. One stallion and thirty-eight mares proved positive. The stallion was castrated, six mares were destroyed and the remainder branded, and their use for breeding purposes was prohibited.

38. Sixty-five outbreaks of anthrax were reported, involving 12,000 animals of which 368 died and the remainder were treated by vaccination. Protective vaccination of sheep and goats, which was attended with remarkable success last year in the Jerusalem District, was continued during the first quarter of 1936 and 43,500 animals were vaccinated. This practice, however, could not be furthered owing to the unsettled state of the country.

39. Four cases of glanders and eleven cases of epizootic lymphangitis were detected or reported. The affected animals were destroyed.

40. Seventy-two cases of rabies were reported, twenty-seven of which were confirmed by the Government Central Laboratories. With the assistance of the Police and Local Authorities, 13,362 dogs, cats, and jackals were destroyed during the year in towns and villages; 617 suspected biting animals were placed under observation and of these six were found to be rabid.

41. No serious epidemics of poultry diseases were recorded. Fowl pox is, however, widespread, and in most of the up-to-date poultry farms preventive vaccination is practised with satisfactory results. A number of outbreaks of fowl cholera and fowl typhoid were reported. The two Poultry Disease Officers of the Veterinary Service have given all necessary advice and assistance in combating reported outbreaks of poultry disease.

42. The work of the Veterinary Laboratory has continued to increase especially in regard to the control of contagious bovine abortion, and 35,000 agglutination tests, as compared with 21,000 in 1935, were conducted. In connection with dourine control, 4,090 complement fixation tests were carried out. 218,000 doses of various vaccines and anti-sera were prepared.

43. As regards animal husbandry, the establishment of breeding stock at Acre Stock Farm was further increased by eight Karakul ewes purchased in Roumania, fourteen Damascus female goats, nine Damascus male goats, and one Lebanese cow. In addition, the following animals were bred on the Farm: one Arab filly foal, one Arab colt foal, one donkey filly foal, one jack foal, fourteen bull calves, five heifer calves, 143 lambs, 1,148 kids, and eight pigs.

44. The cereal crops of the Stock Farm were not very good: 21 tons of grain, 60 tons of hay, and 30 tons of straw were harvested. An abundance of green forage was available throughout the year.

45. Four bulls and six cows, fifty-three pigs, sixty-two sheep, and twenty-nine goats were sold. Receipts from the sale of stock realized £P.208.

46. Twelve jackasses were distributed in different areas during the breeding season and 235 donkey and " Kedish " Arab mares were served by them, while the Arab and West Highland pony stallions served eighty-eight Arab mares.

47. Forty-five Government bulls were issued on loan to different villages and served approximately 1,200 cows.

48. Seventy-three bulls and thirty-three jackasses were selected in seventy-three villages and their owners granted premiums in return for allowing their bulls and jackasses to serve all cows and donkey mares in the respective villages. All scrub bulls and jackasses in such villages were sterilized.

49. Twenty-two Damascus male goats were lent to villages for crossing with the local breed of goat. The resultant progeny show a marked improvement. Sixteen Awasi rams were also issued on loan to demonstrate to villagers the benefit of using selected sires.

50. The castration of scrub male stock in villages was continued, and 1,370 bulls and bull calves, 961 kids and lambs, and 1,284 equines were castrated.

51. Bee-keeping is developing from year to year and it is estimated that there are now 22,000 populated movable frame hives in the country. The total honey yield was below normal—150,000 kilogrammes approximately. Owing to the disturbances, the entire summer honey crop was lost in many localities, as it was extremely difficult to transport hives in the fields and mountains and to extract the honey.

52. Short courses of practical instruction in bee-keeping for beginners were held at Acre Government Poultry Station and Apiary. Over fifty students attended, most of whom afterwards established apiaries.

53. During the year, 450 beehives with equipment were distributed on the " hire-purchase " system to beekeepers in possession of the native type of hive and to others in possession of one or two movable frame hives. This was intended to encourage them to adopt the modern system of bee-keeping which is more remunerative, and to assist them to extend their small apiaries.

54. As the honey crop was below normal, over 200 tons of duty-free sugar were sold to beekeepers, to enable them to feed adequately their bees during the winter season.

55. The poultry industry has made further strides and almost all existing modern poultry farms were extended in capacity, while a good number of new farms was established. A number of mammoth electric incubators was imported and installed in various parts of the country to meet the large demand for day-old chicks.

56. The production of eggs was quite normal throughout the year in Jewish settlements, and the output was greatly increased from 9 millions in 1935 to 15 millions in 1936. Prices for fresh eggs remained normal, but those for the table fowl decreased considerably due to the large increase in cheap imports from overseas. The local demand for fresh eggs and table fowls exceeds by far the local supply, and imports during the year amounted to 85 million eggs and over one and three-quarters of a million head of live poultry. It is obvious that there are great possibilities for the development of the poultry industry, but this is rendered difficult by large cheap imports. Government is at present considering the recommendations of a committee which was appointed during the year to study the possibility of developing this industry and the necessity for its protection from foreign competition.

57. The development mentioned above refers principally to Jewish settlements. In Arab villages, due to the unsettled condition of the country, no development took place; on the contrary, in many villages this branch of agriculture deteriorated.

58. Government poultry stations and apiaries were developing satisfactorily up to the time of the outbreak of the disturbances which adversely affected them. Four stations were closed, and the activities of others were curtailed. 40,500 hatching eggs, 12,500 day-old chicks, 2,850 pullets, 2,600 cockerels, and 410 swarms were distributed from Government poultry stations and apiaries.

Horticultural Service.

59. Citrus exports for the season ending April 1936, amounted to 5,897,310 boxes as compared with 7,330,846 boxes in the previous season. The smaller crop was due to hot drying winds (Khamsin) in May 1935, which caused a heavy drop of young fruit.

60. The crop consisted of 4,997,302 boxes of oranges, 850,120 boxes of grapefruit, 46,915 boxes of lemons, and 2,973 of other citrus, principally tangerines. The United Kingdom took, as usual, the greater part of the crop, viz., 4,009,803 boxes. Countries showing an appreciable increase in demand for Palestinian citrus were Poland, Sweden, Denmark, Latvia, Czechoslovakia, and Bulgaria, whilst Germany, France, Belgium, Roumania, Holland and Yugoslavia showed decreases. On the whole, rather higher prices were realized for oranges than in the preceding season, but a further low level for grapefruit was reached.

61. The 1936-37 citrus season opened with better promise as regards production, but considerable damage to the trees and drop of fruit was caused by gales during the month of December 1936. Approximately 2,700,000 boxes of the new season crop were exported by the 31st December. The Rules made under the Fruit Export Ordinance, 1927, were revised and the important changes made were the prohibition of export of all large sizes of oranges below 120 to the box, the changing of the date of the commencement of the export season for oranges from 15th to the 20th November, a more precise definition of " blemishes ", and the option to export in a new type of box. Some changes have been made in the sytem of fruit inspection for the purpose of making it more efficient, and propaganda was continued to improve the standard of exports. Regular periodical maturity tests for both oranges and grapefruit were commenced in August.

62. The 1935-36 programme for citrus fruit advertising was completed according to plan, but owing to the short crop the advertising fund was in debt at the close of the season. The programme for 1936-37 provides for advertising in the United Kingdom, Continental countries, and India on a scale similar to that of last year and for the repayment of all debts to Government. The advertising fee was raised from 3 to 3½ mils per box. An honorary advisory committee of United Kingdom fruit brokers and salesmen was appointed to assist the contractors for the advertising of Palestine citrus fruits in the United Kingdom.

63. A general survey of citrus groves was started during the summer with the object of obtaining data as to the area under citrus, the varieties and stocks, and the ages of the trees. A total of 83,921 dunams were surveyed comprising:—

	Dunams
Oranges	65,621
Grapefruit	12,618
Other citrus	5,682
Total	83,921

This area includes 5,039,134 trees in 4,385 groves of 31 settlements and villages.

64. The comprehensive economic survey of the citrus groves in the Acre sub-district, which was started in 1935, was concluded in June, 1936. A Commission has since been appointed to study the report and to recommend to Government what action should be taken. An additional horticultural instructor was appointed in February, principally to give more attention to groves in the Acre district.

65. Estimates of damage due to the disturbances which have been brought to the notice of the Horticultural Service total:—

	Damaged or destroyed.
Citrus trees	131,215
Deciduous	35,150
Vines	34,643
Miscellaneous	3,495
Total	204,503

66. Great difficulties were encountered by fruit producers in marketing their crops during the disturbances, but citrus fruits, being out of season, were not affected.

Two demonstrations in raisin preparation were made in the principal vine districts as propaganda for the utilisation of the crop as a means of alleviating the situation. Samples were sent to the Imperial Institute for report.

67. The number of Horticultural Stations was reduced from ten to nine, as the station at Jerusalem was handed over to the Entomological Service for capnodis investigation. The work at the stations was restricted largely to consolidation and to the collection of data. A general scheme for recording annually measurements of the growth of deciduous trees has commenced and observations taken as to compatability of stocks and scions.

68. The Farwaneh Station suffered considerably during the disturbances from the uprooting of a large number of citrus trees and some vines and olives. The only other damage was of a minor nature at Ain Arroub and Farradiya.

69. Government plant nurseries are maintained at most of the Horticultural Stations. 78,083 trees and 89,233 vines were raised during the year, and are available for distribution during the 1936-37 planting season.

70. The control of private plant nurseries, which was started last year in order to stimulate and improve plant production, has operated successfully. One hundred and thirty-three nurseries were inspected, of which 54 were approved for registration and licensing.

71. The olive crop was rather poor throughout the country. Experiments in pruning olives were instituted in order to study the effect on growth and yield of old trees. Investigations were continued with the collaboration of the Government Analyst into the quantity and quality of olive oil extracted from fruit at different stages of maturity.

72. A close study was undertaken of the composition and conditions of an area of only 3,450 dunams of vineyards, preparatory to a survey of the vine industry.

73. There was an extension of vineyards of wine grapes due to the opening of the market for wines in the United States of America.

74. A further experiment in sericulture was instituted. About 30 kilos of good quality cocoons were raised, but the experiment was a failure owing to the difficulty of supervising the work during the disturbances and the impossibility of producing saleable quantities.

Entomological Service.

75. The activities of the Entomological Service were naturally handicapped by the disturbances.

Arrangements were made in the coastal plain, in the Valley of Esdraelon, and in the Jordan Valley for the study of the bionomics of the Mediterranean fruit fly in order to found the now empirically used methods of control on a scientific basis. Broadcasting, the Press, and coloured posters were all used in order to draw the attention of fruit-growers, and especially citrus-growers, to the importance of this pest, and methods of control were demonstrated in citrus-growing areas.

76. The studies on the bionomics of Black Scale (*Chrysomphalus ficus*) were completed, and control experiments based on the results of these studies were carried out. As a result of the educational endeavours of the Entomological Service, citrus-growers now begin to realise the serious damage done by scale insects, and their control is becoming a routine operation in the citrus grove. Compulsory fumigation, which was still necessary in citrus groves north of Acre, had to be abandoned owing to the disturbances.

Endeavours were made to establish a hymenopterous parasite from Japan for the control of Red and Black Scale on trees other than citrus.

A survey of the spread of Black Scale (*Chrysomphalus ficus*) and Mussel Scale (*Lepidosaphes becki*) was started in the southern parts of the country.

77. Preparations were made for investigational work on methods of control against *Capnodis sp.* the most important economical insect pest of stone-fruit trees.

A spraying and dusting calendar was worked out for certain pests on vegetables; and non-poisonous insecticides were tested in preference to poisonous ones.

The study of the bionomics and the control of a virus-transmitting insect on potatoes was undertaken.

Preliminary experiments were carried out with different sprays for the control of the Fig Wax Scale (*Ceroplastes rusci*).

A Field Laboratory was erected at Sarafand for the southern area.

A Field Assistant was sent to East Malling Research Station for practical training in the application of methods of control of pests and diseases, with special reference to spraying.

Fisheries Service.

78. There are at present engaged in the Fisheries of Palestine about 1,200 fishermen, 460 sailing boats, and six motor-boats.

Enforcement of the Fisheries Ordinance, particularly with reference to taking fish by use of dynamite, occupied much of the time of the Service. The staff was augmented and the work

of the Service facilitated by the provision of a patrol launch on Lake Tiberias. The number of arrests of offenders increased through the more efficient patrols maintained. During the period of the strike, May to September, the number of cases of dynamiting fish dropped, probably because the sale of blasting powder for building operations was severely restricted during the strike. The bona fide fishermen co-operated with the Fishery Officers in suppressing this destructive practice. The Fisheries Service on a number of occasions mediated in disputes between different groups of fishermen, with good results.

79. The Fisheries Ordinance of 1926 was amended in 1936 with the object of restricting ordinary fishing licences to persons manning or operating any fishing vessel registered in Palestine. At the same time, the High Commissioner was empowered to grant, at his discretion and subject to such conditions as he might think fit, a special licence to persons operating or manning a vessel not of Palestinian registry. The local fishermen were thereby afforded some protection against the competition of foreign fishing vessels.

80. A new Fisheries Ordinance to replace the Fisheries Ordinance of 1926 and the Fisheries (Amendment) Ordinance of 1936 is under preparation. The principal new features of this measure are the inclusion of the provisions of the Fisheries (Amendment) Ordinance, 1936, including the granting of exclusive licences to take fish in specified parts of Palestine or fish of a special species, this last referring especially to sponge fishing.

81. The powers of the High Commissioner to make rules for the better regulation of the fisheries were extended to include the regulation of the size of the mesh of fishing-nets.

82. The penalties for taking fish by explosives were increased, and the Courts are now empowered to grant rewards, out of the fines imposed, to persons giving information or assistance leading to the conviction of offenders.

83. Special regulations to protect and encourage a sponge fishery were prepared. Licences will be restricted to not more than two machine diving boats so as to preserve the stock of sponges.

84. The development of the ports at Haifa, Jaffa and Tel-Aviv has driven fishermen to seek new fishing grounds. Statistics as to the appearance and movements of shoals were collected with a view to establishing a fishing calendar and the position of new fishing grounds.

85. The Fisheries Service advised fishermen as to the source of better fishing gear than that at present in use. Detailed

information was collected of the gear at present in use and the economics of existing arrangements were examined with a view to ensuring a better return to the fishermen.

86. A small motor fishing-boat has been ordered from the United Kingdom and will be used by the Fisheries Service for demonstrating modern methods of fishing and for prospecting new fishing grounds.

Meteorological Service.

87. Ten official Meteorological Stations are maintained where readings of air pressure, temperature, relative humidity, cloud, wind velocity, and rainfall are recorded by observers.

88. The records are scrutinized by the Meteorological Service, Cairo, and meteorological summaries are published annually. In addition, rainfall records are obtained from 60 non-official rainfall stations, and monthly statements of rainfall are compiled, showing comparisons with the average of previous years for periods ranging from a few years up to 89 years. These statements, together with the monthly weather reports, are published and distributed to institutions and individuals interested.

89. The rainfall at official meteorological stations up to the 31st December, 1936, as compared with that for the same period last year, is shown below:—

Station.	*1st June, 1935 to 31st December, 1935.* *Millimetres.*	*1st June, 1936 to 31st December, 1936.* *Millimetres.*
Acre	322·0	294·5
Beisan...	91·5	190·9
Beersheba	58·0	125·5
Gaza	131·0	220·2
Haifa	278·9	381·5
Jerusalem	83·6	286·3
Jenin	114·1	235·5
Jericho	36·5	82·0
Tel-Aviv	458·9	353·7

90. It is particularly welcome to record that up to the end of December, 1936, the rainfall at places where precipitation is usually low, viz., at Jericho, Beisan, Beersheba, and Gaza, was about double the rainfall for the corresponding period of 1935.

Forest Service.

91. The widespread impoverishment of the hill country by the loss of soil and water, and the serious damage at certain places, as in Tiberias, by flooding and erosion, have concentrated attention on the need for a more comprehensive forest policy.

92. A new Department of Forests was inaugurated on 1st April, 1936, to deal with these important problems.

The tasks before the Department include:—

(*a*) The reafforestation of considerable areas of land to conserve water supplies and to prevent soil erosion and denudation.

(*b*) Sand dune control.

(*c*) The production of timber, fuel, and other forest produce.

(*d*) The provision and maintenance of grazing or fodder.

(*e*) The establishment of hardy fruit trees in suitable areas.

93. One and a-quarter million plants were raised in 14 Forest Nurseries. Government plantations in Forest Reserves absorbed 905,000 plants and 750 kilogrammes of pine seed. The total area planted by Government in Forest Reserves at the end of the 1935-36 planting season was 4,576 acres. Afforestation by private agency has also made progress, particularly in Jewish settlements, 126 small plantations, covering 768 acres, having been formed in 1935-36. Some 224,000 plants were issued free from Forest Nurseries to institutions and individuals during the year.

94. Since the end of 1934, 43 new Forest Reserves have been proclaimed and one cancelled, bringing the total number to 276 with an aggregate area of 182,302 acres; 216 of these reserves have now been demarcated and mapped. The effects of reservation and protection are noticeable only in a few cases, and over-grazing and overcutting are general. Protective measures are mainly designed to check encroachment.

95. The reclamation of sand dunes was continued on a small scale at Gaza. As the Acre sand dunes are required for other development, planting work in this area has been discontinued. A small experiment has been started to test the possibilities of arresting inland sand drift over the Beersheba—Asluj road by the planting and protection of desert vegetation.

96. Seeds of 62 exotic species of timber and ornamental plants were obtained for trial from abroad by purchase or exchange.

97. Forest revenues totalled £P.5,080, mainly derived from felling-fees collected from the owners of trees on private land.

The estimated value of forest produce extracted from forest reserves by right-holders for their domestic needs was £P.4,000, and the value of forest produce extracted from reserves under trade licences for sale was £P.1,900. The estimated value of produce sold from privately-owned plantations and woods was £P.49,000.

18,905 forest licences were issued by District Officers, including 3,967 to right-holders.

69,800 animals were licensed to graze in forest reserves. Of these, 68,721 belonged to right-holders. Estimating the value of grazing at 100 mils per head per annum, the value of forest grazing was £P.6,980.

1,117 persons were convicted for forest contraventions.

98. Olives planted by the public numbered 113,177, of which 8,230 were wild olive suckers extracted from forest reserves under licences and 104,947 were obtained from privately-owned groves or nurseries. 25,000 wild olive suckers were extracted from forest reserves at Government expense and planted at Government Horticultural Stations for budding and issue to cultivators.

Carob plants raised at Government nurseries during the year numbered 67,000, of which 19,000 were issued gratis to the public and other Government Departments, and 30,500 were planted in 13 Government plantations.

12,000 wild carob trees were budded in 10 forest reserves with Cyprus and local bud-wood.

Imports of forest produce, including manufactures, amounted in value to £P.1,343,649, and exports to £P.16,848.

XXVI.—PUBLIC WORKS AND GEOLOGY.

Public Works.

The total expenditure by the Public Works Department was approximately £P.1,008,000, as compared with £P.1,050,000 in 1935. The 1936 programme of works was considerably retarded and interfered with by the disturbances and the strike. With the exception of a few works in purely Jewish areas, there was little progress on normal services during the six months of the disturbances, and the works which could not await postponement on grounds of public security were mostly carried out under military or police protection.

2. Recurrent and maintenance services were carried out satisfactorily, with special intensity during the last three months of the year in order to make up for the time lost during the disturbances.

3. Owing to the deterioration in the financial position, it was not possible to proceed with many of the building works provided for in the Draft 1936-37 Estimates; as a result of this factor and of the stoppage of works during the disturbances there was comparatively little Government building activity during the year.

4. Progress in the construction of the General Post Office, Jerusalem, which was commenced in 1934, was delayed during the period of the disturbances.

Progress was made with the construction of a building in Jerusalem to be used as married quarters for the Palestine Police.

The construction of town schools was also continued. In Jerusalem a boys' elementary school was completed and a girls' central school was nearing completion at the end of the year. The construction of three town schools in Jaffa was interrupted during the disturbances and one building was set on fire. The construction of the trade school near Haifa was nearly completed and work was commenced on the construction of a telephone exchange in Tel-Aviv which will ultimately form part of the new Post Office block. The preliminary work in connection with the construction of the new Government Hospital in Haifa, estimated to cost £P.100,000, was commenced.

Tenders were adjudicated for the construction of a police station and police married quarters in Tel-Aviv.

The following buildings commenced in the previous year were completed during 1936: a post office and a police station at Nahalal, animal quarantine station at Jisr Damieh, agricultural and horticultural stations at Hebron, and quarters for the British Police at Mount Scopus camp near Jerusalem. A hut was also constructed for the accommodation of juvenile delinquents at a farm labour company near Acre. Rural automatic exchange buildings were constructed at Haifa Bay, Hertzelia, Kefar Saba, Petah Tiqva, Ramat Gan, Rehovoth, and the construction of another building at Bethlehem was well advanced at the end of the year.

Apart from these works many additions, improvements, structural alterations and special repairs to police buildings, schools, hospitals, quarantine stations, agricultural stations, animal quarantine stations, customs posts, departmental stores and offices, etc., were undertaken. Electric lighting was also installed in a number of Government buildings.

5. On grounds of public security, work was started on the construction of the continuation of the Jaffa-Haifa road northwards to Hedera over a total length of 26½ kilometres; the construction of a by-pass road from the Affula-Nazareth road to the Nazareth-Haifa road; and the construction of the Affula-Shatta section of the Affula-Beisan road.

The estimated cost of these three roads is about £P.150,000. Notwithstanding considerable difficulty in obtaining stone during the disturbances and unusually heavy rains in November and December, appreciable progress was made.

Extensive work of new construction or improvement was done on the following roads:—

Hertzelia-Qalqilya road.
Jenin-Megiddo road.
Shafa 'Amr-Haifa-Acre road.
Rehovoth-Gaza road.
Rosh Pinna-Metulla-Yessod Hama 'alah road.
Tulkarm-Nathanya road.
Beit Jibrin-Majdal road.
Nablus-Jiftlik-Jisr Damieh road.
Roads from Lydda and from Jaffa leading to the Lydda Air Port.
El Humeima-Tarshiha road.
Widening of Tel-Aviv-Petah Tiqva road.
Southern Approach Road to Jaffa Port.
Road from Gaza town to Gaza port.
Branch road from Rehovoth-Gaza road to Beer Tuviah.
Haifa-Acre road to Haifa Air Port.
Ras el Ain—Majdal Yaba road.
Pardess Hanna settlement road.

Work was put in hand towards the end of the year on the construction and improvement of a number of village roads. These services are designed to give a measure of relief to distressed areas.

Preliminary works have been carried out in connection with the erection of a new bridge over the Jordan near Jericho; the existing bridge is to be moved to Jisr Damieh, in order to provide better communications between Nablus and Trans-Jordan.

A Jail Labour Company stationed at Et Tira, south of Haifa, was employed throughout the year on road construction which will form part of the Jaffa-Haifa road.

In connection with the provision of facilities for motor traffic, the Department carried out various road improvements including the construction of some roundabouts at the intersection of main roads.

6. Government has under consideration the construction of more feeder roads to the railway, mostly in the citrus growing areas, with a view to providing improved facilities for the transportation of citrus fruit.

7. The water supply scheme for the town of Hebron was completed and put into operation towards the end of the year. The water supply scheme for the town of Tulkarm, carried out by the Department on behalf of the Municipality, was also completed.

The construction of the Jerusalem Water Supply, commenced in the early part of 1934, was completed and water was delivered to Jerusalem from January throughout the year. With

the exception of the construction at Ras el Ain of a filtration and sedimentation plant, which is well in hand, the scheme is completed in its entirety.

With the successful completion of the scheme, the old supply obtained from five different sources has been abandoned.

The Ras el Ain installation, though designed and primarily intended for the supply of water to the City of Jerusalem, can be used and was used in the summer of 1936 to assist villages and settlements adjacent to the pipeline in times of drought.

8. In addition to the amount of £P.45,000 provided for improvements to permanent village water supplies under the proposed £P.2,000,000 Loan, a further sum of £P.20,000 was made available for the same purpose. As the villages are in most cases situated at some distance from main roads and access by workmen and supervising staff during the disturbances was practically impossible, the programme of improvements to village water supplies suffered considerable delay. At the end of the year about 220 schemes were in progress or had been completed; this number included some 150 schemes commenced in previous years.

9. A water-tower was built on Mount Carmel from Government funds, in replacement of an unserviceable installation, for use in connection with the existing temporary water supply of the residential area of Mount Carmel. This tower will form part of the future permanent water supply scheme of the town of Haifa.

Extensive investigations have been carried out during the year by the Consulting Engineers in connection with the finding of an adequate supply of water for the town of Haifa.

10. Four Government drilling plants were in operation during the year, but work was suspended on two plants for almost four months owing to the disturbances. Four wells were completed and in each case water was found and work is proceeding on four other wells.

The following are detailed reports of drilling operations carried out by Government drilling plants:—

Rig No. 1.—Early in the year this rig carried out an important test bore in the Jordan Valley situated on the west terrace near Wadi Fusail. This bore-hole encountered water at a depth of 165 ft. in bituminous limestone and was continued in similar material to a depth of 355 ft. A test of four days continuous pumping at 37 M^3 an hour showed no down-draw in the water level. It is therefore probable that the well is capable of giving more than 100 M^3 of water an hour. This bore-hole proves an extensive area in which water may be obtained at much less depths than the present well, and there exist in the area about 12,000 dunums of irrigable land. The water contains 40 parts of chlorine per 100,000, but it is believed it is sufficiently good for the cultivation of bananas. From the results of this bore, important deductions can be made for the rest

of the Jordan Valley which is very similar, and it is possible that water may be obtained in the bituminous limestone in a very large section southward to a point south of Jericho.

On completion the rig was moved to a site near Km45 on the Hebron-Beersheba road in connection with the Hebron water supply. The depth of this bore is 126 ft., and water was encountered at 85 ft. A bailing test gave 14 M3 of water an hour with a chlorine content of six parts per 100,000.

The rig was then moved to Bir el Sakaty, 13 km. north of Beersheba, where it is expected to tap water under pressure in the older rocks and, moreover, will furnish important geological information and data of the underground water with regard to irrigation of this large sloping plain. The bore has reached a depth of 150 ft. and is entirely in gravel.

Rig No. 2.—At the beginning of May this rig was moved to Huliqat in the Gaza district. The site chosen was determined by the results of the 'Iraq Petroleum Company's geophysical work in the synclinal structure 1½ km. east of the village, which forms the southern part of the attractive Faluja plain. An abundant supply of water was obtained with a chlorine content of 44 parts per 100,000.

The rig was then moved to a site 2 km. west of Faluja. A private bore-hole had already been put down to a depth of 200 metres immediately west of the village and had entered Eocene marls and chalks without finding water. In the site for the Government bore it was expected to obtain water in the synclinal structure in the Pliocene beds. Water was struck at a depth of 135 ft. and rose to 123 ft. from the surface; the chlorine content is 41 parts per 100,000. The bore is being carried to a depth of 300 ft. in order to obtain important geological data, particularly as regards the occurrence of Miocene and Pliocene beds in this area and their water-bearing capacity.

Rig No. 3.—Drilling was continued at Sundela, but owing to the disturbance the rig was closed down for about four months and the bore-hole was not completed until November. Water was struck at 251 ft. and the bore continued to 302 ft. The only pumping test made was by bailing at the rate of 9 M3 an hour without fall in the water level. The chlorine content is eight parts per 100,000. Nummulitic limestone was encountered at a depth of 260 ft. As the sequence corresponds almost exactly with that of Belt Qad, it is evident that the nummulitic limestone series forms an important source of water in this area, which probably extends under the whole of the southern section of the Plain of Jezreel.

The machine was then moved to Yabed in connection with village water supplies, where work is in progress.

Rig No. 4.—On its arrival in March the rig was moved to Sejera where there were two important purposes in view: first to ascertain whether the drainage of the underground water towards the Mediterranean reaches back to this basin in which the Sejera bore site stands on its eastern fringe, and secondly to find water for Sejera if possible, two expensive bore-holes having been sunk on the slopes towards the Sea of Galilee without success. Owing to the disturbances this rig was also closed down for about four months. At the end of 1936 it reached a depth of 600 ft., which is still 60 ft. above Mediterranean level. No water has so far been encountered and, as the rise in the water table should be over 100 ft., it seems probable that, in spite of the general structure which should produce a drainage westward, the great east-west fault on the north side is draining the basin towards the Sea of Galilee.

11. No progress was made on the Jerusalem drainage scheme financed by advances from surplus balances in anticipation of the new £P.2,000,000 Loan which is being executed by the Jerusalem Municipality under Public Works Department control. Work was practically at a standstill throughout the year owing to the disturbances and to exceptionally inclement weather afterwards.

The detailed scheme for the drainage of the town of Haifa prepared by the Public Works Department was considered by the Consulting Engineers, on whose advice certain experimental works have been executed during the year.

The Drainage Engineer of the Department also prepared a sewerage scheme for the town of Gaza.

Certain works were carried out during the year on the irrigation system of Jericho, including the extension of the network of channels and several improvements to the distribution system.

12. A reinforced concrete revetment wall, over a length of about two kilometres at Samakh on the southern shore of Lake Tiberias, was constructed for the protection of the town against erosion by the artificial raising of the level of the lake in connection with the Jordan Hydro-Electric Station.

13. Under the Steam Boilers Ordinance 1927, 41 boilers and four prime movers were examined and licensed, and several applications for the establishment of oil depots under the Petroleum Regulations were dealt with.

The District Engineers, as Inspectors under the Fencing of Machinery Ordinance 1927, examined a number of factories in which mechanical plant is installed.

14. During 1936, compensation claimed under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, 1927, for accidents to labourers employed directly by the Public Works Department was paid in 59 cases, including five fatal accidents. A number of claims in respect of accidents which occurred during the year are still under consideration.

15. The Road Board considered a number of questions during the year, including the programme of road construction for the coming year, the maintenance of roads built from funds provided jointly by Government and private bodies, the construction of the Jaffa-Haifa road, and the taking over by Government of a number of roads built by private bodies.

16. The Public Works Department participated in the Levant Fair held in Tel-Aviv in the spring of 1936.

Geology.

17. The issue of the contoured 1:100,000 maps by the Survey Department has been a great help to geological mapping. While work has been concentrated on the Haifa sheet, a good deal of geology has been impressed on other sheets, viz., Safad,

Zikhron Ya'aqov, Beisan, Jerusalem, and Tel-Aviv. The basis on which this mapping is being done is contained in the report by the Geological Adviser on "The Stratigraphy of Palestine and its Building Stones" published early in 1936, in which also a small-scale map indicates the general stratigraphical sequence that has been adopted. Two divisions have been made in the Cenomanian strata which have not been adopted elsewhere. These divisions have been found necessary in order to show the structure in an area which may comprise 2,000 feet of Cenomanian limestone and dolomite, containing several water horizons, the development of which becomes of such great importance to the economic aspect of the country. Some important stratigraphical data have been obtained by several of the bore holes sunk by Government, as for example the discovery of a continuous series of bituminous limestone bordering the main fault scarp of the Jordan Valley, which corresponds in general lithological character and age rather with the Har Tuv and Yarmuk sequence than with that of Nabi Musa. A bore at Bassa in the Acre District, which was sunk to a depth of 150 metres, was found to consist principally of Upper Eocene strata. Important Tertiary formations have been penetrated in the Government bore holes at Huliqat and Faluja in the Gaza area.

18. *Quarries.*—The year commenced with considerable development in the quarrying of stone particularly for concrete work. Numerous new quarries were opened and stone-crushers installed. The disturbances, however, decreased the number of quarries working, and finally almost brought work to a standstill until October. The number of quarry licences therefore considerably decreased as compared with 1935:—

Stone (limestone, sandstone and basalt)	153
Sand (including zifzif) and clay	133
Gypsum	2

Haifa Harbour (Reclaimed Area) Estate.

19. The development of the Haifa Harbour (Reclaimed Area) Estate continued.

20. Out of the area of approximately 130 dunums available for development for general and commercial purposes, 68 sites in all have been leased of which 21 with an approximate total area of 21½ dunums are restricted in their use to warehouses, cold stores, or other storage purposes. The remaining 46 sites, having an area of 16 dunums, are intended for development as shops, offices, banks, and residential flats. Certain sites are reserved for specific purposes, which include a passenger railway station, a general post office, an hotel, motor-car parking spaces, and a municipal fruit and vegetable market. These reserved sites, together with a few plots for

warehouses which will be offered for lease when the demand arises, have a total area of about 26 dunums. About 64 dunums have been laid out as roads or public open spaces. There is a further area, not included in the above, at the western end of the estate, the development of which is dependent upon the completion of the Harbour.

21. An agreement was concluded with the Haifa Bay Water Company for the supply of water for domestic purposes to the Estate, and the supply is now in operation. Concurrently with this supply the Public Works Department provide water for building purposes at a low charge which is collected by the Estate Office.

22. Schemes for the laying of underground cables in connection with the supply of light and power to the area and the provision of telephone services were submitted by the Palestine Electric Corporation and the Department of Posts and Telegraphs respectively. The schemes were approved and the work was put in hand.

23. Plans have been submitted and approved in respect of the buildings to be erected on all of the 68 sites, and building is in progress on all but 11 plots. Fourteen certificates of completion were issued during the year, making, with seven which had already been issued, 21 in all. Several lessees who were required under the terms of the lease to erect at present the first two or three storeys only have elected to build up to the maximum permitted height of five or six storeys. Work was commenced on the new passenger railway station, which is nearing completion.

24. A building known as the Princess Royal Seamen's Institute erected at a cost of £P.15,000 by the British Sailors' Society on a site at the Eastgate entrance to the harbour was completed.

25. The first half-yearly instalment of rent on the shop and office sites became due on 1st July, 1936, and consequently a full year's rent was not payable during the year. The total amount collected in respect of rent and interest was £P.18,502,932, while £P.937 was outstanding on the 31st December, 1936. In addition to rent the following items of non-recurrent revenue arising out of the development of the Estate since its inception have been collected to date:—

	£P.
Land Registry Fees in connection with the registration of leases and assignments	1,709.500
Stamp Duty on leases and assignments	4,781.154
Charges for water supplied for constructional purposes	507.150
	£P.6,997.804

26. The western portion of the Area, which had been allocated temporarily to the Department of Customs, Excise and Trade as a timber store, was requisitioned by the military authorities as a stores depôt. A portion of Plumber Square was used as a park for Army vehicles, and several buildings were occupied by Army personnel by arrangement with the lessees.

27. A model, constructed to a scale of 1:500 and showing the completed aspect of the portion of the Estate now under development, was constructed and exhibited together with photographs and plans at the Levant Fair. An explanatory and descriptive pamphlet was printed for distribution to the public.

Jaffa Port Improvements.

28. During the year practically the whole of the scheme as originally sanctioned was completed, except for the installation of electric light and power.

The works included the breakwater, sea-wall, reclamation, dredging, moorings, quays, transit sheds, electric cranes, hoists, elevators, drains and sewers, new offices, fresh water and fire mains, stormwater and sewerage system, customs fence, Decauville railway, and lighter slipway.

The new transit sheds and quays, with access and equipment, together with certain dump areas on the reclamation had been handed over and were in use during the whole year. The dredged basin was in use throughout by lighters for mooring and traffic purposes; and the slipway and lighter repair area were in use for about six months.

Construction progress was as satisfactory as was possible during the year under the difficult circumstances created by the disturbances. Work was continued throughout the strike with five hundred Arab workmen, but certain items were either not started or considerably delayed. Difficulty and delay were experienced in obtaining certain materials both from the United Kingdom and locally.

Haifa Harbour Development.

29. Good progress was made on the construction of the oil dock, and by the end of the year, with the exception of the electric power for operating the winches controlling the entrance boom and the permanent lighting on the east and west jetties, the dock was virtually completed.

During the year, considerable use was made of the dock by the Royal Navy and oil-tankers discharging oil into the 'Iraq Petroleum Company's tanks on the 20-acre reclamation area.

Reinforced concrete boundary walls around an area of three acres were constructed during the year for use by the 'Iraq Petroleum Company.

The cargo jetty shed, of 3,926 M² floor area, with road and railway approaches, was completed and handed over to the Port Authorities in December.

Preliminary works were undertaken during the year and the construction of the cargo jetty was started in December.

30. The expenditure on works carried out by the Harbour Development Works Department during the year, was approximately £P.80,000.

XXVII.—RAILWAYS.

The system known as the Palestine Railways and Operated Lines is divided as follows:—

(*a*) In Palestine.

	Standard Gauge (4 ft. 8½ inches).	*105 cm. Gauge (Hejaz Railway).*
	Kilometres (excluding sidings).	
Rafah—Haifa	226	—
Jaffa—Jerusalem	87	—
Ras el Ein-Petah Tiqva... ...	6·5	—
Sarafand Line	4·5	—
Beit Nabala Line	5	—
Haifa—Samakh	—	88
Haifa (junction at kilo 2)—Acre	—	18
Nablus—Tulkarm*	—	38
	329	144

(*b*) In Sinai.

El Kantara (Suez Canal)—Rafah	203	—

(*c*) In Trans-Jordan.

Nassib—Amman—Maan† ...	—	323
Total length of system (exclusive of sidings)	532	467

* The section of the Hejaz Railway from Affula, on the Haifa—Samakh line to El Mas'udiya near Nablus, a length of 60 kilometres, was closed in 1932 as a measure of economy and owing to the lack of traffic, but the line has not yet been removed.

† The connecting link between Samakh in Palestine and Nassib in Trans-Jordan runs through Syria as part of the line from Haifa to Damascus and from Damascus to Trans-Jordan and is administered and operated by the Syrian Authorities. The Trans-Jordan line formerly continued southwards from Maan to Mudawara (113 kilometres beyond Maan) on the border of Trans-Jordan and the Hejaz, and thence to Medina; but this section of the line has not been reconditioned since the damage done during the War, and is not in use.

2. The lines operated by the Palestine Railways Administration traverse three States—Egypt, Palestine and Trans-Jordan—and serve country of widely differing character: thus, the long stretch of dune sand desert in Sinai, one of the most difficult, as regards maintenance, with which any railway has to contend; the alluvial plains of Palestine where the foundation consists of treacherous clays and black cotton soil; the mountainous country of the Judean Hills through which Jerusalem, at 2,468 feet above sea level, is approached by steep and narrow valleys; the valleys of the western slopes of the Jordan cleft through which the line of the Hejaz Railway descends to 324 feet below sea-level; the rocky highlands and plateaux of Trans-Jordan on the way to Amman and Maan; and the desolate sandy clay wastes through which the line runs along the western fringes of the desert of Arabia.

3. The system which serves Palestine comprises three lines of separate and distinct origin:

(*a*) The sections of the Hejaz Railway in Palestine.

(*b*) The Jaffa-Jerusalem line.

(*c*) The Palestine Railway.

(*a*) The Hejaz Railway in Palestine was built by the Turkish Government as a feeder-line from the Port of Haifa to the main line of the Hejaz Railway which was constructed principally to carry pilgrim traffic from Damascus to Medina and Mecca. Its origin was a length of standard-gauge line starting from Haifa which an English Company had built, but had not completed, under an Ottoman concession. The original concessionnaires were bought out by the Hejaz Railway Administration and the 105 centimetre gauge Hejaz Railway system was laid out of Haifa on the formation completed or partly completed by the English Company.

(*b*) The Jaffa-Jerusalem line was laid originally as a metre-gauge railway by a French Company, also under an Ottoman concession. At the outbreak of the War it was taken over by the Turkish Army and converted to 105 centimetre gauge to serve as part of the projected extension southwards of the Hejaz Railway as a military track. Subsequently the line was converted by the British Army to standard gauge and incorporated in the line of that gauge built during the War from the Suez Canal to Palestine and referred to in (*c*) below.

(*c*) The Palestine Railway comprises the standard gauge system in Palestine which was completed to Haifa by the British Army in 1918 as the northern extension of the line which had followed the Army during the advance from Egypt.

At Haifa and at Tulkarm the standard and 105 centimetre gauge lines come together and at Haifa, in order to use the space available for shunting to the best advantage, it is necessary to make use of many dual gauge tracks.

4. A summary of the principal operating statistical results compared with 1935 is given below:—

	Gross Revenue.		*Working Expenses.*	
	1936.	*1935.*	*1936.*	*1935.*
	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.
(*a*) Palestine Railway ...	635,630	637,028	606,664	567,392
(*b*) Sinai (Kantara—Rafah) Railway	176,406	124,046	120,134	94,501
(*c*) Hejaz Railway	100,575	99,451	110,466	104,560
(*d*) Petah Tiqva Railway ...	5,415	2,797	840	840

Notes.

(*a*) Working Expenses of the Palestine Railway include Interest and Sinking Fund Charges.

(*b*) The Sinai (Kantara—Rafah) Railway pays rental charges for the use of Palestine Railway engines and rolling stock.

(*c*) The Working Expenses of £P.840 for the Petah Tiqva Line represent a flat annual charge for maintenance.

		Year ended 31st December,	
		1936.	*1935.*
Passengers carried (excluding Season Tickets)	No.	2,394,000	2,402,000
Freight Handled	Tons	1,009,457	1,114,744
Trains run	No.	31,752	32,520
Engine Mileage (including Sentinel Cammell Cars)	Miles	1,918,149	1,850,892
Total Staff at 31st December ...	No.	5,286	5,056
Total Salaries and Wages	£P.	396,408	356,828

Passenger Traffic.	*1936.* £P.	*1935.* £P.
Palestine Railway	201,944	219,251
Sinai (Kantara-Rafah) Railway	79,525	84,623
Hejaz Railway	36,996	33,636
Petah Tiqva Railway	—	—
	318,465	337,510

Goods Traffic.		
Palestine Railway	386,955	373,366
Sinai (Kantara-Rafah) Railway	94,221	36,979
Hejaz Railway	57,213	59,386
Petah Tiqva Railway	4,773	2,737
	543,162	472,468

The principal commodities carried during the year were:—

Commodity	*Total Tonnage Carried*
1. Barley	23,080
2. Wheat	25,749
3. Maize	8,103
4. Other Cereals	9,427
5. Tibben	13,231
6. Oil Cakes	4,769
7. Flour	29,958
8. Rice	12,590
9. Sugar	18,340
10. Groceries and Provisions	68,557
11. Sand	16,452
12. Stone	60,545
13. Lime	11,463
14. Cement	134,128
15. Asphalt	12,648
16. Other Building Materials	75,047
17. Wooden Planks for Boxes	19,480
18. Manure	16,137
19. Oranges	118,330
20. Grapefruit	21,662
21. Lemons	968
22. Melons	9,044
23. Grapes	222
24. Kerosene and Fuel Oils	92,467
25. Coal	30,992
26. Petrol	16,826
27. Fire Wood	3,360
28. Soap	1,534
29. Salt	8,840
30. Potash	17,680
31. Bromine	1,302
32. Chlorine	121
33. Caustic Soda	1,096
34. Nitrate of Soda	54
35. Magnesium	425
36. Sulphur	450
37. Mineral Water	1,497
38. Empties	6,177
39. Machinery	2,298
40. Miscellaneous	114,408
	1,009,457

The principal increases and decreases in goods traffic in 1936 as compared with 1935 were as follows:—

Commodity	*Increases Tons*
Barley	3,851
Maize	1,130
Flour	8,049
Rice	5,370
Sugar	2,888
Groceries and Provisions	31,033
Sand	2,340
Oranges	8,141
Grape Fruit	9,173
Kerosene and Fuel Oils	5,536
Miscellaneous	42,842
Others	6,046

	Decreases Tons
Wheat	2,218
Other Cereals	1,528
Cement	110,683
Other Building Materials	71,788
Manure	11,843
Melons	6,540
Coal	35,314
Others	2,900

XXVIII.—CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

An Ordinance amending certain sections of the Co-operative Societies Ordinance, 1933-35, with regard to the creation and registration of charges on the property of co-operative societies was enacted in January.

2. In connection with an investigation made by the Examiner of Banks into the general credit problems of Palestine, the position of Co-operative Credit Societies was thoroughly reviewed during the course of the year. It was found that control of these societies by several authorities and under diverse legislative enactments was likely to retard the development of these institutions in a true co-operative spirit. A number of undesirable practices within certain societies were found to be connected with such multiple control and with prevailing methods of audit. Government had under consideration at the end of the year certain proposals designed to secure a centralized and more effective control of Credit Societies by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies through the Co-operative Societies Ordinance only.

Arab Movement.

3. Owing to the disturbances which broke out in April, it was not possible to proceed with the formation of new societies in Arab villages, nor was any progress achieved in other fields of co-operation among the Arab population.

4. The 61 village credit and thrift societies formed during the preceding years continued to be of great help to their members. They were able to enlarge their membership and to increase their own funds to a limited extent.

5. As in previous years, Arab societies have obtained all their borrowed funds from Barclays Bank in the form of short-term loans. It should be mentioned that, notwithstanding the unsettled conditions prevailing during the year, the members of all except five of these societies were regular in the repayment of loans granted to them.

6. In the towns, one co-partnership of vegetable sellers and one society for loans and savings were registered, while the registration of one marketing society and of one producers' society was cancelled.

Jewish Movement.

7. There was a further increase in the membership of the five Audit Unions registered in 1934, and the total number of affiliated societies rose from 257 at the end of 1935 to 322 at the end of 1936. This voluntary growth indicates that the movement is gradually advancing towards centralized organization.

8. General progress was slightly affected by the disturbances. The number of societies registered during the year amounted to 129, as compared with 164 during 1935. The decrease was mainly noticeable in the numbers of societies for agricultural services, which in 1935 had represented 40 per cent. of the total number of societies registered in the course of that year.

9. The following table shows the development of Jewish societies during 1936:—

	Registered.	*Liquidated.*	*Declared Defunct.*
Irrigation	10	—	1
General Agricultural and Marketing	10	3	6
Agricultural Settlements ...	23	—	5
Co-partnerships of Labour ...	33	11	8
Building	35	3	4
Credit and Thrift (Urban and Rural)	6	2	1
Consumers	10	1	—
Miscellaneous	2	1	1
Total	129	21	26

It will be seen that, as in 1935, building societies retained their leading position. The majority of societies of this class have as their object the erection and maintenance of co-operative apartment houses. An impetus to such development has been the mortgage loan facilities offered by several British Insurance Companies and the general increase of credit facilities resulting from the large influx of capital from abroad. An indication of this expansion was to be seen in the development of suburbs in the vicinity of Tel-Aviv and Haifa by members of the Jewish Labour Federation.

10. All old societies showed constant and steady increases in their turnover. The Tnuva society (a general marketing society for co-operative agricultural settlements) increased its turnover by 29 per cent. (£P.530,000 as compared with £P.422,000 in 1935). The citrus marketing societies handled 2,567,580 cases out of a total of 5,897,310 marketed, or 43·5 per cent., as compared with 42·9 per cent. in 1934-35.

11. In paragraph 12 on page 271 of the report for 1935 it was stated that the co-operative societies had been unaffected by the economic effects of the Italo-Abyssinian dispute. This statement now requires some modification, since early in 1936 a general shrinkage of deposits and increase in lendings became noticeable. It is to be noted with satisfaction that the downwards trend did not last for any length of time and a marked recovery set in almost immediately. Developments were, however, carefully watched throughout the year and, on the advice of the Examiner of Banks, credit societies were called upon to render monthly statements of their assets and liabilities and steps were taken through the Audit Unions to ensure and enlarge the liquidity of their funds.

12. The increase in the number of societies liquidated during the year requires some explanation. The majority of these societies went into voluntary liquidation and are in a position to meet their liabilities in full. The 26 societies which were declared defunct and struck off the Register had never commenced operations and had incurred no liabilities.

13. The process of adapting their rules to the 1933 Ordinance was continued by societies registered prior to that date.

General.

14. The following table shows the position of the co-operative movement at the end of 1936, as compared with the position at the end of 1935:—

	1936.	1935.
Total number of functioning societies.		
Jewish	767	688
Arab	75	74
German	5	5
Others...	2	2
Total	849	769
Total societies in liquidation.		
Jewish	78	57
Arab	9	9
Total	87	66
Total societies struck off the Register.		
Jewish	89	64
Arab	2	1
Total	91	65
Classification of functioning societies.		
I. Credit and Thrift Societies.		
(*a*) Urban	50	44
(*b*) Rural	126	126
II. Agricultural Societies.		
(*a*) Settlement	166	158
(*b*) General Agricultural	75	66
(*c*) Irrigation	58	50
(*d*) Cattle Insurance	3	3
III. Diverse Societies.		
(*a*) Industrial Producers and Service Societies	159	141
(*b*) Garden Cities and Communal Housing Societies	152	126
(*c*) Consumers' Societies	48	37
(*d*) Mutual Insurance Societies	2	2
(*e*) Audit Unions	5	5
(*f*) Miscellaneous	5	11

XXIX—CIVIL AVIATION.

Work on the construction of the airports at Lydda and Haifa was hampered by the disturbances during the summer. Difficulties with labour and transport increased the cost of construction, and though the amount of labour obtainable decreased at some periods it was found possible to avert a complete stoppage of work. The " runway " surfaces have now been completed.

2. During the heavy rains in November the aerodrome at Gaza was unserviceable for several days and in consequence the machines of the Royal Dutch Air Line (Koninklijke Luchtvaart Maaschappij) used the newly-completed runways at Lydda.

3. From 27th November, 1936, the machines of the Misr Airlines, an Egyptian company, have been using Lydda airport regularly and it is expected that the Dutch service will make Lydda their regular stopping place, instead of Gaza, early in 1937.

4. The service of Imperial Airways Ltd. between England and Australia continues to call at Gaza twice weekly in each direction and the K.L.M. continue to maintain a similar service between Holland and the Dutch East Indies.

5. The daily service maintained by Misr Airlines between Egypt and Palestine is increasingly popular and the demand for passages between Ramleh and Haifa was greatly in excess of the carrying capacity of the machines during the period of the disturbances.

With the return of more normal conditions in the country and in consequence of a 50 per cent. increase in the fares on this section, the traffic between Ramleh (or Lydda) and Haifa has been very greatly reduced. Traffic between Lydda and Egypt continues to be good.

An extension from Haifa to Baghdad of the Misr Airlines service is attracting passengers.

TRANS-JORDAN

INTRODUCTORY.

Position, Etc.

1. Trans-Jordan is bounded on the west by Palestine, on the north by Syria and the Jebel Druze, on the north-east by 'Iraq, and on the east and south by Saudi Arabia. It has a desert frontier of about 900 kilometres. In length the country is some 380 kilometres from north to south and in breadth from east to west is 150 kilometres at its narrowest and 330 kilometres at its broadest. It has an area of some 90,000 square kilometres.

Area and Climate.

2. Of the total area some 4,600 square kilometres (4,600,000 dunums) are cultivable. The cultivable land is a strip of territory, broad in the north and narrowing towards the south, having an average width of 40 kilometres, and is bounded, approximately, by the Jordan and the Dead Sea in the west, the Syrian frontier in the north, the Hejaz Railway in the east, and in the south by parallel 30° N. This cultivable area comprises:—

(1) The deep valley (the Ghor), in which the River Jordan and the Dead Sea lie, having an area of 550 square kilometres, 300,000 dunums of which are cultivable.

(2) The range of hills, running the length of the country from north to south and rising in the south to heights of 5,000 feet, having an area of 6,700 square kilometres, of which 2,000,000 dunums are cultivable.

(3) The strip of territory between the hills and the Hejaz Railway, a plateau varying in height from 1,500 to 3,000 feet, having an area of some 5,250 square kilometres, of which 2,300,000 dunums are cultivable. This cultivable plateau gradually merges eastwards into the desert which loses elevation until, in the Wadi Sirhan, just beyond the eastern frontier, the height is only 1,000 feet above sea-level.

The Jordan Valley and the western hills are well watered by springs and streams, but the upland plateau depends for its water supply on rain-water cisterns.

To the south of parallel 30° N., between Ma'an and Aqaba, there is a sudden fall of 2,000 feet to an area known as the Hasma, 5,000 square kilometres in extent, which contains small patches of cultivation. Beyond this area the land continues to fall, through very rough country, to the Gulf of Aqaba.

3. The desert area comprises some 72,000 square kilometres. There are oases at Azraq and Jafar which lie respectively 80 and 45 kilometres east of the railway line, but apart from these there are very few water points other than rain-pools. The grazing is sufficient, after a year of good rain, to support the camels, sheep and goats of the nomads who spend their time between the highlands to the west in summer and the Wadi Sirhan and the Ghor in winter.

4. The climate on the whole is very pleasant. In summer the shade temperature seldom reaches 100° F. and the nights are always cool. In winter it is cold in the uplands and the rain, which is often insufficient for the agricultural needs of the country, only falls from November to March. Between the rainy days the sky is bright, and in the sun and out of the wind it is warm. The winter climate of the Ghor is mild and that of Aqaba is most attractive although in both places it is hot and oppressive in summer.

The High Commissioner.

5. General Sir Arthur Grenfell Wauchope, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., is High Commissioner for Palestine and Trans-Jordan.

Changes of Personnel 1936.

6. Mr. C. A. Hooper, the Judical Adviser, left Trans-Jordan on the 20th March, 1936, on transfer to Mauritius, and was replaced on the 6th December, 1936, by Mr. A. L. Gardiner.

Mr. G. Horsfield, the Chief Curator of Antiquities, retired on the 1st April, 1936, and Mr. G. W. L. Harding was appointed to the vacant post on the 1st August, 1936.

Mr. W. S. Moffat, Director of Surveys, returned to the Palestine Government on the termination of his period of secondment to Trans-Jordan on the 13th September, 1936.

Mr. G. F. Walpole was appointed to the post of Assistant Director of Lands on the 24th September, 1936.

The death on the 24th December, 1936, of Tewfic Bey Sinnu, the President of the Court of Appeal, deprived the Trans-Jordan Government of the services of one of its most able judicial officers.

Public Security.

7. Events in Palestine and Syria during 1936 have been followed in Trans-Jordan with an interest which is the greater because of the considerable number of merchants and others from these two countries who are gaining their living in Trans-Jordan. At the beginning of the year some half-hearted attempts were made to shut the shops in sympathy with the strikers in

Syria, and there was some indiscipline in the Government schools.

8. On the whole, the Trans-Jordanians are satisfied with their form of government and, when the troubles began in Palestine in April, were obedient to His Highness the Amir's command that they should take no active part therein. Trouble-makers were able to provoke isolated demonstrations in April and May, but these were firmly dealt with, though a state of some tension continued in the larger towns until the highest secondary classes in the Government School in Es Salt and the Arts and Crafts School in Amman were closed at the end of May and seven boys were expelled. Political clubs, of which the members wore shirts of distinctive colours, began to appear, but were suspended under powers taken in an Ordinance which was subsequently accepted by the Legislative Council. This Ordinance prohibited the formation of clubs and societies except with the permission of the Executive Council.

9. As regards sabotage, five bombs were exploded in Amman, the telegraph lines were cut on six occasions, and the trans-desert line of the 'Iraq Petroleum Company was interfered with on three occasions within the cultivable area. His Highness the Amir made it known that interference with the pipe-line would be regarded with the greatest disfavour and, additional guards were placed thereon by the Arab Legion from their own men and with funds provided by the 'Iraq Petroleum Company.

10. The property of persons who had bought goods from Jews in Palestine was damaged on three occasions. The Ottoman Penal Code provides only a very small penalty for those who wilfully cause injury to the movable property of others, and an Ordinance was enacted in July raising the penalty to imprisonment not exceeding one year or a fine not exceeding £P.50, or both. In July and August some animals were looted by Trans-Jordanians from Arabs in Palestine, and a small number of people for a short time joined the bands in the hills there.

11. It was not necessary to proclaim the Defence Law in Trans-Jordan, but a small Arab Legion Reserve of 115 men was formed and embodied, and 200 additional men were temporarily enlisted in the Force. The Reserve was demobilised and the additional legionaries were discharged by the end of December.

Constitution and Legislature.

12. The constitution of the Amara of Trans-Jordan is embodied in the Organic Law of 1928. His Highness the Amir Abdullah ibn Hussein, G.C.M.G., G.B.E., the second son of his late Majesty King Hussein (formerly King of the Hejaz) is the Amir of Trans-Jordan and exercises authority through an

Executive Council composed of the Chief Minister, appointed by the Amir, who presides, and other members, not exceeding five in number, appointed by the Amir on the recommendation of the Chief Minister, either from among the principal officers of the Administration or the elected representatives of the people.

The Mandatory responsibilities of His Majesty's Government are discharged by means of the Agreement of 1928 between His Majesty the King and His Highness the Amir, as amended by the Agreement of 1934. (See pages 238 and 239 of the Report for 1934.)

The Mandatory is represented in Trans-Jordan by a British Resident acting under the direction of the High Commissioner for Trans-Jordan (who is also the High Commissioner for Palestine). The British Resident lives at Amman and is assisted by two British officials and a small clerical staff.

13. Legislative power is vested in the Legislative Council with His Highness the Amir. The Legislative Council consists of:—

(*a*) Sixteen representatives elected in accordance with the electoral law, which has regard to the proper representation of minorities; and

(*b*) The Chief Minister and other members of the Executive Council not being elected representatives.

The electoral law provides that the sixteen elected members shall be made up of nine Moslem Arabs, three Christian Arabs, two Circassians, and two nomad Beduin.

Normally the Council has one annual session which lasts for three months from the 1st November. The duration of the Council is three years, but His Highness the Amir has power to prorogue or dissolve it in accordance with the law.

The election of members is conducted by primary and secondary elections. Every male Trans-Jordan, not being a Beduin, who has attained the age of 18 is entitled to vote at the primary elections, and any person may be elected as a secondary elector provided he is on the register of primary electors for his particular electoral district.

Under the guidance of His Highness the Amir, and in close and friendly relation with the Mandatory Power, the members of the Trans-Jordan Government, having as their common objective the welfare of the country, have brought it safely through the past decade without disturbance or discontent and with a considerable measure of success.

14. The third ordinary session of the present Legislative Council opened on the 1st November, 1936, and adjourned on the 14th November for the month of Ramadan, opening again on the 21st December, 1936.

The most important laws passed by the Legislation Council, which have not been referred to in other parts of this Report, are the following:—

(1) *Addendum to the Ottoman Disposition of Immovable Property Law,* 1936.—Owing to the fact that prior to the establishment of the present Administration most transactions and rights in immovable property acquired on succession were not recorded in the Land Registers, and to the fact that the rule of evidence in force, except in areas where land settlement has been declared, is that oral evidence will not be heard to disprove a written document, it has been the practice in many cases for a person in possession of a Land Registry Certificate to claim, or to threaten to claim, rights to land which had been in the possession of another party for many years. A proposal was laid before the Legislative Council by one of its members that, in order to put an end to cases of this nature, Courts in the areas where land settlement has not yet been declared should be given the same powers as regards evidence as are given by Article 10 of the Land Settlement Law to the Land Court Judge.

The rule of evidence referred to above is not limited to Land Registry Certificates but extends to every class of document referred to in Article 80 of the Code of Civil Procedure where the value exceeds £P.10, and it was considered expedient to enact a law empowering the Court to postpone judgment in a case of this nature when the person in possession could produce oral evidence that he had been in possession for the period of legal prescription so that the case might await settlement under the Land Settlement Law in due course.

(2) *Woods and Forests Law (Amendment) Law,* 1936.—As stated in the section of this Report which deals with Lands, an area of 43,000 dunums has already been acquired during land settlement as forest State Domain. The law now referred to provides that upon application by the Director of Agriculture and Forests a magistrate may order that land which has been cleared of forest shall be re-afforested by the Department of Agriculture and Forests at the cost of the offender, if known, or jointly by the inhabitants of the nearest village. The object of the law is to discourage the clearing of forest for cultivation as settlement approaches, but in order that the power may not be abused, the order for re-afforestation may only be given on the demands of the Director.

Administrative Affairs.

15. The country is divided into four Districts, namely, Ajlun, Belqa, Kerak, and Ma'an, with headquarters respectively at Irbid, Amman, Kerak, and Ma'an.

Ajlun, the ancient Gilead, is bounded on the north by the River Yarmuk and on the south by the Wadi Zerqa, and is divided into the sub-districts of Ajlun, Irbid, Jerash, Deir abu Said, and Malka.

Belqa, the ancient Ammon, lies between the Zerqa and the Wadi Mojib (the Arnon) and is divided into the sub-districts of Amman, Salt, and Madeba.

Kerak, the ancient Moab, lies to the south of the Belqa, and includes the sub-district of Tafileh.

Ma'an is the most southerly of the four Districts, and includes the villages of Shobek (Montreal) and Aqaba and the ruins of Petra.

District Administrative Officers have no magisterial powers except under the newly-enacted Tribal Courts Law of 1936, but it is on their recommendation that the Collective Punishment Law and the Prevention of Crime Law would be brought into operation.

They administer their Districts with the help of an Administrative Council which sits under their presidency and is composed, in addition to the President, of two official and four non-official members, the latter being selected by a committee presided over by the Administrative Officer and composed of two Government officials, the President and Members of the Municipal Council, the Heads of the religious communities and the Mukhtars. When the male Christian population of the area exceeds 500 souls, one of the selected members must be a Christian, and when the number exceeds 1,000, two members must be Christians.

16. The Permanent Mandates Commission asked for additional information as to the numbers and duties of the foreign staff on the one hand and of the Arabs on the other in the Trans-Jordan Government Service, and, with respect to the latter, how many were born in the territory.

The classified and unclassified officials of the Trans-Jordan Government, other than British, including the officers of the Arab Legion but excluding other ranks, number 683.

These are divided as follows:—

422 Arabs born in Trans-Jordan.
43 Circassians born in Trans-Jordan.
215 Arabs born outside Trans-Jordan.
1 Circassian born outside Trans-Jordan.
1 German engineer of the Public Works Department.
1 Italian engineer of the Public Works Department.

It is to be noted that Article III of the Agreement of the 20th February, 1928, provides that no official of other than

Trans-Jordanian nationality shall be appointed in Trans-Jordan without the concurrence of His Britannic Majesty.

The British Staff of the Government is as follows:—

The Judical Adviser, who attends all meetings of the Executive Council, drafts all laws and regulations, and supervises their translation into English; advises the Government in legal matters; advises the Minister of Justice; is a member of the Senior Judical Council which is concerned in the appointment and discipline of officials of the Judical Department, and is a member of the Diwan Khas which decides questions regarding the interpretation of laws or regulations.

The Financial Adviser, who attends all meetings of the Executive Council, prepares the Annual Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure, advises the Government on matters of revenue collection and expenditure, ensures compliance with the Financial Regulations, and is in close touch with the Treasurer.

The Officer Commanding the Arab Legion, who is in executive command of the Arab Legion and is a member of the Tribal Court of Appeal.

The Second in Command of the Arab Legion, who is in charge of the desert area wherein he has the powers of a Mutessarrif under the Tribal Court Law, 1936, and the powers in regard to nomads granted to the Officer Commanding the Arab Legion under the Beduin Control Law, 1936.

An officer of the Arab Legion in charge of Administration and Training.

An officer of the Arab Legion in charge of motor transport.

An officer of the Arab Legion in charge of musketry.

An officer of the Arab Legion, who is assistant to the officer commanding the desert area and in charge of the security of the pipe-line of the 'Iraq Petroleum Company.

An officer of the Arab Legion, who is Traffic Inspector and Registrar of Vehicles.

The Director of Lands, who is in charge of Land Registry, Survey, Land Settlement and Partition and State Domains.

The Assistant Director of Lands.

The Director of Customs, Industry and Trade, who is also President of the Tenders Board.

The Chief Curator of Antiquities, on whose advice the Director acts in all matters requiring expert technical knowledge.

The Chief Audit Examiner, who audits the accounts of the Government, the Municipalities, and the Agricultural Bank.

The Chief Forest Ranger, who is reponsible for the conservation of forests.

The Bacteriologist, who acts as Director of Health in the latter's absence.

The Medical Officer in charge of the recently-established desert mobile unit.

In addition there is the British Resident, assisted by two British officers and a small clerical staff, who is responsible to the High Commissioner that the terms of the Mandate and the Agreement of the 20th February, 1928, between His Britannic Majesty and His Highness the Amir of Trans-Jordan are carried out.

17. Lord Lugard's suggestion in regard to the development of village councils has been brought to the attention of the Trans-Jordan Government, but the latter do not consider it desirable to endow any of these councils with judicial powers; such powers are only being provided for the first time for Municipal Councils in the Municipal Law which is now before the Legislative Council. The village councils at present have considerable executive duties in marking out the land in villages where it is held in Mushaa tenure, in dividing among individual taxpayers the tax assessed as payable by the whole village, and assisting in the distribution amongst the different persons who own a block of land, according to the degree of loss suffered by each, of any remission of taxation which may have been granted in respect of that block on account of crop failure.

18. The duties of District Administrative Officers, which have been largely increased by the responsibility for tax collection and the examination and distribution of tax remissions which now rests on them, have been further added to by the provisions of the Protection of Crops and Plants Law, 1935, which require them, on receipt of a complaint of damage done, to proceed to the spot and sentence the persons responsible to pay compensation and possibly also a fine. This measure has been widely used, and on an average most of the Administrative Officers have had to deal with some 200 cases in the year, so that an amendment to the law for the purpose of relieving them of some of these cases is necessary.

19. Trans-Jordan has maintained satisfactory relations with her neighbours. His Highness the Amir Abdullah, in collaboration with Their Majesties the Kings of 'Iraq and Saudi Arabia, used his influence to improve the position in Palestine, and to bring about the termination of the Arab strike in October.

The Officer Commanding the desert area has maintained amicable relations with neighbours to the north and east, whilst the Government of Saudi Arabia in July removed the heavy charges on merchandise crossing the frontier, which until then had brought trade to a standstill, and in December the Saudi Government followed the example set by Trans-Jordan some time ago of allowing *bona fide* merchants and their servants to cross into Saudi Arabia without visas.

Tribal Affairs.

20. The Tribal Courts Law which was enacted in 1924 set up mixed courts of officials and tribal sheikhs to deal in first instance and on appeal with the following matters:—

(*a*) Cases of aggression and differences in regard to movable property and matters of " blood " and questions of compensation and guarantees relating thereto, arising between nomadic tribes or their members or between groups of members of nomadic tribes and groups of members of non-nomadic tribes.

(*b*) Cases of " honour " between nomadic tribes or their members.

(*c*) Cases of horse partnerships provided that, if the agreement of partnership between the parties was in a written document, the case should be decided by the Civil Courts.

(*d*) Cases of compensation for blood when the defendant is a member of a nomadic tribe or a person who ordinarily follows the customs of nomadic tribes.

21. This Law was never effectively operated, and in 1929 the Beduin Control Law was enacted. This set up a Beduin Control Board, with powers to hear actions within the jurisdiction of the Tribal Courts and to withdraw and deal with any action pending in a Tribal Court, and also powers—

(1) to determine the places in which nomads shall camp, and

(2) to investigate any raids or other breaches of the peace in which nomads were concerned whether occurring before or after the passing of the Law and wherever the same might have taken place.

22. In 1931, the desert areas of Trans-Jordan were placed under the effective administrative control of an officer of the Arab Legion, and by the Tribal Offences (Settlement) Law, 1933, the Beduin Control Board, of which this officer was a member, delegated to him the authority granted to the Board under (1) and (2) above, with powers of punishment not exceeding three months imprisonment or £P.5 fine.

The President of the Beduin Control Board was His Highness the Amir Shaker, a man of outstanding personality and great knowledge of tribal law and custom.

23. The Beduin Control Board did a great deal of useful work and the Amir Shaker's reputation was such that many cases in which he had no jurisdiction were brought to him for settlement. On his death in December, 1934, it proved impossible adequately to replace him, and a new set of Tribal Laws was drawn up and enacted in February, 1936, in the form of—

The Tribal Courts Law, 1936.

The Tribal Court of Appeal Law, 1936.

The Beduin Control Law, 1936.

24. The first of these three Laws constituted a Tribal Court in each of the four administrative districts and in the desert area as well. A Tribal Court is composed of one or three judges selected by the parties to the case from a panel of Sheikhs drawn up by the Administrative Officer in charge of the District (the Mutessarrif) and approved by His Highness the Amir.

Tribal Courts have jurisdiction:—

(*a*) in all cases of whatever nature between members of the nomadic tribes with the exception of:—

(1) cases relating to the ownership and possession of immovable property;

(2) cases which, in the opinion of the Mutessarrif, should be referred to the Civil Courts;

(*b*) all cases of compensation for blood, honour, and horse partnerships, except where the agreement has been reduced to writing, in circumstances where the Mutessarrif is of opinion that the parties by ancient custom follow tribal procedure, if such cases occur between members of nomadic and non-nomadic tribes or between members of non-nomadic tribes.

25. The judgment of the Court must be sent to the Mutessarrif who may order its execution by the Arab Legion, or refer the matter back to the Court for further examination, or appeal to the Tribal Court of Appeal, or in a criminal case order the guilty party to be punished with a fine not exceeding £P.20 or imprisonment for a year. In cases where the value of the subject matter is more than £P.50, or the sentence imprisonment for more than three months or a fine of £P.10, the parties have the right to appeal to the Tribal Court of Appeal.

It is believed that under this system, whereby the case is tried and decided by a Court of Sheikhs, the truth is readily arrived

at and justice is done in a manner which could never be achieved by a Court of which a Government official is a member, the reason being that tribal life is so free and open and so lacking in privacy that everybody, except the Government official, knows everybody else's concerns, and parties to a case will not usually even try to hide the truth from a sheikh, because they realize that he already knows too much about them.

26. The jurisdiction of the Court is now more strictly limited than before in dealing with cases of compensation for blood, honour, and horse partnerships, and this is important as it would be improper, for example, to allow a townsman who had killed a man to appeal before a Tribal Court and have the matter settled by the payment of blood money.

27. The Beduin Control Law allows the officer of the Arab Legion in charge of the desert area to control the movements of the nomads and to deal summarily with cases of raiding, whether they occur in Trans-Jordan or elsewhere, and to arrest and impound the movable property of nomads suspected of preparing for a raid.

28. The terms of the Moslem Family Law of 1927, which contains provision regarding the marriage, divorce, and separation of Moslems, were not being observed by the nomads, who pleaded inability to pay the necessary fees, and in view of the desirability of curing this neglect, a Law was enacted in December, 1936, providing that the Kadi Sharia may in the case of members of the nomad tribes order the exemption from payment in part or in whole of the marriage licence fee and the fee of the marriage official.

Economic Affairs.

29. During the examination of the Report for 1935, enquiry was made as to the membership of the Committee on Economic Conditions which was formed by the Trans-Jordan Government.

The composition of the Committee which submitted its report in 1933 was as follows:—

Ali Bey Tabbara—Director of Agriculture.

Baz Bey Kawar—Postmaster-General and formerly Chief Accountant in Treasury.

Nuseir Eff. Nusseir—An engineer in the Department of Public Works.

Said Bey el Mufti—Administrative Inspector and member of the Executive Council.

Qassim Bey El Hindawi—Member of the Executive Council appointed from the Legislative Council.

Saleh Pasha Auran—Member of the Legislative Council.

The Committee was greatly assisted in its task by the Irrigation Officer of the Palestine Government, who made two

tours in company with members of the Committee and submitted reports to them containing his conclusions and recommendations.

30. As will be noted from the details given in the sections of this report relating to Customs, Excise and Trade and to Agriculture, Forests and Veterinary, the agricultural season of 1935/36 was exceptionally bad and the postponement, with a view to subsequent remission, of a sum of £P.53,507 of the Land Tax out of a total assessment of £P.88,000 indicates the gravity of the crop failure.

The virtual closure of the Palestine markets for six months of the year crippled the export trade of Trans-Jordan during that period.

A further ill-effect of the disturbances in Palestine on the economic situation in Trans-Jordan was the inability of many of the cultivators, rendered idle and in want by the crop failure, to obtain employment in Palestine.

31. To alleviate the consequent distress, the Government spent a sum of £P.19,000 on relief work and supplemented the £P.20,000 which was available for agricultural loans in the Agricultural Bank by a loan of £P.15,000 which the Government obtained from His Majesty's Government. Of the persons who are in urgent need of agricultural loans, there are a number who cannot offer security sufficient to satisfy the requirements of the Agricultural Bank, and the Government has therefore guaranteed the repayment to the Bank of £P.8,000 which is to be issued in loans of this nature.

32. The better keeping of statistics by the Customs Department has made it possible to show cause to the Palestine Government for the increase from £P.17,000 to £P.25,000 in the annual payment made by Palestine on account of foreign goods re-exported from Palestine to Trans-Jordan. A closer control by the Customs Department of the trade with Syria has also added considerably to the Department's revenue. These additions, together with other small increases of revenue, and the exercise of economy in expenditure, except as regards public security, have made it possible to balance the budget for the current year.

33. The desire of the Permanent Mandates Commission for fuller information as regards the economic position in Trans-Jordan has been met as far as is possible under the section of the report dealing with Customs, Excise and Trade. It is hoped that this information will be supplemented in subsequent years as the statistics available become more complete.

34. A local company is endeavouring to exploit the large deposits of phosphates which lie in the vicinity of Amman. Considerable exploratory work has been accomplished, but the

success or otherwise of the project depends on the cost of transporting the raw material to Europe.

Agriculture and Land.

35. Reference is made under the relevant sections of the report to the measures which continue to be taken to improve the methods of farming in its various branches, but the adverse weather conditions which were experienced during 1936 must inevitably weigh to a considerable extent against the activities of the Government in this respect.

36. The formation of the Department of Development, to which reference was made on page 208 of the Report for 1935, was not completed during the year under review. A suitable candidate for the post of Director has, however, been selected and it is hoped that he will take up his duties during the summer of 1937.

37. The information asked for relative to the area and categories of State Domain Lands is given in paragraph 14 of the section of this report regarding Lands.

Official Language.

38. Under the terms of Article 15 of the Organic Law, Arabic is the official language of Trans-Jordan.

I.—AUTONOMOUS ADMINISTRATION.

1. The Administration of Trans-Jordan is autonomous in its nature, *vide* paragraphs 12* *et seq.* of the Introductory section of this report.

2. There are Municipal Councils at Irbid, Jerash, Ajlun, Amman, Salt, Madeba, Kerak, Tafileh, Ma'an.

These Councils are wholly elected, except in Amman, where the President is appointed by the Chief Minister, and operate in accordance with laws which are in course of revision. The largest item of municipal revenue is an octroi tax levied on all commodities imported from foreign countries, which is collected by the Amman Municipality and then distributed.

A tax on inflammable liquids is collected by the Department of Customs on behalf of the municipalities; in 1936 the receipts amounted to £P.7,178.908 mils. Municipalities also receive 50 per cent. of the licence fees collected under the Road Transport Law (£P.1,216 in 1936) and 20 per cent. of the tax collected within municipal areas under the House and Land Tax Law of 1926 (£P.1,165 in 1936).

* Page 313.

Municipal estimates are subject to the approval of the Chief Minister, and municipal accounts are audited by the Government's Audit Department.

No grants are made by Government to assist Municipal Councils, but Government occasionally guarantee loans to municipalities to finance approved schemes of improvement. No such guarantees were given during 1936.

Scavenging in all municipalities is in charge of the Government medical officer, who controls the funds set aside for that purpose.

The Chief Minister is assisted in the supervision of municipal affairs by the Municipal Advisory Board, which is composed of the Directors of Public Health and Public Works, the Administrative Inspector, and the Assistant Treasurer.

II.—IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.

1. The control of travel to and from Trans-Jordan is the duty of a special section of the Arab Legion. The following table indicates the work of this section for the years 1935 and 1936.

	1935.	*1936.*
Applications for Nationality Certificates ...	792	675
Nationality Certificates issued	578	537
Naturalisation Certificates issued	90	117
Passports issued	721	790
Ordinary Visas issued	197	94
Return Visas issued	47	47
Emergency Visas issued	181	346
Registration of Foreign Passports	1,987	2,041
Endorsements and additions	121	199
Palestine Passports issued	—	22
Renewals of Trans-Jordan Passports ...	354	424

2. The following list of foreigners in Trans-Jordan is given in answer to the request for information on this subject made during the examination of the report for 1935. As no census has been taken the figures are approximate.

Nationality.	*Numbers.*	*Nationality.*	*Numbers.*
Syrians	855	Tunisians	8
Lebanese	63	Indians	10
Palestinians	515	Sudanese	6
Egyptians	76	Afghans	8
British (excluding His Majesty's Forces) ...	56	Iraqis	6
Americans	7	Greeks	5
Germans	2	Hadhramautis ...	2
Turks	135	Albanians	3
Italians	15	Abyssinians	1
Hedjazis	142	Russians	8
Yemenis	23	Bukharians	2
Algerians	4	Japanese	1
			1,902

3. Information has been requested as to the national status of Armenians resident in Trans-Jordan. The following table gives the information:—

Trans-Jordanian	172
Syrian	16
Turkish	99
Palestinian	22
Lebanese	1
Italian	2
	312

III.—LANDS.

1. Mr. G. F. Walpole, formerly of the Survey of Egypt, was appointed Assistant Director of Lands in place of Mr. W. S. Moffatt who returned to the Palestine Government after seven years of secondment to the Trans-Jordan Government.

Land Settlement.

2. The Land Settlement Law enacted in 1933 has now been applied to 52 villages covering an area of 1,033,000 dunums.

The following is a comparative statement of the area (in dunums) partitioned and settled to date:—

	Masha'a Land.	*Mafruz Land.*	*Total.*
August to December, 1933	17,540	18,363	35,903
During 1934	155,070	39,139	194,209
During 1935	268,954	31,006	299,960
During 1936	269,809	48,352	318,161
Total	711,373	136,860	848,233

The work completed during the year includes a number of villages situated in the most populated and fertile part of the country. The number of properties settled during the year was 7,109, as compared with 4,405 in 1935.

The cost of settlement amounts to 45 mils per dunum as compared with 29 mils in 1935. The increase is due to expenditure in training new staff appointed under the grant from the Colonial Development Fund referred to below.

3. The following data have been compiled from records of work completed in 1936:—

	Musha'a Land.	*Mafruz Land.*	*Total.*	*From commencement of Settlement.*
Villages settled ...	17	1	18	43
Claims Recorded ...	4,653	2,428	7,081	24,022
No. of Appeals ...	230	24	254	559
Appeals allowed ...	61	13	74	184

There are no appeals outstanding.

The low number of appeals is largely due to the fact that Settlement Officers and the Settlement Court operate in the villages. The attendance of the Court in public at each village minimizes frivolous claims and facilitates their amicable settlement. During the year, the Land Settlement Court visited 24 villages, and the sittings occupied a total of 47 days.

4. A grant from the Colonial Development Fund of £P.30,000 to be spread over six years for the acceleration of land partition and settlement was approved in January and the expansion of the Department was completed during the latter part of the year. The increased speed of settlement, due to the expansion, is not yet apparent in the comparative statement of the area settled during the year, as work in the villages allotted to the new settlement parties is still in progress.

5. Registration and court fees arising out of settlement from the commencement of operations in 1933 to the end of December, 1936, are as follows:—Payable, £P.7,885; Collected, £P.1,508; Outstanding, £P.6,377.

Registration fees are only collected as and when certificates of registration are applied for by owners or when they desire to effect further transactions in the Land Registry. The large outstanding amount of fees is mainly in respect of the villages more recently completed.

The following is a comparative statement of the fees in respect of Schedules of Rights and of Partition passed to the Land Registry and of collections thereof in each successive year:—

	Payable.	*Collected.*	
	£P.	£P.	*Per cent.*
1933	421	139	33
1934	2,573	701	27
1935	2,845	437	15
1936	1,900	85	2

6. As the land registers are indexed on a territorial basis, it has been considered advisable to maintain an auxiliary register which records the total property of each landowner and has an alphabetical index of proprietors. Loose-leaf registers are used in order that subsequent transactions may be conveniently and promptly recorded.

The following data have been compiled from the register of proprietors in 20 " settled " villages where the average holding is arrived at without inflation by any large holdings:—

Average holding, 40 dunums.—In ten villages situated in the high lands where crop failure is infrequent.

Average holding, 60 dunums.—In four villages situated at lower altitudes where the rainfall is unreliable.

Average holding, 110 dunums.—In six villages bordering the desert where the crops succeed in years of exceptional rainfall.

The preparation of the Schedule of Rights in the village affords a unique opportunity for Settlement Officers to compile a record of the land-owning population. A comparison between the results obtained and the register of proprietors indicates that, on an average, two members of each family appear as land-owners. The family holding in the three categories recorded above is therefore 80, 120, and 220 dunums respectively.

The Law of Succession provides that a specified share of the immovable property of the deceased shall go to each of his heirs including the females, but the land-owners take what steps are possible to prevent land leaving the family with a girl on her marriage, and it is for this reason that a part of the property is registered on settlement in the name of a son during the life-time of the father. The percentage of women figuring in the register is very small.

7. Satisfactory progress has been made in securing land for State Forest Reserves during settlement operations. During the year, a further 6,000 dunums of forest were recorded as State Domain, making a total of 43,000 dunums since the inception of land settlement.

The limits of these State Forests have been clearly demarcated and mapped and two Forest Rangers, trained in survey, have been stationed in the area to prevent encroachment and felling of trees.

The number of prosecutions during the year was forty-one, as compared with sixty-two in 1935, although the area of Forest Reserves was increased by 6,000 dunums.

Land Registry.

8. Transactions passing through the Land Registry numbered 8,090 and a sum of £P. 4,881 was collected in fees, as compared with 6,831 and £P.5,921 respectively in the previous year. Owing to an exceptionally poor harvest, there was a general decrease in revenue from Land Registry fees throughout the country, except in villages where land settlement has been completed. In the Irbid District, where settlement is in progress, the increase in fees amounted to £P.417, although in other districts the decrease was £P.1,457.

9. The fees collected in respect of transactions in " settled " villages totalled £P.4,351; the average annual collection in these

villages prior to land settlement was £P.112. These figures indicate the increase in revenue which may be expected from Land Registry fees as land settlement progresses.

10. Every facility is provided to assist the peasant landowner in drawing up documents of sale, lease, etc., in order that he may avoid the fees of advocates or petition writers. No case of an unregistered disposition has come to notice in respect of property recorded in the new registers.

11. A new Partition Law, applicable only to "settled" villages, has been enacted and provides for the partitioning of jointly-owned properties by Land Registry officials at the demand of one or more of the joint owners. In the event of disagreement as to the partition between the joint owners, partitioning is carried out by the Director of Lands or by a person acting on his behalf. Any owner who fails to accept the partition must within a period of ten days apply for partitioning by the Courts under the terms of the Ottoman Law of Partition; otherwise the partition is final. The object of the Law is to provide an inexpensive and simple procedure so that there shall be no hindrance to the partitioning of properties when titles change on succession.

Land Tax.

12. The Land Tax Law has been introduced throughout the country (454 villages), with the exception of 54 villages, where the variation between the amount of the old and new tax is small enough to allow postponement until the arrival of land settlement. The lands of these 54 villages are held in undivided ownership (masha'a) and the method of distribution of the tax amongst individuals will not be affected by the new Law, so that postponement is not harmful to the owners concerned.

The Land Tax Law limits the increase in taxation to £P.10,000. The gross assessment of the tax amounts to £P.88,166. The gross assessment of the taxes it has replaced amounts to £P.78,641; a resulting increase of £P.9,525.

13. Progressive improvement in assessment and distribution is secured by an addendum to the Land Tax Law which provides for a more accurate valuation of properties during assessment operations than that made under the Land Demarcation, Survey and Valuation Law, and provides, in settled villages, for the distribution of the tax in accordance with the Land Registry records.

The loose-leaf register of proprietors referred to in paragraph 6 above also shows the tax assessment on each landowner, and ensures an expeditious and economical compilation of the annual tax distribution lists in respect of each settled village.

The following data in regard to Land Tax have been compiled from the record of taxpayers in villages where land settlement has been completed:—

	Number.	*Per cent.*
Owners paying under £P.1	2,889	59
Owners paying £P.1–2	1,213	25
Owners paying £P.2–3	414	8
Owners paying over £P.5	396	8

State Domain.

14. The fiscal survey (see page 284 of the Report for 1935) was carried far enough into the desert to include all State Domain where patch cultivation might occur in years of exceptional rainfall. The total area covered by the survey is shown below:—

	Dunums.	*Dunums.*
"Owned" Lands:—		
Cultivable	3,925,000	
Uncultivable	4,302,000	
		8,227,000
State Domain		1,781,000
		10,008,000

The State Domain is classified as follows:—

	Dunums.
(*a*) Land in course of disposal, which has been in possession of the cultivators for many years... ...	378,000
(*b*) Land bordering the desert, in general uncultivable owing to unreliable rainfall	400,000
(*c*) Undeveloped land in the Jordan Valley	26,000
(*d*) Forest reserves	43,000
(*e*) Uncultivable land (through lack of water or by its nature)	934,000
Total	1,781,000

As land settlement proceeds, there will be an addition to the area of State Domain in categories (*d*) and (*e*) at the expense of the uncultivable area recorded above under "owned" lands.

The proceeds of the sale of State Domain since the completion of survey is £P.24,285, whereas the average annual rent from the properties sold was £P.1,226. As a result of disposal, the owners have improved the methods of cultivation, and in many instances the revenue from land tax exceeds the tithe and rental tithe collected prior to disposal.

Survey.

15. Six students trained during 1935 were appointed to classified posts, and a further group of thirteen students are under training.

Survey in connection with settlement is carried out on the scale 1:2500. During the year, 425 cadastral plans were completed, details of which are as follows:—

	Number of Blocks.	*Number of Parcels.*	*Average Area of Parcel Dunums.*	*Marks Erected.*
Masha'a Land	397	4,835	55	9,949
Mafruz Land	44	2,274	15	6,341
Total	441	7,109	70	16,290

In " mafruz " villages the work of settlement and survey are carried out simultaneously. This procedure allows settlement officers to delegate the recording of undisputed claims to the survey party and in addition enables the surveyor to acquire experience in land settlement.

A reduction of cadastral plans to the scale 1:10,000 is being carried out to serve as an index map in the Land Registry and for sale to the public. Since the beginning of settlement 408 plans have been reproduced.

The people are rapidly learning the value of survey and demarcation, and it is not uncommon for landowners to apply for copies of cadastral plans in order to safeguard the limits of their properties and if necessary to institute proceedings in Court for encroachment.

Publication is in progress of a 1:250,000 scale map in three sheets covering the whole country with the exception of the desert area east of longitude 36°31′ E. The first sheet is being printed and the second sheet is in course of preparation.

IV.—NATIONALITY.

1. Article 1 of the Trans-Jordan Nationality Law provided that all Ottoman subjects habitually resident in Trans-Jordan on the 6th August, 1924, were to be deemed to have acquired Trans-Jordan nationality. The term " habitually resident in Trans-Jordan " was deemed to include any person who had his usual place of residence in Trans-Jordan for the period of twelve months preceding the 6th day of August, 1924.

2. Provision existed in the law permitting persons who had acquired Trans-Jordan nationality under Article 1 of the Law to opt for other nationality before the 6th day of August, 1926, but, in fact, no use was made of this permission.

3. Naturalization is granted at the discretion of the Chief Minister to applicants who fulfil the following conditions:—

(*a*) two years' residence in Trans-Jordan immediately prior to the application for naturalization;

(*b*) that the applicant is of good character;
(*c*) that the applicant intends to reside in Trans-Jordan;
(*d*) that the applicant knows the Arabic language.

In special circumstances the Chief Minister may, with the approval of H.H. the Amir, dispense with the condition of two years' previous residence.

In 1936 one hundred and seventeen persons acquired Trans-Jordan nationality by naturalization. This number included Syrians and Lebanese who had obtained the permission of the Syrian and Lebanese Governments to divest themselves of their former nationality.

V.—JUDICIAL SYSTEM.

Civil Courts.

1. The Civil Courts consist of:—

(*a*) *Courts of First Instance.*—The present organization of the Courts largely follows the Turkish model, which was inherited from the former Ottoman system. The organization of the Ottoman Courts was based upon a District Court known as the Court of First Instance, having jurisdiction to try all criminal matters where the maximum punishment which could be awarded exceeded one year and the fine LT.90, and all civil cases, the value of which exceeded LT. 50.

(*b*) *Magistrates' Courts.*—Criminal cases where the maximum punishment which could be awarded was less than one year and the maximum fine less than LT.90 and civil cases where the value of the subject matter of the action was less than LT.50 were triable by Courts known as Magistrates' Courts or Courts of the Justice of the Peace.

Courts of First Instance were established in any town of any importance or size in the Ottoman Empire. Magistrates' Courts were established in towns possessing Courts of First Instance and also in smaller towns where no Courts of First Instance existed.

Appeal from Magistrates' Courts lay to Courts of First Instance, and appeal from Courts of First Instance lay to regional Courts of Appeal. Appeal in certain cases lay from regional Courts of Appeal to the Court of Cassation in Constantinople. In addition to appeal, this Court had a jurisdiction by way of cassation from Courts below. These Courts were known generally as Civil Courts to distinguish them from Sharia and other Religious Courts.

2. The principal modifications of this system in Trans-Jordan consist in the abolition of regional Courts of Appeal, since they are not necessary, and the abolition of the right of appeal from Peace Courts to Courts of First Instance. Appeals from

Magistrates' Courts now go direct to the Court of Appeal in Amman. Appeal by way of cassation has been abolished. The modifications of the Ottoman system are therefore little more than simplifications of a system which was suitable for a territory of the vast size of the former Ottoman Empire, but too complicated for a small country like Trans-Jordan.

Sharia Courts.

3. Sharia Courts were those Courts which had exclusive jurisdiction to deal with personal status cases of Moslems. This jurisdiction was and still is in Trans-Jordan exercised in accordance with the provisions of the Ottoman Law of Procedure of the Moslem Religious Courts of the 25th of October, 1333 A.H. By personal status is meant matters concerning the personal and domestic relations of the parties, such as marriage, divorce, alimony, maintenance, guardianship, legitimisation and adoption of minors, interdiction, succession, wills and legacies. These Courts also have jurisdiction in cases of " Diya " (blood money), this being a cash payment to the relatives of any person killed or injured as the result of the wrongful act of any other person in addition to any penalty imposed under the terms of the Criminal Law by the Civil Courts. " Diya " is a part of Mohammedan Law and as such is administered by the Sharia Courts. The Sharia Courts also had jurisdiction to deal with cases of waqf, established by and belonging to Moslems. By waqf is meant a pious foundation instituted by the founder, in most cases, from pious and religious motives.

Religious Community Council Courts.

4. In addition to the Sharia Courts, there were certain Courts known as the Courts of the Religious Community Councils which exercised in respect of the various non-Moslem religious communities dwelling within the Ottoman Empire much the same jurisdiction as that exercised by the Sharia Courts. Each separate community had its own Council which had power to set up a Court with jurisdiction to hear personal status cases arising between members of the particular religious community concerned. The principal religious communities in Trans-Jordan are the Greek Orthodox community, the Greek Catholic community, the Armenian community and the Latin community. The jurisdiction of the Courts of these communities is set forth in the non-Moslem Religious Community Councils Law, 1933.

Courts at present established in Trans-Jordan.

5. *Civil Courts.*—The Courts at present established in Trans-Jordan are as follows:—

(1) A Court of Appeal at Amman having jurisdiction to hear appeals from all lower Courts in Trans-Jordan;

(2) Courts of First Instance having jurisdiction in criminal matters where the maximum punishment which can be awarded is imprisonment for more than three years or a fine, and in civil matters where the value of the subject matter of the action exceeds £P.50.

These Courts are established in Amman, Irbid, and Kerak. Members of Courts of First Instance proceed to places where Magistrates' Courts only are in existence in order, when necessary, to constitute Courts of First Instance in those places, thereby saving litigants and others concerned the trouble and expenses of coming to the headquarters of a Court of First Instance.

(3) Magistrates' Courts having jurisdiction in criminal cases where the maximum punishment which can be awarded is imprisonment up to three years or a fine, and in civil cases where the value of the subject matter of the action is not more than £P.50, although if the parties agree in writing, the Court has jurisdiction up to any amount.

Magistrates' Courts are established in Amman, Irbid, Kerak, Salt, Jerash, Ajlun, Madeba, Tafileh, and Ma'an.

Sharia Courts.—Sharia Courts having jurisdiction to hear personal status cases of Moslems, cases relating to waqfs (pious foundations) and diya (blood money) are established in Amman, Kerak, Irbid, Salt, Ajlun, Tafileh, Jerash, and Ma'an.

Tribal Courts.—Tribal Courts are at present established in Amman, Irbid, Kerak, Ma'an, and the Desert Area.

Religious Community Council Courts.—Religious Community Council Courts are established in the following places:—

Place	*Community*
Amman	Greek Orthodox and Greek Catholic.
El Husn	Greek Orthodox and Greek Catholic.
Salt	Greek Orthodox only.

Special Courts.—The only Special Court at present working in Trans-Jordan is the Land Settlement Court, which is a travelling Court and is set up in districts which are declared to be land settlement areas under the terms of the Land Settlement Law, 1933.

Nature of the Law in force in Trans-Jordan.

6. Article 58 of the Organic Law provides that Ottoman laws promulgated before the 1st November, 1914, and laws promulgated after that date and declared by public notice to be in force in Trans-Jordan shall remain in force until repealed or amended. Ottoman law consequently constitutes the bulk of the *corpus juris* of Trans-Jordan, the only amendments and repeals of any importance being those affecting the Organic Law itself, which replaces the Ottoman Constitution.

Ottoman law consisted of several elements which have necessarily been taken over by Trans-Jordan under the terms of Article 58 of the Organic Law. These elements are Mohammedan Law, French Law, Turkish Law, and Personal Status Law of non-Moslem Religious Communities.

(1) *Mohammedan Law.*—Mohammedan Law is the law which had its origin in the precepts of the Koran as applied by the Prophet Mohammed himself and was later developed into a formal legal system by Moslem jurists. Mohammedan Law, as taken over by Trans-Jordan, now consists of three main divisions:—

(*a*) Civil Law;

(*b*) Personal Status Law of Moslems;

(*c*) Miscellaneous Laws affected by Islam, such as waqf (pious foundations), and portions of the Land Law, etc.

The Civil Law referred to in (*a*) above is contained in a compilation known as the "Mejelle". This is a codification by a Committee of Moslem jurists, specially appointed for that purpose, of those portions of Mohammedan Law dealing with the principal contracts such as sale, hire (including employment), pledge, guarantee, gift, etc. It also covers civil injuries and the law of procedure and evidence, the part dealing with procedure being supplemented by the Ottoman Code of Civil Procedure.

The Personal Status Law of Moslems is administered by the Sharia Courts.

(2) *French Law.*—The Ottoman Government borrowed several of their codes of law from France. They are often virtually little more than Turkish translations from the French. The principal of these Codes are:—

(*a*) The Criminal Code;

(*b*) The Criminal Procedure Code;

(*c*) The Civil Procedure Code;

(*d*) The Commercial Code.

The Criminal Law of Trans-Jordan, both as regards substantive law and procedure, consequently bears many of the characteristics of French criminal law. The office of Examining Magistrate (*juge d'instruction*) has been abolished in the interest of economy, the duties being performed by the Public Prosecutors.

(3) *Turkish Law.*—Pure Turkish law consists of laws passed by the Turks for their own local requirements and not borrowed from elsewhere. These are principally administrative laws, such as the Ottoman Wilayet Administration Law.

(4) *Personal Status Law of the Non-Moslem Communities.*—This is the law in matters of personal relations followed by the non-Moslem communities of the former Ottoman Empire, which is based upon Christian religious precepts. This law is administered by the Special Courts of the Communities.

The Diwan Khas for the Interpretation of Laws and Regulations.

7. The Diwan Khas is a body established under the terms of an addendum to the Organic Law dated the 4th March, 1930. The object of the creation of this body was to provide a means whereby any points of doubt or difficulty to administrative authorities, which have not been the subject of any final decision by the Courts, could be made the subject of investigation, the decision taken by the Diwan Khas being considered to have the force of law.

The Diwan is convoked by the Chief Minister at the request of the Head of any Department. It is composed of two senior Administrative officials and two senior officials of the Ministry of Justice. The Diwan is presided over by the Minister of Justice.

No interpretation of the Diwan Khas of any of the provisions of the Organic Law is operative until confirmed by the Amir.

Ministry of Justice.

8. The general control and supervision of the Law Courts and Judicial Departments is vested in the Ministry of Justice, presided over by a Minister who is a member of the Executive Council and *ex-officio* member of the Legislative Council. Attached to the Ministry is a British Judicial Adviser, who is a member of the Senior Judicial Council established for the appointment, transfer and removal of judicial officials, subject to the concurrence of the Amir. He is also a member of the Diwan Khas for the interpretation of Laws and Regulations. These are the only executive functions of the Judicial Adviser. His duties include the drafting of new laws and regulations, advising the Government on points of law, and attendance at the meetings of the Executive and Legislative Councils. He attends the meetings of the Legislative Council with a view to keeping in touch with opinion in the Legislative Council with regard to draft legislation submitted to it for discussion. He has no right either of taking part in debates or of voting. He is not a member of either Council. In addition, he joins with the Minister in conducting the day-to-day routine work of the Ministry and examines petitions containing complaints with regard to specific cases, or in which the Amir is asked to exercise his prerogative of pardon. This work is also carried out in close collaboration with the Minister.

The present Minister of Justice, Ibrahim Pasha Hashim, combines that post with the post of Chief Minister.

9. Full statistics showing the activities of the Courts and the fines, fees and costs received by them are shown below.

10. It is a matter of satisfaction that in spite of the disturbances in Palestine there has been no increase of serious crime in Trans-Jordan. On the contrary, the decrease, which has been a feature of recent years, is very marked. Leaving aside petty offences, new cases of serious crimes throughout the country numbered only 113, being ten less than in 1935; and new cases of crimes of the second category numbered 478 as compared with 678 in 1935.

The number of new civil cases was about the same as in previous years.

11. Throughout the year, illness interfered with the proper discharge of his duties by Taufiq Bey Sinnu, the President of the Court of Appeal. In consequence the fourth member of the Court, who should also perform the duties of Inspector of Courts, was largely occupied with his judicial functions and had little time to devote to inspection.

The regular inspection of Courts throughout the country is most necessary in order to maintain efficiency, and it is hoped that it will be possible to carry out the inspection regularly during 1937, after the Inspector for whom provision has been made in the 1937-38 Estimates has been appointed.

12. Few laws of importance were passed during the year, legislation being for the most part of an amending nature.

The principal new laws not referred to elsewhere were:—

The Revenue Stamp Duty Law replacing an Ottoman Law on the same matter;

The Telegraph and Telephone Wires (Protection) Law giving to the Government larger powers for protecting telegraphic and telephonic communications;

The Carriage by Air Law making provision for the application of the Convention for the Unification of the Rules relating to International Carriage by Air.

13. His Highness the Amir in six cases remitted sentences imposed by the Courts: two of these remissions were granted on account of the ill-health of the prisoner.

14. Two death sentences were carried out during the year. The conditions of convicted prisoners in the jails are satisfactory. A control is constantly kept on accused persons who are detained awaiting trial, in order to ensure that they come before the Courts without undue delay.

15. Only three companies and partnerships were registered at the Ministry of Justice, and none of these was of importance. The absence of cases of a commercial nature in the Courts of Trans-Jordan is very noticeable.

Revenue of Civil Courts, 1936.

Name of Court.	Criminal.				Civil.				Notary Public Fees.		Total.	
	Costs.		Fines.		Fees on Actions.		Fees on Execution.					
	£P.	Mils.	£P.	Mils.	£P.	Mils.	£P.	Mils.	£P.	Mils.	£P.	Mils.
Court of Appeal	—	—	—	—	153	340	—	—	—	—	153	340
Court of First Instance and Magistrate's Court combined—												
Amman	243	690	741	320	1,338	105	324	070	560	710	3,207	895
Irbid	548	250	727	933	540	120	73	360	143	635	2,033	298
Kerak	308	—	128	300	408	965	70	695	47	135	963	095
Total	1,099	940	1,597	553	2,287	190	468	125	751	480	6,204	288
Magistrate's Courts—												
Es Salt...	135	270	154	300	356	770	121	950	108	345	876	635
Jebel Ajloun	13	650	33	250	154	050	18	875	15	740	235	565
Jerash	17	400	11	500	147	570	38	—	30	135	244	605
Madeba	68	976	18	—	164	960	32	475	26	560	310	971
Tafileh	28	150	32	500	96	470	18	780	11	760	187	660
Ma'an & Akaba	9	550	15	280	74	995	15	245	8	425	123	495
Total	272	996	264	830	994	815	245	325	200	965	1,978	931

Magistrate's Courts.

Particulars of cases entered in the four years 1933, 1934, 1935 and 1936.

Name of Court.	1933.			1934.			1935.			1936.		
	Civil.	*Criminal*	*Total.*	*Civil.*	*Criminal*	*Total.*	*Civil.*	*Criminal*	*Total.*	*Civil.*	*Criminal*	*Total.*
Amman	2,767	2,630	5,397	3,032	3,701	6,733	2,731	3,287	6,018	2,688	3,297	5,985
Irbid	2,127	2,040	4,167	1,881	3,442	5,323	2,113	2,802	4,815	2,440	3,451	5,891
Kerak	2,039	1,122	3,161	1,888	1,497	3,385	1,730	1,088	2,818	1,656	799	2,455
Es Salt	1,538	1,025	2,563	1,721	1,473	3,194	1,780	1,309	3,089	1,593	1,721	3,314
Jebel Ajloun ...	1,175	756	1,931	951	1,097	2,048	858	830	1,688	835	938	1,773
Jerash	701	782	1,483	492	624	1,116	793	706	1,499	602	662	1,264
Madeba	927	414	1,341	995	459	1,454	716	432	1,148	734	561	1,295
Ma'an	310	290	600	325	401	726	377	524	901	312	377	689
Tafileh	335	293	628	452	306	758	555	439	994	651	317	968
Total ...	11,919	9,352	21,271	11,737	13,000	24,737	11,553	11,417	22,970	11,511	12,123	23,634

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION MADE BY THE PUBLIC PROSECUTORS

Year.	Cases pending at beginning of year.	New Cases Received.	Cases decided.	Cases Pending at end of year.	Particulars of cases Decided.						
					Cases sent for trial.			Cases Filed.			
					Crimes.	Mis-demeanours.	Contra-ventions.	Insufficient Evidence.	No offence Disclosed.	Accused Abandoned.	Lack of Jurisdiction.
1933	144	2,587	2,502	*229	158	612	316	816	257	216	107
1934	229	2,262	2,425	†66	156	597	286	852	264	190	51
1935	66	1,771	1,791	‡46	103	507	153	624	273	76	44
1936	46	1,738	1,728	§56	107	396	193	691	192	106	29

* 20 cases amalgamated.

† 29 cases amalgamated.

‡ 11 cases amalgamated.

§ 14 cases amalgamated.

M

CIVIL ACTIONS, 1936.

	Pending 1/1/36.	*New Cases Entered.*	*Cases Decided.*	*Pending 31/12/36.*
Appeals from Courts of First Instance	6	49	35	20
Appeals from Magistrates Courts	23	719	712	30
Total	29	768	747	50
Court of First Instance—				
Amman	60	141	146	55
Irbid	8	30	33	5
Kerak	19	32	32	19
Total	87	203	211	79
Magistrate's Court—				
Amman	164	2,547	2,547	37
Irbid	68	2,410	2,441	37
Kerak	169	1,624	1,702	91
Salt...	23	1,593	1,600	16
Jebel Ajloun	2	835	824	13
Jerash	13	602	600	15
Madeba	30	734	718	46
Ma'an and Akaba ...	7	312	310	9
Tafileh	10	651	650	11
Total	486	11,308	11,392	402

TOTAL REVENUE OF CIVIL COURTS FOR THE FOUR YEARS 1933, 1934, 1935 and 1936.

Year.	*Criminal.*				*Civil.*				*Notary Public Fees.*		*Total.*	
	Fines.		*Costs.*		*Fees on Actions.*		*Fees on Execution.*					
	£P.	Mils.	£P.	Mils.	£P.	Mils.	£P.	Mils.	£P.	Mils.	£P.	Mils.
1933 ...	1,255	609	1,557	566	3,883	094	727	359	972	319	8,095	947
1934 ...	2,463	251	1,673	921	3,354	950	668	455	1,031	835	9,192	412
1935 ...	2,052	064	1,408	525	3,522	250	1,303	410	1,142	025	9,428	274
1936 ...	1,862	383	1,372	936	3,435	345	713	450	952	445	8,336	559

Public Prosecutor—Executions, 1936.

1936.	Brought Forward.					New Cases.					Cases Disposed of.					Carried Forward.				
	Crime Judgment.	*Administrative Order.*	*Civil Judgment.*	*Sharia Judgment.*	*N.P. Docts.*	*Crime Judgment.*	*Administrative Order.*	*Civil Judgment.*	*Sharia Judgment.*	*N.P. Docts.*	*Crime Judgment.*	*Administrative Order.*	*Civil Judgment.*	*Sharia Judgment.*	*N.P. Docts.*	*Crime Judgment.*	*Administrative Order.*	*Civil Judgment.*	*Sharia Judgment.*	*N.P. Docts.*
Amman ...	75	—	2,277	66	132	1,738	—	1,405	25	77	1,701	—	1,527	47	45	112	—	2,155	44	164
Irbid ...	115	—	563	16	51	1,089	6	764	16	16	1,119	5	734	23	30	85	1	593	9	37
Kerak ...	54	49	585	3	95	201	107	660	3	7	218	113	378	—	51	37	43	867	6	51
Salt ...	26	58	1,016	14	96	805	141	673	23	57	787	92	921	18	27	44	107	768	19	126
Madaba ...	36	—	237	2	32	99	—	342	1	28	95	—	284	1	41	40	—	295	2	19
Jerash ...	3	—	213	8	2	160	34	309	12	10	134	14	292	14	—	29	20	230	6	12
Ajloun ...	16	18	244	—	2	261	22	280	2	5	245	28	329	2	—	32	12	195	—	7
Ma'an ...	7	—	156	10	—	82	—	153	11	—	86	—	154	11	—	3	—	155	10	—
Tafileh ...	3	5	79	4	—	96	34	129	12	—	97	14	129	10	—	2	25	79	6	—
Total ...	335	130	5,370	123	410	4,531	344	4,715	105	200	4,482	266	4,748	126	194	384	208	5,337	102	416

Courts of First Instance.

Particulars of Cases entered in the four years 1933, 1934, 1935 and 1936.

Year.	Amman.				Irbid.				Kerak.				Total in all Courts.
	Civil.	Criminal.		Total.	Civil.	Criminal.		Total.	Civil.	Criminal.		Total.	
		Crimes.	Misdemeanours			Crimes.	Misdemeanours			Crimes.	Misdemeanours		
1933 ...	96	63	291	450	42	88	286	416	26	42	120	188	1,054
1934 ...	101	52	330	483	35	87	268	390	29	33	91	153	1,026
1935 ...	137	41	379	557	34	53	208	295	35	29	91	155	1,007
1936 ...	141	46	281	468	30	53	146	229	32	14	51	97	794

Criminal Cases, 1936.

	Pending 1.1.36.	*New Cases Entered.*	*Cases Decided.*	*Pending 31.12.36.*
Appeals from Courts of First Instance	—	189	173	16
Appeals from Magistrate's Courts...	5	767	694	78
Courts of First Instance :—				
Amman	32	327	340	19
Irbid	14	199	191	22
Kerak	8	65	62	11
Total	54	591	593	52
Magistrate's Courts :—				
Amman	141	2,970	3,002	109
Irbid	69	3,252	3,196	125
Kerak	50	734	747	37
Es Salt	20	1,721	1,716	25
Jebel Ajloun	22	938	916	44
Jerash	9	662	660	11
Madeba	7	561	523	45
Tafileh	11	317	320	8
Ma'an	10	377	374	13
Total	339	11,532	11,454	417

Total Number of Actions in Civil Courts, including Court of Appeal.

Year.	*Pending at beginning of year.*	*New actions entered.*	*Actions decided.*	*Pending at end of year.*
1933	971	23,949	23,365	1,555
1934	1,555	26,585	26,947	1,193
1935	1,193	25,802	25,995	1,000
1936	1,000	25,420*	25,326*	1,094

* Including 62 execution cases under the Execution Law (Amendment) Law, 1936.

Court of Appeal.

Particulars of Appeal entered in the four years 1933, 1934, 1935, and 1936.

	Civil Appeals.		*Criminal Appeals.*		*Total.*
	From Courts of First Instance.	*From Magistrate's Courts.*	*From Courts of First Instance.*	*From Magistrate's Courts.*	
1933	45	682	217	680	1,624
1934	44	653	217	934	1,848
1935	30	726	184	885	1,825
1936	49	719	189	767	1,724

In addition, 62 execution cases appealed under the Execution Law (Amendment) Law, 1936.

VI.—ECONOMIC EQUALITY.

1. The posts, telegraph, and telephones and the roads of Trans-Jordan are in public ownership and are administered by the Trans-Jordan Government.

The water-supplies are administered, in all cases, by the municipal councils concerned.

The Turkish tobacco monopoly has been discontinued.

2. Articles 67 and 68 of the Organic Law provide that all rights in, or in relation to, any public lands and in all mines and minerals shall vest in and may be exercised by His Highness the Amir in trust for the Trans-Jordan Government.

Grants or leases for the exploitation of the mineral resources of Trans-Jordan are made under a Mining Law, 1926, the terms of which follow generally those of the Palestine Mining Ordinance, 1925.

3. Article XVII of the Agreement between His Majesty the King and His Highness the Amir provides that His Highness shall be guided by the advice of His Britannic Majesty in all matters concerning the granting of concessions, the exploitation of natural resources, the construction and operation of railways and the raising of loans.

4. There is no economic discrimination in the fiscal regime nor in the Customs laws of the Trans-Jordan Government. The special privileges in respect of import duty. State and municipal taxation and tithes which were enjoyed by certain foreign charitable, religious, and educational institutions under the Ottoman regime are maintained, but no new privileges of this type have been granted.

Moreover, Trans-Jordanians are liable to the same taxation, State or municipal, as are foreign nationals.

VII.—FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE.

1. There is complete liberty of conscience and of religious observance throughout Trans-Jordan.

2. Articles 10 and 14 of the Organic Law read as follows:—

"Article 10. Islam shall be the religion of the State and there shall be insured to all dwellers in Trans-Jordan complete freedom of belief and freedom to practice forms of worship in accordance with their customs unless detrimental to public safety or order or contrary to morals."

"Article 14. The various communities shall have the right to establish and maintain their schools for the teaching of their members in their own language provided that they conform to the general requirements prescribed by law."

3. Under the provisions of the Electoral Law, three of the sixteen elected representatives are Christians. The Law relating to the selection of members of the Administrative Councils provides that Heads of religious communities shall be members of the selection committees, and that where the Christian male population is 500 souls there shall be one, and where it is 1,000 there shall be two, Christians in the Council. The present Municipal Law does not provide for the representation of minorities, but in the new Law, which is now drafted and under consideration, Councils are to be composed of Circassians, Christian Arabs, and Moslem Arabs in proportion to the number of males over twenty years of age in these communities. If this would not give the minorities representation, they will be given representation if their numbers are ten per cent. or more of the whole.

4. Personal status cases of non-Moslem religious communities are within the jurisdiction of the appropriate Religious Community Councils according to the provisions of the Religious (non-Moslem) Community Councils Law, 1933.

5. Community and private schools may only be opened after obtaining a licence from the Department of Education. Before such a licence is granted the applicant is required to satisfy the Health Authority of the suitability of the building to be used, and to submit details of the qualifications of the teachers to be appointed and copies of the syllabus to be used. After a school has been licensed and opened, the Department of Education has the right of inspection. Of recent years there have been no difficulties in regard to licensing or inspection, though this latter right is seldom exercised.

6. Christians and Circassians are well represented in the Government services and hold some of the highest posts.

7. At the examination of the report for 1935, the Permanent Mandates Commission asked to be informed of missions operating in Trans-Jordan. The following list shows the names of missions working in Trans-Jordan; it does not include recognized religious communities, an account of which is given in paragraph 4 of Section V of this report.

(1) The Christian Missionary Trust Association, Ltd.

(2) Jerusalem and the East Mission Trust, Ltd.

(3) Custodian of the Terra Santa.

(4) Societé Nazionali di Missionari Italiana.

(5) Christian Missionary Alliance (Palestine) and Arabian Border Missions.

(6) Bible Evangelistic Mission.

(7) Seventh Day Adventists.

The institutions named under (1) and (2) are controlled by the Church of England, those under (3) and (4) by the Roman Catholic Church, and those under (5), (6) and (7) by various American Churches.

VIII.—MILITARY CLAUSES.

1. *Arab Legion Duties and Responsibilities.*—The Arab Legion is the Police Force of Trans-Jordan. It is responsible to the Government of Trans-Jordan for public security, the maintenance of law and order, the custody of prisoners, immigration and passport control, and the licencing of vehicles.

2. *Strength and Composition.*—The Arab Legion consists of 39 officers (seven of whom are British and 32 Trans-Jordanians), three cadet officers, and 1,007 non-commissioned officers and men, who are composed as follows:—

	Officers.	*Other ranks.*
Dismounted	25	420
Mounted...	11	299
Desert Police	3	106
Prison Staff	—	98
Clerical Staff	—	23
	39	946
Paid for by the 'Iraq Petroleum Company	—	61
	39	1,007

3. *Organization and Command.*—The territory of Trans-Jordan is divided into five Districts, namely, Ajlun, Belqa, Kerak, Ma'an, and the Desert Area. These divisions are used for administrative and police purposes.

The Arab Legion is organized as follows in accordance with these Administrative Districts:—

In Amman the Capital of Trans-Jordan.

Arab Legion Headquarters.

Amman City Police.

Arab Legion Depot for recruiting and training purposes.

Arab Legion motor transport garage.

The Central Jail.

Ajlun District.

Headquarters and 13 Police Stations.

Belqa District.

Headquarters and 19 Police Stations.

Kerak District.

Headquarters and 10 Police Stations.

Ma'an District.

Headquarters and 9 Police Stations.

Desert Area.

Headquarters and 10 Police Stations.

Wireless.—The Arab Legion operates ten wireless stations, of which nine are fixed and one is a mobile set mounted in a Ford tender.

Motor Transport.—The Arab Legion possesses 22 motor vehicles, distributed as follows:—

	Vehicles.
Desert Area	13
Amman Police	3
District Cars	6
Total	22

Each of the four Districts—Ajlun, Belqa, Kerak, and Ma'an—possesses one district car, the remaining two vehicles of this type being maintained in reserve.

The vehicles are repaired in the Arab Legion workshops in Amman; all vehicles are of Ford make.

Mechanics are sent for training to the Ford Motor Works in Alexandria, Egypt.

4. *Courses of Instruction.*—Members of the Legion attended the following courses of instruction during the year:—

Subject.	*Place.*	*Number of persons attending.*
Car driving and Maintenance	Arab Legion Depot, Amman ...	2 Officers, 9 Men.
Motor Mechanics	Ford Company, Alexandria ...	2 Men.
Law and its application ...	Arab Legion Depot, Amman ...	47 Men.
Equitation Instruction ...	Trans-Jordan Frontier Force, Zerka.	1 Officer, 1 Man.
Veterinary Dressers ...	Trans-Jordan Frontier Force, Zerka.	1 Man.
Musketry Instruction ...	Arab Legion Depot, Amman ...	9 Men.
First Aid and Medical ...	Zerka and Amman	6 Men.

The promotion of non-commissioned officers is now based on the results of an annual examination.

Ninety-six non-commissioned officers attended promotion examinations during 1936.

5. *Formation of Reserve.*—Sanction was received on the 4th June, 1936, to form a Reserve of 115 men to the Arab Legion, and to embody them forthwith, in view of the political situation resulting from the Palestine disturbances. On the 12th September, 1936, a further 200 Supplementary Police were enlisted. In December, 1936, the 200 Supplementary Police were disbanded, and the 115 Reservists left the colours. These Reservists will be paid a retaining fee of £P.1 a month while engaged in their normal occupations, on condition that they are liable to be called up to serve when required; they will be called up annually for one month's training and for that month will be paid £P.5.

6. *Crime.*—It is remarkable that, while half the year was passed in a state of acute political tension, the statistics of ordinary crime showed no perceptible increase on those of the previous year.

This is particularly noticeable in regard to highway robbery; in 1933 there were fifty cases, in 1934 there were forty-three, in 1935 there were thirteen, whilst in 1936 there were seven convictions and five further cases which are still under trial.

This fact seems to prove the efficiency of the Police who, in spite of greatly increased work caused by acute political agitation, were able to maintain their hold on crime.

The following is a list of the principal crimes reported in 1934, 1935, and 1936 respectively:—

Nature of Crime.	*1934.*	*1935.*	*1936.*
Murder	47	19	29
Wounding	444	346	308
Abduction	45	43	29
Theft	1,646	715	882
Car Accident ...	118	111	112
Smuggling	37	7	13
Drunkenness	70	60	55

7. *Law and Order on the Frontiers.*—Relations with the frontier officers of the Saudi Arab Government continued to be very friendly. Two formal meetings took place during the year, one between the Officer Commanding the Desert Area, Trans-Jordan, and the Saudi Amir of Kaf, and another between the same officer and the Amir of Tebuk. The two Governments co-operated efficiently in the prevention of crime, and law and order in the desert was excellent. Beduin raiding has, for the present at least, become a memory of the past.

Relations with the Syrian and the Jebel Druze Governments were no less amicable.

8. *Beduin Education.*—The Desert Area, which forms four-fifths of the area of Trans-Jordan, does not possess the administrative machinery in existence in the settled area.

Certain administrative duties, including the welfare of the desert tribes, are therefore carried out by the Officer Commanding the Desert Area, who is an officer of the Arab Legion.

Unfortunately the failure of the harvest in 1936, due to the lack of rain, caused a severe set-back to schemes for the encouragement of Beduin cultivation. Many Nomads had cultivated for the first time that year, and the loss of their crops discouraged them so much that they returned to the desert.

The two schools erected on desert wells in 1934 for the sons of Beduin Sheikhs, continue to prosper. So intelligent are these Beduin boys that it is proposed to commence training a class of them as wireless operators. Others have already classified as petrol engine mechanics. The problem of the employment of sons of Beduin Sheikhs remains a difficult one, as they are unwilling to engage in manual work, and are unemployed and discontented in the tribes. These men were formerly the leaders of tribal raids, and have found no occupation since raiding ceased.

9. *Prisons.*—Prison and police lock-ups exist in Trans-Jordan in Amman and at each of the District Headquarters, excluding the Desert Area.

Any prisoner sentenced to more than three months' imprisonment is transferred to the Central Jail, Amman. The average population of the Central Jail throughout 1936 was 271 prisoners.

The prison industries were further extended during the year. The following men who had no skilled trades when they entered prison, were taught the trades shown below:—

Stone quarrying	35
Stone cutting and trimming	28
Masons	19
Carpenters	11
Blacksmiths	9
Laundry and ironing	8
Carpet making	22
Mattress making	5
Gardening and poultry rearing	15
Cooks	6
Painting	4
Telephone exchange operators	6

IX.—INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS, CONVENTIONS, AND TREATIES.

(A) Agreements concluded in the name of Trans-Jordan.

(i) Commercial Agreements.

Country.	*Title of Instrument.*	*Date and place of Signature.*
Syria and the Lebanon.	Customs Agreement	10.5.1923 Amman.
Palestine ...	Transit Agreement	26.9.1928 Jerusalem. Amended 18.12.1928. Amended 27.12.1928. Amended 23.7.1934.

(ii) Other Agreements.

Great Britain	Agreement	20.2.1928 Jerusalem. Ratified 31.10.1929, Amman.
Nejd	Hadda Agreement	2.11.1925 Bahra Camp.
Syria and the Lebanon	Provisional Agreement in regard to the Transmission of Judicial Proceedings between Trans-Jordan and Syria and the Lebanon.	15.2.1928 Amman.
Palestine ...	Agreement for the taking of Evidence on Commission for the purposes of any Commercial or Civil matter.	25.2.1929 Jerusalem. 6.3.1929 Amman.
Palestine ...	Agreement regarding the Interchange of Judicial Documents.	6.3.1929 Amman.
Palestine ...	Agreement regarding the conveyance of corpses from Palestine for burial in Trans-Jordan and from Trans-Jordan for burial in Palestine.	1.10.1929
Palestine ...	Agreement as to the circulation of Motor Vehicles.	14.10.1929 Jerusalem.
Syria and the Jebel Druze.	Agreement concerning the settlement of disputes between Beduins of Trans-Jordan and Beduins of Syria and the Jebel Druze as well as between Beduins and non-Beduins of the same States.	2.2.1930 Amman. 29.12.1929 Beirut.
'Iraq ...	Treaty of Friendship	26.3.1931 Amman.
Syria and the Lebanon.	Agreement establishing telegraphic communication.	Effect from 1st April, 1930.
Syria and the Lebanon.	Agreement for the reciprocal grant of gratis visas.	20.8.1932 Jerusalem. 5.9.1932 Beirut.
Saudi Arabia	Treaty of Friendship and Bon Voisinage.	27.7.1933 at Jerusalem. Ratified 23.12.1933 at Cairo.
Great Britain	Supplementary Agreement ...	2.6.1934 Jerusalem. Ratified at Ablin on 22.6.1935.
Palestine ...	Extradition Agreement ...	9.7.1934 Jerusalem; and 23.7.1934 Amman. Amended 1.9.1935.
Palestine ...	Agreement to regulate the service of judicial documents between Palestine and Trans-Jordan.	23.11.1934 Amman and Jerusalem.

(B) Multilateral Agreements and Conventions.

Title of Instrument.	*Date of Signature.*	*Date of Accession.*
Declaration recognising the Right to a Flag of States having no Sea Coast.	20.4.1921, Barcelona.	9.10.1922 (Ratification).
Convention and Statute on Freedom of Transit	20.4.1921, Barcelona.	28.1.1924.
Convention and Statute on the Regime of Navigable Waterways of International Concern.	20.4.1921, Barcelona.	28.1.1924.
Additional Protocol to the Convention on the Regime of Navigable Waterways of International Concern.	20.4.1921, Barcelona.	28.1.1924.
International Convention relative to the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works.	13.11.1908, Berlin.	21.3.1924.
Additional Protocol to the International Copyright Convention signed at Berlin on 13.11.1908.	20.3.1914, Berne.	21.3.1924.
International Opium Convention and subsequent relative papers.	23.1.1912, The Hague.	21.8.1924.
International Convention relating to the Simplification of Customs Formalities.	3.11.1923, Geneva.	27.11.1924 (effective date).
Convention relating to the Development of Hydraulic Power affecting more than one State, and Protocol of Signature.	9.12.1923, Geneva.	27.11.1925.
Convention and Statute of the International Regime of Railways, and Protocol of Signature.	9.12.1923, Geneva.	22.9.1925.
Convention and Statute of the International Regime of Maritime Ports and Protocols of Signature.	9.12.1923, Geneva.	22.9.1925.
Convention relating to the Transmission in Transit of Electrical Power and Protocols of Signature.	9.12.1923, Geneva.	22.9.1925.
Protocol on Arbitration Clauses (in Commercial Matters).	24.9.1923, Geneva.	8.5.1926.
International Convention for the Suppression of the Circulation of and Traffic in Obscene Publications.	12.9.1923, Geneva.	23.5.1927.
International Agreement as to Contagious Diseases of Animals.	25.1.1924, Paris.	13.7.1927.
International Convention with the object of securing the Abolition of Slavery and the Slave Trade.	25.9.1926, Geneva.	18.6.1927.
International Convention relating to Dangerous Drugs.	19.2.1925, Geneva.	25.9.1928 (effective date).
International Sanitary Convention	21.6.1926, Paris.	9.10.1928.
International Convention relative to Motor Traffic.	24.4.1926, Paris.	24.10.1929.
Universal Postal Convention	20.3.1934, Cairo.	1.1.1925.
Convention relating to Regulation of Aerial Navigation.	13.10.1919.	11.7.1922.
International Convention relating to International Exhibitions.	22.11.1928, Paris.	17.12.1930.
International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to Bills of Lading.	25.8.1924, Brussels.	2.6.1931 (effective

(B) Multilateral Agreements and Conventions—*cont.*

Title of Instrument.	*Date of Signature.*	*Date of Accession.*
International Convention for the Amelioration of the Conditions of the Wounded and Sick in Armies in the Fields.	27.7.1929, Geneva.	23.6.1931 (Ratification), (effective date).
International Convention relative to the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works.	2.6.1928, Rome.	1.10.1931.
Internation Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children.	30.9.1921, 31.3.1922, Geneva.	2.11.1931.
International Agreement for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic.	18.5.1904, Paris.	6.5.1932 (effective date).
International Convention for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic.	4.5.1910, Paris.	6.5.1932 (effective date).
Convention for the Unification of certain Rules relating to International Carriage by Air.	12.10.1929, Warsaw.	14.4.1932.
Convention concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour.	June, 1930, Geneva.	3.6.1932.
International Convention for Mutual Protection against Dengue Fever.	25.7.1934, Athens.	3.5.1935.
International Convention for the Sanitary Control of Aerial Navigation.	12.4.1933, The Hague.	1.9.1935.
International Telecommunications Convention	9.12.1932, Madrid.	24.5.1935.

For position as regards International Labour Conventions see Labour Chapter (page 357).

(C) Extradition Treaties between the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries which apply to Trans-Jordan.

Country.	*Date of Signature.*	*Date of Application*
Between United Kingdom and :		
Albania	22.7.1926	11.7.1927.
Austria	3.12.1873/26.6.1901	18.3.1932.
Belgium	29.10.1901	1.4.1932.
Belgian Congo	5.3.1907/3.3.1911	1.4.1932.
Ruanda Urandi	28.6.1928/2.7.1928	1.4.1932.
Bolivia	22.2.1892	3.3.1932.
Chile	26.1.1897	18.3.1932.
Colombia	27.10.1888/2.12.1929 ...	5.12.1930.
Cuba	3.10.1904/17.4.1930	12.12.1931.
Czechoslovakia	11.11.1924, Protocol 4.6.1926	15.7.1927.
Denmark	31.3.1873	29.3.1932.
Estonia	18.11.1925	10.3.1927.
Finland	30.5.1924	25.11.1926.
Greece	24.9.1910	22.4.1932.
Guatemala	4.7.1885/30.5.1914	30.3.1932.
Hayti	7.12.1874	24.2.1932.
Hungary	3.12.1873/26.6.1901	30.6.1932.
'Iraq	2.5.1932	2.5.1932.
Latvia	16.7.1924	7.6.1926
Lithuania	18.5.1926	11.6.1927.
Monaco	17.12.1891 ... ... / 27.11.1930	5.7.1931.
Netherlands	26.9.1898	5.4.1932.
Nicaragua	19.4.1905	6.4.1932.
Norway	26.6.1873/18.2.1907	20.9.1932.

(C) Extradition Treaties between the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries which apply to Trans-Jordan—*cont.*

Country.	*Date of Signature.*	*Date of Application.*
Panama	25.8.1906	4.6.1932.
Peru	26.1.1904	2.3.1932
Poland	11.1.1932	12.3.1934.
Portugal	17.10.1892/20.1.1932 ...	23.6.1934
Roumania	9/21.3.1893	3.3.1932.
Salvador	23.6.1881	18.10.1932.
Siam	4.3.1911	7.4.1932.
Spain	4.6.1878/19.2.1889	23.3.1932.
Switzerland	26.11.1880/29.6.1904 ...	9.5.1932.
United States of America ...	22.12.1931	24.6.1935.
Yugoslavia	23.11.1900/6.12.1900 ...	30.8.1932.

In addition to the countries set out in the foregoing list the Trans-Jordan Extradition Law has been applied to the following countries :—

Argentine.	Italy.	Tunis.
Ecuador.	Liberia.	Uruguay.
France.	Paraguay.	
*Germany.	San Marino.	

* While the Extradition Treaty between the United Kingdom and Germany (14.5.1872) has not been extended to Trans-Jordan, an arrangement has been concluded by an exchange of notes providing for the operation of extradition between Trans-Jordan and Germany on a basis of reciprocity. The arrangement came into force on 28th February, 1933.

(D) Commercial Treaties between the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries which have been applied to Trans-Jordan.

Country.	*Title of Instrument.*	*Date of Application.*
Lithuania ...	Agreement respecting Commercial Relations, 6.5.1922, Riga and Kovno.	24.4.1923.
Latvia ...	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 22.6.1923, London.	25.5.1924.
Poland	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 26.11.1923.	19.6.1924.
Czechoslovakia ...	Treaty of Commerce, 14.7.1923 ...	6.6.1925.
Finland	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 14.12.1923.	13.2.1926.
Austria	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 22.5.1924, London.	5.6.1926.
Germany ...	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 2.12.1924, London.	2.12.1926.
Greece	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 16.7.1926.	23.3.1927.
Hungary... ...	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 23.7.1926, London.	26.7.1927.
Austria	Notes on Trade Marks	2.12.1927. 13.4.1928.
Yugoslavia ...	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 12.5.1927.	4.4.1928.
Spain	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 31.10.1922, Revised 5.4.1927 and 31.5.1928.	1.12.1928.

(D) Commercial Treaties between the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries which have been applied to Trans-Jordan—*cont.*

Country.	*Title of Instrument.*	*Date of Application.*
Bulgaria ...	Notes on Commerce and Navigation, 12.11.1925.	25.2.1929.
Lithuania ...	Notes Modifying the Agreement of 6.5.1922.	10.12.1929.
Japan	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation and Supplementary Convention of 30.7.1925.	1.6.1930.
Egypt	Commercial Modus-Vivendi, 5/7.6.1930, Cairo. Prolongation until 16.2.1934 by Notes of 16/19.2.1933.	21.8.1930.
Spain	Agreement regulating the Treatment of Companies, 27.6.1924, Madrid.	6.8.1931.
Panama	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 25.9.1928.	2.9.1932.
Poland	Agreement regarding Trade and Commerce, 27.2.35, London.	24.7.1935.

(E) Other Treaties between the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries which apply to Trans-Jordan.

County.	*Title of Instrument,*	*Date of Application.*
France	Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 2.2.1922.	21.3.1923.
Belgium	Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 21.6.1922.	13.3.1925.
Czechoslovakia ...	Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 11.11.1924, London.	17.2.1927.
Greece	Notes on Consular Fees on Certificates of Origin, 21.6.1929.	21.6.1929. 9.7.1929 (effective).
Germany ...	Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 20.3.1928.	25.11.1929.
Netherlands ...	Extension to Overseas Territories of the Agreement for the Abolition of Visas, 1.12.1929.	1.12.1929 (applicable to British subjects only).
Spain	Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 27.6.1929.	23.2.1931.
Italy	Notes respecting documents of Identity for Aircraft Personnel, 13.4.1931.	13.4.1931.
Poland	Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 26.8.1931.	17.10.1932.
Estonia	Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 22.12.1931.	11.11.1932 (effective).
Portugal ...	Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 9.7.1931.	30.4.1933.
Denmark ...	Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial matters, 29.11.1932.	25.7.1934.
Netherlands ...	Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 31.5.1932.	22.9.1934.
Belgium	Supplementary Convention to Facilitate the Conduct of Legal Proceedings, 4.11.1932.	27.6.1935.
Finland	Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, 11.8.1933.	4.6.1935.

X.—ANTIQUITIES.

Inspections.

Inspections have been carried out as usual, and during the course of the year most parts of the country have been visited. The amount of encroachment and damage to antiquity sites is now very small, and the promptness of officials in taking action whenever a case is reported has greatly discouraged the inhabitants from interference.

Recent Discoveries.

2. The most interesting discovery of the year is that of a small Nabataean Temple on an isolated hill, known as Khirbet Tanur, in the Tafileh Sub-District. The building itself is a small one, but some fine pieces of sculpture have been recovered, and there is every reason to hope that further pieces may still be buried. The American School of Oriental Research, in conjunction with the Department of Antiquities, will excavate the site in the near future, as five pieces of sculpture were removed about 18 months ago and are now in possession of a dealer in Amman, and it is feared that further robbery may take place. The site is a remote and isolated one. In the course of inspections, evidence of the existence of many neolithic and paleolithic sites has been observed, though the sites themselves have not as yet been found. There is much of great interest of this period in the country, and a close examination of the areas round any permanent water reveal the existence of many of these pre-historic settlements, and open up a new field of archaeological investigation.

Archaeological Survey.

3. The second volume has now been published by Dr. Glueck as the Annual of the American School of Oriental Research Vol. XV. 1934-35. Dr. Glueck intends to continue the survey in the northern districts during the course of the next two years, and when finished it will represent the most complete archaeological survey yet made of any country in the Near East.

Excavations.

4. *Petra.*—A sum of money privately given enabled the Department to undertake further clearance of the Royal Tombs, the Tomb of the Roman Governor, and to complete the excavation of the oldest high place. A royal inscription, lost for 30 years, was rediscovered and many loose pieces of sculpture were brought together and buried for protection. The Department of Antiquities, Palestine, kindly allowed the Museum photographer to accompany the expedition and he made a complete photographic record of the site.

Tell el-Ghassul.—The Pontifical Biblical Institute, Jerusalem, conducted a short campaign during the spring, under the direction of Père Robert Koppel, and hope to resume work in the coming year. The importance of this site is being realised more and more as work proceeds, and it is gratifying to know that it is being carefully and scientifically treated.

Other sites.—The American Schools of Oriental Research, directed by Dr. N. Glueck, have been granted a permit to excavate Tell el-Kheliefeh, near Aqaba, and have already made soundings there. They intend to make a complete clearance in the new year. The site covers the period from late bronze age, about 1200 B.C., to late iron age, about 600 B.C. These Schools are also undertaking, in conjunction with the Department of Antiquities, the excavation of the Nabataean Temple at Khirbet Tanur, near Tafileh.

Tourists.

5. Fees collected from tourists visiting Petra totalled £P.648, as compared with £P.818 in 1935. During 1936, 947 foreign visitors and 396 Trans-Jordanians visited Jerash, as compared with 1,355 and 254 respectively in 1935. The decrease in numbers is chiefly due to the unsettled condition of Palestine since last April. It is hoped that the coming spring may bring increased numbers of visitors to both places.

New Antiquity Law.

6. The new law was duly promulgated and has been in operation during the past year. It is still difficult to persuade the people to report all finds of antiquities, as they believe the Government will take everything from them without recompense. The Department has endeavoured to impress upon them whenever possible that this is not the case: the Law provides that if any antiquity is accidentally discovered and duly reported to the authorities, the Government will pay full compensation for the object should it wish to acquire it. If it is not required by the Government, the object becomes the property of the finder, to be disposed of as he pleases. If, however, a find is made and not reported, and the matter subsequently comes to light, the Government has the right to seize all the objects without compensation, and the finder is liable to prosecution. It is most desirable that this should be understood by everyone, as otherwise casual finds will be concealed and much important evidence may thus be lost.

General.

7. *The Sakhra Hoard of Gold Coins* has now been examined by the honorary Curator of Coins, who has prepared a report on them. They consist of Ottoman and Venetian coins ranging in period from 1343 A.D. to 1585 A.D., with three earlier Arab

coins. The question of their disposal is under discussion. A type set only is required by the Museum and the rest can be disposed of in some way to be agreed upon. This is a case where, had a finder reported the matter, he would have received back more than 90 per cent. of his find.

A card index with map references and photographs of all sites in the country is being prepared, and will be of great value to anyone wishing to know the archaeological potentialities, or detailed history, of the country. It will be based largely on Dr. Glueck's survey, and will contain information as to what periods are represented, whether inscriptions have been found there, and a bibliography of the published material on each site.

The Amman Museum.—In view of the fact that 11 antiquities have now been transferred on loan to the museum in Jerusalem, it is proposed to rearrange the Amman museum and make it more of a centre of information about the antiquities of the country, with maps and photographs of the principal sites, and a few selected objects which will be changed from time to time on exhibition.

XI.—LABOUR.

1. During the examination of the 1935 report, enquiry was made as to the reason for the omission of the International Labour Conventions from the list of International Agreements, Conventions and Treaties which have been applied in Trans-Jordan.

With the exception of the Convention concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour the International Labour Conventions have not been formally declared to be applicable to Trans-Jordan and the necessary legislation to enforce in Trans-Jordan the provisions of such Conventions has not been enacted, except legislation relating to forced or compulsory labour which enables the Trans-Jordan Government to give full effect to the terms of the Convention dealing with those matters. At the same time care has been taken to ensure that local legislation is in no way contradictory or repugnant to the terms of the International Labour Conventions and, where necessary, the existing laws have been amended accordingly.

It has been deemed advisable to follow this policy because Trans-Jordan is in the main a primitive pastoral and agricultural country where society is still conducted on patriarchal lines. Industries are practically non-existent and it is improbable that conditions will permit industrial development in the future. The need for the greater part of the provisions of the Labour Conventions has not yet arisen and the purpose of many would be beyond the comprehension of the local legislature and, moreover, even if it was possible to secure the enactment of the legislation necessary to give full effect to the Conventions, the

machinery for its execution could not at the moment for practical reasons be brought into being.

In the circumstances, it is preferable to ensure generally that local legislation is not repugnant to the terms of the Conventions and to adopt from time to time those provisions of the Conventions the application of which is rendered desirable by the development of Trans-Jordan.

2. In paragraph 3 of Section VIII (Labour) of the Report for 1935 it was stated that certain undertakings had been given by the factory owners in regard to the employment of children. These undertakings, with one exception, conformed to the draft Conventions and recommendations adopted by the International Labour Conference. The exception related to the age for the employment of children and an order has now been issued that no person under 14 years of age shall be employed in any factory.

XII.—TRADE IN AND MANUFACTURE OF DRUGS, ARMS AND LIQUORS.

Arms.

1. The law provides that:—

(*a*) The manufacture, import or transport of gunpowder or other explosives and the import of State or military weapons or revolvers of which the barrels are more than 15 centimetres in length or of ammunition for the same except with the permission of the Government is prohibited.

(*b*) Firearms may not be *carried* without permission within towns in which there resides a Government representative.

(*c*) The sale of arms and ammunition within a town is only permitted under licence and in a specially appointed place.

(*d*) The transport of arms for export is prohibited.

2. Before 1933, certain persons in Amman were licensed to deal in arms and ammunition and these people were required to keep registers of receipts and issues. But in December, 1933, a closer control was taken and the Chief Minister ordered that no licences were to be granted to any person to import arms.

3. During 1936, the only permit given to import arms covered two shot guns for members of the 'Iraq Petroleum Company. There are no licensed dealers in arms in the country. Arms and ammunition are not manufactured in Trans-Jordan and it was only during the recent disturbances in Palestine that licences were given to manufacture blasting powder under Government supervision and control. Only a very small number of arms has been seized in course of importation from Trans-Jordan into Palestine, and there is nothing to show that there is any considerable traffic in arms in or through the country.

Drugs.

4. A law was enacted on the 28th December, 1936, to give effect in Trans-Jordan to the International Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs. This law makes persons guilty of an offence under the law liable to imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years or to a fine not exceeding £P.500, or both such penalties.

5. At the examination of the report for 1935, the Permanent Mandates Commission asked for particulars of penalties imposed for offences against dangerous drugs legislation.

The seizures of dangerous drugs and the penalties imposed in 1936 were as follows:—

	Grs.	*Centgs.*	*Penalty.*
1 Hashish ...	—	10	2 months' imprisonment.
2 Hashish ...	—	25	Pending trial.
3 Hashish	2	50	Pending trial.
Opium	9	50	

6. The number of import certificates granted during 1936 in respect of narcotic drugs was nine.

The actual imports were:—

	Grammes.
Medicinal opium	80
Opium preparations	62.30
Morphine and preparations	37.94
Cocaine and preparations	135
Diacetylmorphine	45

Liquors.

7. There are three distilleries in Trans-Jordan which manufactured the following quantities of liquors during the year 1936: cognac, 3,480 litres; araq, 13,550 litres; wine, 7,200 litres.

XIII.—EDUCATION.

General.

1. The Department of Education is responsible for two main branches of work:—

(*a*) the direction, supervision and inspection of all Government schools.

(*b*) the supervision and inspection of non-Government schools.

Headquarters Staff.

2. The Headquarters Staff consists of a Director, a First Inspector, a Second Inspector, a Chief Clerk, and Accountant, a Storekeeper and two Clerks.

Types of Schools.

3. The following types of schools are maintained by the Department:—

(*a*) *Secondary Schools*.—To these are usually attached all the classes of an elementary school. There are four such schools, three of which have two secondary classes only, while the fourth has four such classes. All secondary schools are for boys.

(*b*) *Complete Primary Schools*.—These schools, situated usually in big rural centres and in the larger towns, have six elementary classes apart from the lowest preparatory class. There are seven complete primary schools for boys and three for girls.

(*c*) *Incomplete Primary Schools*.—These schools, situated in the smaller towns and rural centres, follow the same syllabus as the complete primary schools. The number of classes, however, varies from five and a preparatory in some of the schools, to three and a preparatory in others. There are six incomplete elementary schools for boys and six for girls.

(*d*) *Village Schools*.—There are 38 village schools. Some of these have gardens attached to them, and in some cases poultry runs. This type of school has a maximum of four classes, of which the highest is equivalent to the third elementary class; but many of them, owing either to the small number of pupils in the third class, or because they are newly started, do not attain to the standard of the third elementary.

(*e*) *Schools for Beduin*.—Two such schools were recently started as an experiment and serve the double purpose of teaching recruits for the Desert Patrol as well as boys from the Beduin tribes. They are accommodated in buildings attached to the desert forts at Azraq and Jafar. There is every reason to believe that the experiment has proved a success, and it is hoped to open more schools of this type in the future.

4. The distribution of Government schools and the teachers and pupils thereof are shown in the table at the end of this section.

Kindergarten.

5. The Kindergarten school is situated in Amman and of its pupils 175 are girls and only four are boys; the children are admitted when they have completed their fifth year and on completing their sixth year may be admitted to the preparatory class of the elementary schools.

Numbers educated.

6. Of the total number of children receiving education in Government schools almost exactly 25 per cent. are girls. This

is satisfactory from the point of view that the girls may be able in turn to give some education to their children. Among the 38 village schools there are fourteen having 60 pupils or more, and two having more than 100 pupils. There are at present more candidates for admission to schools than can be accepted and attempts to ameliorate the situation by making students in the secondary schools pay for their education have not so far proved successful. In the new Municipal Law, which is under consideration, provision is made for the levy of an educational rate within municipal areas and an improvement in educational facilities should thus become possible.

7. Enquiry was made during the examination of the Report for 1935 as to how many candidates had had to be refused admission to Government schools in 1935. This information is, unfortunately, not available because the teachers responsible for registering the names of applicants have only entered in their registers the same number of names as the number of children already in the school. The Department of Education will, however, ensure in future that the names of all children who have reached school age by September in any year shall be registered.

8. There is some wastage in the village schools since a number of boys who start in the lowest class do not go on till they have passed through the highest class existing in the school. The totals of the 38 village schools are as follows:—

Preparatory Classes	916
First Classes	553
Second Classes	463
Third Classes	289

Arts and Crafts Schools.

9. The teaching of upholstery was introduced in October and two students are under instruction. The full course of training at the school is now as follows:—

	years
Blacksmith work	4
Carpentry	4
Cane chair making	3
Upholstery	3

Thirteen students completed their course of training in July and received certificates of proficiency; seven others who entered for the examination failed.

Matriculation.

10. In July, ten candidates sat for the Matriculation Examination and six of them were successful.

Scholarships.

11. Of the scholars maintained by the Government two qualified during the year from Beirut University, two from the

Acre Agricultural Station whither they had gone from the Palestine Kadoorie Agricultural School, and two from the Kadoorie School, and all have been absorbed in the Department of Education. A future programme has been agreed upon, though the financial situation will not permit of its being carried out in full in 1937, whereby the following scholars will be maintained:—

2 girls at the Jerusalem Government College.
1 girl at the English Girls' College in Jerusalem.
6 boys at the Kadoorie Agricultural School.
3 boys at the Government Arab Training College in Jerusalem.
2 boys at Beirut University.
2 students at Universities in England.

The execution of this programme will turn out a sufficiency of trained teachers for the schools and a few adequately educated officials for other branches of the Administration.

Other Education outside Trans-Jordan.

12. An attempt was made last year to ascertain the number of students who were obtaining their education at schools outside Trans-Jordan at other than Government expense and the following approximate figures were obtained:—

Terra Santa, Jerusalem	28
St. George's School, Jerusalem	9
Friends' School, Ramallah	8
Rawdat el Maaref, Jerusalem	3
American University, Beirut	4
Bishop Gobat School, Jerusalem	2
	54

Non-Government Schools.

13. The table attached hereto gives particulars of the non-Government schools. Amongst those newly opened is the school in Amman established by the Anglican Bishop in Jerusalem, whilst the Church Missionary Society Girls' School in Amman has been re-organized and has taken over its new quarters. The Bishop's school has been started in a small way, but it is hoped that eventually it may develop into a full secondary school on the same lines as the Bishop Gobat school in Jerusalem.

General.

14. The Department of Health has continued its care of the health of school children, and the policy of running agricultural gardens (though no new ones have been opened) has been maintained.

DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS AND TEACHERS IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS, 1936–1937.

School.	Number of Schools.	Students.			Increase or decrease on previous year.	Religion.		Teachers.				
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Moslems.	Christians.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Moslems.	Christians.
1. Secondary Schools...	4	153	—	153	+ 37	103	50	15	—	15	13	2
2. Elementary Schools	13	2,715	—	2,715	+ 257	2,356	359	59	—	59	48	11
3. Girls' Schools ...	9	—	1,135	1,135	+ 125	934	201	—	28	28	23	5
4. Village Schools ...	38	2,221	—	2,221	+ 219	2,142	79	39	—	39	38	1
5. Desert Schools ...	2	66	—	66	+ 32	66	—	2	—	2	2	—
6. Kindergarten Schools	1	4	175	179	+ 16	164	15	—	4	4	2	2
7. Arts and Crafts Schools	1	46	—	46	— 9	33	13	7	—	7	6	1
Total	68	5,205	1,310	6,515	+ 677	5,798	717	122	32	154	132	22

DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS AND TEACHERS IN NON-GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS, 1936–1937.

Schools.	*Number of Schools.*	*Students.*			*Religion.*		*Teachers.*		
		Boys.	*Girls.*	*Total.*	*Moslems.*	*Christians.*	*Men.*	*Women.*	*Total.*
1. Kuttabs	53	1,350	133	1,483	1,483	—	50	6	56
2. Latin Schools	16	907	851	1,758	131	1,627	32	25	57
3. Greek Orthodox Schools	11	464	77	541	26	515	15	2	17
4. Greek Catholic Schools...	14	439	58	497	10	487	18	1	19
5. American Schools ...	1	52	95	147	22	125	—	4	4
6. Anglican Schools ...	1	38	—	38	7	31	2	—	2
7. Arab Kindergarten ...	1	33	23	56	34	22	—	2	2
8. Sabbatarian Schools ...	1	8	1	9	8	1	1	—	1
9. Bahai Schools	1	25	26	51	51	—	1	1	2
10. Armenian Schools ...	1	20	19	39	—	39	2	2	4
11. C.M.S. Schools	2	55	36	91	34	57	4	4	8
Total	102	3,391	1,319	4,710	1,806	2,904	125	47	172

XIV.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

Personnel.

1. The establishment of the Department of Health has been increased by four clerks for District Health Offices, one attendant for the Amman Government Hospital, one Medical Officer for the Mobile Desert Medical Unit, and four medical orderlies for the Mobile Desert Medical Unit.

The number of Medical Officers and District Inspectorate staff is as follows: 13 Medical Officers, one Sanitary Sub-Inspector, 9 Anti-Malaria Sub-Inspectors and 4 medical orderlies.

Finance.

2. The following is the estimated revenue and expenditure for the Department for the financial year 1936/37, compared with that for the year 1935/36:—

	1936/37.	*1935/36.*
	£P.	£P.
(1) Revenue	580	640
(2) Expenditure—		
Personal Emoluments ...	9,805	9,377
Other Charges	5,671	4,573
Extraordinary	—	530
	£P.15,476	£P.14,480

Vital Statistics.

3. No census of the population of Trans-Jordan has been taken and the Department continues to take the figure 300,000 as a rough estimate of the population, including the nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes.

The number of births notified during the year under review is 12,234 (40 per thousand inhabitants) compared with 11,284 in 1935 (37·6 per thousand).

The infantile mortality rate was 201 per thousand live births, compared with 211 for 1935 and 242 for 1934.

The following table shows the birth-rates and death-rates since 1926, that is to say, since the organization of the Department:—

Year.	*Number of Births registered.*	*Number of Deaths registered.*	*Total Increase of Births over Deaths.*
1926	3,483 (11·4)	2,939 (9·6)	544
1927	5,800 (19·0)	3,968 (13·0)	1,832
1928	8,400 (27·4)	5,009 (16·3)	3,391
1929	9,845 (32·2)	6,573 (21·5)	3,272
1930	10,340 (33·8)	6,661 (21·7)	3,679
1931	10,697 (35·0)	5,684 (18·4)	5,049
1932	10,871 (35·5)	6,152 (20·0)	4,719
1933	10,900 (36·3)	7,354 (24·5)	3,546
1934	10,742 (35·8)	7,925 (26·4)	2,817
1935	11,284 (37·6)	6,832 (22·7)	4,452
1936	12,234 (40·0)	6,652 (22·0)	5,582

These figures include the nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes. The figures for the first three or four years cannot be taken as accurate as numbers of deaths and births were not notified. The notifications at present are fairly satisfactory except from those Beduin who spend most of the year in the desert and in adjacent foreign territories.

Infectious and Communicable Diseases.

4. The total number of cases notified during the year was 7,329, with 330 deaths, as compared with 8,535 cases, with 306 deaths, in 1935.

The following list shows cases of and deaths from infectious and communicable diseases notified in 1936, compared with 1935:—

Disease.	*1936.*		*1935.*	
	Cases.	*Deaths.*	*Cases.*	*Deaths.*
Anthrax	7	1	2	—
Chicken-pox	64	—	29	—
Diphtheria	10	1	8	3
Dysentery	303	4	185	5
Erysipelus	37	3	42	3
Influenza	1,365	46	254	8
Measles	1,102	133	1,208	169
German measles	1	—	—	—
Mumps	112	—	12	—
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	29	10	22	7
Pneumonia...	171	48	101	27
Puerperal fever	9	2	8	1
Relapsing fever	6	1	8	—
Scarlet fever	—	—	4	—

Disease.	1936. Cases.	1936. Deaths.	1935. Cases.	1935. Deaths.
Smallpox	—	—	—	—
Typhoid	102	10	165	16
Para-typhoid	26	1	27	1
Typhus	35	5	55	4
Whooping-cough	96	2	157	3
Acute polyarticular rheumatism ...	45	1	31	1
Malaria	2,791	17	5,450	8
Schistosomiasis	2	—	1	—
Leishmaniasis	6	—	6	—
Leprosy	1	—	—	—
Tetanus	1	—	1	1
Pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis	595	40	532	46
Venereal Diseases...	411	3	226	2
Encephalitis lethargica	1	1	1	1
Hydrophobia	1	1	—	—

It will be seen that cases of typhus have decreased. Influenza cases have been more numerous and the epidemic itself was more severe than in 1935. Measles continued but with no greater severity. The numbers of typhoid cases and of deaths from typhoid were considerably less than in 1935. The Department undertook the required measures for the treatment and isolation of patients suffering from infectious diseases. The special serum was used free of charge in all cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis. 5,311 contracts of typhoid and para-typhoid were inoculated free of charge with T.A.B. vaccine.

5. The Department continued to maintain eight-bedded epidemic posts at Amman, Irbid, Kerak, and Ma'an, and four-bedded posts at Jerash, Tafileh and Aqaba. The mobile epidemic equipment of forty beds was also maintained and occasionally used amongst nomadic tribes.

The total number of disinfections performed was 101,986 articles and 798 houses, as compared with 98,590 articles and 1,489 houses in 1935.

Vaccination against Smallpox.

6. Vaccination against smallpox is obligatory by law and is carried out by the Department free of charge. The total number of vaccinations performed during the year was 23,945, the total during the past five years being 233,409.

Malaria and anti-Malaria Measures.

7. During 1936, 2,791 new cases of malaria, with 17 deaths, were reported, as compared with 5,435 cases with 8 deaths in 1935. During the autumn months of 1936 the Medical Officers of Health examined 9,929 children below ten years of age in 179 different localities with the object of determining the spleen rate. Of those examined 1,070 children were found to be suffering from enlarged spleen, a ratio of 10 per cent., compared with 15 per cent. for the year 1935. Out of 7,008 school-children examined, only 351 (5 per cent.) were found with enlarged spleen. The largest number of cases of malaria occurred in the Ajlun and Jerash Districts.

Routine anti-malaria measures were continued in municipal areas and vilages on the same lines as in previous years. An extra sum of £P.500 from relief funds was spent on anti-malaria measures in Tafileh and Ma'an Districts.

Antirabic Measures.

8. The Department maintained the centres of prophylactic treatment and continued to use the vaccine prepared at the Palestine Government Central Laboratories.

Twenty-two persons, bitten by animals suspected to be suffering from rabies, received treatment. One case of human hydrophobia occurred at Irbid during the year, and proved fatal.

Government Hospitals.

9. The numbers of admissions to, and deaths in, Government Hospitals, compared with the figures for 1935, are as follows:—

Total admissions.		*Total Deaths.*	
1936.	*1935.*	*1936.*	*1935.*
954	750	46	53

Government Clinics.

10. The total attendances at the Public Health Department clinics during the year again showed an increase, being 192,958, as compared with 177,104 in 1935, 154,545 in 1934, 132,160 in 1933, 135,426 in 1932, 110,921 in 1931, and 97,786 in 1930.

New cases at these clinics (excluding school clinics) for 1936 were 41,951, classified as follows:—Malaria 1,718, eye diseases 9,652, other diseases 30,581.

Voluntary Hospitals.

11. The admission to voluntary hospitals during the year were as follows:—

	Number of Admissions.	*Deaths in Hospitals.*
The English Hospital, Amman ...	80	4
The Church Missionary Society Hospital, Es-Salt	473	32
The Italian Hospital, Amman ...	782	33
The Italian Hospital, Kerak ...	334	13
Total	1,669	82

Voluntary Clinics.

12. The number of attendances at voluntary clinics was 25,117, compared with 28,294 for 1935.

The distribution was as follows:—

The English Hospital Clinic, Es-Salt ...	4,500
The Italian Hospital Clinic, Amman ...	16,572
The Italian Hospital Clinic, Kerak ...	4,045
	25,117

The number of new cases for 1936 was 13,639 classified as follows:—Malaria, 1,073, eye diseases 1,605, other diseases 10,961.

Licensing of Medical Practitioners, Dentists, Pharmacists and Midwives.

13. During the year, licences were issued to six medical practitioners, one dentist, and three midwives.

The number and distribution of private medical practitioners, dentists, pharmacists, and midwives at the end of 1936 was as follows:—

	Medical Practitioners	*Dentists.*	*Pharmacists.*	*Midwives.*
Amman	10	4	3	4
Es-Salt	1	1	1	2
Kerak	4	—	—	1
Irbid	2	—	—	—
Palestine Electric Corporation, Jisr El Majemie ...	1	—	—	—
'Iraq Petroleum Company, Jisr El Majemie ...	1	—	—	—
	19	5	4	7

Government Laboratory.

14. The number of specimens examined during the year was 5,819, compared with 6,498 in 1935, 5,491 in 1934, 4,325 in 1933, 3,595 in 1932, and 2,849 in 1931.

School Medical Service.

15. The routine medical inspection of school children and school buildings was carried out by the Medical Officers of Health on the same lines as in previous years.

7,008 school children were examined, and of these 1,538 were found to be suffering from trachoma (21·9 per cent., compared with 22·6 per cent. for 1935.)

The number vaccinated or re-vaccinated against smallpox was 1,345, compared with 1,083 in the preceding year.

The total number of attendances at the school ophthalmic clinics was 308,090, compared with 307,204 in 1935.

Maternity and Infant Welfare.

16. The Amman Infant Welfare Centre remained the only one in the country.

The total cases registered during the year were 96, compared with 131 in 1935.

The number of attendances was 7,860, compared with 11,798 in 1935. The number of visits to the houses of children made by the nurse was 2,360, compared with 2,356 for 1935.

Arrangements have been made to train a few women in midwifery at the Palestine Government midwifery centre, at the expense of the municipality wherein later they will be appointed. One has been trained and has been appointed to Es-Salt, a second is under training for Madeba.

Other Medical Services.

17. The Department continued to be responsible for the medical treatment of the Arab Legion, including the Desert Patrol, of prisoners and of railway employees, and for the control of all public health matters connected with those services.

Medico-Legal Examinations.

18. Practically all medico-legal examinations are carried out by the Medical Officers of Health. During the year they performed 3,934 examinations, as compared with 3,274 in 1935. Out of this number 97 were post-mortem examinations, compared with 95 in 1935.

Unhealthy Trades and Public Establishments.

19. The licensing and control of all unhealthy trades and public establishments is carried out by the Department of Public Health.

The total number of licences issued or renewed during the year was 1,240 within municipal areas and 881 outside municipal areas, as compared with 1,206 and 837 respectively for 1935.

Water Supplies.

20. By the end of the financial year a sum of £P.1,500 will have been collected by the Es-Salt Municipality for the water supply scheme in that town, and arrangements for the necessary survey have been put in hand.

Under the supervision of the Public Health Department improvements have been made to the water supplies in four villages, and a new engine and pump have been bought for the Kerak Municipality. In addition to these works a sum of £P.1,500 was spent during the year by way of relief work in cleaning springs and cisterns in the Ma'an and Tafileh Districts: this work has done much good.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE.

Revenue and Expenditure—1924-25 to 1935-36.

1. The following statement sets out the annual totals of revenue (including all grants from His Majesty's Government) and expenditure (including that covered by specific grants) from the 1st April, 1924, the date of the institution of financial control, to the 31st March, 1936:—

Financial Year.	*Revenue.* £P.	*Expenditure.* £P.
Surplus balance at 31st March, 1924	23,958	—
1924/25	280,673	274,868
1925/26	282,459	274,573
1926/27	302,520	274,920
1927/28	282,073	318,260
1928/29	307,555	318,950
1929/30	316,147	338,461
1930/31	367,516	350,532
1931/32	338,046	344,983
1932/33	354,888	340,883
1933/34	381,412	374,769
1934/35	377,517	369,395
1935/36	395,630	381,300
Surplus balance at 31st March, 1936 ...		48,500

Summaries of revenue and expenditure under Heads during the last four years (with notes explaining the principal variations) are given in the following tables:—

Summary of Revenue for the financial years 1932-33 to 1935-36 (*a*)

Head of Revenue.	*1932–33.*	*1933–34.*	*1934–35.*	*1935–36.*
	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.
Customs and Excise	82,397	103,530(*b*)	98,627	104,567
Licences and Taxes	117,159	101,611(*c*)	113,057	140,637(*c*)
Court Fees and Office receipts	29,804	30,220	32,812	37,026(*d*)
Posts and Telegraph Dept. ...	14,416(*e*)	12,622	12,982	13,798
Revenue from Government Property	3,495	2,972	3,198	7,184
Interest	863	609	1,523	827
Miscellaneous	4,794	8,906	11,935	7,198(*f*)
Sale of State Domains ...	821	1,037	2,124	2,610
Total Local Revenue £P.	253,749	261,507	276,258	313,847
Grant-in-Aid of Trans-Jordan Frontier Force	29,139	30,899	31,959	31,611
Grant-in-Aid of Trans-Jordan Government...	72,000	65,000	60,000	42,000(*g*)
Grants from Colonial Development Fund		24,006	9,300	8,172
Total Grants ... £P.	101,139	119,905	101,259	81,783
Total Revenue... £P.	354,888	381,412	377,517	395,630

Notes.

(*a*) The figures for the financial years 1924–25 to 1930–31 are shown on page 173 of the Annual Report for 1931*; those for the financial years 1931–32 to 1934–35 are shown on page 329 of the Annual Report for 1935.

(*b*) The improvement in the revenues of the Department of Customs and Excise in 1933–34 was due to the revision of the Customs Agreement with Palestine whereby, with effect from 1st October, 1932, Trans-Jordan was allowed to retain duties on all imports arriving in transit via Palestine and Trans-Jordan's share in import duties collected in Palestine was reduced.

(*c*) The decrease in revenue from Licences and Taxes in 1933–34 and the increase in 1935–36 were the natural result of fluctuation in climatic conditions. In the former year considerable remissions of taxation were necessitated by bad harvests, and lack of pasture caused heavy losses of livestock; in the latter year favourable conditions in the more productive areas enabled a high percentage of current taxation to be collected and greatly facilitated the collection of arrears.

(*d*) The improvement in revenue from Fees of Court or Office in 1935–36 reflected to a large extent the improved economic conditions resulting from satisfactory harvests. The increase occurred principally in enhanced collections of Court fees, Land Settlement and Land Registry fees and Veterinary and Animal Quarantine fees.

(*e*) Revenues of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs in 1932–33 were inflated by sales to collectors from a pictorial issue of stamps which was put into circulation early in 1933.

(*f*) The increase of revenue which accrued in 1933–34 and 1934–35, largely as the result of a revision of the basis of computation of Trans-Jordan's *ex-gratia* share of the profits of the Palestine Currency Board and of increases in the contributions paid by the Board to the revenues of Palestine, was not maintained in 1935–36 owing mainly to an abnormal rise in the amount of currency in Palestine with a consequential fall in the proportion which the estimated quantity in circulation in Trans-Jordan bore to the whole.

(*g*) The Grant-in-Aid of the Trans-Jordan Government in 1935–36, which had been approved by His Majesty's Government at the figure of £P.60,000, was short issued by the sum of £P.18,000 in consideration of the improvement in the financial situation of the Administration.

* Colonial No. 75.

3. Summary of Expenditure for the financial years 1932-33 to 1935-36 (*a*).

Head of Expenditure.	*1932–33.*	*1933–34.*	*1934–35.*	*1935–36.*
Ordinary.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.
Civil List	14,481	14,560	14,534	15,329
Public Debt and Loan Charges	590	1,775	1,340	1,148
Legislature	3,871	3,733	1,986 (*b*)	3,699
Pensions and Gratuities ...	5,430	7,154	9,479	11,064 (*c*)
Chief Minister and Interior	3,745	3,944	3,753	3,899
District Administration ...	6,913	10,001 (*d*)	10,035	9,667
Ministry of Justice ...	15,676	16,238	15,827	16,047
Sheria Courts	3,726	3,877	3,869	3,901
Ministry of Finance ...	14,696	11,420 (*e*)	11,032	11,256
Customs and Excise ...	7,409	7,831	7,543	7,569
Public Health Department	11,960	12,118	12,762	13,763
Education Department ...	22,388	23,028	23,324	24,207
Agriculture, Forests and Veterinary	5,479	5,861	7,151	7,411
Antiquities Department ...	2,630	2,642	2,500	2,558
Public Works Department	4,487	4,544	4,584	4,637
Public Works, Recurrent...	16,868	17,977	18,918	23,308 (*f*)
Posts and Telegraphs Dept.	12,887	12,637	13,903	13,661
Lands Department ...	13,400	12,668	13,509	15,617 (*g*)
Police and Prisons Department :—				
(*a*) Police	98,124	99,639	99,721	101,998 (*h*)
(*b*) Prisons	12,401	11,930	11,549	11,004
Miscellaneous	8,561	8,528	9,560	9,682
British Resident	6,472	6,616 (*i*)	—	—
Audit Department	3,295	3,385	3,253	3,672
Tribal Control Board ...	968	1,091	766	181
Trans-Jordan Frontier Force	28,284	28,720	27,527	28,531
Total Ordinary Expenditure	£P324,741	331,917	328,425	343,809

(*a*) The figures for the financial years 1924–25 to 1930–31 are shown on pages 174 and 175 of the Annual Report for 1931* : those for the financial years 1931–32 to 1934–35 are shown on pages 330 and 331 of the Annual Report for 1935.

(*b*) The decrease in expenditure on the Legislature in 1934–35 was principally due to a seven months' hiatus that preceded the election of the Legislative Council, during which no commitments were incurred in respect of the salaries of members.

(*c*) The gradual increase in expenditure on Pensions and Gratuities arises from increased commitments under the pensions laws in force.

(*d*) and (*e*) The increase in expenditure under the District Administration Vote and the decrease in expenditure under the Finance Ministry Vote result from the transfer from the latter to the former of emoluments and expenses of the tax collecting staff.

(*f*) The increase in expenditure on Public Works Recurrent was due to the heavy cost of repairs of damage to roads caused by floods during the months of February and March, 1935.

(*g*) The increase in expenditure on the Lands Department was due to expansion of the service in connexion with land settlement, and to savings effected during the preceding two years in order to meet a programme of economy imposed by Government with the object of offsetting a shortfall in revenue.

(*h*) The increase in expenditure on Police resulted from a slight expansion in establishment and from the economies referred to in the preceding note (*g*).

(*i*) The cost of the British Resident and his establishment was charged to Imperial funds with effect from the 1st April, 1934.

* Colonial No. 75.

Head of Expenditure.	*1932–33.* £P.	*1933–34.* £P.	*1934–35.* £P.	*1935–36.* £P.
Extraordinary.				
Public Works Department	11,241	9,590	8,567	19,796 (*j*)
Ministry of Finance ...	—	236	1,987	453
Posts and Telegraph Dept.	867	1,692	4,432	6,906 (*k*)
Public Health Department	—	357	252	225
Police and Prisons Dept. ...	2,198	2,934	—	2,571
Agriculture, Forests and Veterinary	981	214	289	—
His Highness the Amir ...	—	—	2,957 (*l*)	—
Relief Measures	—	—	14,824 (*m*)	150
Colonial Development Fund	—	23,822	4,844	4,311
Trans-Jordan Frontier Force	855	2,179	2,818	3,079
Write-off of Public moneys	—	863	—	—
Expenses, Syria - Trans - Jordan Boundary Commission	—	965	—	—
Total Extraordinary Expenditure	16,142	42,852	40,970	37,491
Total Expenditure	£P340,883	374,769	369,395	381,300

(*j*) Includes £P8,500 chargeable to the Colonial Development Fund.

(*k*) Includes an abnormal item of £P6,131 being Trans-Jordan's share of the cost of the Haifa–Bagdad telephone circuit.

(*l*) This represents a special allotment to the Amir to meet the expenses of His Highness's visit to the United Kingdom, and of the marriage of His Highness the Amir Talal.

(*m*) Relief measures were necessitated by the distress caused by crop failures and losses of livestock in 1934–35.

Public Debt.

4. At the 31st December, 1936, the Public Debt of Trans-Jordan stood at the figure of £P.4,816, representing the balance of the Earthquake Relief Loan of £P.20,000 obtained from His Majesty's Government in 1927-28.

5. *Comparative Figures of Revenue and Expenditure for 1935-36 and 1936-37.*

	Actuals, 1935–36. £P.	*Estimates, 1936–37.* £P.	*Forecast at 31.12.1936 for 1936–37.* £P.
A.—Revenue.			
Local	313,847	277,370	285,530
Grant-in-Aid of Trans-Jordan ...	42,000	55,000	55,000
Grant-in-Aid of Trans-Jordan Frontier Force	31,611	33,840	33,838
Grants from the Colonial Development Fund	8,172	22,130	20,550
Grant-in-Aid of Trans-Jordan (Ottoman Public Debt)	—	32,000	31,072
Total ... ... £P.	395,630	420,340	425,990
B.—Expenditure.			
Trans-Jordan Administration, Ordinary	315,278	341,269	333,920
Trans-Jordan Frontier Force, Ordinary	28,531	30,513	30,510
Trans-Jordan Administration, Extraordinary	30,101	40,723	40,802
Trans-Jordan Frontier Force, Extraordinary	3,079	3,327	3,328
Expenditure from Colonial Development Fund Grants	4,311	17,630	16,050
Expenditure from Grants (Ottoman Public Debt)	—	32,000	31,072
Total ... ... £P.	381,300	465,462	455,682
C—Expenditure on Education, Agriculture, Public Health, Public Works, Relief Measures and Development.			
Education, Ordinary	24,207	24,770	23,850
Agriculture, Ordinary	7,411	9,470	8,000
Public Health, Ordinary	13,763	15,476	15,000
Public Health, Extraordinary ...	225	250	—
Public Works, Ordinary	4,637	4,893	4,890
Public Works, Recurrent	23,308	24,203	24,200
Public Works, Extraordinary ...	19,796	15,808*	15,892
Relief Measures	150	19,255	19,250
Expenditure from Colonial Development Fund Grants—			
(*a*) Improvement of Water Supplies	47	475	475
(*b*) Reconstruction of the Es Salt—Allenby Bridge road	—	—	—
(*c*) Sinking Artesian bores in the Desert	1,606	1,794	1,794
(*d*) Seed Propagation	607	1,432	1,432
(*e*) Land Settlement, Acceleration of	66	5,934	5,934
(*f*) Agricultural Experimental Station	325	6,415	6,415
(*g*) Development	—	1,580	—

* Expenditure on Public Works Extraordinary in the year 1936–37 includes £P.4,500 chargeable to the Colonial Development Fund as against £P.8,500 charged to that Fund in the preceding year.

Comments on the Principal Variations in Revenue.

6. Local revenue for 1936-37 is expected to fall short of the 1935-36 figure by £P.28,317. The following table shows how this anticipated short-fall is made up:—

Head of Revenue.	*Actuals, 1935–36.*	*Forecast, 1936–37.*	*Increase.*	*Decrease.*
	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.
I.—Customs and Excise ...	104,567	124,180	19,613(*a*)	—
II.—Licences and Taxes ...	140,637	92,330	—	48,307(*c*)
III.—Fees of Court or Office, etc.	37,026	35,660	—	1,366(*d*)
IV.—Posts and Telegraph Department ...	13,798	13,720	—	78
V.—Revenue from Government Property ...	7,184	1,400	—	5,784(*e*)
VI.—Interest	827	370	—	457(*f*)
VII.—Miscellaneous ...	7,198	15,700	8,502(*b*)	—
VIII.—Sale of State Domains	2,610	2,170	—	440(*g*)
	313,847	285,530	28,115	56,432
Net Decrease ...	—	28,317	28,317	—
	313,847	313,847	56,432	56,432

(*a*) Includes the sum of £P.8,000 representing the estimated increase in Trans-Jordan's share in the import duties of Palestine, which it is anticipated will be received before the 31st March, 1937. The balance is accounted for by an increase in trade with Palestine.

(*b*) Results principally from the receipt in the present financial year of £P.1,958 and the anticipated receipt of a further sum of approximately £P.2,740 on account of Trans-Jordan's *ex gratia* share in the profits of the Palestine Currency in respect of the year 1935–36 which, normally, would have been received in that year.

(*c*), (*d*), (*e*) and (*g*) Reflect the effects of an unusually bad agricultural season and of the Arab strike in Palestine.

(*f*) Results from the payment in 1935–36 of the balance of the Loan of £P.21,000 issued to the Agricultural Bank in 1933–34.

Comments on the Principal Variations in Expenditure.

7. It will be observed from paragraph 5 (B) that the forecast of ordinary expenditure of the Trans-Jordan Administration for 1936-37 shows an increase of £P.18,642 over the actual ordinary expenditure during 1935-36. The details of this anticipated increase are as follows:—

Head of Expenditure.	*Actuals, 1935/36.*	*Forecast, 1936/37.*	*Increase.*	*Decrease.*
	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.
I.—Civil List	15,329	15,700	371	—
II.—Public Debt and Loan Charges	1,148	240	—	908(*k*)
IV.—Pensions and Gratuities	11,064	11,400	336	—
VII.—Ministry of Justice ...	16,047	15,500	—	547(*l*)
X.—Customs, Trade and Industry	7,569	8,250	681(*a*)	—
XI.—Public Health	13,763	15,000	1,237(*b*)	—
XII.—Education	24,207	23,850	—	357(*m*)
XIII.—Agriculture, Forests and Veterinary Department	7,411	8,000	589(*c*)	—
XV A.—Public Works Recurrent	23,308	24,200	892(*d*)	—
XVI.—Posts and Telegraph Department	13,661	16,250	2,589(*e*)	—
XVII.—Lands	15,617	16,400	783(*f*)	—
XVIII.—Police and Prisons—				
(*a*) Police	101,998	108,500	6,502(*g*)	—
(*b*) Prisons	11,004	11,700	696(*h*)	—
(*c*) Supplementary Reserve Force	—	4,700	4,700(*i*)	—
XIX.—Miscellaneous	9,682	8,920	—	762(*n*)
XXI.—Tribal Court of Appeal ...	181	860	679(*j*)	—
Other Services	43,289	44,450	1,360	199
	315,278	333,920	21,395	2,753
Net Increase	18,642	—	—	18,642
Total ...	£P.333,920	333,920	21,395	21,395

(*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*f*) These increases are largely due to expansion in the relevant services.

(*d*) Is accounted for by increased expenditure principally on the maintenance of roads.

(*e*) Results mainly from the necessity to carry over to the present financial year commitments incurred in 1935–36.

(*g*), (*h*) and (*i*) Are the outcome of increased expenditure, mainly of a temporary nature, occasioned by disturbances in Palestine.

(*j*) Is due to the vacancy of the post of President of the Tribal Control Board, which has since been reconstituted as the Tribal Court of Appeal, throughout the greater part of the financial year 1935–36.

(*k*) Represents savings on interest charges due to the settlement in 1935–36 of the Government's liability in connection with loans obtained from the Palestine Treasury.

(*l*) Is principally due to the savings resulting from the vacancy of the post of Judicial Adviser during a part of the present financial year.

(*m*) Results from vacancies and savings which are partly of a temporary nature.

(*n*) Is due to abnormal expenditure in the financial year 1935–36 and to savings in the present financial year in connexion with pension contributions payable to the Palestine Government in respect of the services of certain seconded officers.

8. The anticipated increase of £P.10,701 in the extraordinary expenditure of the Trans-Jordan Administration and of £P.11,739 in the expenditure on schemes financed by the Colonial Development Fund are produced by the variations shown in the following table:—

Head of Expenditure.	*Actuals, 1935–36.*	*Forecast, 1936–37.*	*Increase.*	*Decrease.*
	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.
XXIII.—Public Works Extraordinary	19,796	15,892	—	3,904
XXIV.—Police and Prisons Extraordinary	2,571	5,660	3,089	—
XXVI.—Public Health Extraordinary	225	—	—	225
XXVII.—Ministry of Finance Extraordinary ...	453	—	—	453
XXVIII.—Posts and Telegraph Extraordinary ...	6,906	—	—	6,906
XXXIII.—Relief Measures ...	150	19,250	19,100	—
	30,101	40,802	22,189	11,488
Net Increase ...	10,701	—	—	10,701
	£P.40,802	40,802	22,189	22,189

Head of Expenditure.	*Actuals, 1935–36.*	*Forecast, 1936–37.*	*Increase.*	*Decrease.*
	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.
XXXI.—Expenditure out of Colonial Development Fund Grants—				
(*a*) Haifa-Bagdad Railway Survey ...	1,661	—	—	1,661
(*b*) Improvement of Water Supplies ...	47	475	428	—
(*c*) Es-Salt — Allenby Bridge Road* ...	—	—	—	—
(*d*) Sinking Artesian Bores in the Desert	1,606	1,794	188	—
(*e*) Seed Propagation ...	607	1,432	825	—
(*f*) Land Settlement	66	5,934	5,868	—
(*g*) Agricultural Experimental Station ...	324	6,415	6,091	—
	4,311	16,050	13,400	1,661
Net Increase ...	11,739	—	—	11,739
Total ...	£P.16,050	16,050	13,400	13,400

* A 50 per cent. share of the expenditure on this scheme is chargeable to the Colonial Development Fund but is brought to account under Head XXIII, Public Works Extraordinary, together with the other 50 per cent. share borne by the Trans-Jordan Government.

9. FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE TRANS-JORDAN GOVERNMENT AT THE 31ST MARCH, 1936.

Liabilities.	£P.	*Assets.*	£P.
Deposits	11,457	Advances	16,522
Loans	4,816	Imprests	5,429
Excess of Assets over Liabilities (Surplus balance)	48,500	Remittances	413
		Joint Colonial Fund ...	23,000
		Cash and Bank balances ...	19,409
	£P.64,773		£P.64,773

Revenue Collection.

10. Collection of current taxation from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1936, amounted to £P.81,352. Relative collections during previous calendar years were as follows:—

	£P.
1931	99,961
1932	101,073
1933	84,611
1934	89,872
1935	121,985

The system of annual inspection of standing crops hitherto carried out solely by the Assistant British Resident and the Financial Adviser, which was described on page 336 of the Annual Report for the year 1935 was amplified in the year under review in a manner to provide for preliminary examinations and reports to be made by District Administrative Officers assisted by Agricultural Inspectors. The Assistant British Resident and the Financial Adviser also performed their independent inspections and their joint recommendations to the Government for the remission of current taxation under Article 16 (*b*) of the Land Tax Law 1933 were framed after consideration of the preliminary reports from the District Governors. This procedure was designed to provide instruction of the District authorities in an administrative function that properly belongs to them, and had the satisfactory effect of ensuring a more detailed inspection of crops than had previously been possible.

Current taxation remitted on account of failure of crops during recent years was as follows:—

	£P.
1931	12,468
1932	8,397
1933	14,726
1934	19,155
1935	13,808
1936	53,507 (Recommended)

Arrears of Taxes.

11. Collections of arreas of taxes from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1936, amounted to £P.2,730. Relative collections during previous calendar years were as follows:—

	£P.
1931	3,841
1932	5,230
1933	4,021
1934	3,757
1935	9,671

The deterioration apparent during 1936 in regard to collections both of current taxation and arreas was due principally to the disastrous outcome of the agricultural season.

The amount of arrears authorized or recommended to be written off in accordance with the procedure outlined on page 337 of the Annual Report for 1935 were as follows:—

Year of first assessment	£P.
1924-25 to 1930-31	63,428
1931-32	7,789
1932-33	13,560
1933-34	14,227
1934-35	8,952
	(Under consideration).

Recommendations for the write-off of arreas in respect of the financial year 1935-36 will not be made until the results of the harvest of 1937 are known, the prospects of which, at the time of the submission of this Report, are favourable.

Revenue Reform.

12. On page 338 of the Annual Report for the year 1935 reference was made to the new draft Stamp Duty Law, designed to replace the then existing Turkish legislation. This has since been enacted. The new Law came into force on the 2nd June, 1936.

XVI.—CUSTOMS, EXERCISE AND TRADE.

Customs.

1. Imports.

The total value of commercial imports cleared for home consumption during the year was £P.794,956.

Direct importations by parties enjoying exemption from customs duties, and which were not included above, were as follow:—

	£P.
Concessionaries.	
'Iraq Petroleum Company:	
(1) From Palestine	67,990
(2) From 'Iraq	15,979
Privileged persons.	
His Highness the Amir	47,792
Trans-Jordan Frontier Force	
Government Departments, etc. ...	
Commercial Aircraft	
Palestine Railways	
Items on Free List	4,361
	136,122

Principal Imports.—The recorded values of the principal commodities imported for home consumption are shown in Table "A".*

Specie.—The value, in Palestine pounds, of declared specie imported during the year was £P.8,847, comprising silver coin (Abyssinian) £P.4,847, and currency notes £P.4,000.

Cereals.—The import of cereals was prohibited in August, 1935. Owing to the crop failure of 1936, it was found necessary to enact legislation which would enable importers to obtain foreign supplies for local consumption and seed sowing.

The Director of Customs, Trade and Industry was authorised to issue permits for quantities not exceeding 4,500 tons wheat, 3,000 tons barley and 450 tons maize.

Up to the 31st December, 1936, the quantities imported under permit were 1,376 tons wheat, 1,165 tons barley, 95 tons flour and 30 tons durra.

2. Exports and Re-exports.

The values of known exports and re-exports, not including goods passing through Trans-Jordan in transit, were:—exports £P.227,996, re-exports £P.3,242.

These were made up as follows:—

	£P.
Exports to Palestine	198,215
Exports to Syria	29,781
Re-exports to Palestine	2,678
Re-exports to Syria	564

* For Tables see p.p. 389-394.

Specie.—The value, in Palestine Pounds of declared specie exported during the year was £P.210,475 comprising silver coin £P.45,800, other metal coins £P.4,320, currency notes £P.160,355.

3. Principal Articles Exported.

The recorded value and quantities of the principal commodities exported from Trans-Jordan during the year were:—

Item.	*Quantity.*	*Value.*
	Nos.	£P.
† Sheep	32,747	32,322
† Goats	11,188	8,175
† Cattle	761	2,729
	Kilogrammes.	
Sammeh	103,129	8,775
Fresh vegetables	1,644,363	10,995
Kersenneh and peas	1,401,070	12,054
Fresh fruit	482,846	4,754
Raisins	294,638	2,436
† Wheat	12,270,050	108,623
Barley	1,465,977	4,679
Durra	427,501	1,964
Dyed goods	16,328	3,194
Wool	67,750	2,750
Men's outer garments	35,832	6,127

† The *actual* exports are considerably greater.

4. 1936 was not a good year for the export trade of Trans-Jordan. The conditions prevailing from the political strike in Syria during January and February, and in Palestine from April to September, deprived Trans-Jordan of the full benefit of her export market during 8 months of the year under review.

The summer crops of grapes, tomatoes, bananas, melons, and vegetables were left on the growers' hands.

Drought conditions during the winter months of 1935-36 and the shrivelling winds of April accounted for many cereal crop failures especially in the southern areas.

The regulations regarding the import of poultry which were adopted in Palestine in January, 1936, stopped the Trans-Jordan export trade to that country from February onwards, as Trans-Jordan merchants have been made to comply with the new requirements.

5. Transit Trade.

The values of goods removed through Trans-Jordan in transit during the calendar year under review and the three previous years were as follows:—

	1936. £P.	1935. £P.	1934. £P.
(*a*) From 'Iraq to Palestine	243,123	407,262	35,950
From Palestine to 'Iraq	193,886	280,728	—
(*b*) From Nejd to Syria ... ... / From Syria to Nejd	Not known.		
(*c*) Via Air routes by Imperial Airways, K.L.M., Misr Airworks.	No official landings.		
(*d*) Via 'Iraq Petroleum Company's Pipeline 'Iraq to Palestine.	1,922,498 English tons of crude oil. At an arbitrary valuation of 16 shillings a ton the value of this quantity would be £P.1,537,998.		

No transit due is levied on transit trade passing through Trans-Jordan.

The principal goods carried by road in transit through Trans-Jordan are:—From 'Iraq to Palestine, carpets, lambskins, dates, casings, gums, (for Europe and America), poultry, ghee, fish, eggs, (for Palestine); from Palestine to 'Iraq, cased goods of foreign manufacture including hardware, wearing apparel, medicines.

The Bagdad firm of Haim Nathaniel operated a bi-weekly goods service between Jerusalem—Haifa and Bagdad and vice versa during the year. Mails were also carried by this firm. Comfortable rest-houses are being provided for use of travellers at Mafrak and at the 'Iraq Petroleum Company's desert stations H.5 and H.4.

6. Customs Revenue.

Receipts from customs for 1936, as compared with the two previous years, were as follow:—

1936. £P.	1935. £P.	1934. £P.
104,434	95,132	86,406

In addition the following amounts were collected on behalf of the following Departments:—

	1936. £P. mils.	1935. £P. mils.	1934. £P. mils.
Municipalities	7,178.908	7,289.094	5,410.771
Veterinary	569.591	292.730	288.351
Passport	211.950	136.260	156.780

7. Contraband.

The number of offences against the Customs Law adjudicated during the calendar year under report was 258, as compared with 179 in 1935 and 204 in 1934.

The receipts from penalties imposed, and from the sale of confiscated goods amounted to £P.283·271 mils and £P.79·053 mils respectively.

8. Foreign Trade.

The main trade channels and the distribution of trade during 1936 together with a comparative statement are given in Table "G".

Trade between Palestine and Trans-Jordan which was flourishing throughout 1935, has been considerably reduced. Trade and transport by road completely stopped during the April—September period and the figures for the last quarter (October—December) indicate that the boycott of Palestine locally manufactured goods (Jewish) is being carried out by Trans-Jordan merchants.

Palestine's loss was Syria's gain and the Syrian traders are consolidating new business and making a great effort to retain newly won connexions. The devaluation of the franc in September at the end of the Palestine strike influenced Trans-Jordan merchants to continue purchases from Syria. During 1936, transactions under the Syria—Trans-Jordan Trade Agreement were; imports from Syria £P.176,827, exports to Syria £P.30,345.

The Syrian Railways, as a result of reduced freight rates and other measures, now carry half the foreign imports into Trans-Jordan, whereas in 1933-34 the Palestine Railways carried 99 per cent. of this trade.

Customs control on the 'Iraq Trans-Jordan frontier was considerably tightened by the opening of a customs post at the 'Iraq Petroleum Company's station H.4. in June, 1936.

The trade with Nejd is very difficult to assess, but is larger than the statistical figures indicate; wheat, barley, coffee, spices, cotton piece-goods and benzine are the principal exports to Nejd.

Balance of Trade.

It is not possible to assess the balance of trade with any degree of certainty. The number of customs posts in the central and southern area is insufficient to enable any reliable statistical data to be obtained but it is known that cereals from those areas are freely exported to Nejd and to Palestine.

9. Tariff Changes.

The Customs Tariff was issued in new form with effect from the 21st November, 1936.

The Import Schedule is based on the League of Nations standardized nomenclature and consists of 305 items.

The objects of the new tariff are to simplify the classification of goods imported and to provide a basis for the correct recording of statistical information.

The tariff, generally speaking, remains on a 12½ per cent. *ad valorem* basis but there are a few items at specific rates.

Exports continue to be free of duty or dues.

An examination fee of one-half per cent. on the c.i.f. value of goods imported continues to be chargeable, in addition to the customs duties, on goods which are not free of duty or otherwise exempted therefrom.

Excise.

10. Liquor.

The excise duties on spirits and wine manufactured in the country during the year, as compared with the two previous years, were as follows:—

	1936.	*1935.*	*1934.*
	£P.	£P.	£P.
Cognac	195	201	190
Araq	759	737	809
Wine	72	69	67
Methylated spirit	19	—	—
Alcohol	3	—	—
Total	1,048	1,007	1,066

Rate of Excise Duty.

The rates of excise duty remained unchanged, being:—

Cognac	56 mils per litre.
Araq	
Wine	10 mils per litre, provided that the wine does not contain more than 25 per cent. of alcohol.
Methylated spirit ...	10 mils per litre.
Pure spirit ...	50 mils per litre.

11. Licence Fees

The licence fees collected in respect of liquor licences issued under authority of the Law to Regulate the Sale of Intoxicating Liquor, 1928, as compared with the two previous years, were as follows:—

1936.	*1935.*	*1934.*
£P.	£P.	£P.
309	253	313

Table " B " to this report contains particulars of the quantities of liquors, wine and spirit imported into Trans-Jordan during the year with comparative figures for the two preceding years.

12. Excise Duties.

The Excise Duties on tobacco continue to be as follows:—

Cigarettes	300 mils per kilogramme
Cut Tobacco	250 mils per kilogramme
Cut Tobacco where the retail price for 40 grammes does not exceed 10 mils ...	120 mils per kilogramme

Revenue.

The revenue from these excise duties, and the quantities of tobacco so taxed, are shown in Table " C " with the corresponding figures for 1935 and 1934.

Revenue from licences to sell tobacco amounted to £P.610, as compared with £P.588 in 1935 and £P. 569 in 1934.

Tombac locally grown and hisheh tobacco continued to be exempt from excise duties during the year.

Table " D " contains comparative figures for the past three years of foreign leaf tobacco imported by the two factories in Trans-Jordan.

12. Table " E " contains a comparative statement of the revenue derived from import duty on foreign manufactured tobacco imported into Trans-Jordan during the past three years.

The increase in the production of manufactured tobacco during 1936 is explained by the facts that the hisheh tobacco crop was a partial failure, and that in order to compete against the use of hisheh by the fellahin the tobacco factories marketed their cheapest variety of tobacco in 50 gramme packets for the standard price of 10 mils formerly charged for 40 grammes.

13. Salt.

Excise duty on salt was abolished in 1929. The salt deposits of Trans-Jordan are at Azraq. There are no statistical data indicating quantities extracted for use.

Near Azraq there are salt deposits at Qarriyat el-Milh in Saudi Arabia and owing to the fact that this salt is similar to that of Azraq it is difficult to determine the origin of any salt found being transported to village markets.

14. Excise Offences.

The number of excise cases dealt with during the calendar year was 112 compared with 147 in 1935 and 135 in 1934. They were as follows:—

	1936.	*1935.*	*1934.*
Unlicensed sale of tobacco ...	65	65	72
Unlicensed sale of alcohol ...	11	4	6
Unlicensed sale of matches ...	36	47	42
Undeclared cultivation of tobacco	—	21	8
Unlicensed manufacture of alcohol	—	10	7
	112	147	135

15. Excise Revenue.

	1936. £P.	*1935.* £P.	*1934.* £P.
Liquors.			
Excise on Liquors	1,026	1,009	1,068
Licence Fees	309	253	313
Tobacco.			
Excise on Tobacco	12,576	9,963	11,064
Licence Fees	609	588	569
Methylated Spirit	19	—	—
Alcohol	3	—	—
	14,542	11,813	13,014

In Table " F " will be found a classification of excise revenue for the year compared with the totals for the two previous years.

16. Customs and Excise Revenue.

A graph illustrating the trend of customs and exercise revenue during the past twelve years (1925-1936) is annexed as Table " H ".

17. Trade and Industry.

Grains.

The approximate production in, and export from Trans-Jordan in 1936 were as follows:—

	Production	*Exports*
	Tons.	*Tons.*
Wheat	40,000	12,000
Barley	16,000	1,400
Lentils	3,000	600
Kersanneh	4,000	650

On account of drought conditions during the winter and severe easterly winds in the spring the cereal crops were a partial or complete failure in most parts of the country. Good prices for wheat prevailed in Palestine and exporters received from £P.10 to £P.12 per ton.

Grapes.

The crops in Es-Salt and Ajlun were fair, but it was impossible owing to the strike to market them in Palestine. Towards the end of the grape season camel caravans from the Jebel Druze took quantities direct from the Ajlun vineyard at very low prices.

Samneh.

Drought and lack of grazing are conditions adverse to the production of samneh, and 103 tons only were exported to Palestine.

Raisins.

The grape crop was not as good as that of 1935 and the fruit was smaller in size.

A few contracts for supply of raisins to distilleries in Palestine were obtained but marketing was affected by the political situation.

The packing of raisins for retail supply made progress, and small markets were obtained in Egypt, Palestine and Syria.

A stoning and grading machine for raisins has just arrived and, giving undisturbed trading conditions, better production and quality should be obtained during 1937.

Wool.

The quantity exported remained unchanged, being 66,000 kilogrammes as compared with 65,934 in 1935. Prices rose towards the end of 1936 following the general trend throughout the world. As usual the wool was exported to Syria, but the final destination is thought to be Marseilles.

Sumach Leaves.

Sumach leaves are collected in the Es-Salt areas and sent to Palestine for final export to Italy, where, after treatment, the product obtained is used in the tanning industry. The quantities obtained during the past 4 years are reported to be:—1933, 86 tons; 1934, 76 tons; 1935, 69 tons; 1936, 52 tons. At an approximate price of £P.3·300 mile a ton the respective values would be £P.284, £P.251, £P.228 and £P.172.

Confectionery.

A factory was opened at Remtha in July, 1936. During the period from August to December, 1936, 34½ tons of confectionery valued at £P.480 were exported to Syria.

Made-up Clothing.

This industry, which commenced in 1935, is still actively engaged in producing articles of made-up clothing for local use and export.

Exports during 1936 totalled 31,113 kilogrammes valued at £P.5,135.

18. Currency.

The high cost of living is in part due to the fact that, although the Palestine pound is divided into 1,000 mils, the lowest spending unit is in reality the 5 mil piece. This evil has remained from the time when Egyptian money was legal tender before the Palestine currency was introduced, and in fact the 10 mil piece and the 5 mil piece are still referred to by the Egyptian words *girsh* and *tarifa* for 10 milliemes and 5 milliemes respectively.

Tables.

TABLE A.

Principal Imports.

	£P.		£P.
Cotton Piece-goods ...	94,926	Headwear	13,857
Cotton White Shirting ...	14,359	Confectionery	11,554
Cotton Figured	12,937	Articles made of Base Metals	10,488
Cotton Calico	9,579	Boots and Shoes	10,467
Artificial Silk Piece-goods...	73,045	Tea	9,556
Benzine	46,881	Flour	8,410
Sugar	45,597	Olive Oil	8,172
Kerosene	21,700	Woollen Piece-goods ...	7,971
Coffee	16,640	Articles made of Iron ...	7,047
Articles made of Wool ...	15,647	Wares made of Paper ...	6,216
Timber	14,964	Articles made of Cotton ...	6,145
Underwear	13,999	Soap	5,144
Samneh	13,700		

TABLE B.

QUANTITIES OF LIQUORS, WINES AND SPIRITS IMPORTED FOR CONSUMPTION IN TRANS-JORDAN.

	Duty per bottle.		*Duty per litre*	*Duty per litre*	*Duty per litre*	*Duty per litre*	*Duty per litre*	*Duty per litre*	*Duty per litre*	*Customs duties collected.*
	15 mils	*10 mils*	*15 mils*	*180 mils*	*180 mils*	*130 mils*	*30 mils*	*100 mils plus 20 mils Baladiyah tax.*	*25 mils plus 10 mils Baladiyah tax.*	
	Beer Large bottles.	*Beer Small bottles.*	*Beer in barrels.*	*Araq, Gin, Cognac, Whisky Liqueurs.*	*Champagne.*	*Rum, Vermouth.*	*Wine.*	*Pure Alcohol.*	*Methylated spirit.*	
	Nos.	*Nos.*	*Litres.*	*Litres.*	*Litres.*	*Litres.*	*Litres.*	*Litres.*	*Litres.*	*£P Mils.*
1934	53,718	8,045	—	2,938	77	357	3,576	57	4,699	1,721.455
1935	36,461	612	—	2,921	62	261	2,020	35	4,860	1,469.062
1936	47,824	6,308	26,336	3,651	59	1,418	3,441	898 (free) 19 (dutiable)	2,401	1,657.571

Note.—Methylated Spirit, 1,940 litres locally manufactured in 1936 (*see* Excise return) ; Pure Alcohol, 76 litres locally manufactured in 1936 (*see* Excise return).

TABLE C.

QUANTITIES OF, AND DUTIES COLLECTED ON, TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES MANUFACTURED AND ISSUED FOR SALE BY FACTORIES.

Year.	*Cigarettes. Excise duty 300 mils per kilogramme.*			*Cut tobacco. Excise duty 250 mils per kilogramme.*		*Cut tobacco. Excise duty 120 mils per kilogramme.*	
	No.	*Weight.*	*Duty.*	*Weight.*	*Duty.*	*Weight.*	*Duty.*
		Kilogrammes.	£P. mils.	*Kilogrammes.*	£P. mils.	*Kilogrammes.*	£P. mils.
1934	30,686,120	23,170	6,951.278	8,892	2,223.260	15,746	1,889.520
1935	27,624,200	20,782	6,234.453	8,148	2,037.050	14,092	1,691.040
1936	28,883,450	21,849	6,554.795	9,056	2,264.169	31,311	3,757.320

TABLE D.

QUANTITIES OF FOREIGN TOBACCO LEAF ISSUED FROM BOND AND AMOUNT OF DUTIES COLLECTED THEREON.

Rate of Duty : 300 mils per Kilo.

Factory.

Year.	*Tobacco leaf issued.*	*Import duty collected.*
	Kilos.	£P. mils.
1934	8,272	2,481.690
1935	7,566	2,269.845
1936	7,265	2,179.695

Note.—The above-mentioned quantities were issued from bond into factories for local manufacture, except a quantity of 226 kilos which were re-exported from Trans-Jordan to Palestine by the Jordan factory in November, 1936, under claim of drawback.

TABLE E.

IMPORT DUTY COLLECTED ON ALL KINDS OF IMPORTED TOBACCO.

	Foreign Leaf.	*Cigarettes and Cut Tobacco.*	*Tombac.*	*Total.*
	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.
1934	2,481	1,141	1,608	5,230
1935	2,269	1,211	1,566	5,047
1936	2,179	1,285	2,732	6,197

TABLE F.

EXCISE REVENUE.

Year.	*Tobacco.*	*Liquor.*	*Spirits.*		*Total.*
			Methylated.	*Pure.*	
	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.
1934 ...	11,064	1,067	—	—	12,131
1935 ...	9,962	1,009	—	—	10,971
1936 ...	12,576	1,026	19	3	13,625

TABLE G.

MAIN CHANNELS AND VALUES OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR CALENDAR YEARS 1936, 1935, 1934, 1933.

Imports.

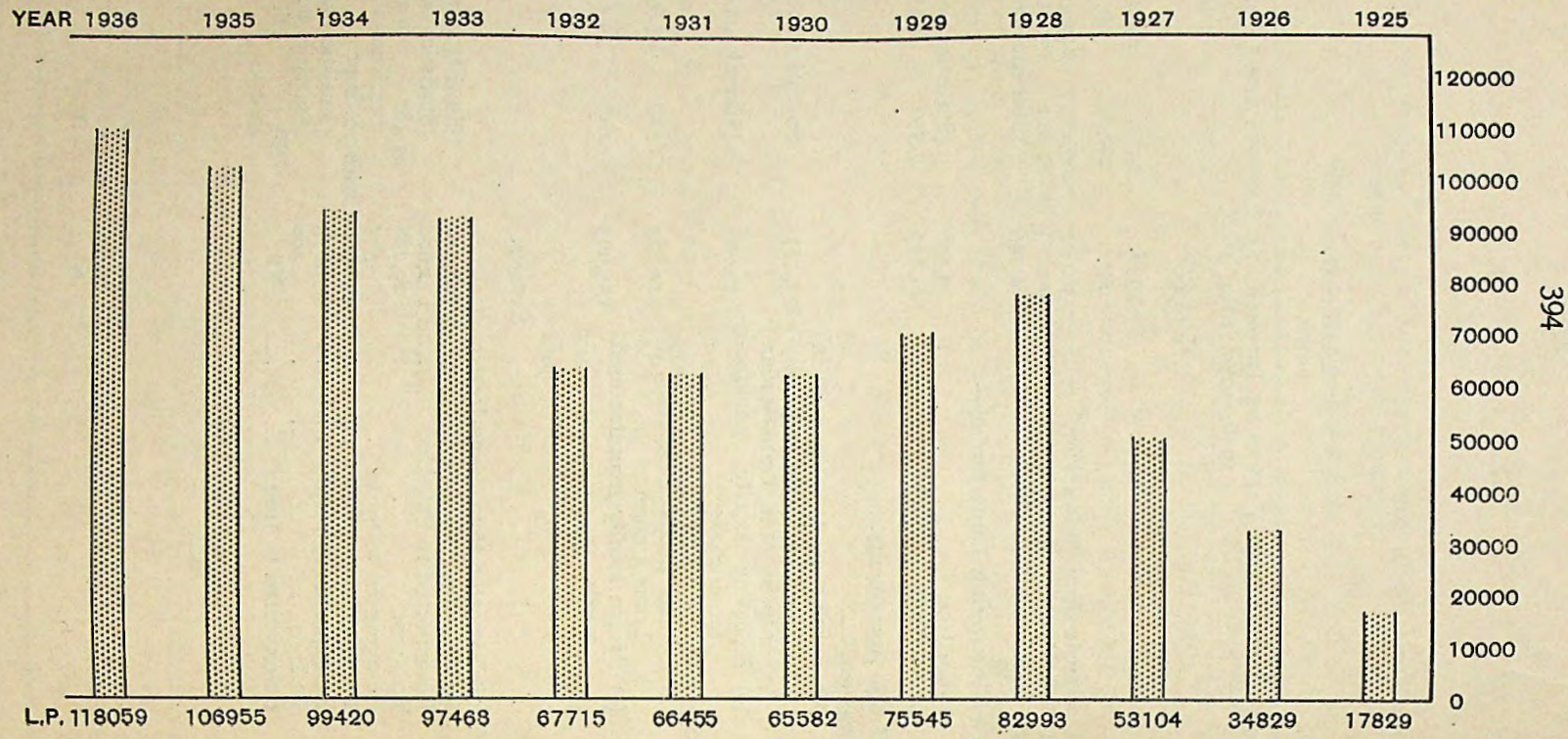
	1936.	*1935.*	*1934.*	*1933.*
	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.
(1) In transit through Palestine ...	236,008	200,119	212,415	217,412
In transit through Syria	199,013	82,611	30,745	9,903
In transit via Post Office	4,945	(Statistics not kept.)		
(2) Goods entering Trans-Jordan—				
From Iraq	9,508	(Statistics not kept.)		
From Nejd	11,115	7,550	2,730	6,821
(3) Trade Agreements.				
Palestine—				
(*a*) Foreign goods, duty paid in Palestine, subsequently consumed in Trans-Jordan	121,453	(Statistics not kept.)		
(*b*) Palestine locally manufactured goods	36,088	(Statistics not kept.)		
Syria—				
(*a*) Foreign goods re-exported to Trans-Jordan	22,863	12,320	13,627	12,718
(*b*) Syrian locally manufactured goods	153,963	81,043	79,425	68,532

Exports.

(4) Goods exported from Trans-Jordan				
To Palestine	198,215	(Statistics not kept.)		
Re-exported to Palestine ...	2,678	(Statistics not kept.)		
To Syria	29,781	21,487	9,220	8,731
Re-exported to Syria	564	(Statistics not kept.)		
To Nejd	(Statistics not kept.)			
Re-exported to Nejd	1,873	(Statistics not kept.)		
To Iraq	380	(Statistics not kept.)		
Re-exported to Iraq	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

TABLE H.

CUSTOMS & EXCISE REVENUE OBTAINED DURING 12 YEARS FROM 1925-1936.



XVII.—POSTS, TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

Financial.

1. Revenue for the financial year 1935-36 was as follows:—

	£P.	£P.
Sale of Postage Stamps	3,145	
Commission on Money Orders	266	
Telephones (Rentals and Trunk Calls)	8,171	
Telegrams	1,015	
Foreign Parcels	1,029	
Miscellaneous	172	
		13,798
Charges for services rendered to Government Departments not included in above figures :—		
Inland Telephones and Telegrams to Civil List ...	410	
Police Post Telephones, the rentals of which are not charged on kilometric basis	700	
Inland Postage on Correspondence for Government Departments	1,750	
Five per cent. Commission on sale of Revenue Stamps—amount £P. 7,170	358	3,218
Total Revenue from all services		17,016

Expenditure for the year was:—

	£P.	£P.
Ordinary Expenditure		13,661
Expenditure incurred by other Departments on behalf of this Administration :—		
Rents of Buildings	608	
Furniture	24	
Printing and Stationery	280	
Total Expenses from all services		£P.14,573

Extraordinary expenditure during the same year was as follows:—

	£P.
Building telephone link Kerak-Tafileh	581
,, ,, ,, Sukhneh-Zerka	194
Telephone link between 'Iraq and Palestine	6,131
Total	£P.6,906

Posts.

2. The mail services during the year functioned with regularity and with the exception of the last few days of December, when roads were blocked by heavy rains and snow, there were no interruptions.

In March, stamp vending machines were introduced at the Amman post office.

In May, the international statistics for the determination of transit charges on mails exchanged with foreign countries were collected in respect of mails to Great Britain and Egypt.

Mails to other countries are sent *à decouvert* via Palestine, Syria and 'Iraq, and in accordance with the Cairo Convention, 1934, no transit charges are paid in respect of such correspondence.

The contract for the transport of mails by road between Amman and Ma'an was changed as from August so that the mail cars should pass through Kerak and Tafileh and obviate the use of special transport between Katrani-Kerak and between Jerouf-Tafileh. This arrangement was made possible by the improvement and widening of the road between Kerak and Tafileh.

The appended table of statistics for the years 1935 and 1936 shows marked progress in nearly all the services rendered by this Department.

The number of items dealt with in the Returned Letter Office amounted to 5,080 of which 68 items were registered; 776 items were returned to offices of origin in foreign countries, 612 items were returned to senders in Trans-Jordan, 2,901 printed papers were destroyed and 791 were kept until claimed by senders.

The money order and postal order services show a marked increase.

TRAFFIC STATISTICS 1936.

	1935.	*1936.*	*Approximate Increase or Decrease.* Per cent.
Ordinary Mails :—			
Letters, postcards, printed papers, etc.	440,404	498,281	13 Increase
Parcels, inland	3,639	3,979	1 ,,
Parcels, foreign, despatched ...	175	503	187 ,,
Parcels, foreign, received	1,923	3,063	59 ,,
Telegrams, inland	7,511	5,955	21 Decrease
Telegrams, foreign, despatched ...	3,765	4,270	13 Increase
Telegrams, foreign, received ...	3,854	4,301	12 ,,
Telephone subscribers, number ...	517	577	12 ,,
Telephone call offices	44	47	7 ,,
Telephone trunk lines. Kilometres	1,405	1,500	7 ,,
Telephone trunk calls...	101,748	107,885	6 ,,
Money orders, inland	2,298	2,141	7 Decrease
Money orders, inland. Value £P.	33,700	34,673	3 Increase
Money orders, foreign, issued ...	997	1,143	15 ,,
Money orders, foreign, issued. Value £P.	3,914	4,453	14 ,,
Money orders, foreign, paid	222	482	117 ,,
Money orders, foreign, paid. Value £P.	1,606	2,916	82 ,,
Postal orders, inland	10,171	13,661	34 ,,
Postal orders, inland. Value £P.	7,871	10,615	35 ,,
Postal orders, imperial, issued ...	1,998	2,159	8 ,,
Postal orders, imperial issued. Value £P.	1,352	1,355	—
Postal orders, imperial, paid... ...	215	274	27 Increase
Postal orders, imperial, paid. Value £P.	116	173	49 ,,
Postal orders, Palestinian, paid ...	4,188	5,374	28 ,,
Postal orders, Palestinian, paid. Value £P.	3,696	4,742	29 ,,
Air Mail :—			
Number of items	3,125	4,831	55 Increase
Weight in kilogrammes	42	63	50 ,,

Telegraphs.

3. The decline in the inland telegraph service is still believed to be due to the expansion of the telephone service; the increase in the foreign service is mostly due to the fact that during the disturbances in Palestine the telephone service for the public with that country was suspended.

Telephones.

4. The telephone service shows a further noteworthy increase in the number of subscribers and trunk calls, but the number of the latter would have been even greater had it not proved necessary during the disturbances to suspend the service with Palestine for fear of the dissemination of false news.

Engineering.

5. It was not possible during 1936 to accept the offer of a loan of £P.4,000 from the Colonial Development Fund for the purchase of a new Central Battery Exchange as no suitable building at a reasonable rent could be secured. Consequently, pending the provision of such a building, it was found necessary to purchase an exchange for 300 subscribers' lines and 20 trunk lines from the Egyptian State Telegraph and Telephone Service, in order to replace the old exchange at Amman which was no longer adequate.

The demands of new telephone subscribers made it necessary to purchase a large stock of poles, cables and similar equipment so as to replace the entire system of line distribution in Amman; work was started in August and a large part of it has now been completed.

In March the line between Kerak and Tafileh, 70 kilometres in length, was completed, and on the same poles a telephone line 25 kilometres in length was erected to serve the police post at La'ban.

During the Palestine disturbances a telephone line across the Jordan three kilometres in length was constructed to link the Trans-Jordan police post at Damieh with the Palestine police post at Jiftlik. This was paid for by the Palestine Government.

General.

6. During the year, 33 cases of damage to telephone and telegraph routes were reported and action taken against the persons and villages concerned.

A new law for the protection of telegraph and telephone lines was promulgated.

The Palestine Postal Administration, which is always most helpful, has undertaken the training of six men in cable jointing.

The total number of officers on the classified establishment at the end of 1936 was 52. The unclassified employees comprised 27 linemen, 12 postmen, 3 apprentices and 2 orderlies.

XVIII.—AGRICULTURE, FORESTS AND VETERINARY.

Agriculture.

1. The results of the agricultural season of 1936 were uniformly bad and were a great disappointment to the cultivators, who had hoped that the satisfactory rainfall of 1935 marked the end of the cycle of drought years from which Trans-Jordan has been suffering.

In 1936 the winter crops failed in the greater part of the country owing to the inadequacy and the adverse distribution of the rainfall. The resultant lack of moisture in the soil precluded the sowing of summer crops to any great extent, and the return from the few areas which were so sown was poor.

The yields of the olive groves and vineyards were far below normal in all but a few localities.

Because of the over-production of tobacco in 1935, the crop of Turkish tobacco was restricted in 1936 and only produced 4,850 kilogrammes of leaf. The local factories still carry heavy stocks of native leaf and the development of an export trade in this commodity will not be possible unless the quality is improved considerably.

Apart from minor visitations of field mice, which were dealt with without difficulty, no outbreaks of pests or plant diseases occurred which are worthy of mention.

The seed propagation scheme, which was financed by means of a grant from the Colonial Development Fund, distributed 132 tons of selected seed to farmers. In addition to this quantity, 28 tons of various seeds were issued from the surplus of crops raised for demonstration purposes in school gardens.

This scheme suffered a set back as a result of the bad harvest; owing to the failure of their crops many of the farmers were unable to pay back the seed with which they had been issued and, in other instances, the seed repaid was so poor as to be unsuitable for re-issue the next season.

Fourteen demonstration plots with an aggregate area of 325 dunums were selected in various parts of the country and sown with selected types of seeds which the Department of Agriculture desires to introduce into general use.

The number of school gardens remained unchanged. Unirrigated vegetable cultivation over an area of two dunums has been introduced in each of these gardens and replaces the fallow in the three year rotation which is followed.

This new feature will be maintained in future years. The school garden poultry houses produced 13,100 eggs for hatching or for issue to villagers.

The site for the projected Experimental and Demonstration Station near Amman was expropriated, and the fencing of the

area, the erection of buildings and the planting of the portions earmarked for afforestation were begun. The capital cost of this Station is being provided by a grant from the Colonial Development Fund.

The carob plantation at Mejdal suffered severely from the drought conditions of 1936 and almost all the seedlings died. Preparations for re-sowing have been completed.

The palm nursery at Azraq was closed as the imported palm suckers failed to survive local conditions: at Bagoora in the Jordan Valley 82 palms have established themselves and are producing suckers which will be transplanted in due course.

No change was made in the location of tree nurseries, but a number of improvements and enlargements were introduced. During the year, 25,106 grafted fruit trees, 4,200 ungrafted fruit trees and 23,800 forest trees were issued from Government nurseries.

The banana plantations in the Jordan Valley were enlarged by 78,000 new trees and it is estimated that some 80,000 new olive trees were planted throughout the country. Most of the newly planted olive trees were wild olive suckers cut from forest areas and subsequently grafted by the cultivators. The area of vineyards is reported to have increased by about 4,500 dunums.

Forests.

2. The total area of State Domain forest reserves was increased by a further 6,000 dunums in the process of settlement operations during 1936.

During the year, 436 prosecutions for offences under the Forestry Laws were initiated as compared with 389 during the previous year. The increase is largely due to the lack of grazing which led to shepherds lopping off green boughs in order to feed their flocks.

Three small areas of land unsuitable for tilling were fenced in and planted with forest trees: in one instance, at Kerak, the plot of land was privately owned, but the work was carried out at Government expense with a view to encouraging private afforestation in a practically treeless district.

Preparations are being made for the initiation of re-afforestation schemes on a larger scale next year.

Veterinary.

3. Lack of grazing compelled a number of flock masters to send their animals to the Jordan Valley with the result that numerous instances of infection by strongylosis and coccidiosis occurred. Arrangements were made administratively for flocks from the southern districts, where grazing was practically non-existent, to be allowed to feed in the Jebel Ajlun forest areas.

Haemorrhagic septiceamia accounted for 475 cases of animal disease and there were in addition 3,727 cases of sheep-pox, 119 of contagious pneumonia, 13 of anthrax, 220 of mange, 27 of strongylosis and 1 of glanders. Fowl diphtheria was prevalent in certain districts.

As a precaution against rabies, 1,587 animals were destroyed.

Exports of livestock and animal products were considerably below normal in quantity.

XIX.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Relief.

1. In addition to the sums normally provided for road work the Department controlled the expenditure of some £P.16,000 in relief work. This relief money was spent in the areas where the people had suffered most severely from crop failures, and enabled much improvement to be made in the road from Kerak to Tafileh and from Shobek to Wady Musa. These sections are part of the main road through the cultivable land which will eventually run from Amman to Ma'an through Madeba, Kerak, Tafileh and Shobek, but which is still broken by the uncompleted section of the Wady Mojib (the Arnon) of which 7·5 kilometres were completed during the year from the relief funds. In the Ma'an District a new section was opened providing a more direct line of communication from Aqaba with the north, whilst in the Ajlun District access was provided from the Kura District to Palestine by continuing the road from Deir Abu Said to Jisr El-Sheikh Hussein.

Municipalities.

2. The new Municipal Law, which is now before the Legislative Council, places the responsibility for municipal engineering works on the shoulders of the Department, and these duties have already been taken over.

Roads.

3. During the year, 885 kilometres of road have been constantly maintained and 485 kilometres partially so.

Considerable damage has been done by cloud bursts and this is particularly the case in the Wady Shaib, which is a deep valley with steeply sloping sides, down which runs the main road from Amman and Es Salt to Jericho and Jerusalem.

A subsidiary motor road has now been opened from the main Amman-Jerusalem road which takes off at Shunet in the Jordan Valley and leads, via the antiquity site at Siyaga, to Madeba and to the mineral baths at Zerka-Ma'yin.

The programme for consolidating and asphalting the main road from the Allenby-Bridge (over the River Jordan) to

Es-Salt, which is being assisted by a grant from the Colonial Development Fund and is spread over a period of six years, continues according to plan.

The consolidation of the main road from Jisr Mejamie to El Husn through Irbid, the initial expenditure for which was provided by the Palestine Government, is proceeding within the limits of the funds which can be made available.

Buildings.

4. Maintenance work has been carried out in 76 Government occupied buildings. Amongst major works the reconstruction of the Governorate at Es-Salt, which was destroyed by fire, has been completed and the plans for the headquarters of the Department of Lands have been completed in anticipation of the approval of the Estimates. The five-year programme for repairing the Government school building and the ten-year plan for repairing and renewing the Governorate at Kerak are proceeding.

Water Supply.

5. The boring rig has sunk a shaft in the desert area near Katraneh wherein water was found at 386 ft. and is now sinking another shaft in the desert near Black Rock, which lies some 60 miles to the east of the railway line; at the end of the year a depth of 108 ft. has been reached without signs of water. Two wells were successfully sunk by hand in the Ma'an area and one in the Ghor el Kibid in the Jordan Valley. In addition, town and village water supplies have been attended to in collaboration with the Department of Public Health: this work is described in the section of this Report which deals with that Department.

Other Works.

6. The Department is responsible for the works and buildings of the Trans-Jordan Frontier Force at Zerka and Ma'an and also undertakes all hirings of offices and other accommodation for the Government, and arranges for the provision of furniture therein.

XX.—CIVIL AVIATION.

1. The air services maintained by the Imperial Airways and the Royal Dutch Line between Europe and the Far East pass over Trans-Jordan territory but only make emergency landings in that country.

2. No customs aerodromes exist in Trans-Jordan but permission is occasionally given for commercial machines to land on Royal Air Force aerodromes and in such instances special arrangements are made in the matters of customs and passport control.

3. The need for a special department to administer civil aviation in Trans-Jordan has not arisen.

APPENDIX I (i).

THE PALESTINE ELECTRIC CORPORATION, LIMITED

(Incorporated in Palestine).

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER, 1935.

REPORT OF DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1935.

To be submitted to the Ordinary General Meeting of the Corporation to be held at 2, Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1, on the 15th day of September, 1936, at 12 noon.

The Directors beg to submit their Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1935.

Since the last Report, the Corporation has sustained a great loss in the death of its eminent Chairman, the late Lord Reading. As Chairman of the Corporation since 1926, the late Lord Reading has, by his unceasing efforts on behalf of the Corporation, greatly contributed to its present success. His death is deeply mourned by his colleagues on the Board and by the Staff and Workers of the Corporation.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Samuel, P.C., G.C.B., G.B.E., has been co-opted to the Board and has been elected Chairman of the Corporation.

All the Power Houses of the Corporation have operated efficiently and a satisfactory service has been maintained during the year throughout the operating area of the Corporation.

Further considerable reductions in rates of electrical energy were introduced during the year. At the same time the gross Revenue has increased from £P.363,900,787 in 1934 to £P.488,442,838 in 1935. The total number of Consumers has increased from 35,397 at the end of 1934 to 53,246 at the end of 1935, i.e., by 50·4 per cent.

The following table indicates the progress made during the past ten years:—

Year.	*No. of Consumers Connected.*	*Units Generated (in kWh).*	*Units used at Corporation's Works. (in kWh.).*	*Units Sold. (in kWh.).*	*Gross Revenue. in £.P.*
1926 ...	6,550	3,048,442	182,851	2,343,764	66,791
1927 ...	7,477	3,143,442	183,045	2,527,126	71,315
1928 ...	8,582	3,890,622	413,664	2,973,701	79,900
1929 ...	9,303	4,930,960	747,113	3,634,838	90,847
1930 ...	10,620	7,199,317	852,162	6,168,198	125,582
1931 ...	12,029	11,530,198	845,432	8,707,917	139,673
1932 ...	15,113	16,629,054	499,714	11,590,350	145,512
1933 ...	21,934	29,120,155	756,719	20,136,839	221,128
1934 ...	35,397	47 485,776	888,072	34,385,515	363,900
1935 ...	53,246	71,885,097	3,151,352	50,362,193	488,443

The construction of the new Haifa Steam Turbine Power House, was commenced in May, 1934. This Power House began to supply power in May, 1935, and was completed during the year. Considerable extensions, however, have had to be carried out in order to meet the growth of the

demand for electrical energy. The erection of an additional 12,000 *k*W Turbo-Generator Set with the corresponding equipment is now being completed, making the total present capacity of the Haifa Power House 30,000 *k*W. Further extension of the Haifa Power House is now in progress.

In view of the considerable growth of consumption in the South a standby steam Power House similar to that of Haifa will be built during the next year. This Power House will be connected with the Haifa Power House through the existing High Tension Transmission Line and with the Jordan Power House through a new High Tension 66,000 Volt line now under construction.

One hundred and eleven Transformers with a total capacity of 11,855 *k*VA were put into commission in Consumer's Premises during 1935, bringing the total up to 561 transformers with a capacity of 45,815 *k*VA. The transmission and distribution network of the Corporation was increased during the year by 365 kilometres, making a total on 31st December, 1935, of 953 kilometres of high tension transmission lines and 805 kilometres of low tension distribution lines.

A new 66,000 volt transmission line from the Jordan Power House to Tel-Aviv is in the course of erection. This line will complete the High Tension Ring.

An issue of 200,000 " A " ordinary shares of £1 each was made in January last to the holders of ordinary shares and " A " ordinary shares, at the price of 45s. per share.

	£P.	£P.
The Gross Profit for the year 1935 was		307,754.004
After deducting the following appropriations and payments :—		
(*a*) Depreciation Reserve	65,770.000	
(*b*) Sinking Fund in respect of Preference Shares ...	12,000.000	
(*c*) Interest on Debentures and Debenture Stock ...	11,069.513	
		88,839.513
there was a net profit of		218,914.491
Deducting the appropriations made during the year of :—		
Dividend on Preference Shares	21,479.662	
Interim Dividend of 2½ per cent. free of British Income Tax on Ordinary and " A " Ordinary Shares paid on December 30th, 1935	38,440.625	
		59,920.287
		158,994.204
and adding the balance brought forward from the previous year, viz. :—		34,239.802
there is an available balance (subject to British Income Tax) of		193,234.006
Out of this the Directors recommend :—		
(1) The Transfer to Reserve for Income Tax and contingencies	40,000.000	
(2) The Transfer to General Reserve	50,000.000	
(3) The payment of a final Dividend on the 937,625 Ordinary Shares and 600,000 " A " Ordinary Shares of 5 per cent. Free of British Income Tax, absorbing	76,881.250	
		166,881.250
leaving a Balance to be carried forward of ...		26,352.756

In accordance with the Articles of Association, Dr. Adolph Harry Railing, Mr. James A. de Rothschild, M.P., and the Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Samuel, P.C., G.C.B., G.B.E., retire from the Board, and being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

The Auditors of the Corporation, Messrs. Russell & Co., Chartered Accountants, retire, and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-appointment.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors,

HERBERT SAMUEL,
Chairman.

PINHAS RUTENBERG,
Managing Director.

23rd July, 1936.

The Palestine Electric Corporation Limited.

(Incorporated in Palestine.)

Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1935.

Liabilities.	*£P. Mils.	*£P. Mils.
Share Capital :		
Authorised :—		
1,000,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each	1,000,000.000	
600,000 "A" Ordinary Shares of £1 each ...	600,000.000	
600,000 4½ per cent. Redeemable Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each	600,000.000	
300,000 Shares of £1 Sterling each	300,000.000	
	2,500,000.000	
Issued :—		
937,625 Ordinary Shares of £1 each	937,625.000	
600,000 "A" Ordinary Shares of £1 each ...	600,000.000	
600,000 4½ per cent. Redeemable Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each ...	600,000.000	
		2,137,625.000
Customs Duties Deferred— in accordance with Clause 36 of the Jordan Concession		54,716.521
Creditors and Credit Balances :—		
Sundry Creditors	155,006.069	
Consumers' Deposits	11,813.957	
Credit Balances	20,791.660	
		187,611.686
Reserve for Depreciation in accordance with Jordan Concession	160,588.482	
Reserve for Depreciation of the Tel-Aviv Installation	133,873.538	
		294,462.020
General Reserve		100,000.000
Reserve for Income Tax and other Contingencies ...		40,872.948
Shares Premium Account		98,664.339
Redeemable Preference Shares Sinking Fund		12,000.000
Profit and Loss Account		193,234.006
		£P.3,119,186.520

Assets.	*£P. Mils.	*£P. Mils.
Jordan Concession :—		
Capital Expenditure to date :—		
Acquisition of the Concession	1.000	
First Jordan Hydro-Electric Power House, Haifa and Tiberias Power Houses, Land, Buildings, Hydraulic Works, Machinery, Transmission and Distribution Systems etc.	1,480,400.476	
New Haifa Power House	444,084.623	
Upper Jordan Survey Costs	2,641.469	
Preliminary Expenses, including General Expenses in connection with the Jordan Concession ...	33,133.924	
Auja Concession :—		
Capital Expenditure to date :—		
Acquisition of the Concession	1.000	
Tel-Aviv Installation : Land, Buildings, Generating Plants, Distributing System, etc.	562,024.907	
Preliminary Expenses of Jaffa Electric Co., Ltd.	5,160.769	
Registration fees in Connection with Increase of Capital and Capital Duty on Issue of Preference Shares ...	9,000.550	
		2,536,448.718
Land in Haifa and Tel-Aviv, at cost		10,437.172
Workshops, Office Furniture, etc., at cost, less Depreciation		4,522.313
Stores on Hand at Haifa, Tel-Aviv and Jordan, as certified by the Company's Officials		80,658.038
Expenditure in advance		20,771.777
Debtors and Debit Balances :—		
Consumers' Accounts...	99,736.501	
Sundry Accounts	21,519.837	
		121,256.338
Sundry Investments, at cost		1,614.953
Subsidiary Company :—		
Jordan Investments Ltd. :—		
Investment at cost	20,000.000	
Current Account	31,915.860	
		51,915.860
Cash at Banks and in Hand		291,561.351
		£P.31,191,86.520

* £P. 1 = £1 Sterling.

Statement as to Subsidiary Company, pursuant to Sec. 107 of the Companies Ordinance, 1929.

The Subsidiary Company has been operating since June, 1935, and has not declared Profits for the period to 31st December, 1935. No provision therefore has been made in the above Accounts for Profits or Losses of the Subsidiary Company.

Herbert Samuel, *Chairman.*
Pinhas Rutenberg, *Managing Director.*

On behalf of the Board of Directors—
Herbert Samuel, *Chairman.*
Pinhas Rutenberg, *Managing Director.*
J. Feldman, *A/Chief Accountant.*

Auditors' Report to the Shareholders.

We have audited the Balance Sheet of the Palestine Electric Corporation, Ltd., dated the 31st December, 1935 as above set forth, and have obtained all the information and explanations which 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.

Haifa, 5th July, 1936.

Russell & Co.,
Chartered Accountants, Auditors.

APPENDIX I (ii)

JERUSALEM ELECTRIC AND PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATION, LIMITED

(Incorporated under the Palestine Companies Ordinances, 1921 to 1925).

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

to be

Submitted to the Members at the Ordinary General Meeting to be held in Hall 23, Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2, on Wednesday, 29th July, 1936, at 3.30 p.m.

The Directors submit herewith the Accounts of the Company as at 31st March, 1936.

	£P.	£P.
The profit for the year, including the balance (£P.3,488.842) brought forward from the previous year is		58,415.187
Out of which the following payments and appropriations have been made :—		
Provision for Income Tax	9,875.000	
Transfer to General Reserve	5,000.000	
Capital Amortisation Fund	5,476.924	
Plant Renewal Account	15,400.000	
Dividend on 225,000 Preference Shares for year to 31st March, 1936, less tax	12,206.250	
		47,958.174
leaving a balance of		10,457.013
which the Directors propose to deal with as follows :		
In payment of a Dividend on 200,000 Ordinary Shares, of 5 per cent. less tax, amounting to ...		7,625.000
leaving to be carried forward to next year's Account		£P.2,832.013

The business of the Company has progressed satisfactorily during the year and additional plant is now on order to enable the Company to deal with the increasing demand and to replace certain machinery installed at the commencement of operation.

In terms of the Company's Concession a sum of £P.5,476,924 has been applied out of the year's profits in an initial payment to the Capital Amortisation Fund.

In accordance with the Articles of Association Mr. William Shearer and Mr. Louis Le Bouvier retire, but being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

The Auditors, Messrs. Russell & Co., Jerusalem, retire and offer themselves for re-election.

By Order of the Board,

D. C. BROOK,
London Secretary.

21st July, 1936.

JERUSALEM ELECTRIC & PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATION LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Palestine Companies Ordinances 1921 to 1925.)

Profit and Loss Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1936.
(£P.1 equals £1 Sterling.)

Dr.	£P. Mils.	Cr.	£P. Mils.
To London Administration and General Expenses	3,721.191	By Surplus on Operating and Sundry Receipts	60,147.536
„ Provision for Directors' Fees	1,500.000		
„ Balance carried down	54,926.345		
	£P.60,147.536		£P.60,147.536
	£P. Mils.		£P. Mils. £P. Mils.
To Provision for Income Tax	9,875.000	By Balance from last Account	9,688.842
„ General Reserve	5,000.000	*Deduct*: Ordinary Dividend for year, 31.3.35, *less tax*	6,200.000 3,488.842
„ Capital Amortisation Fund	5,476.924		
„ Plant Renewal Account	15,400.000		
„ Preference Dividend for year, *less* tax	12,206.250	„ Balance brought down	54,926.345
„ Balance to Balance Sheet	10,457.013		
	£P.58,415.187		£P.58,415.187

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 1936.
(£P.1 equals £1 Sterling.)

LIABILITIES.	£P. Mils.	£P. Mils.	ASSETS.	£P. Mils.	£P. Mils.
Share Capital:—			Cost of Concession		60,000.000
Authorised:			Capital Expenditure at cost, including Lands, Buildings, Plant and Machinery, Mains, Meters, etc.		
300,000 7% Cumulative Preference Shares of £P.1 each		300,000.000	Per last Account *less* Mains Reserve	349,074.048	
200,000 Ordinary Shares of £P.1 each		200,000.000	Additions during the year	43,985.044	
		£P.500,000.000			393,059.092
Issued:	£P. Mils.		Tools, Motor Vehicles, Furniture, etc., at cost, *less* depreciation		842.006
225,000 7% Cumulative Preference Shares of £P.1 each fully paid	225,000.000		Stores on Hand, as certified by the Manager, and in transit *less* Reserve		16,474.394
200,000 Ordinary Shares of £P.1 each fully paid	200,000.000				
		425,000.000	Amount expended on undertaking		470,375.492
Sundry Creditors, accrued charges, &c.		27,497.272	Sundry Debtors, payments in advance, etc. ...		12,373.126
Capital Amortisation Fund		5,476.924	Capital Amortisation Fund Investment		1,250.000
General Reserve—			Cash at Bankers and in Hand		24,832.591
Per last Account	20,000.000				
Added during year	5,000.000				
		25,000,000			
Plant Renewal Account		15,400.000			
Profit and Loss Account		10,457.013			
		£P.508,831.209			£P.508,831.209

WILLIAM SHEARER
RANKEILLOUR } *Directors.*

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF JERUSALEM ELECTRIC & PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATION LIMITED.

We have audited the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account as above set forth and have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. In our opinion such Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account are properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given us and as shown by the Books of the Company.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Chartered Accountants.

Jerusalem,
14th July, 1936.

APPENDIX I (iii).

PALESTINE POTASH, LIMITED.

Report of Directors.

To be presented to the Sixth Ordinary General Meeting of the Members on the 23rd day of October, 1936.

The Directors herewith submit their Report together with the duly audited Balance Sheet of the Company dated 31st December, 1935, and the Profit and Loss Account for the year 1935.

Potash sales for the year under review have considerably increased but prices remained low and only by the end of the year did they show a gradual improvement.

The severe competition between the German-French potash producers on the one hand, and the Spanish producers on the other, which started in 1934 and reached its full development by the middle of 1935, affected the trade in all the markets of the world and caused a heavy fall in prices.

The efforts at co-ordination and consolidation of the European potash trade finally met with success, and an improvement in prices, as a result of this consolidation, could be noticed by the end of the year under review. This improvement has made further progress in the current year.

Bromine sales were a little less than in 1934 and prices were maintained.

Potash was delivered to consumers in most of the world markets but the British Empire continued to absorb over half the potash and about three-quarters of the bromine produced by the Company.

Work on the first section of the extension at the Southern End of the Dead Sea, which was referred to in the Company's Prospectus of 18th February, 1935, is progressing satisfactorily. Several improvements made in the Northern Factory, will, it is hoped, result in increased production in the coming years as compared with the year under review.

The Company is still in the development stage and no provision has been made this year for amortization and depreciation.

The guarantee of the Anglo-Palestine Bank, Limited, to which reference was made in the Company's Prospectus of February, 1935, came into operation and the Bank accordingly provided the sum of £15,055, which has been paid to the Preference Shareholders in lieu of Preference dividend.

Directorate.—To the great regret of his colleagues, Colonel David Lyell, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., has resigned owing to pressure of other work, and your Board wishes to thank him for his valuable services to the Company since its inception.

In accordance with Article 108 of the Company's Articles of Association, Mr. Israel B. Brodie, Lord Glenconner, Mr. Harry Sacher and Mr. Robert Szold retire, and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors.—Messrs. Maurice Jenks, Percival & Co., retire, and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

Lytton,
Chairman.

E. W. D. Tennant,
Director.

22nd September, 1936.

Palestine Potash Limited.

Balance Sheet, 31st December, 1935.

Dr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Cr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To *Capital* :—			By *Cost of Concession* for the extraction of Minerals and Salts in the Dead Sea, including expenditure in relation thereto :—		
Authorised :—			As at 31st December, 1934		93,111 3 9
19,838 7½% Preference Shares of £1 each	19,838 0 0		„ *Freehold Land*, at Cost :—		
400,000 5½% Cumulative Redeemable Participating Preference Shares of £1 each	400,000 0 0		As at 31st December, 1934		5,821 11 1
352,337 Ordinary Shares of £1 each	352,337 0 0		„ *Freehold Buildings*, at Cost, including proportion of overhead expenses attributed to erection :—		
27,825 "A" Ordinary Shares of £1 each	27,825 0 0		As at 31st December, 1934	59,724 14 9	
	£800,000 0 0		*Add* : Further Expenditure during the year ...	2,498 9 3	
					62,223 4 0
„ *Capital Issued and Called Up* :—			„ *Plant, Machinery Apparatus and Sundry Equipment*, at Cost, including proportion of overhead expenses attributed to erection :—		
19,838 7½ per Cent. Preference Shares of £1 each ...	19,838 0 0		As at 31st December, 1934	297,842 16 7	
349,450 5½% Cumulative Redeemable Participating Preference Shares of £1 each	349,450 0 0		*Add* : Further Expenditure during the year ...	51,992 13 11	
349,337 Ordinary Shares of £1 each	349,337 0 0				349,835 10 6
27,825 "A" Ordinary Shares of £1 each	27,825 0 0		„ *Development Account*,' being] the unallocated balance of expenditure up to 31st December, 1931, together with subsequent Expenditure on the Southern Development and Surveys, etc. :—		
	746,450 0 0		As at 31st December, 1934	45,223 16 11	
Less : Calls in Arrear	470 15 0		*Add* : Further Expenditure during the year ...	8,907 18 11	
		745,979 5 0			54,131 15 10
„ Share Premium Account		8,736 5 0	„ *Expenses* in connection with Issues of and Reorganisation of Capital, including Underwriting Commission, £19,372 10s. 0d. :—		
„ Loan Accounts		9,170 0 0	As at 31st December, 1934	10,430 9 8	
„ Sundry Creditors		37,414 17 11	*Add* : Further Expenditure during the year ...	22,024 9 8	
					32,454 19 4
			„ *Stocks of Products and Stores on Hand*, as certified by the Managing Director		46,118 12 7
			„ *Sundry Debtors and Payments in Advance*		12,709 11 6
			„ *Cash at Banks and in Hand*		118,930 7 9
			„ *Profit and Loss Account* :—		
			As per last Balance Sheet	15,512 17 2	
			Add : Loss for the year to date	10,450 14 5	
					25,963 11 7
		£801,300 7 11			£801,300 7 11

An amount equivalent to Preference Dividend has been paid by the Company out of moneys provided by the Guarantors.

LYTTON,
E. W. D. TENNANT, } *Directors.*

Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 1935.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To *Expenses in London and Palestine*	24,658 3 2	By *Gross Profit on Manufacturing and Trading Account*	22,416 3 0
„ *Director's Remuneration*	2,000 0 0	„ *Transfer Fees*	44 16 0
„ *Interest and Bank Charges*	2,666 0 2	„ *Loss for the Year Carried to Balance Sheet*	10,450 14 5
„ *Repairs and Replacements*	3,587 10 1		
	£32,911 13 5		£32,911 13 5

Report of the Auditors to the Members.

We have audited the Balance Sheet of Palestine Potash, Ltd., dated 31st December, 1935, as set forth above, and have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. Provision has not been made for amortisation or depreciation. Subject thereto, in our opinion, such Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit 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.

London,
18th September, 1936.

MAURICE JENKS, PERCIVAL CO.
Chartered Accountants } *Auditors.*

APPENDIX I (iv).

STATEMENT OF THE HULEH CONCESSION ACCOUNT.

AS AT THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1936.

As shown in the books of the Palestine Land Development Co., Ltd.

	£P. Mils.	£P. Mils.
Price of Concession	191,795.000	
Add—6 per cent. interest from the 1st October, 1934 to the 1st October, 1939	24,643.290	216,438.290
Payment to previous Concessionnaires on account of Drainage Works		9,000.000
Survey and Experts' Investigation, Commission, Advocates' Fees, Upkeep, Administration, Interest, etc.		32,890.715
Technical Apparatus, Cars, Sundry Equipment, etc.		1,363.336
Buildings and participation in Road making ...		2,793.844
Total		£P.262,486.185

Of the Purchase Price, the previous Concessionnaires have now received £P.125,475.316 mils in cash, and the balance including interest thereon, is covered by promissory notes to the value of £P.90,962.974 mils, which mature during the years 1937-39. Certain of these promissory notes to the amount of £P.31,287.658 mils maturing on the 1st October, 1939, have been deposited with the Company as Security for the amount due to Government by the previous Concessionnaires, and until final settlement has been made with them in respect of the exact extent of the area acquired.

Note.—A sum of £P.83,212.558 mils has been received by the Company from prospective participants in the development of the Concession.

The Palestine Land Development Company, Limited.

(*Signed*) (*Signed*)

MANAGING DIRECTORS.

We have examined the above statement with the Books of the Palestine Land Development Co., Ltd., and certify the same to be in accordance therewith.

RUSSELL & Co.
Chartered Accountants.

Jerusalem, 14th February, 1937.

APPENDIX I (v).

LIGHTHOUSE CONCESSION.

Statement of Light Dues Collected by the Administration Generales Des Phares for the year 1936.

Month.	*Haifa.*	*Jaffa.*	*Other Ports outside Palestine.*	*Total.*
	£P. Mils.	£P. Mils.	£P. Mils.	£P. Mils.
January ...	2,112.431	1,162.761	0.289	3,275.481
February ...	1,906.350	941.424	0.0	2,847.774
March ...	2,423.802	1,195.947	2,166	3,621.915
April	3,124.005	675.060	4.079	3,803.144
May	2,459.184	20.042	1.552	2,480.778
June	1,968.327	21.325	1.420	1,991.072
July	1,965.431	67.743	5.515	2.038.689
August	1,887.571	24.253	5.548	1,917.372
September ...	1,897.150	65.050	1.817	1,964.017
October ...	1,924.813	281.573	0.686	2,207.072
November ...	2,030.468	513.127	0.654	2,544.249
December ...	2,161.325	546.097	0.699	2,708.121
Grand Total ...	25,860.857	5,514.402	24.425	31,399.684

APPENDIX II

HOLY DAYS.

A complete list of the days which are recognised as holy days by the various communities in Palestine is set out hereunder.

Moslem Festivals

New Year	1 Muharram.
Yom 'Ashura (date of Noah leaving the Ark, and of the death of Husein at Kerbela).	10 Muharram.
Mawled al Nabi (Mohammed's birthday)	12th Rabi' al-Awal.
Lailat al-Raghaib (night of Mohammed's conception).	Eve of first Friday in Rajab.
Lailat al-Mi'raj (night of Mohammed's miraculous journey).	27th Rajab.
Lailat al-Baraat ("Night of Decrees," when the guardian angels received from the Almighty tablets recording the fate of their charges in the coming year).	15th Sha'ban.
Ramadhan	1–30 Ramadhan.
Lailat al-Qadr ("Night of Power," on which the requests of all worshippers are believed to be granted).	27th Ramadhan.
'Id al-Fitr (Shaker Bairam, 3 days)	1–3 Shawal.
'Id al-Adha (Qurban Bairam, 3 days)	10–12 Dhu al-Hijja.
Descent of Holy Banner (Sanjaq al-Sherif) from Jerusalem to Nebi Musa.	Friday before Orthodox Good Friday.
Return of Banner from Nebi Musa	Orthodox Maundy Thursday.

Christian Festivals.

Orthodox Festivals.

Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Epiphany or Thephania, Purification, Annunciation, Palm Sunday, Good Friday, Easter Day, St. George, Ascension, SS. Constantine and Helen, Whit-Sunday, SS. Peter and Paul, Transfiguration, Assumption, Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Exaltation of the Holy Cross, St. James, St. Nicholas.

Roman Catholic and Western Churches.

New Year's Day, Epiphany, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Ascension Day, Whit-Monday, Christmas Day.

Jewish Festivals.

The Jewish festivals are divided into three categories:—(*a*) days of rest, (*b*) festivals on which work is permissible, (*c*) fasts.

Date.	*Category (a).*	*Category (b).*	*Category (c).*
Tishri 1–2 ...	Rosh ha-Shana (New Year).	—	—
Tishri 10 ...	Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement).	—	—
Tishri 15 ...	1st Day Tabernacles (Sukkoth).	—	—
Tishri 16–12...	—	2nd–7th Day Sukkoth.	—
Tishri 22 ...	8th Day Sukkoth (Simhat Torah).	—	—
Kislev 25 to Tevet 2	—	Hanukka (Maccabeans).	—
Tevat 10 ...	—	—	'Asara be-Tevet (Siege of Jerusalem).
Shevat 15 ...	—	Tu be-Shavat (Tree New Year).	—
Adar 13 ...	—	—	Ta'anit Esther (Fast of Esther).
Adar 14 ...	—	Purim	—
Adar 15 ...	—	Purim (in Jerusalem only).	—
Nisan 15	1st Day Passover	—	—
Nisan 16–20	—	2nd–6th Day Passover.	—
Nisan 21 ...	7th Day Passover	—	—
Iyar 18 ...	—	Lag Baomer (Outdoor Day).	—
Sivan 6 ...	Shavu'oth (Pentecost).	—	—
Tammuz 17	—	—	Shiv'a 'Asar be-Tammuz (Capitulation of Jerusalem).
Ab 9	—	—	(Destruction of the Temple).

APPENDIX III

LIST OF CONCESSIONS.

Concession.	*Holder of Concession.*
Dead Sea	Palestine Potash Company.
Drainage of Lake Huleh and adjacent marshes.	Palestine Land Development Company.
Tiberias Hot Baths	Leased by Hamei Tiberia Co., Ltd. (negotiations for a long-term lease proceeding).
Lighthouses	Administration Générale des Phares de Palestine.
Electricity	Palestine Electric Corporation and Jerusalem Electric and Public Service Corporation.
El Hammeh Mineral Springs ...	Suleiman Bey Nassif.
Auja Irrigation	Auja Irrigation Company.
Transit of Mineral Oils through Palestine.	'Iraq Petroleum Company.

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