

PALESTINE.



Department of Migration

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# ANNUAL REPORT

## 1935

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JERUSALEM, 1936

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Obtainable from the  
PRINTING AND STATIONERY OFFICE, JERUSALEM,  
and from the  
CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4 MILLBANK, LONDON, S.W. 1.

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PRICE 150 MILS (8/-)

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PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING PRESS, JERUSALEM.

Deutsche Kolonial-Bibliothek

Stadl- u. Univ. Bibl.  
Frankfurt/Main

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## PREFACE

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### Submission to Government of the Annual Report of the Department of Migration for the year 1935.

The Honourable the Chief Secretary.

Department of Migration,  
Jerusalem.  
27 January, 1936.

Sir,

I have the honour to enclose the report of the Department of Migration for the year 1935.

The report is divided into three parts headed 'General', 'The Statistics of Migration 1935' and 'Citizenship and cognate matters' respectively. Since I had the honour of being appointed to the department I have read much official literature concerning migration, and have reached the conclusion that each form of migration, its substance and the manner of controlling it present so much diversity that there is little uniformity in the arrangement of the several reports. Having no stereotyped model, I have therefore felt free to arrange the material which is the subject of the report in such manner as may commend itself to various interests.

**Part (i)** — General — will perhaps be of interest to the general reader who wishes to have a rough sketch of the activities of the department and the more important characters of the migration with which the department is concerned including indications of comparative changes through the past years to the end of the year under survey. To some extent it recapitulates material which appeared in the brief survey of the department up to the end of 1934 which was published in the early autumn of 1935. I thought this desirable since this last publication was the first undertaken by the department, its distribution was necessarily limited, and there may be still some members of the public who wish to have the material before them.

**Part (ii)** — The statistics of migration 1935 — is concerned with the more detailed characters of the migration for the year under review. I think that it will be conceded that it realizes to some extent the hope which I expressed in the preface to the report for 1934 wherein I said that I hoped to give a more complete conspectus of the movement of people to and from the country and to analyse the characters of the movement during the year. More could be done than I have attempted; but that additional analysis is a matter for the student of demography rather than an absorbing interest for the public at large, and the elaborate tables found at the end of the report with which part (ii) is associated will be found, I think, adequate for the purpose of more refined research than I have thought fit to undertake for the purposes of an annual report.

**Part (iii)** — Citizenship and cognate matters — calls for no special comment in this letter, and although the activities therein described may be of paramount importance to individuals, they are, in fact, *parerga* to the other activities of the department. It is, indeed, the individual who matters in all the activities in which the department is engaged; and, while at times all officers of the department, including myself, may feel that they are dealing with mankind in mass they are, in fact, dealing with thousands of individuals, each with his own idiosyncrasies and caprices. No general rigid code can embrace the whole sum of human variations such as these, and it has been my aim to make administration as flexible as possible without sacrifice of

principle. Administration on these lines implies, of course, an ever-growing efficiency in the technique of the officers of the department combined with a tactful and proper exercise of discretion. Having regard to this development in the evolution of the department I find it unfortunate that so many people still try to seek advice with regard to their affairs with which the department is concerned from persons who are neither wise nor well-informed.

Finally I wish to pay tribute to the devoted services of His Majesty's Consular and Passport Control Officers throughout the world in the discharge of duties assigned to them in respect of Palestine. The value of these services is immeasurable, and it seems fit and proper that I, as their responsible colleague, should acknowledge my indebtedness to them.

I also acknowledge with gratitude the help and assistance that have readily been given to me by the Inspector-General of Police and his Force, the Port Managers, and Government Medical Officers.

I owe thanks to the Superintendent of Printing who has spared no trouble in giving effect to my wishes with regard to the printing of the report.

All of which I submit for His Excellency's pleasure.

I have the honour to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servant

E. MILLS  
Commissioner for Migration.

## THE REPORT

## PART (I) GENERAL.

Origin of  
Department of  
Migration.

1. The department was first established in 1920 as the 'Department of Immigration and Travel' under the direction of Mr. H.M.V. Morris. A separate department of labour was created in 1921 under the direction of Mr. A. M. Hyamson, O.B.E. In 1924, Mr. Morris resigned and the two departments were combined in the 'Permits Section' of the Secretariat under the direction of Mr. Hyamson with the title of Controller of Permits. In 1928, the name of the section was changed to the 'Immigration and Travel Section' and it was transferred to the Department of Police and Prisons. The title of the head of the section was changed to Chief Immigration Officer. In 1931, the section was elevated again to the status of a separate department with the title of 'Department of Immigration'. In 1934, the title was changed to 'Department of Migration'.

Present  
organization.

2. The department is at present divided into the following three branches controlled from headquarters in Jerusalem :—

- (a) The inland immigration offices.
- (b) The frontier control service.
- (c) The passport and citizenship office.

The inland immigration offices at Jaffa, Haifa, Jerusalem and Tiberias deal with applications by residents of each district for immigration, passport and citizenship services.

The frontier control service is concerned with the control of the movement of all persons into and out of Palestine through the ports of Jaffa and Haifa, the frontier controls at Kantara, Ras en Naqura, Rosh Pinna, Samakh and Beersheba and the air-port controls of Gaza and Lydda. The work at the last three stations is performed by customs officers on behalf of the Department of Migration.

The passport and citizenship office in Jerusalem deals with all questions of verification of nationality and all applications for the grant of citizenship, the issue of passports and the grant of return visas for Palestine received through the outstations or directly from residents of the Jerusalem district.

The headquarters office of the department deals directly with all applications received through His Majesty's passport control and consular officers abroad and with the preparation of the labour schedule. It conducts inquiries into the economic capacity of Palestine, compiles statistics of migration and keeps elementary records of labour disputes and prevailing wage rates in different classes of occupational activity.

Number of  
officers.

3. At the end of 1935, the approved staff of the department consisted of a total of 157 officers, divided as follows :—

13 officers in the first division	(executive officers with salaries of not less than L.P. 300 a year)
75 officers in the second division	(clerical and other officers with salaries of less than L.P. 360 a year)
69 unclassified officers	(extra clerical assistance, door-keepers, messengers, cleaners and immigration guards in receipt of wages of less than L.P. 120 a year).

4. The growth in size of the classified staff of the department since its creation is revealed in the following table:—

Year	Total personnel	First Division	Second Division
1922	38	6	32
1923	27	6	21
1924	22	6	16
1925	21	5	16
1926	47	6	41
1927	67	10	57
1928	71	9	62
1929	72	10	62
1930	69	9	60
1931	70	9	61
1932	69	8	61
1933	79	9	70
1934	91	13	78
1935	90	13	75

Growth of classified staff.

5. Prior to 1934 no records of unclassified staff are available. In 1934, twenty-one unclassified officers were employed: in 1935, sixty-nine.

Growth of unclassified staff.

6. The distribution of staff between the various offices of the department at the end of 1935 was as follows:—

Distribution of staff.

OFFICE	Total Staff	First Division	Second Division	Unclassified	Officer in Charge
TOTAL	157	13	75	69	
A. Headquarters	38	4	22	12	Mr. E. Mills
B. Inland Immigration					
Offices:—Jaffa	27	4	10	13	Mr. C. R. Arnott
Haifa	12	1	7	4	Mr. G. D. Cocorempas
Jerusalem	8	1	5	2	Mr. N. Nashashibi
Tiberias	4	—	2	2	Mr. J. Hornstein.
Total Inland Immigration Offices	51	6	24	21	
C. Frontier Control Service:					
Frontier Control					
Office: Haifa	3	1	—	2	Mr. S. Prosser
Haifa Port	8	—	5	3	Mr. C. J. C. Pound
Jaffa Port	17	1	2	14	Mr. F. G. Parkhouse
Kantara	8	—	4	4	Mr. H. Player
Ras en Naqura	6	—	2	4	Mr. S. Seikaly
Rosh Pinna	4	—	1	3	Mr. O. R. Bellia
Allenby Bridge	2	—	—	2	
Total Frontier Control Service	48	2	14	32	
D. Passport and Citizenship Office	20	1	15	4	Mr. A. Tattenbaum.

Work performed by inland immigration offices.

7. The three inland immigration offices at Jerusalem, Jaffa and Haifa have all the same organization: that at Tiberias is a small sub-office. In describing the work of these offices it will suffice to regard the inland office at Jaffa as typical. All applicants are first seen by an inquiry clerk who answers minor queries, issues forms of application and directs applicants to the application clerk concerned. At the end of 1935 there were three application clerks, one receiving applications for immigrants (chiefly dependants of residents of Palestine), one receiving applications for passports, visas and changes of names and one receiving applications for naturalization. The applications for passports, visas, naturalization and changes of names are transmitted directly to the Passport and Citizenship Office at Jerusalem. Palestinian passports can now, however, be renewed, endorsed and return visas for Palestine granted at the inland immigration offices at Jaffa and Haifa.

Many of the immigration applications are investigated by an outdoor investigator who visits the applicants at their homes or places of employment and checks statements on which a decision depends. The applications are then considered individually by an Inspector of Migration at Jaffa who records his decision on each. If the application is rejected, the applicant is so informed: if it is approved, an immigration certificate is issued by the certificate clerk, signed by the Assistant Commissioner of Migration and despatched to the applicant with a copy to His Majesty's passport control or consular officer abroad in whose dependency the prospective immigrant resides. The immigration application clerk also receives applications from travellers wishing to extend their stay in Palestine beyond the period authorized by their visas or desiring to remain permanently in Palestine. These applications are also decided by an Inspector of Migration at Jaffa. The remainder of the inland office staff consists of a supervisor, archivists, index and despatch clerks and typists.

Volume of work in inland immigration offices.

8. The volume of work performed during 1935 by the four inland immigration offices is as follows:—

Type of Work	Jaffa	Haifa	Jerusalem	Tiberias
Communications received	30,991	10,409	10,055	1,695
Communications despatched	54,106	19,580	19,785	2,495
Immigration applications received	13,471	6,597	7,488	246
Authorities given to travellers to remain longer in Palestine.	2,349	1,357	1,380	—

Volume of work in inland immigration offices in previous years.

9. The comparative figures in 1935 and previous years of the volume of work in all inland immigration offices together are as follows:—

Type of work	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Immigration applications received	6,675	4,976	9,948	19,159	27,802
Authorities given to travellers to remain longer in Palestine	437	983	1,113	3,001	5,086

Organization of the frontier control service.

10. The frontier control service is administered by an assistant commissioner provisionally stationed at Haifa. At the end of 1935 his staff was distributed as follows:—

Haifa port	An acting inspector and five control clerks.
Jaffa port	An inspector and three control clerks.
Kantara	An acting inspector and four control clerks.
Ras en Naqura	Three control clerks.
Rosh Pinna	Two control clerks.

At Tiberias, the two clerical officers in the inland immigration office are available for frontier control duties at Samakh.



11. At Jaffa and Haifa, the inspector and control clerks board each ship arriving with immigrants or travellers, examine all passports and immigration certificates and allow those persons whose papers are in order to disembark. Persons whose papers are not in order are not allowed to land, except in detention, pending final disposal of their cases.

Work performed by the frontier control service.

The inspector controls the landing of passengers and crews from ships in harbour for short periods and the visits of persons from land to ships in harbour. He is responsible generally for taking adequate measures to prevent illegal immigration and to enforce the provisions of the Immigration Ordinance, 1933, and the regulations thereunder.

12. The statistics of the traffic through the ports in both directions month by month will be found in principal table No. XV at the end of this report.

Volume of traffic through frontier controls.

13. The relative changes in the volume of work at the frontier controls are indicated below :—

Volume of traffic through frontier controls in previous years.

Frontier control	1933 Per cent.	1934 Per cent.	1935 Per cent.
All controls	100	100	100
Ras en Naqura	27.1	30.4	29.7
Haifa	20.9	22.1	27.4
Kantara	23.8	19.9	16.0
Rosh Pinna	11.0	12.7	14.6
Jaffa	13.8	12.4	10.4
Samakh	1.8	1.3	1.2
Others	1.6	1.2	0.7

14. At the end of 1935, the headquarters of the department was organized as follows :—

Work done by headquarters.

- (a) Commissioner's office.
- (b) Immigration branch, dealing with appeals from inland offices, correspondence with His Majesty's passport control and consular officers abroad and, in conjunction with the Palestine Police Force, the control of illegal immigration.
- (c) Economic research branch, dealing with the preparation of the labour schedules and the collection of information on unemployment, wage-rates and industrial disputes.
- (d) Statistical branch, dealing with the analysis of migration.
- (e) Accounts branch.
- (f) Headquarters registry, typing and despatch offices.

15. The volume of correspondence in the headquarters of the department in 1935, and previous years is shown in the following table :—

Volume of work done by headquarters.

Year	Communica- tions received	Communica- tions des- patched	Total
1931	49,571	52,289	101,860
1932	41,511	67,716	109,227
1933	54,030	66,671	120,701
1934	51,125	59,798	100,923
1935	38,259	39,228	77,487

No figures are available prior to 1931. The figures for 1934 and 1935 do not include communications in the passport and citizenship branch and reflect the decentralization of work on the inland immigration offices.

Appeal system.

16. Appeals against immigration decisions given by inland offices are decided by the Commissioner after taking the opinions of one or two headquarters officers. The number of appeals decided during the year and its proportion to the number of applications are :—

Number of immigration applications submitted	28,179
Number of applications approved	24,302
Number of applications approved per 100 applications submitted	86
Number of appeals submitted	3,047
Number of appeals approved	524
Number of appeals approved per 100 appeals submitted	17
Total number of applications and appeals approved	24,826
Number of appeals and applications approved per 100 applications submitted	88

Cost of the department.

17. The revenue and expenditure of the department in 1934-35 as compared with those of previous financial years are shown in the following table :—

Year	Actual Revenue LP.	Actual Expenditure LP.
1922-3	13,400	10,000
1923-4	11,900	8,300
1924-5	24,300	7,000
1925-6	44,800	9,200
1926-7	23,900	13,900
1927-8	14,800	19,500
1928-9	13,100	18,600
1929-30	15,300	17,600
1930-31	12,400	18,200
1931-32	17,600	18,600
1932-33	19,500	18,800
1933-34	51,900	20,300
1934-35	63,300	29,100
1935 (April-December)	57,400	22,100

No figures are available prior to 1922-3.

In addition to this expenditure, approximately LP.1,200 were spent during 1935 for printing on behalf of Department of Migration by the Superintendent of Printing and Stationery, and LP.1,000 on rents by the Director of Public Works.

Plans were under consideration at the end of the year for a programme of capital expenditure on improvements for the reception and disposal of immigrants at the various controls.

18. The relation of the expenditure of the department to the volume of migration is shown in the following table:—

Relation of expenditure to migration.

Year	Inward traffic	Cost per person
1923	57,783	1.44 mils
1924	82,934	85 mils
1925	119,960	77 mils
1926	87,953	1.58 mils
1927	86,818	225 mils
1928	91,727	203 mils
1929	93,063	189 mils
1930	94,576	192 mils
1931	90,334	206 mils
1932	100,679	188 mils
1933	141,478	143 mils
1934	176,681	165 mils
1935	230,643	139 mils

19. The expenditure of the department in 1935 was approximately distributed as follows:—

Distribution of expenditure.

Total	100 per cent.
a) Headquarters	32 per cent.
b) Inland immigration offices	28 per cent.
c) Frontier control service	29 per cent.
d) Passport and citizenship office	11 per cent.

The departmental revenue in 1935 (excluding forfeited deposits) and its sources were as follows:—

Type of fee	Amount collected LP.	Per cent. of total revenue
Overtime fees	700	1.0
Passport and visa fees	19,000	25.0
Naturalization fees	2,900	3.8
Fees on registration of immigrants	51,400	67.9
Interest on deposit accounts	1,500	2.0
Miscellaneous fees	250	0.3
Total	75,750	100.0

20. The table of fees levied by the department is shown in Appendix I at the end of this report. Fees chargeable.

Jewish immigration and emigration in 1935 and previous years.

21. The statistics of immigration for the year 1935 are the subject of examination in the second part of this report. The figures for Jewish immigration in 1935 and previous years are as follows:—

Year	Number of approved Jewish immigrants arriving
(*) 1920-1924	42,784
1925-1929	47,022
1930	4,944
1931	4,075
1932	9,553
1933	30,327
1934	42,359
1935	61,854
TOTAL	242,918

(\*) The figures for 1920 date from September that year.

Growth of Jewish community in Palestine.

22. In the census of 1931, the Jewish population of Palestine was 175,000 or 17 per cent. of the total population of Palestine, then 1,036,000. On the 31st December, 1935, it was estimated at 355,000 persons or 27 per cent. of the total population of Palestine, estimated at 1,308,000 persons. These estimates are prepared from the returns of births and deaths and of persons arriving in and departing from Palestine. The number of persons illegally in Palestine who have not been entered in the records is, of course, unknown.

Travellers registered as immigrants.

23. The statistics of birthplace, usual place of residence and citizenship of travellers registered as immigrants in 1935 are shown in the principal tables at the end of the report and proportionate distributions will be found in the subsidiary tables following the principal tables.

Sources of Jewish immigration.

24. 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
All countries	100	100	100
Poland	46	43	46
Russia	20	—	1
Germany	—	16	14
Rumania	6	5	6
Lithuania	5	3	3
United States of America	3	3	3
Others	20	30	27

Poland still remains far and away the principal reservoir for the supply of Jewish immigrants to Palestine, Germany having replaced Russia in the second place.

25. The occupations of immigrants, travellers registered as immigrants and residents departing permanently are shown in the principal and subsidiary tables at the end of this report.

Occupation of immigrants, travellers registered as immigrants and residents departing permanently.

The variations in the proportional distribution of previous occupations among recorded Jewish immigrants in 1935 and the four previous years are as follows:—

Occupation	Proportion per 100 of occupied immigrants				
	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Agriculture	7.1	4.5	5.6	4.5	5.2
Manufacture and construction	14.4	12.2	15.5	12.2	10.5
Commerce	5.1	6.5	6.0	6.9	5.1
Liberal professions	3.6	3.2	5.2	4.3	3.8
Students over 16 years of age	2.2	1.8	1.9	4.8	3.1
Other specified occupations	4.5	5.5	4.2	2.5	1.1
General labourers	13.7	12.6	10.0	7.0	7.3
Other occupations, mostly dependants.	49.4	53.7	51.6	57.8	63.9

26. The number and proportions of Jewish immigrants in category A (i) entering Palestine in 1935 and previous years are as follows:—

Jewish immigrants with L.P. 1,000 and upwards category A (i)

Year	Total number (excluding dependants)	Proportion per 100 of total Jewish immigrants.
Capital of at least L.P.500		
1926	553	4
1927	139	5
1928	173	8
1929	207	4
Capital of at least L.P.1000		
1930	178	4
1931	233	6
1932	727	8
1933	3,250	11
1934	5,124	12
1935	6,309	10

This category was created in 1922. There are no figures excluding dependants prior to 1926.

27. The amount of capital owned by immigrants is not declared. No inclusive figures of deposits by such immigrants in Palestinian banks are available. Some of the capital of immigrants is still abroad; part is invested directly on arrival, and part does not pass through the banks at all.

Capital imported by Jewish immigrants.

Capital export agreement with Germany.

28. In September, 1933, a licence was given by the German Government to "Haavara" ("Transfer") Company, a German-Jewish organization in Palestine with agents in Berlin, in virtue of which German-Jewish capital might be transferred to Palestine against German goods imported into Palestine. The amount of capital released by the German Government for export each month considerably declined during the year. In the latter part of the year the transfer arrangements were brought under the direct control of the Jewish Agency.

Persons of the liberal professions with LP.500 and upwards  
—category A(ii).

29. The numbers of immigrants of the liberal professions with LP.500 and upwards in 1935 and previous years are as follows:—

Year	Total	Jews	Non-Jews
1930	3	—	3
1931	1	1	—
1932	1	1	—
1933	2	2	—
1934	3	3	—
1935	10	7	3

This category was created in 1930.

Overcrowding of the liberal professions.

30. Owing to the overcrowding of certain professions, notably the medical, legal and engineering, the admission of persons in the liberal professions with LP.500 and upwards has been very much restricted. A number of professional men who entered in category A (i) as possessing LP.1,000 have changed their professions since admission and have established themselves in agriculture, industry, commerce and general labour. Powers to restrict the number of medical licences to practise were taken in the Medical Practitioners (Amendment) Ordinance, 1935.

Skilled artisans with LP.250 and upwards  
—category A(iii).

31. The numbers of skilled artisans with LP.250 and upwards admitted in 1935 and previous years are shown in the following table:—

Year	Total	Jews	Non-Jews
1926	46	44	2
1927	7	5	2
1928	3	3	—
1929	5	4	1
1930	15	12	3
1931	7	4	3
1932	22	21	1
1933	124	121	3
1934	437	435	2
1935	303	301	2

This category was created in 1926. Prior to 1930, the category was prescribed as category A (ii).

Increased immigration of artisans with LP.250 and upwards.

32. In July 1935, the Government of Palestine approved the special admission of a further one hundred artisans with LP.250 and upwards. These artisans were recruited by His Majesty's passport control and consular officers in Poland, Austria, Rumania, France, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary and Greece. In general, an experience in the crafts of at least eight years, occasionally reduced to four years, was required.

33. The numbers of persons with a minimum income of LP.4 a month who entered Palestine in 1935, and previous years are as follows :—

Persons with a minimum income of LP.4 a month — category A(iv).

Year	Total	Jews	Non-Jews
1926	50	41	9
1927	52	44	8
1928	67	59	8
1929	101	83	18
1930	41	35	6
1931	60	41	19
1932	117	97	20
1933	90	72	18
1934	135	106	29
1935	127	113	14

This category was created in 1926. Prior to 1930 it was prescribed as category A (iii) and the qualifying income was LP.60 a year. These persons have been on the whole either elderly people or persons retired on pension.

34. The number of persons with a capital of not less than LP.500 who entered Palestine in 1935 and previous years is as follows :—

Persons with a capital of not less than LP.500 — category A(v).

Year	Total	Jews	Non-Jews
1932	3	2	1
1933	29	28	1
1934	36	33	3
1935	14	14	—

This category was created in 1932.

35. The numbers of orphans coming to institutions in Palestine in 1935, and previous years are shown in the following table :—

Orphans coming to institutions — category B (i).

Year	Total	Jews	Non-Jews
1926	56	1	55
1927	8	—	8
1928	23	16	7
1929	16	10	6
1930	20	16	4
1931	10	3	7
1932	3	1	2
1933	1	—	1
1934	7	—	7
1935	4	—	4

This category was created in 1926. Prior to 1930, it was prescribed as category A (iv). A bond for maintenance is required for every orphan admitted.

36. The number of persons of religious occupation coming to Palestine in 1935 and previous years is as follows :—

Persons of religious occupations — category B(ii).

Year	Total	Jews	Non-Jews
1923	117	35	82
1924	152	38	114
1925	293	129	164
1926	114	28	86
1927	204	12	192
1928	175	4	171
1929	249	5	244
1930	215	4	211
1931	272	13	259
1932	292	19	273
1933	254	70	184
1934	532	207	325
1935	1,056	743	313

This category was created in 1933. Prior to 1930, it was prescribed as category A (v) and, prior to 1926, it was known as Category F and included dependants. In the spring of 1935, it was discovered that some of the immigrants had not entered religious occupations after arrival in Palestine and steps were taken to ensure that rabbis, cantors and religious teachers, etc., were only admitted if their services were required by recognized institutions or congregations which were in a position to maintain them.

Students  
Category B (iii).

37. The numbers of students coming to institutions in Palestine in 1935, and previous years are as follows:—

Years	Jews	Total	Non-Jews
1926	149	105	44
1927	166	45	121
1928	145	53	92
1929	145	71	74
1930	165	64	101
1931	165	66	99
1932	335	169	166
1933	503	291	112
1934	2,035	1,893	142
1935	2,071	1,964	107

This category was created in 1926. Prior to 1930, it was prescribed as category A (vi).

A bond for maintenance by the institution is required in each case and all students entering the labour market on leaving the institution are now debited to the labour schedule of the period during which they enter that market.

The increase in the number of students admitted in 1934 and 1935 is due to:—

- (a) an increase in the number of Jewish schools in Palestine;
- (b) the admission of a number of Jewish refugee children from Germany;
- (c) the approval of a number of applications submitted in 1933 and not disposed of within that year.

In the spring of 1935, the departmental system for the control of students was revised with a view to reducing the number of persons (mostly Jews) admitted as students who did not proceed to the institution that had applied for their admission or, who having registered at the institution, left it shortly afterwards in order to enter the labour market.

Institutions  
to which  
students are  
admitted.

38. The Jewish students admitted in 1935 were received principally in the following institutions in Palestine:—

The Hebrew University at Jerusalem

The Technical Institute at Haifa

Schools and farms maintained by the Women's International Zionist Organisation and the General Council of Women Workers

Certain schools maintained by the Jewish Community (*Knesset Yisrael*)  
Certain religious colleges.



39. The number of persons recorded on entering Palestine on the prescription that they had assured prospects of employment in Palestine in 1935 and previous years are as follows :—

Persons coming to employment — category C.

Year	Total	JEWS				NON-JEWS			
		Total	Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children
1923	2,254	2,017	1,926	91	—	237	192	45	—
1924	3,451	3,181	2,757	423	1	270	214	55	1
1925	11,049	10,723	8,246	2,453	24	326	210	108	8
1926	6,933	6,630	4,784	1,846	—	303	202	94	7
1927	1,352	1,063	630	433	—	289	183	101	5
1928	880	535	416	119	—	345	236	103	6
1929	3,043	2,640	1,948	692	—	403	273	128	2
1930	2,855	2,506	2,088	418	—	349	225	122	2
1931	1,896	1,603	917	686	—	293	176	115	2
1932	2,631	2,271	1,641	630	—	360	247	112	1
1933	11,468	11,165	8,527	2,638	—	303	186	115	2
1934	11,276	10,882	9,556	1,326	—	394	282	112	—
1935	14,972	14,653	10,727	3,926	—	319	213	106	—

This category was created in 1923. Prior to 1926, it was prescribed as category E. After 1925, the wives and children of Jewish immigrants in category C were admitted as dependants.

40. The great majority of persons coming to employment in Palestine enter under the labour schedule which is determined by the Government of Palestine every six months after considering the proposals of the Jewish Agency for the admission of Jewish labour immigrants. Since October, 1934, the preliminary investigations by the Jewish Agency have been carried out in conjunction with an officer of the Department of Migration who reports independently to the head of the department.

Labour schedule.

41. Out of each labour schedule, a small reserve is retained by the department primarily for the admission of non-Jews. The remainder of the schedule is placed, subject to certain conditions, at the disposal of the Jewish Agency.

Distribution of labour schedules.

42. The new form of immigration certificate for use under the labour schedule introduced in March, 1935, is shown in Appendix II. Its use renders easier the transfer by the Jewish Agency of immigration certificates between different countries and equally lightens the burden of correspondence sustained by His Majesty's passport control officers and consuls in respect of these matters.

Form of immigration certificate under the labour schedule.

43. The proportion of certificates for women under the labour schedule has fluctuated as follows :

Certificates for women.

Schedule period	Proportion per cent. of certificates for unmarried women out of total certificates
October, 1928—March, 1929	20
April—September, 1929	13
October, 1929—March, 1930	13
April—September, 1930	28
October, 1930—March, 1931	36
April—September, 1931	60
October, 1931—March, 1932	57
April—September, 1932	25
October, 1932—March, 1933	35
April—September, 1933	18
October, 1933—March, 1934	23
April—September, 1934	14
October, 1934—March, 1935	25
April—September, 1935	27
October, 1935—March, 1936	26

Definition  
of dependant  
— category D.

44. The Immigration Ordinance, 1933, defines a 'dependant' as follows:—

“A person who is, or who will on arrival in Palestine, be wholly and directly dependent for maintenance and support upon an immigrant or a permanent resident and is related to such immigrant or permanent resident as being :

“(a) his wife ; or

“(b) his or his wife's parent or grand-parent ; or

“(c) his or his wife's daughter, grand-daughter, sister or niece who is either unmarried or a widow or divorced ; or

“(d) his or his wife's son, grandson, brother or nephew, who is under the age of eighteen years or being over that age is permanently disabled and incapable of supporting himself.”

Immigration  
of dependants.

45. The total number of dependants on immigrants arriving and on residents of Palestine who entered Palestine in 1935 and previous years is as follows:—

Year	Total	Jews	Non-Jews
1927	1,619	1,383	236
1928	1,467	1,220	247
1929	2,468	2,150	318
1930	2,429	2,129	300
1931	2,233	1,851	382
1932	5,263	4,753	510
1933	15,131	14,740	391
1934	24,238	23,676	561
1935	39,002	37,852	1,150

Dependants  
of Jewish  
immigrants.

46. The proportions of dependants of immigrants among all Jewish immigrants in 1935 and previous years are as follows:—

Year	Number of dependants of Jewish immigrants	Total number of Jewish immigrants	Proportion of dependants of Jewish immigrants per 100 Jewish immigrants
1927	440	2,713	16.2
1928	595	2,178	27.3
1929	1,296	5,249	24.7
1930	1,164	4,944	23.5
1931	1,038	4,075	25.4
1932	3,526	9,553	26.9
1933	11,894	30,327	29.2
1934	16,797	42,359	39.6
1935	21,129	61,854	34.2

Dependants  
per immigrant

47. The average number of dependants per ten Jewish immigrants in the principal categories of immigration in the period 1932-1935 is as follows:—

Persons of religious occupations [now category B (ii)]	22
Artisans [now category A (iii)]	16
Persons with capital [now category A (i)]	9
Persons with prospects of employment (category C)	9

48. The proportions of dependants of Jewish residents among all Jewish immigrants in 1935 and previous years are as follows:—

Dependants of Jewish residents.

Year	Number of dependants of Jewish residents	Total number of Jewish Immigrants	Proportion of dependants of Jewish residents per 100 Jewish Immigrants
1927	943	2,713	34.8
1928	625	2,178	28.7
1929	854	5,249	16.3
1930	965	4,944	19.5
1931	813	4,075	20.0
1932	1,227	9,553	12.8
1933	2,846	30,327	9.4
1934	6,879	42,359	16.3
1935	16,610	61,854	26.8

49. Arrangements are still in force for the admission of the parents of members of agricultural communal groups up to twenty per cent. of the total number of working members of each group. This proportion is the rough proportion between elderly persons and persons of working age in the Jewish community of Palestine as a whole. Each communal group assumes joint financial responsibility for the maintenance of the dependants collaterally with the individual responsibility of the individual member. In communal groups not wholly agricultural, a small proportion of dependants is admitted.

Parents of members of communal groups.

50. The number of immigrants exempted from the provisions of the Immigration Ordinance in 1935 and previous years was as follows:—

Exempted persons.

Year	Total	Jews	Moslems	Christians
1929	205	3		202
1930	499	—		499
1931	327	4		323
1932	255	3		252
1933	611	—	185	426
1934	251	—	9	242
			Arabs	Others
1935	321	11	4	306

No figures are available prior to 1929. These persons are mostly British police, Palestine Government officers and foreign consular officers.

51. The numbers of Palestinian residents recorded as departing and of Palestinian residents returning in 1935 and previous years are as follows:—

Movement of residents.

Year	Total movement	R E T U R N I N G				D E P A R T I N G			
		Total	Jews	Moslems	Christians	Total	Jews	Moslems	Christians
1926	56,926	22,802				34,124			
1927	61,164	24,938				36,226			
1928	63,658	28,188				35,470			
1929	62,561	28,212				34,349			
1930	65,747	30,617				35,130			
1931	64,689	31,617				33,072			
1932	61,594	30,696				30,898			
1933	65,306	32,523	10,236	11,379	10,908	32,783	9,282	11,462	11,498
1934	92,225	45,581	14,552	16,087	14,942	46,644	14,787	16,280	15,577
				Arabs	Others			Arabs	Others
1935	132,563	64,102	23,050	34,066	6,986	68,461	25,207	35,302	7,952

No figures are available prior to 1926. No figures by religion are available prior to 1933. The increase in the numbers of residents travelling to and from Palestine in 1934 and 1935 is notable: many residents spend summer vacations in Syria, the Lebanon and Europe.

Frequency of travel among residents.

52. The approximate proportions of residents of Palestine of each community travelling abroad in 1933, 1934 and 1935 are as follows:—

Year	Total per 1,000	Jews per 1,000	Moslems per 1,000	Christians per 1,000
1933	63	96	31	235
1934	83	116	44	307
			Non-Jews	
1935	111	151	96	

Return of Turkish citizens of Palestinian birth.

53. His Majesty's passport control and consular officers abroad have standing instructions to facilitate the return to Palestine of any Turkish subject who was born in Palestine and who wishes to come back to Palestine. Among the facilities given are:—

- (a) the grant of visas for Palestine, without reference to the department, to such persons and to their wives and minor unmarried children;
- (b) the acceptance of affidavits in the place of passports ordinarily required if passports are not obtainable; and
- (c) exemption from immigration fees.

No figures are available showing the numbers of persons who took advantage of these facilities in 1935 and previous years.

Travellers.

54. The numbers of travellers recorded as entering and leaving Palestine in 1935 and previous years are as follows:—

Year	Travellers recorded as entering	Travellers recorded as leaving	Difference
1931	54,764	52,790	1,974
1932	63,253	53,873	9,380
1933	79,833	66,804	13,029
1934	91,823	82,230	9,593
1935	106,823	96,315	10,508

Extensions of travellers' visas.

55. Travellers coming to Palestine are normally granted visas on the condition that permission to remain in Palestine does not exceed three months. If they have good and sufficient reasons for remaining longer, such as business or health, permission to remain in Palestine may be extended up to one year from the date of entry, the maximum allowed by law.

The numbers of such extensions granted in 1935 and previous years are as follows:—

1931	437
1932	893
1933	1,113
1934	3,001
1935	5,086

No figures are available prior to 1931.

56. 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 1935 and previous years are as follows:—

Persons refused admission.

Year	Total entrants	Number refused admission	Number refused admission per 1000 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

No figures are available prior to 1930.

57. Persons granted traveller's visas for Palestine declare to passport control officers abroad that they do not intend to settle permanently in Palestine. Nevertheless a number do so settle and remain illegally in Palestine beyond the period authorized. The numbers who remained illegally in Palestine in 1933, 1934 and 1935 in comparison with the numbers of travellers who entered Palestine are shown in the following table:—

Travellers remaining illegally in Palestine.

Year	Religion	Number of travellers entering	Number of travellers remaining illegally	Number of illegal travellers per 100 travellers
1933 (from the 1st September)	TOTAL	24,770	3,310	13.4
	Jews	6,827	2,321	34.0
	Non-Jews	17,943	989	5.5
1934	TOTAL	91,823	5,929	6.5
	Jews	26,400	2,907	11.0
	Non-Jews	65,423	3,022	4.6
1935	TOTAL	106,823	7,874	7.4
	Jews	36,128	4,618	12.8
	Non-Jews	70,695	3,256	4.6

Deductions are made from the estimated semi-annual estimates of the absorptive capacity of Palestine for Jewish labour immigrants equivalent to the estimated number of Jewish travellers who will remain illegally in Palestine or who will enter Palestine illegally during the following six months.

58. Numbers of persons who wish to settle in Palestine obtain traveller's visas and come to Palestine to make inquiries and, if they find suitable openings, apply for permission to remain permanently. Some persons who have exceptional qualifications and are admissible as immigrants under the Immigration Ordinance, 1933, are given permission to remain permanently but the majority are refused permission. Travellers who are already illegally in Palestine at the date at which they apply for permission to remain permanently are invariably refused permission.

Registration of travellers as immigrants.

In view of the large number of Jewish travellers applying in Palestine for registration as immigrants in Category A (i) on the basis of certificates of the deposit of the qualifying capital of LP.1000 in local banks which was found to be not in their *bona fide* possession and at their free disposal, such bank deposit certificates were not taken in the second half of the year as adequate evidence of *bona fide* possession of the qualifying capital.

In the absence of satisfactory evidence of their financial qualifications as immigrants in category A (i), travellers in Palestine are now informed that evidence of their financial status abroad must be presented in person to His Majesty's passport control or consular officer in the country of their former residence.

The figures in 1935 and previous years of travellers given permission to remain permanently in Palestine are as follows:—

Year	Travellers recorded as entering			Travellers granted permission to remain permanently					
	Total	Jews	Non-Jews	Total		Jews		Non-Jews	
				Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.
1924				1,232		1,005		227	
1925				1,674		1,251		423	
1926	52,301			1,060	2.0	611		449	
1927	59,505			1,220	2.1	705		515	
1928	63,319			1,866	2.9	1,287		579	
1929	60,212			1,927	3.2	1,194		733	
1930	58,832			1,306	2.2	695		611	
1931	54,764			1,580	2.9	939		541	
1932	63,253			4,559	7.2	3,730		829	
1933	79,833	26,002	53,831	2,876	3.6	2,465	9.5	411	0.8
1934	91,823	26,400	65,423	4,868	5.3	4,115	16.6	753	1.2
1935	106,823	36,128	70,695	4,429	4.1	3,804	10.5	625	0.9

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

Travellers' deposits.

59. In order to reduce the number of persons improperly obtaining traveller visas with the intention of remaining permanently in Palestine, His Majesty's passport control and consular officers abroad require, since 1933, a precautionary deposit of LP. 60 in all doubtful cases. If the traveller does not prove his departure from Palestine within the authorized period of temporary residence, the deposit is forfeited.

PART (II) — THE STATISTICS OF MIGRATION, 1935.

60. The statistics of migration will be found in principal tables I-XV and in subsidiary tables 1-8 at the end of this report. The principal tables are compilations from the *data* recorded on cards in respect of persons recorded as arriving in or departing from Palestine. The subsidiary tables are, for the most part, derived from the principal tables and give proportional distributions in the several classifications from which certain simple significances emerge. The collection and compilation of the *data* of migration are beginning to reach a tolerable degree of precision; but in one main respect they remain incomplete since it has not yet been possible to arrange for a reasonably complete record of the movement of people to and from Trans-Jordan. These movements may have significance as temporary migrations, and there is good reason to suppose that, on the whole, permanent settlement by the immigrants is not intended. In a less important degree the records may be held to be defective in respect of the inhabitants of the limitrophic districts of Palestine on the one side and Syria and the Lebanons on the other along the northern frontier, for these people have the right of freedom of unrestricted passage across the frontier so long as they remain within the limitrophic districts. But these defects are of no great consequence in the consideration of the records of migration as revelatory of the execution of the mandatory policy of conducting Jewish immigration into Palestine according to the capacity of the country to absorb immigrants and it is in that aspect of the matter that the statistics may be held to have a high degree of accuracy.

Introductory.

A word should be said about classification. It will be found that the classifications in the principal tables include conceptions 'Arabs', 'Jews' and 'Others'. These 'racial' or 'national' attributes have, of course, no scientific value or precision; they are no more than the declarations of the people themselves as to the class in which they wish to be included, and, in that sense, they represent social affinities which serve the purposes of sociological and demographic inquiries.

An annual departmental report is not the place for the discussion of *minutiae*, but the statistics are given in ample detail in order that those who are interested in making detailed researches into the characters of immigration and travel into Palestine may have the opportunity for their studies. It is, of course, unfortunate that statistics of migration in the same detail are not available for past years so that a large measure of comparability is still absent, but the maintenance of the records of migration in their present form in the future will supply that lack; while the improving technique of the department combined with the sympathetic understanding of the general public are introducing a uniformity in the system of record in which there is every ground for confidence.

Finally the statistics should be of interest and use to those concerned in the development of the tourist traffic and of the various forms of transport. Companies and agencies interested in these activities have had so far little information from the department to guide them in their policies, and it is of considerable satisfaction to the department that it is now able to make good the defect.

61. In demography the term 'net immigration' means the difference between the total number of persons recorded as arriving in a country and the total number of persons recorded as leaving the country. It is not to be identified with 'actual immigration' which means the number of persons authorized under law to enter the country and remain in it as permanent residents. The 'net immigration' includes temporary visitors in the country

General.

at the time when the migration account is closed and, of course, is larger or smaller according to the number of permanent residents who are abroad at the time when the migration account is closed. It more nearly approaches 'actual immigration' when the account is closed at a time when the movement of people to and from the country is a minimum.

Net and actual immigration.

62. The 'net immigration' for the twelve months ended the 31st of December, 1935, consists of 65,867 persons. The actual immigration for the same period consists of 64,147 persons of whom 61,854 are Jews. The number of immigrants recorded as arriving in the period is 59,718 of whom 58,050 are Jews; but in addition to these are 4,429 persons, of whom 3,804 are Jews, who arrived in Palestine as travellers and were subsequently registered as immigrants on the ground that they satisfied the legal requirements imposed on people seeking to enter the country as immigrants.

Distribution of Jewish immigration in the legal categories.

63. The proportionate distribution of Jewish immigrants arriving in each of the four principal categories of immigration are given in subsidiary table No. 1, where it will be seen that persons who entered as immigrants in possession of at least £1,000 formed 8 per cent. and that persons who entered as labour immigrants formed 25 per cent. of the immigration. There were, indeed, 31 labour immigrants to ten immigrants possessing at least £1,000 who entered Palestine in 1935. Dependent immigration comprised 62 per cent. of the total immigration. This proportion includes 27 per cent. in respect of the immigration of dependants on residents of Palestine. While this high proportion may be taken as an indication of the confidence with which Jews, surrounded by evidence of prosperous activity, regard their future in Palestine, it must occasion some anxiety among those who are aware that economic conditions fluctuate, particularly so when they reflect that many dependants are not in fact dependent for maintenance and support on those who have assumed towards the Government a full obligation in respect of the relationship of dependency. This, indeed, might become a problem of some gravity in the case of young women dependants who lose employment and the support of whom may be endangered in circumstances in which their guarantors' capacities to discharge their undertakings are shrinking.

The remaining general feature of the distribution is given in the general sex-proportion of Jewish immigration; 46 per cent. are males and 54 per cent. are females. In 1934 the proportions were 52 per cent. and 48 per cent. respectively. The rapid and most significant reversal of sex-proportion is, of course, associated with the rapid increase in the volume of dependent immigration. It is also associated with the growth of a system of Jewish marriages in and beyond Palestine in which in many cases there is every reason to suppose that no matrimonial mutuality is intended and the consequence of which is the disturbing phenomenon of a very high Jewish divorce rate. There is certainly no ground now for the suggestions made in time past that the Palestine Government were creating conditions of social discomfort in restricting the opportunities for the immigration of Jewish women.

Age, sex and conjugal conditions of Jewish immigrants.

Age.

64. The age, sex and conjugal distributions are given in detail in subsidiary tables Nos. 2 and 3. These distributions are of great importance in considering the future growth of the population. It was shewn in section 117 of the Report of the Census of Palestine, 1931, that, according to the population theory of SUNDBÄRG, the Jewish population of Palestine in its age-constitution belonged to the progressive and accessive types of population. The Jewish immigration in 1935, which is, of course, the 'accession' for the year, distributed by age according to the SUNDBÄRG theory, yields 20 per cent. aged 0-14 years, 65 per cent. aged 15-49 years, and 15 per cent. aged 50 years and more. The potential fertility of the immigration which is due to the middle group appears to be great; but against it must be set the fact that the mean ages of Jewish male and female immigrants entering during the year are 29.0 years and 29.1 years respectively, surprisingly high ages for populations of immigrants, and significantly higher than the mean ages of Jewish males and females at the census 1931 which were 25.7 years and 26.4 years respectively. It is almost a truism to say that the higher the mean ages of a community the lower the general birth-rate of that community.



Country of previous residence and age have not been tabulated, but there is ground for supposing that immigrants from Germany have deflected the normal course of the age-constitution of the migrant Jewish population moving into Palestine and diminished its potential reproduction.

65. Subsidiary table No. 2(b) is of great interest. It has been said in the preceding paragraph that Jewish immigration in 1935 is feminine in character. In this table the sex-ratio at each age of the population of immigrants is compared with its correlative in the census of 1931. Excluding proportions in ages of 60 years and more, the sex ratio females/males in the immigrant population always exceeds the ratio at corresponding ages of the Jewish population enumerated at the census taken in 1931; and, furthermore, except in the age-group 5-9 years, consistently exceeds unity throughout the range of age, and most significantly so in the age group 20-29 years. Since the forces of mortality operate more effectively on males than on females through all ages in life, except perhaps the years of early child bearing, the disparity of the sexes in the immigrant population is likely to be increased to the disadvantage of the women as the years of their residence in Palestine advance. The proportions of the sexes at the various ages for Jews in the census of 1931 give some hope that this increasing disparity in sex in the immigrant population can be materially reduced since the deficiencies of females returned at the census occur at all ages up to 15 years, and all ages from 25 to 40 years, but the mean age of the immigrant females of 1935 being significantly greater than the mean age of the females in the census population and the excess of females in the census population between the ages of 15 years and 25 years and above the age of 40 years tend to nullify such advantages as the more aged immigration of 1935 might at first sight tend to imply, it being remembered that the survivors of the census population are on the average rather more than four years older than they were at the time of the census.

Sex.

66. The distributions of conjugal conditions of the sexes by age are found in subsidiary table No. 3. The most noteworthy feature of these tables is the proportion of both married men and women in the earlier nubile age groups which are significantly higher than the proportions yielded by the census taken in 1931. There is ample evidence in the records of the department to lead to an inference that marriage in some cases is entered solely for the purpose of facilitating Jewish female immigration, that connubial relationship in those cases is not intended, and that dissolution of the canonical bond follows the arrival of the woman as a dependent wife in Palestine. The divorce rate of Jews in Palestine, that is, the ratio of Jewish divorces recorded to Jewish marriages recorded, is 40 per cent., revealing a high degree of social instability even though the immediate object of many of these arrangements is to facilitate the immigration of Jewish women who would be disqualified from entering Palestine save in the status of dependent wives.

Conjugal condition by age.

67. Subsidiary Table No. 4 gives distribution of Jewish immigrants by countries of birth, citizenship and previous residence. There is, of course, a close association between country of birth and country of citizenship which is tolerably well preserved in the tables. The country of previous residence also has in general a close association with country of citizenship; but in the case of Germany this association is significantly disturbed. The number of immigrants arriving from Germany as their country of previous residence is 14 per cent. of the whole distribution, but only 10 per cent. of the immigrants claim Germany as their country of birth and less than 9 per cent. claim Germany as their country of citizenship. The departmental records show that a proportion of immigrants from Germany were either born in Poland or were Polish citizens. The sex proportions emanating from countries of previous residence reveal that Poland gives Palestine 13 Jewish females for every ten Jewish males, and this phenomenon is undoubtedly a reflexion of the growth of dependent immigration into Palestine.

Distribution of Jewish immigrants by country of birth, citizenship and previous abode.

68. Subsidiary table No. 5 (a) gives the proportional distribution of the Jewish immigrant population of 1935 among the various classes of occupations; while subsidiary table No. 5 (b) gives the actual distribution through those classes of all immigrants, Jews, Arabs and Others, in the years 1932-1935 and shows the relative accretions to each class of occupations as those were returned at the census of 1931. It is important to note that the occupations declared by immigrants are the occupations from which they have derived their livelihood before arrival in Palestine. Following their arrival in Palestine many immigrants find that they must derive their livelihood from forms of activity which differ from those which gave them subsistence in their countries of previous residence. Some immigrants voluntarily choose to follow other pursuits; and there is ground for believing that transfers from one set of occupations to another take place in Palestine as age advances. Nevertheless there is a general *a priori* expectation that men and women immigrants will usually seek to derive their livelihood from occupations in which they have gained a degree of competence in their countries of previous residence. Excluding students who form 3 per cent. of the distribution only 25 per cent. of the immigrants declare occupations which can be specifically assigned to classes of precise denotations: 7 per cent. give imprecise descriptions of their former means of subsistence while 64 per cent. of the distribution embraces immigrants who declare no occupation or who are dependants and minors. Of immigrants in occupation declared with sufficient precision 4 per cent. have followed commerce and nearly 4 per cent. have had activities in industries connected with dress and toilet, the greater part of these being women.

Subsidiary table 5 (b) is of considerable interest as showing how the economic configuration of the country may be significantly changed by immigration. The interpretation of the table requires great caution. For instance it is a fact of observation that very many immigrants since 1931 entered occupations connected with building and its ancillaries; yet the number of immigrants who entered in the period 1932-1935 and declared an occupation connected with building is only 2,209 or 18 per cent. of the number of earners in building returned at the census of 1931. It is clear that the attraction of high wages in building in the years 1933-1935 diverted many immigrants from other forms of activity, so that the *a priori* expectation that an immigrant will seek to occupy himself in a field of activity in which he has gained a degree of competence may often be invalid. But, granted the necessary cautions of interpretation, the table raises the whole question of the relation between an efficient economic configuration of the population in Palestine at any time and the economic activities of the immigrant population arriving continuously under the principle that immigration is controlled according to the capacity of the country to absorb immigrants. It seems probable that the economic configuration of any country at any time as determined by the occupational distribution of the population is the most stable that the economic conditions will permit at that time. It is also clear that different rates of growth in any period may be expected among the several classes of occupations; for example, the number of persons employed in occupations connected with the distribution of food may be expected, subject to some law of diminishing returns, to bear a relation to the growth of the total population, while a new discovery or development of natural resources might very well lead to a much more rapid growth in the number of persons in occupations connected with the consequential enterprise. Granted these conceptions which cannot, on the whole, be expressed in numerical terms, the table suggests that the stability of the economic configuration at any time may be seriously disturbed by immigration which is not related to the configuration

For instance, the number of immigrant physicians in the period 1932-1935 is almost double the number of physicians actually practising in 1931, and Government have been obliged in the interests of the country and of the profession to take powers to restrict the number of licences to practise to be granted in future years. Again, the number of architects and engineers who have entered the country as immigrants since the end of 1931 is equal to the number of earners practising these professions in 1931. The great growth of the building industries during the period has, no doubt, satisfied the needs

of all branches in this class of occupation; but if building should decline for any reason whatever, the opportunities for the subsistence of these earners and their dependants may be greatly restricted. Similar doubts can be raised with regard to any and all of the classes of occupations so that, unless opportunities for new developments are continually presented, the solution of the problem cannot eventually be found in transfer of persons from one occupation to another in order that there shall be the most stable economic configuration possible at any time.

69. Immigrants do not declare their total capital: they are obliged only to show that they have at free disposal the minimum capital prescribed for each category of immigration. The most important category for this purpose is denominated A (i), and immigrants admitted to Palestine in this category are required to have in possession and at free disposal at least £1,000. Subsidiary table No. 6 indicates that of the immigrants in this class in 1935 about one third came from Germany; rather more than one fifth from Poland; and one fifth from the United States of America. The actual capital transferred to Palestine by immigrants does not, of course, necessarily come from the countries of previous residence of the immigrants since, for example, a proportion is transferred through foreign accounts held in London and other centres of international exchange; but there is a legitimate expectation that there is an association between their capital and their countries of origin in the sense that, whatever be the actual channel of transfer based of course on international trade except in the few cases in which immigrants carry bullion and specie with them at great risk, that capital has often originally derived its existence from some form of activity in the countries of origin.

Origin of Jewish immigrants' capital.

Statistics of the proportion of immigrants' capital actually transferred to Palestine, invested in Palestine, and re-transferred elsewhere for foreign investment are not available. All that need be said here is that the disparity between the visible import trade and visible export trade of Palestine can only be maintained so long as contributions of money value, including immigrants' capital are continued, and offset by invisible export such as the value of tourist traffic.

70. Subsidiary tables No. 7 and No. 8 may prove of value to those who are interested in the development of the tourist traffic and in the various forms of transport. The tourist traffic makes one of those contributions of value mentioned in the preceding paragraph which enable the country to maintain its unfavourable balance between visible import and export trade. That traffic has almost doubled itself during the years 1931 to 1935.

Travellers.

Unfortunately this traffic has been utilized as a means of illegal settlement in Palestine. The actual number of travellers arriving in Palestine in the twelve months ended at the 30th of September, 1934, and remaining illegally in the country during the year 1935 is given in principal table No. XIX; it is 7,874 persons of whom 4,618 are Jews. In subsidiary table No. 7 will be found the relation between the excess of travellers arriving in Palestine in each of the calendar years over travellers departing in those years. The excess is not to be identified with the number of illegal settlers for it comprises both illegal settlers and travellers who are lawfully in the country when the migration accounts are closed. There is indeed a close correlation with a time-lag of three months between the excess of travellers at any date and the number of travellers who have become illegal settlers at that date, and the figures given in the last column of the table show that the introduction in late 1933 of a system which was extended in 1934 and in which travellers of whose intentions with regard to sojourn in Palestine there is doubt are required to lodge a deposit against the visa, has had some effect in reducing the amount of illegal immigration consequent upon abuse of facilities to enter Palestine granted to visitors. The statistics are, however, deficient in respect of persons who lawfully enter Palestine from Trans-Jordan but who remain in the country unlawfully though not necessarily permanently.

71. Of the persons arriving in Palestine 46 per cent. used steamships and nearly 54 per cent. entered by road transport. Of the persons departing the country 26 per cent. used sea transport and 73 per cent. left by road trans-

The use of transport by sea, land and air.

port. Air transport for arrivals and departures is still embryonic in its appeal to the travelling public. The difference in the proportions of the use of marine and road transport in arrivals and departures is due in part to the system employed in organized tours to the Middle East generally. The travellers enter the Palestine seaports and rejoin their ships in the ports of Egypt and Syria which countries they enter by railway or by motor transport. Principal table No. VII indicates the several countries in which advertisement of Palestine as a place of interest to tourists and travellers generally might be intensified with advantage.

Periodicity in  
net immigration.

72. Harmonic analysis of total and Jewish movement to and from Palestine for each month and each year since 1923 shows that the significant sub-periods reach maxima in the latter part of the calendar year. The Jewish immigration has two maxima in the year namely in spring and autumn the latter maximum being the greater. In net immigration the earlier Jewish maximum is to some extent off-set by the large numbers of departures of temporary visitors entering the Holy Land from December onwards. Then follows a reduction in Jewish immigration in the summer months accompanied by a considerable volume of outward traffic consisting mainly of residents seeking a holiday abroad. These movements are followed in autumn by the greater maximum of Jewish immigration accompanied by the return of those who have had their holiday abroad. Finally in the winter Jewish immigration falls again but in net immigration is accompanied by the volume of travellers making a short visit to the country. This in brief terms gives a description of the cycle of movement of people into the country and shows the seasonal kinds of work which the frontier control service must expect.

The rhythm of inward travel shows disturbances from year to year partly due to special events such as athletic games and trade exhibitions. But, in addition, it is possible to detect the influences of the movable feasts in the fixed solar calendar and of important local religious feasts attractive to visitors and based on the lunar calendars observed in this country, the latter type of influences being manifested by a shift of rhythms through the months of the annual cycle as the years proceed.

Concluding  
remarks.

73. It is at present idle to speculate whether a demographic theory of migration can be evolved to fit the facts of Jewish immigration into Palestine. A theory of migration which might satisfactorily account for the phenomenon of historic migration or indeed of present day migration, other than that concerned with Palestine, would certainly recognize that migration whether inward or outward varies with sex and age and from place to place; and, other things being equal, is probably a function of the distance between countries of emigration and countries of immigration. But Jewish immigration into Palestine differs from other migration in that it is not solely the response to economic attractions of the country of immigration. No doubt a proportion of Jewish immigration into Palestine does correspond with ordinary migration in this sense; but a proportion of Jewish immigrants comprises those who are attracted to Palestine for reasons of another sort; while yet a third proportion comprises those who have no special interest in Palestine but are repelled from the countries from which they have emigrated. Natural migration is, in effect, the result of the work of the country of immigration conceived as a suction-pump; immigration into Palestine is the result of the combined action of Palestine as a suction-pump and the country of emigration as a force pump. And it is this fact which gives sufficient reason for any difference there may be between the characters and attributes of the Jewish immigrant population in Palestine and those of immigrant populations elsewhere; and for supposing that a theory of migration accounting for the phenomenon of migration generally may not account for the phenomenon of migration into Palestine.

PART (III) — CITIZENSHIP AND COGNATE MATTERS.

74. The central passport office in Jerusalem has an application office attached for residents of the Jerusalem district. Applications for Palestinian passports, both from Jerusalem and out-stations, are examined for accuracy and completeness by a checker. After approval by the Assistant Commissioner for Citizenship and Passports a passport is made out by a scrivener and signed by the Assistant Commissioner on behalf of the High Commissioner. The Assistant Commissioner also renews existing Palestinian passports as valid for travel to specific countries. He issues certificates of identity for persons unable to obtain national passports, identity and travelling documents to applicants without nationality and grants return and other visas to residents of the Jerusalem district.

Work performed by the passport office.

75. The Assistant Commissioner for Citizenship and Passports acts as consular representative in Palestine for His Majesty's Government, the Governments of the Dominions, Colonies and other British territories and for the Government of Trans-Jordan in regard to the grant of visa and passport facilities. He issues, renews and endorses British passports, grants visas for the United Kingdom and maintains a record of British subjects in Palestine who apply for registration. This work is done in accordance with instructions laid down by the Governments concerned.

Work done for the British and Trans-Jordan Governments.

With the appointment of an Iraqi consular representative in Palestine, the Assistant Commissioner for Citizenship and Passports has now ceased to act as agent of the Government of Iraq in the matters of the grant of visas for Iraq and passport facilities to Iraqi nationals.

76. The volume of work done by the passport office in 1935 as compared with previous years is shown in the following table:—

Volume of work done by passport office.

	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
TOTAL	15,818	15,704	17,106	21,249	36,055
Palestinian passports issued	5,874	4,391	4,492	7,754	11,546
Palestinian passports renewed	1,069	2,283	2,625	2,947	4,323
Palestinian passports endorsed	1,159	1,429	1,617	1,334	2,603
Certificates of identity issued	839	300	326	237	380
Return visas granted	5,845	4,638	4,928	5,058	12,139
Other visas granted	—	1,207	1,861	2,728	3,479
Identity and travel documents issued	—	284	168	330	383
Identity and travel documents renewed	—	—	44	25	25
British and Iraqi passports issued	420	574	407	337	490
British and Iraqi passports renewed	594	586	522	488	649
Registration of British subjects and retention of Canadian domicile	18	12	16	11	38

77. The number of applications for passport and visa services dealt with during the summer months was unprecedented. The peak month was the month of July during which the following services were rendered:—

Work during summer season.

- 1857 Palestinian passports granted
- 770 Palestinian passports renewed
- 2222 Return visas granted
- 1492 Other passport and visa services.

Notwithstanding the increased volume of work the services applied for were granted expeditiously.

Reasons  
for increase  
in work.

78. The increase in the number of passport services granted in 1935 is due largely to:—

- (i) an increase in the travelling population of Palestine due to immigration and general prosperity;
- (ii) the development of business relations with other countries;
- (iii) the requirement that a wife and children, if travelling alone, should travel with separate passports;
- (iv) the desire of Palestinian citizens under Article 1 of the Palestinian Citizenship Order, 1925, to be in possession of Palestinian passports as documentary proof of their legal presence in the country or of their nationality;
- (v) the increase in the number of persons who applied for and were granted certificates of naturalization as Palestinian citizens and who subsequently applied for Palestinian passports; and
- (vi) the journey to Eastern European emigration centres of young Palestinians for the purpose of contracting marriages of convenience with foreign women.

There was a noticeable increase in the number of visas for the United Kingdom on the part of businessmen and persons who proposed to spend a holiday there.

Passport  
and visa  
applications.

79. Since 1926, when Palestinian passports were first printed, some 70,000 have been issued in Palestine. Passports are only issued at Jerusalem but applications may be made at the sub-offices of the department at Jaffa, Haifa or Tiberias according to the place of residence of the applicant. Palestinian passports may now be renewed and endorsed and return visas granted on foreign passports at the sub-offices at Jaffa and Haifa without reference to Jerusalem. The 36,055 passport and visa applications in 1935 were received at the following sub-offices of the department:—

Sub-Office	Number	Per cent.
Jaffa	14,553	40
Jerusalem	10,667	30
Haifa	10,091	28
Tiberias	744	2

Revision  
of application  
forms.

80. The several forms of application for passport and visa services have been revised and put into simpler form.

Palestinian  
passports ob-  
tained by mis-  
representation.

81. In the early part of the year, the Police authorities discovered that a number of illegal immigrants had, by misrepresentation and with the help of agents, succeeded in obtaining Palestinian passports on the ground of evidence based on the Ottoman registers which purported to show that they were formerly Turkish subjects. Proceedings were instituted against the parties to the offence and, on their conviction by the District Court at Haifa, heavy sentences ranging from two to six years imprisonment were inflicted. Appeals were lodged and the Supreme Court, sitting as a Court of Appeal, reduced the sentences but the revised sentences were still exemplary.

Centralization  
of Ottoman  
registers  
of Turkish  
subjects.

82. The Ottoman registers of Turkish subjects which, since the Occupation, were held in the custody of the Department of Health, are now kept at the Passport Office in Jerusalem. These registers constitute a record of Turkish subjects showing the place and date of their birth and the circumstances in which they acquired Turkish nationality. A person who claims Palestinian citizenship on the ground that he was a Turkish subject habitually resident in Palestine at one of the material dates and not possessing a

Turkish registration or birth certificate may apply to the Passport Office for a search to be made in the Ottoman registers for the relevant entry of his name.

83. There have been a number of successful prosecutions under the Passport Ordinance, 1934, of mukhtars and others who furnished false evidence in connexion with applications for passport services. Several mukhtars who were found guilty and convicted were subsequently dismissed from office by the District Commissioners.

Prosecution of mukhtars for passport offences.

84. During the course of the year under review, a considerable number of Palestinian citizens proceeded to Eastern European States and there contracted marriages with foreign women in order to enable the women to evade the Palestinian immigration regulations. Many of those marriages were subsequently dissolved in Palestine soon after the entry of the women.

Marriages of Palestinians abroad to enable foreign women to evade the immigration regulations.

85. Many applications are made each year by Jewish immigrants from Europe for the change of their names to Hebrew names, generally on the acquisition of Palestinian citizenship. These changes are registered under a public notice of the 15th March, 1921, and lists are published periodically in the Palestine Gazette. The following numbers of changes of name were registered in 1935 as compared with previous years:—

Changes of names.

1925 (from 1st April)	46
1926	399
1927	522
1928	500
1929	535
1930	292
1931	298
1932	251
1933	211
1934	412
1935	798

The records prior to April, 1925, are incomplete.

The fee for the registration of the change of name was reduced in March, 1935, from 500 mils to 250 mils.

86. Explanatory pamphlets have been prepared in the three official languages regarding the procedure governing applications for certificates of naturalization and applications for the registration of changes of names for the guidance of prospective applicants.

Pamphlets on naturalization procedure.

87. There has also been a considerable increase in the number of persons applying for certificates of naturalization as Palestinian citizens. This increase is due partly to the campaign of the several Jewish representative institutions to encourage naturalization amongst members of the Jewish community, and to the number of persons, who, having entered the country as immigrants two or more years ago, now possess the requisite residential qualification entitling them to apply for naturalization.

Increase of naturalization applications.

88. Applications for naturalization are made through the inland offices at Jaffa, Haifa and Tiberias and the application section of the passport office in Jerusalem. A field officer of the naturalization branch of the passport office also visits outlying villages and receives applications on the spot. All applications are passed to the local police for investigation and, if returned with a recommendation, are checked for accuracy and completeness in the naturalization branch in Jerusalem. The application is then considered by the Assistant Commissioner for Citizenship and Passports but the rejection of an application is decided by the Commissioner. When an application is approved, a naturalization certificate is made out in the naturalization branch and despatched to the Assistant Commissioner for Migration or the District Officer of the sub-district in which the applicant resides. The successful

Work done by the naturalization branch.

applicant takes an oath or gives a solemn affirmation of allegiance to the Palestine Government before the appropriate officer before receiving the naturalization certificate .

Length of time taken by naturalization.

89. The time required for naturalization has been reduced from twelve to eighteen months to two months and the number of certificates issued rose from a hundred a month in 1933 to an average of six hundred a month in 1935.

Qualifications for naturalization.

90. The qualifications for naturalization are two years' residence in Palestine out of the three years immediately preceding the date of application, literacy in one of the three official languages, good character and the declared intention to settle in Palestine. In a very few cases, naturalization is granted to persons under Article 7 (5) of the Palestinian Citizenship Order, 1925, whose two years' residence has not been within the three years immediately prior to the date of application. In special cases, minors are granted naturalization under Article 9 (2) of the Order. The fee for naturalization is 500 mils.

Number of persons naturalized.

91. The numbers of applications submitted and naturalization certificates delivered in 1935 as compared with previous years are shown in the following table :—

Year	Applications submitted	Certificates delivered
TOTAL	34,153	28,706
1925-6	7,281	2,599
1927	4,394	3,188
1928	3,455	4,713
1929	5,038	4,051
1930	1,329	2,757
1931	1,169	1,458
1932	1,078	803
1933	1,186	1,146
1934	3,216	1,997
1935	6,007	5,994

Work done by field naturalization officer.

92. Of the total of 6,007 applications submitted during 1935, 1,322 were accepted by the field naturalization officer from residents in Jewish rural settlements. Thirty-seven settlements were visited during the year. In these villages the preliminary issue of forms to applicants was arranged by the General Council (Vaad Leumi) of the Jewish Community of Palestine, whose services were most useful.

Proportion of immigrants naturalized.

93. At the census of 1931, 66,000 or 38 per cent. of the Jewish population were not Palestinian citizens. Since that date 18,366 persons have acquired Palestinian citizenship by naturalization. Only a small proportion of the 144,906 Jews who have been registered as immigrants since the census of 1931 had become eligible for naturalization at the end of 1935.



94. The race and nationality of the persons to whom naturalization certificates were issued in 1934 and 1935 were as follows:—

Previous nationality of persons naturalized.

Nationality	Number		Per cent.	
	1934	1935	1934	1935
Jews				
TOTAL	1,886	5,881	100.0	100.0
Polish	704	2,682	37.3	45.6
Russian	438	848	23.2	14.4
Rumanian	152	349	8.0	5.9
German	66	252	3.5	4.3
Other	354	951	18.8	16.2
Stateless	172	799	9.2	13.6
Non-Jews				
TOTAL	111	113	100.0	100.0
Turkish	38	31	34.0	27.4
Syrian	21	23	19.0	20.4
Egyptian	6	5	5.0	4.4
Other	36	54	42.0	47.8

95. During 1935 and previous years, the following numbers of holders of naturalization certificates of their own accord divested themselves of their Palestinian citizenship under Article 15 of the Palestinian Citizenship Order, 1925, on acquisition of a foreign nationality:—

Voluntary renunciation of citizenship.

TOTAL	104
1928-1929	10
1930-1934	85
1935	9

96. During 1935 and previous years the following numbers of the holders of naturalization certificates who had been ordinarily resident out of Palestine for longer than three years and who showed no disposition to return within the measurably near future or who had shown themselves disloyal or disaffected towards the Government of Palestine were deprived of their Palestinian nationality by annulment of their certificates of citizenship or revocation of their certificates of naturalization under Articles 10 (1) and 10 (2) of the Palestinian (Amendment) Order, 1931:—

Deprivation of citizenship.

TOTAL	289
1928-1929	14
1930-1934	265
1935	10

Each person deprived of Palestinian citizenship is first asked to show cause why this action should not be taken. All annulments and revocations are approved by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and published in the Palestine Gazette.

Administration  
of repatriation  
vote.

97. The repatriation vote hitherto controlled by the Chief Secretary has been transferred to the Department of Migration and is administered by the Assistant Commissioner for Citizenship and Passports. Indigent Palestinian citizens are repatriated at public expense on giving a written undertaking to refund the amount expended in their repatriation to Palestine. As a rule, collateral guarantees are obtained from local sureties. The transfer of this vote has eliminated overlapping and duplication of functions of the several Government authorities concerned. It has also resulted in the adoption of more effective measures for the recovery of the moneys expended by Government on repatriation.

Consular  
conference.

98. In June, 1935, the Commissioner for Migration and Statistics discussed in conference with several local consular representatives matters of mutual interest. One of the results of the conference has been an appreciable reduction of correspondence between the department and the various local consular officers.

Visits  
of Assistant  
Commissioner  
for Citizenship  
and Passports.

99. The Assistant Commissioner for Citizenship and Passports, while on vacation leave, visited the Home Office and the Passport Office at London. He also called on several of His Majesty's consular and passport control officers in Europe and discussed with them matters of mutual interest.

THE PRINCIPAL TABLES OF MIGRATION

1935

Table No. I.

SUMMARY OF ARRIVALS INTO AND DEPARTURES FROM PALESTINE  
DURING THE YEAR 1935

Origin by continent (according to country of usual residence)	Sex	Arrivals and Departures excluding "In transit"								Transit Travellers							
		A r r i v a l s				D e p a r t u r e s				A r r i v a l s				D e p a r t u r e s			
		Total	Jews	Arabs	Others	Total	Jews	Arabs	Others	Total	Jews	Arabs	Others	Total	Jews	Arabs	Others
Total	Persons	214,756	115,975	57,356	41,425	150,490	51,099	57,434	41,957	15,887	1,253	3,163	11,471	14,286	1,066	2,871	10,349
	Males	132,379	63,744	44,511	24,124	103,389	33,252	45,208	24,929	9,679	699	2,246	6,734	8,657	593	2,046	6,018
	Females	82,377	52,231	12,845	17,301	47,101	17,847	12,226	17,028	6,208	554	917	4,737	5,629	473	825	4,331
Europeans	Persons	85,420	69,411	19	15,990	29,353	13,339	15	15,999	2,208	262	15	1,931	2,013	235	7	1,771
	Males	42,959	34,409	15	8,535	17,295	8,419	9	8,867	1,316	166	14	1,136	1,158	141	6	1,011
	Females	42,461	35,002	4	7,455	12,058	4,920	6	7,132	892	96	1	795	855	94	1	760
Asiatic	Persons	108,553	37,421	56,602	14,530	104,379	32,383	57,030	14,966	3,567	200	2,275	1,092	3,127	164	2,240	723
	Males	77,862	24,257	44,096	9,509	76,569	21,727	44,947	9,895	2,634	133	1,688	813	2,302	120	1,655	527
	Females	30,691	13,164	12,506	5,021	27,810	10,656	12,083	5,071	933	67	587	279	825	44	585	196
Americans	Persons	9,477	4,637	245	4,595	7,136	2,257	95	4,784	1,426	276	116	1,034	1,191	281	72	838
	Males	4,564	2,384	155	2,025	3,283	1,108	67	2,108	598	106	79	413	512	113	61	338
	Females	4,913	2,253	90	2,570	3,853	1,149	28	2,676	828	170	37	621	679	168	11	500
Others	Persons	11,306	4,506	490	6,310	9,622	3,120	294	6,208	8,686	515	757	7,414	7,955	386	552	7,017
	Males	6,994	2,694	245	4,055	6,242	1,998	185	4,059	5,131	294	465	4,372	4,685	219	324	4,142
	Females	4,312	1,812	245	2,255	3,380	1,122	109	2,149	3,555	221	292	3,042	3,270	167	228	2,875

Table No. II(a).

## ARRIVALS BY SEA, LAND AND AIR

Class of passengers	Sex	Total				Jews				Arabs				Others			
		Total	Sea	Land	Air	Total	Sea	Land	Air	Total	Sea	Land	Air	Total	Sea	Land	Air
Total arrivals	Persons	230,643	105,975	123,834	834	117,228	87,409	29,677	142	60,519	2,598	57,895	26	52,896	15,968	36,262	666
	Males	142,058	54,953	86,474	631	64,443	44,891	19,441	111	46,757	1,957	44,777	23	30,858	8,105	22,256	497
	Females	88,585	51,022	37,360	203	52,785	42,518	10,236	31	13,762	641	13,118	3	22,038	7,863	14,006	169
Temporary visitors	Persons	90,936	33,389	56,948	599	34,875	20,517	14,285	73	22,674	238	22,430	6	33,387	12,634	20,233	520
	Males	58,530	18,562	39,529	439	21,404	12,095	9,257	52	18,281	198	18,079	4	18,845	6,269	12,193	383
	Females	32,406	14,827	17,419	160	13,471	8,422	5,028	21	4,393	40	4,351	2	14,542	6,365	8,040	137
Immigrants	Persons	59,718	56,252	3,459	7	58,050	55,499	2,546	5	616	207	409	—	1,052	546	504	2
	Males	27,749	25,976	1,768	5	26,985	25,665	1,316	4	236	79	157	—	528	232	295	1
	Females	31,969	30,276	1,691	2	31,065	29,834	1,230	1	380	128	252	—	524	314	209	1
Residents returning after a period exceeding one year	Persons	1,927	1,384	543	—	1,089	933	156	—	722	397	325	—	116	54	62	—
	Males	1,238	935	303	—	669	575	94	—	500	328	172	—	69	32	37	—
	Females	689	449	240	—	420	358	62	—	222	69	153	—	47	22	25	—
Residents returning after a period not exceeding one year	Persons	62,175	12,292	49,722	161	21,961	10,052	11,852	57	33,344	1,268	32,062	14	6,870	972	5,808	90
	Males	44,862	7,886	36,841	135	14,686	6,325	8,311	50	25,494	999	24,482	13	4,682	562	4,048	72
	Females	17,313	4,406	12,881	26	7,275	3,727	3,541	7	7,850	269	7,580	1	2,188	410	1,760	18
Transit travellers	Persons	15,887	2,658	13,162	67	1,253	408	838	7	3,163	488	2,669	6	11,471	1,762	9,655	54
	Males	9,679	1,594	8,033	52	699	231	463	5	2,246	353	1,887	6	6,734	1,010	5,683	41
	Females	6,208	1,064	5,129	15	554	177	375	2	917	135	782	—	4,737	752	3,972	13

Table No. II(b).

TEMPORARY VISITORS SUB-DIVIDED BY REASONS OF ENTRY  
DURING THE YEAR 1935

Reason for entry	Sex	Total				Jews				Arabs				Others			
		Total	Sea	Land	Air	Total	Sea	Land	Air	Total	Sea	Land	Air	Total	Sea	Land	Air
Total	Persons	90,986	33,389	56,948	599	34,875	20,517	14,285	73	22,674	238	22,430	6	33,387	12,634	20,233	520
	Males	58,530	18,562	39,529	439	21,404	12,095	9,257	52	18,281	198	18,079	4	18,845	6,269	12,193	383
	Females	32,406	14,827	17,419	160	13,471	8,422	5,028	21	4,393	40	4,351	2	14,542	6,365	8,040	137
Business	Persons	19,743	2,461	17,015	267	4,853	1,659	3,156	38	10,686	68	10,616	2	4,204	734	3,243	227
	Males	19,005	2,260	16,492	253	4,545	1,493	3,019	33	10,467	68	10,397	2	3,993	699	3,076	218
	Females	738	201	523	14	308	166	137	5	219	—	219	—	211	35	167	9
Holiday	Persons	62,886	26,281	36,280	325	26,767	16,003	10,729	35	10,429	128	10,297	4	25,690	10,150	15,254	286
	Males	34,736	13,817	20,740	179	14,952	8,931	6,002	19	6,972	97	6,873	2	12,812	4,789	7,865	158
	Females	28,150	12,464	15,540	146	11,815	7,072	4,727	16	3,457	31	3,424	2	12,878	5,361	7,389	128
Religious pilgrimage	Persons	2,812	1,521	1,289	2	2	2	—	—	359	1	358	—	2,451	1,518	931	2
	Males	1,302	612	688	2	2	2	—	—	155	1	154	—	1,145	609	534	2
	Females	1,510	909	601	—	—	—	—	—	204	—	204	—	1,306	909	397	—
Temporary labour	Persons	1,126	279	847	—	148	134	14	—	233	—	233	—	745	145	600	—
	Males	964	181	783	—	93	81	12	—	219	—	219	—	652	100	552	—
	Females	162	98	64	—	55	53	2	—	14	—	14	—	93	45	48	—
Other non-immigrant purposes	Persons	4,369	2,847	1,517	5	3,105	2,719	386	—	967	41	926	—	297	87	205	5
	Males	2,523	1,692	826	5	1,812	1,588	224	—	468	32	436	—	243	72	166	5
	Females	1,846	1,155	691	—	1,293	1,131	162	—	499	9	490	—	54	15	39	—

Table No. II(c).

## CATEGORIES OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVING.

C A T E G O R Y	T O T A L			J E W S			A R A B S			O T H E R S		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
T O T A L	59,718	27,749	31,969	58,050	26,985	31,065	616	236	380	1,052	528	524
A(i) Persons with LP.1,000 and upwards	4,588	3,744	844	4,570	3,731	839	6	6	—	12	7	5
Dependants on persons in A(i)	5,031	1,357	3,674	5,020	1,354	3,666	4	2	2	7	1	6
A(ii) Members of liberal professions with not less than LP.500	3	3	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dependants on persons in A(ii)	2	1	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
A(iii) Skilled artisans with not less than LP.250	281	273	8	281	273	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dependants on persons in A(iii)	464	122	342	464	122	342	—	—	—	—	—	—
A(iv) Persons of minimum income of LP.4 p.m.	110	52	58	100	51	49	—	—	—	10	1	9
A(v) Persons with a capital of not less than LP.500	9	8	1	9	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dependants on persons in A(v)	9	1	8	9	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
B(i) Orphans	4	3	1	—	—	—	4	3	1	—	—	—
B(ii) Persons of religious occupations	917	840	77	727	727	—	—	—	—	190	113	77
Dependants on persons in B(ii)	1,863	628	1,235	1,857	627	1,230	—	—	—	6	1	5
B(iii) Students	1,999	1,220	779	1,909	1,138	771	40	33	7	50	49	1
C Persons coming to employment	14,632	10,663	3,969	14,483	10,587	3,896	19	12	7	130	64	66
Dependants on persons in C	13,065	3,148	9,917	13,041	3,144	9,897	2	1	1	22	3	19
D Dependants of residents of Palestine	16,453	5,481	10,972	15,571	5,216	10,355	541	179	362	341	86	255
K Persons exempted from the provi- sions of the Immigration Ordinance	288	205	83	4	2	2	—	—	—	284	203	81

Table No. II(d).

CATEGORIES OF TRAVELLERS REGISTERED AS IMMIGRANTS  
DURING THE YEAR 1935

C A T E G O R Y	T O T A L			J E W S			A R A B S			O T H E R S		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
T O T A L	4,429	2,450	1,979	3,804	2,119	1,685	287	161	126	338	170	168
A(i) Persons with LP.1,000 and upwards	1,810	1,631	179	1,739	1,572	167	50	48	2	21	11	10
Dependants on persons in A(i)	710	190	520	674	177	497	35	13	22	1	—	1
A(ii) Members of liberal professions with not less than LP.500	7	7	—	4	4	—	2	2	—	1	1	—
Dependants on persons in A(ii)	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
A(iii) Skilled artisans with not less than LP.250	22	22	—	20	20	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Dependants on persons in A(iii)	6	2	4	6	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
A(iv) Persons of minimum income of LP.4 p.m.	17	7	10	13	7	6	3	—	3	1	—	1
A(v) Persons with a capital of not less than LP.500	5	5	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dependants on persons in A(v)	6	2	4	6	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
B(i) Orphans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B(ii) Persons of religious occupations	139	74	65	16	16	—	22	12	10	101	46	55
Dependants on persons in B(ii)	15	6	9	14	5	9	—	—	—	1	1	—
B(iii) Students	72	36	36	55	30	25	14	5	9	3	1	2
C Persons coming to employment	340	277	63	170	140	30	60	53	7	110	84	26
Dependants on persons in C	70	16	54	35	7	28	12	4	8	23	5	18
D Dependants of residents of Palestine	1,176	163	1,013	1,039	130	909	83	19	64	54	14	40
K Persons exempted from the provi- sions of the Immigration Ordinance	33	12	21	7	2	5	4	3	1	22	7	15



Table No. III.

## DEPARTURES BY SEA, LAND AND AIR

Class of passengers	Sex	Total				Jews				Arabs				Others			
		Total	Sea	Land	Air	Total	Sea	Land	Air	Total	Sea	Land	Air	Total	Sea	Land	Air
Total departures	Persons	164,776	42,949	120,823	1,004	52,165	27,893	24,111	161	60,305	1,803	58,478	24	52,306	13,253	38,234	819
	Males	112,046	25,272	86,005	769	33,845	17,130	16,585	130	47,254	1,345	45,889	20	30,947	6,797	23,531	619
	Females	52,730	17,677	34,818	235	18,320	10,763	7,526	31	13,051	458	12,589	4	21,359	6,456	14,703	200
Temporary visitors	Persons	82,029	25,034	56,262	733	25,892	14,396	11,413	83	22,132	194	21,934	4	34,005	10,444	22,915	646
	Males	54,372	14,274	39,543	555	16,683	8,887	7,734	62	18,141	144	17,994	3	19,548	5,243	13,815	490
	Females	27,657	10,760	16,719	178	9,209	5,509	3,679	21	3,991	50	3,940	1	14,457	5,201	9,100	156
Residents departing for a period exceeding one year	Persons	783	599	183	1	396	368	28	—	196	166	29	1	191	65	126	—
	Males	492	377	114	1	230	214	16	—	139	115	23	1	123	48	75	—
	Females	291	222	69	—	166	154	12	—	57	51	6	—	68	17	51	—
Residents departing for a period not exceeding one year	Persons	67,678	15,393	52,085	200	24,811	12,762	11,982	67	35,106	1,281	33,808	17	7,761	1,350	6,295	116
	Males	48,525	9,613	38,744	168	16,339	7,853	8,425	61	26,928	974	25,940	14	5,258	786	4,379	93
	Females	19,153	5,780	13,341	32	8,472	4,909	3,557	6	8,178	307	7,868	3	2,503	564	1,916	23
Transit travellers	Persons	14,286	1,923	12,293	70	1,066	367	688	11	2,871	162	2,707	2	10,349	1,394	8,898	57
	Males	8,657	1,008	7,604	45	593	176	410	7	2,046	112	1,932	2	6,018	720	5,562	36
	Females	5,629	915	4,689	25	473	191	278	4	825	50	775	—	4,331	674	3,336	21

Table No. IV.

## BIRTHPLACE OF IMMIGRANTS AND OF RESIDENTS DEPARTING PERMANENTLY

Country of birth	Immigrants				Residents departing permanently			
	Total	Jews	Arabs	Others	Total	Jews	Arabs	Others
<b>TOTAL</b>	59,718	58,050	616	1,052	788	396	196	191
<b>EUROPE :</b>								
Austria	678	667	—	6	5	3	—	2
Belgium	58	47	—	6	1	—	—	1
Bulgaria	486	484	—	2	—	—	—	—
Czechoslovakia	1,847	1,888	—	9	2	2	—	—
Danzig	86	86	—	—	—	—	—	—
Denmark	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Esthonia	33	33	—	—	—	—	—	—
Finland	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
France	122	87	—	35	15	—	—	15
Germany	6,141	6,043	—	98	19	10	—	9
Great Britain	429	118	—	311	70	4	—	66
Greece	2,089	2,061	—	28	9	5	—	4
Hungary	480	427	—	3	2	2	—	—
Italy	137	52	—	85	21	—	—	21
Latvia	958	958	—	—	3	3	—	—
Lithuania	2,144	2,144	—	—	15	15	—	—
Netherlands	128	126	—	2	4	3	—	1
Norway	5	1	—	4	—	—	—	—
Poland	31,970	31,961	—	9	127	126	—	1
Portugal	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rumania	3,814	3,809	2	3	11	11	—	—
Russia	2,165	2,149	—	16	88	85	—	3
Spain	39	13	1	25	8	—	—	8
Sweden	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Switzerland	70	65	—	5	1	—	—	1
Yugoslavia	261	255	—	6	2	1	—	1
<b>ASIA :</b>								
Afghanistan	236	236	—	—	1	1	—	—
China	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
India	25	13	—	12	1	—	—	1
Iran	313	313	—	—	2	2	—	—
Iraq	602	597	3	2	6	3	3	—
Japan	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Palestine	258	216	34	8	201	47	149	5
Syria & Lebanon	621	337	247	37	25	—	25	—
Turkey	1,042	996	7	39	12	6	—	6
Yemen & Aden	1,479	1,479	—	—	1	1	—	—
<b>AFRICA :</b>								
Abyssinia	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Egypt	358	138	125	95	36	7	3	26
Morocco	43	41	—	2	9	1	1	7
Sudan	5	1	—	4	—	—	—	—
Tripoli	78	77	—	1	—	—	—	—
Tunis	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Union of S. Africa	24	22	—	2	5	5	—	—
Others	31	24	—	7	3	2	—	1
<b>AMERICA :</b>								
Argentina	38	27	7	4	4	2	—	2
Brazil	55	45	8	2	—	—	—	—
Canada	36	30	—	6	1	1	—	—
U. S. A.	481	444	16	21	56	48	4	4
Mexico	39	15	18	6	—	—	—	—
Others	191	43	88	60	10	—	7	3
<b>AUSTRALIA :</b>	13	8	—	5	—	—	—	—
<b>OTHER PARTS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE</b>	145	14	53	78	3	—	2	1
<b>UNDEFINED :</b>	80	66	7	7	4	—	2	2

Table No. V.

CITIZENSHIP OF IMMIGRANTS AND OF RESIDENTS DEPARTING  
PERMANENTLY

Citizenship	Immigrants				Residents departing permanently			
	Total	Jews	Arabs	Others	Total	Jews	Arabs	Others
TOTAL	59,718	58,050	616	1,052	788	396	196	191
EUROPE :								
Austria	753	749	—	4	5	3	—	2
Belgium	28	23	—	5	1	—	—	1
Bulgaria	403	401	—	2	—	—	—	—
Czechoslovakia	1,276	1,265	—	11	1	1	—	—
Danzig	46	46	—	—	—	—	—	—
Denmark	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Esthonia	35	35	—	—	—	—	—	—
Finland	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
France	153	119	—	34	18	—	2	16
Germany	5,266	5,162	—	104	22	10	—	12
Great Britain	781	424	1	356	80	10	—	70
Greece	2,091	2,065	—	26	10	4	—	6
Hungary	362	360	—	2	—	—	—	—
Italy	254	162	—	92	23	1	—	22
Latvia	970	970	—	—	2	2	—	—
Lithuania	1,964	1,964	—	—	8	8	—	—
Netherlands	109	107	—	2	4	3	—	1
Norway	9	5	—	4	—	—	—	—
Poland	29,351	29,347	—	4	65	64	—	1
Portugal	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rumania	3,616	3,612	—	4	3	3	—	—
Russia	493	491	—	2	9	9	—	—
Spain	48	28	—	20	16	—	1	15
Sweden	17	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Switzerland	57	52	—	5	1	—	—	1
Yugoslavia	257	252	—	5	1	1	—	—
ASIA :								
Afghanistan	265	265	—	—	—	—	—	—
China	16	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
India	17	17	—	—	1	—	—	1
Iran	301	300	—	1	—	—	—	—
Iraq	569	566	3	—	5	2	3	—
Palestine	1,834	1,422	289	123	175	41	132	2
Syria & Lebanon	460	270	150	40	25	1	23	1
Turkey	979	961	6	12	7	2	4	1
Yemen & Aden	1,232	1,232	—	—	—	—	—	—
AFRICA :								
Abyssinia	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Egypt	131	64	4	63	32	8	1	23
Morocco	36	36	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sudan	5	1	—	4	1	—	1	—
Tripoli	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tunis	9	7	—	2	—	—	—	—
Union of S. Africa	51	50	—	1	5	5	—	—
Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
AMERICA :								
Argentine	33	28	1	4	5	3	—	2
Brazil	54	52	—	2	—	—	—	—
Canada	107	101	—	6	4	4	—	—
U. S. A.	1,482	1,446	10	26	184	167	12	5
Mexico	34	28	—	6	—	—	—	—
Others	89	51	20	18	18	8	7	3
AUSTRALIA :	19	18	—	1	—	—	—	—
OTHER PARTS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE	6	3	1	2	—	—	—	—
UNDEFINED :	3,620	3,431	131	58	52	36	10	6

Table No. VI

## MOVEMENT OF POPULATION BY COUNTRY AND OCCUPATION

## (a) COUNTRY OF PREVIOUS ABODE OF IMMIGRANTS

Country of usual residence	Total		Jews		Arabs		Others	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
TOTAL	27,749	31,969	26,985	31,065	236	380	528	524
EUROPE:								
Austria	596	634	592	629	—	—	4	5
Belgium	204	181	198	178	—	—	6	3
Bulgaria	194	243	194	242	—	—	—	1
Czechoslovakia	760	728	754	724	—	—	6	4
Danzig	75	59	75	59	—	—	—	—
Denmark	4	7	4	6	—	—	—	1
Estonia	19	15	19	15	—	—	—	—
Finland	5	5	5	5	—	—	—	—
France	648	607	620	581	—	—	28	26
Germany	4,114	4,038	4,081	4,012	—	—	33	71
Great Britain	329	238	120	122	—	—	209	111
Greece	967	1,127	954	1,116	—	—	13	11
Hungary	162	171	161	171	—	—	1	—
Italy	147	88	82	63	—	—	65	25
Latvia	473	580	473	580	—	—	—	—
Lithuania	909	1,116	909	1,115	—	—	—	1
Netherlands	221	219	220	219	—	—	1	—
Norway	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
Poland	11,630	15,222	11,629	15,219	—	—	1	3
Portugal	18	16	18	16	—	—	—	—
Rumania	1,657	1,954	1,656	1,950	—	2	1	2
Russia	287	339	287	339	—	—	—	—
Spain	32	24	19	18	1	—	12	6
Sweden	11	9	11	9	—	—	—	—
Switzerland	87	77	85	76	—	—	2	1
Yugoslavia	143	164	141	163	—	—	2	1
ASIA:								
Afghanistan	108	109	108	109	—	—	—	—
China	20	12	20	12	—	—	—	—
India	18	15	15	13	—	—	3	2
Iran	274	220	274	219	—	—	—	1
Iraq	305	289	304	286	—	3	1	—
Japan	6	5	6	5	—	—	—	—
Syria & Lebanon	268	335	154	161	90	141	24	33
Turkey	544	613	535	588	8	13	1	12
Yemen & Aden	737	713	737	713	—	—	—	—
AFRICA:								
Abyssinia	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Egypt	239	309	147	149	48	83	44	77
Morocco	21	16	21	16	—	—	—	—
Tripoli	52	40	52	40	—	—	—	—
Tunis	12	3	10	3	—	—	2	—
Union of S. Africa	43	34	42	34	—	—	1	—
Others	7	4	2	2	—	—	5	2
AMERICA:								
Argentina	63	39	59	34	4	5	—	—
Brazil	56	49	53	42	2	6	1	1
Canada	70	54	66	52	—	—	4	2
U. S. A.	940	830	914	813	14	6	12	11
Mexico	32	20	15	14	13	6	4	—
Others	159	150	87	65	48	46	24	39
AUSTRALIA:	12	25	11	24	—	—	1	1
OTHER PARTS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE	18	134	7	14	1	56	10	64
UNDEFINED:	50	48	39	30	7	13	4	5

Table No. VI (contd.).

## (aa) COUNTRY OF DESTINATION OF RESIDENTS DEPARTING PERMANENTLY

Country of destination	Total		Jews		Arabs		Others	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
TOTAL	491	292	229	167	140	56	122	69
EUROPE :								
Austria	2	1	1	1	—	—	1	—
Belgium	4	3	3	3	—	—	1	—
Denmark	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
France	16	8	2	2	5	2	9	4
Germany	8	11	7	5	—	—	1	6
Great Britain	51	27	10	4	1	—	40	23
Greece	3	6	—	3	—	—	3	3
Italy	11	5	4	3	—	1	10	1
Latvia	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Lithuania	5	2	5	2	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	4	3	3	3	—	—	1	—
Poland	20	22	20	22	—	—	—	—
Rumania	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Russia	3	7	3	7	—	—	—	—
Spain	7	2	1	—	1	1	5	1
Sweden	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Switzerland	1	2	1	2	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavia	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
ASIA :								
China	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
India	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Iraq	7	5	4	4	3	—	—	1
Syria & Lebanon	17	13	—	1	17	8	—	4
Turkey	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	1
Yemen & Aden	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
AFRICA :								
Abyssinia	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Egypt	35	19	3	2	3	—	29	17
Morocco	11	2	3	2	1	—	7	—
Union of S. Africa	3	2	3	2	—	—	—	—
Others	2	1	—	—	2	1	—	—
AMERICA :								
Argentine	6	2	3	3	—	—	3	—
Brazil	9	5	—	—	9	5	—	—
Canada	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
U. S. A.	194	97	131	87	55	6	1	4
Others	42	30	5	2	36	26	5	2
OTHER PARTS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE :	2	2	—	—	—	1	2	1
UNDEFINED :	13	8	5	2	7	5	1	1

Table No. VI (contd.).

## (b) OCCUPATION OF IMMIGRANTS

Occupation	Total		Jews		Arabs		Others	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY & FISHING	2,401	611	2,399	611	1	—	1	—
MINES AND QUARRIES	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES :								
Textiles	239	52	239	52	—	—	—	—
Leather works	129	3	129	3	—	—	—	—
Wood works	992	7	987	7	2	—	3	—
Metal works	1,295	3	1,293	3	—	—	2	—
Ceramics	15	1	15	1	—	—	—	—
Chemical products	22	—	22	—	—	—	—	—
Food products	312	22	310	22	—	—	2	—
Dress and toilet	759	1,302	757	1,301	—	—	2	1
Building	626	7	624	7	2	—	—	—
Industries relating to literature and artistic trades	311	25	311	25	—	—	—	—
TRANSPORT	104	—	103	—	—	—	1	—
COMMERCE	2,216	55	2,205	54	3	1	8	—
OTHER TRADES	75	4	75	4	—	—	—	—
CLERICAL SERVICE	366	263	338	256	1	—	27	7
PUBLIC OFFICIALS, POLICE AND ARMY	169	4	2	1	—	—	167	3
PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS :								
Religion	899	79	798	—	—	—	101	79
Law	104	3	104	3	—	—	—	—
Medicine :								
Physicians, surgeons	375	39	373	38	—	—	2	1
Dentists	46	15	45	15	—	—	1	—
Medical attendants	65	113	64	93	—	—	1	20
Education	155	165	142	150	2	1	11	11
Architects, engineers	224	5	213	5	1	—	10	—
Arts	85	30	83	29	1	—	1	1
Other liberal professions	43	18	42	18	—	—	1	—
DOMESTIC SERVICE	27	525	22	485	—	1	5	39
INSUFFICIENTLY DES- CRIBED OCCUPATIONS	3,289	977	3,283	974	5	1	1	2
STUDENTS (16 years and over)	1,145	717	1,111	713	7	2	27	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16,490</b>	<b>5,045</b>	<b>16,091</b>	<b>4,870</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>166</b>
PERSONS OF NO OCCUPA- TION OR OF UNKNOWN OCCUPATION, MINORS & DEPENDANTS	11,259	26,924	10,894	26,195	211	371	154	358
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>27,749</b>	<b>31,969</b>	<b>26,985</b>	<b>31,065</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>524</b>
	59,718		58,050		616		1,052	

Table No. VI (contd.).

## (bb) OCCUPATION OF RESIDENTS DEPARTING PERMANENTLY

Occupation	Total		Jews		Arabs		Others	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY & FISHING	27	1	7	1	19	—	1	—
MINES AND QUARRIES	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES :								
Textiles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leather works	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Wood works	9	—	5	—	3	—	1	—
Metal works	13	—	11	—	—	—	2	—
Ceramics	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Chemical products	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dress and toilet	5	—	4	—	1	—	—	—
Industries relating	20	5	14	5	5	—	1	—
Food products	12	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
Building								
Industries relating to literature and artistic trades	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
TRANSPORT	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
COMMERCE	89	1	47	1	41	—	1	—
OTHER TRADES	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
CLERICAL SERVICE	21	5	11	5	5	—	5	—
PUBLIC OFFICIALS.								
POLICE AND ARMY	33	—	—	—	—	—	33	—
PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS :								
Religion	44	23	6	—	—	3	38	20
Law	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Medicine :								
Physicians, surgeons	3	1	2	1	—	—	1	—
Dentists	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medical attendants	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Education	8	8	3	4	2	—	3	4
Architects, engineers	4	—	3	—	—	—	1	—
Arts	3	1	3	1	—	—	—	—
Other liberal professions	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
DOMESTIC SERVICE	2	7	1	2	—	—	1	5
INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATIONS	5	2	3	2	1	—	1	—
STUDENTS (16 years and over)	59	7	22	3	18	3	19	1
TOTAL	375	62	171	25	96	6	108	31
PERSONS OF NO OCCUPATION OR OF UNKNOWN OCCUPATION, MINORS & DEPENDANTS	117	229	59	141	43	51	15	37
GRAND TOTAL	492	291	230	166	139	57	123	68
		783		396		196		191

Table No. VI.

(c) BIRTHPLACE, USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE AND CITIZENSHIP OF TRAVELLERS REGISTERED AS IMMIGRANTS.

Country	Birthplace			Usual place of residence			Citizenship		
	Jews	Arabs	Others	Jews	Arabs	Others	Jews	Arabs	Others
TOTAL	3,804	287	338	3,804	287	338	3,804	287	338
EUROPE :									
Austria	98	—	4	155	—	5	129	—	6
Belgium	3	—	3	19	—	3	2	—	3
Bulgaria	37	—	1	32	—	1	30	—	1
Czechoslovakia	77	—	6	67	—	6	76	—	5
Danzig	5	—	—	19	—	—	7	—	—
Denmark	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Esthonia	4	—	—	10	—	—	10	—	—
France	10	—	30	53	1	18	24	—	30
Germany	428	—	29	537	—	27	413	—	32
Great Britain	37	—	74	75	—	65	104	2	99
Greece	105	—	1	101	—	11	102	—	16
Hungary	63	—	3	51	—	3	57	—	3
Italy	14	—	19	25	—	18	44	—	24
Latvia	105	—	—	98	—	—	105	—	1
Lithuania	144	—	1	113	—	1	119	—	1
Netherlands	9	—	—	17	—	—	14	—	—
Norway	3	—	1	2	—	1	3	—	—
Poland	1,243	—	—	995	—	—	1,186	—	—
Rumania	302	—	5	284	—	4	280	—	5
Russia	169	—	8	15	—	—	11	—	1
Spain	—	—	7	1	—	6	12	—	7
Sweden	1	—	—	3	—	—	4	—	—
Switzerland	8	—	3	20	—	3	5	—	3
Yugoslavia	32	—	1	34	—	—	29	—	2
ASIA :									
Afghanistan	24	—	—	26	—	—	31	—	—
China	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—
India	3	—	10	3	—	1	3	—	2
Iran	83	—	1	63	—	—	87	—	1
Iraq	204	4	4	197	7	12	195	6	5
Palestine	63	34	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syria & Lebanon	91	185	13	102	193	42	90	197	16
Trans-Jordan	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	4	—
Turkey	268	8	22	280	4	4	257	5	4
Yemen & Aden	9	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
AFRICA :									
Abyssinia	—	—	6	—	—	5	—	—	5
Egypt	46	32	38	95	46	66	37	43	33
Morocco	2	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—
Sudan	—	2	—	1	1	1	—	2	1
Tripoli	18	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—
Tunis	4	—	—	4	—	—	4	—	—
Union of S. Africa	18	—	2	52	—	2	42	—	1
Others	11	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
AMERICA :									
Argentina	—	—	—	4	—	1	3	—	1
Brazil	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Canada	6	—	2	19	—	2	16	—	1
Mexico	—	2	3	2	1	3	2	—	—
U. S. A.	24	—	14	99	8	15	98	7	15
Others	1	14	2	21	13	—	14	9	1
AUSTRALIA :	9	—	2	33	—	—	30	—	—
OTHER PARTS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE	10	2	13	18	2	7	12	2	—
UNDEFINED :	12	3	2	17	7	4	114	10	13



Table No. VI (contd.).

## (d) OCCUPATIONS OF TRAVELLERS REGISTERED AS IMMIGRANTS

Occupation	Total		Jews		Arabs		Others	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY & FISHING	22	7	22	6	—	—	—	1
MINES AND QUARRIES	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MANUFACTURING INDUS- TRIES :								
Textiles	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Leather works	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Wood works	23	1	14	1	8	—	1	—
Metal works	61	—	49	—	6	—	6	—
Ceramics	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Chemical products	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Food products	21	1	18	—	2	1	1	—
Dress and toilet	20	16	16	16	3	—	1	—
Building	27	—	22	—	1	—	4	—
Industries relating to literature and artistic trades	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
TRANSPORT	9	—	2	—	3	—	4	—
COMMERCE	1,160	17	1,109	16	42	—	9	1
OTHER TRADES	3	1	3	1	—	—	—	—
CLERICAL SERVICE	99	37	57	34	13	1	29	2
PUBLIC OFFICIALS, POLICE AND ARMY	4	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS :								
Religion	78	64	21	—	11	10	46	54
Law	26	—	23	—	2	—	1	—
Medicine :								
Physicians, surgeons	102	23	96	23	4	—	2	—
Dentists	9	8	9	8	—	—	—	—
Medical attendants	18	12	15	9	2	—	1	3
Education	17	14	8	10	5	1	4	3
Architects, engineers	117	1	100	1	3	—	14	—
Arts	17	5	17	4	—	—	—	1
Other liberal professions	13	2	9	2	1	—	3	—
DOMESTIC SERVICE	7	37	—	14	3	5	4	18
INSUFFICIENTLY DES- CRIBED OCCUPATIONS	26	6	17	5	1	—	8	1
STUDENTS (16 years and over)	45	31	37	29	5	2	3	—
TOTAL	1,942	283	1,682	179	117	20	143	84
PERSONS OF NO OCCUPA- TION OR OF UNKNOWN OCCUPATION, MINORS & DEPENDANTS	508	1,696	437	1,506	44	106	27	84
GRAND TOTAL	2,450	1,979	2,119	1,685	161	126	170	168
		4,129		3,801		287		338

Table No. VII.

COUNTRIES OF USUAL RESIDENCE OF TEMPORARY VISITORS  
DURING 1935

Country of usual residence	Total			Jews			Arabs			Others		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
TOTAL	90,936	58,530	32,406	34,875	21,404	13,471	22,674	18,281	4,393	33,387	18,845	14,542
EUROPE :												
Austria	1,612	1,033	579	1,218	782	436	—	—	—	394	251	143
Belgium	463	292	171	260	173	87	—	—	—	203	119	84
Bulgaria	574	323	251	442	300	142	—	—	—	132	23	109
Czechoslovakia	1,065	696	369	839	550	289	—	—	—	226	146	80
Danzig	112	63	49	98	57	41	—	—	—	14	6	8
Denmark	268	145	123	19	12	7	—	—	—	249	133	116
Estonia	49	25	24	45	23	22	—	—	—	4	2	2
Finland	39	18	21	7	2	5	—	—	—	32	16	16
France	2,346	1,280	1,066	667	427	240	10	8	2	1,669	845	824
Germany	7,587	4,109	3,478	4,979	2,623	2,356	—	—	—	2,608	1,486	1,122
Great Britain	7,221	3,601	3,620	1,064	569	495	3	3	—	6,154	3,029	3,125
Greece	811	480	331	475	335	140	1	1	—	335	144	191
Hungary	445	280	165	342	213	129	—	—	—	103	67	36
Italy	1,005	657	348	259	184	75	2	2	—	744	471	273
Latvia	453	246	207	451	244	207	—	—	—	2	2	—
Lithuania	567	264	303	554	254	300	—	—	—	13	10	3
Netherlands	484	287	197	262	152	110	—	—	—	222	135	87
Norway	72	36	36	7	3	4	—	—	—	65	33	32
Poland	3,941	2,652	1,289	3,581	2,373	1,208	—	—	—	360	279	81
Portugal	18	12	6	5	3	2	—	—	—	13	9	4
Rumania	2,609	1,613	996	2,161	1,374	787	—	—	—	448	239	209
Russia	8	7	1	4	3	1	—	—	—	4	4	—
Spain	319	178	171	13	6	7	—	—	—	336	172	164
Sweden	312	187	175	27	9	18	—	—	—	285	128	157
Switzerland	739	391	348	274	148	126	—	—	—	465	243	222
Yugoslavia	363	232	131	287	187	100	—	—	—	76	45	31

Table No. VII. (Contd.)

Country of usual residence	Total			Jews			Arabs			Others		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
<b>ASIA :</b>												
Afghanistan	116	97	19	22	10	12	16	14	2	78	73	5
China	74	33	41	15	10	5	—	—	—	59	23	36
Hedjaz & Nejd	197	189	8	1	1	—	183	177	6	13	11	2
India	1,302	741	561	68	39	29	6	6	—	1,228	696	532
Iran	526	336	190	283	160	123	17	16	1	226	160	66
Iraq	2,476	1,727	749	1,763	1,195	568	295	230	65	418	302	116
Japan	98	82	16	2	2	—	—	—	—	96	80	16
Syria and Lebanon	32,935	24,910	8,025	7,014	4,724	2,290	21,558	17,417	4,141	4,363	2,769	1,594
Trans-Jordan	74	54	20	—	—	—	68	51	17	6	3	3
Turkey	1,222	813	409	882	563	319	33	27	6	307	223	84
Yemen & Aden	24	15	9	20	13	7	1	1	—	3	1	2
<b>AFRICA :</b>												
Abyssinia	16	12	4	1	1	—	1	1	—	14	10	4
Egypt	8,728	5,658	3,070	3,141	1,947	1,194	228	148	80	5,359	3,563	1,796
Morocco	137	102	35	46	29	17	19	18	1	72	55	17
Sudan	272	175	97	12	10	2	44	21	23	216	144	72
Tripoli	104	88	16	96	83	13	2	—	2	6	5	1
Tunis	24	20	4	8	7	1	—	—	—	16	13	3
Union of South Africa	682	345	337	503	260	243	8	5	3	171	80	91
Others	34	22	12	16	13	3	1	1	—	17	8	9
<b>AMERICA :</b>												
Argentina	44	28	16	17	15	2	5	3	2	22	10	12
Brazil	28	18	10	9	5	4	4	4	—	15	9	6
Canada	459	258	201	169	96	73	10	7	3	280	155	125
U. S. A.	6,329	2,865	3,464	2,168	1,056	1,112	64	53	11	4,097	1,756	2,341
Mexico	39	27	12	21	14	7	3	1	2	15	12	3
Others	118	73	45	56	35	21	2	2	—	60	36	24
<b>AUSTRALIA :</b>												
OTHER PARTS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE	313	165	148	89	49	40	6	2	4	218	114	104
UNDEFINED :	907	519	388	71	45	26	31	18	13	805	456	349
	146	101	45	42	16	26	53	44	9	51	41	10

Table No. VIII

## (a) AGE, SEX AND CONJUGAL CONDITION OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVING

Race	Age Groups	M A L E S					F E M A L E S				
		Persons	Un-married	Married	Di- vorced	Wi- dowed	Persons	Un- married	Married	Di- vorced	Widowed
	TOTAL	26,985	12,644	13,653	43	645	31,065	13,511	15,294	166	2,094
J	0- 4	1,714	1,714	—	—	—	1,721	1,721	—	—	—
	5- 9	1,943	1,943	—	—	—	1,900	1,900	—	—	—
	10-14	2,156	2,156	—	—	—	2,189	2,189	—	—	—
	15-19	2,608	2,446	162	—	—	2,866	2,479	386	1	—
E	20-24	4,592	2,534	2,051	7	—	5,998	2,635	3,350	11	2
	25-29	3,534	1,088	2,441	3	2	4,775	1,579	3,171	15	10
	30-34	2,753	481	2,262	5	5	2,986	709	2,221	20	36
	35-39	1,589	152	1,422	5	10	1,776	193	1,500	29	54
	40-44	1,113	59	1,040	3	11	1,125	61	959	26	79
W	45-49	759	33	703	5	18	1,032	27	818	26	161
	50-54	804	20	742	7	35	1,281	9	932	18	322
	55-59	1,188	12	1,082	3	91	1,316	5	893	12	406
	60-64	1,005	5	867	2	131	1,001	4	611	5	381
S	65-69	671	—	537	3	131	627	—	290	2	335
	70-74	351	—	243	—	108	305	—	124	—	181
	75 and over	205	1	101	—	103	167	—	39	1	127
	TOTAL	236	225	10	—	1	380	163	213	1	3
A	0- 4	81	81	—	—	—	52	52	—	—	—
	5- 9	58	58	—	—	—	49	49	—	—	—
	10-14	57	57	—	—	—	43	36	7	—	—
R	15-19	16	16	—	—	—	104	12	92	—	—
	20-24	5	5	—	—	—	73	10	63	—	—
	25-29	6	4	2	—	—	22	—	22	—	—
	30-34	7	3	4	—	—	17	3	14	—	—
A	35-39	1	—	1	—	—	7	—	7	—	—
	40-44	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	4	—	—
	45-49	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—
B	50-54	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	1
	55-59	1	—	1	—	—	3	—	1	1	1
	60-64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S	65-69	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	70-74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	75 and over	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
	TOTAL	528	443	81	—	4	524	285	221	2	16
O	0- 4	52	52	—	—	—	53	53	—	—	—
	5- 9	30	30	—	—	—	21	21	—	—	—
T	10-14	41	41	—	—	—	15	15	—	—	—
	15-19	46	46	—	—	—	86	32	54	—	—
	20-24	156	153	3	—	—	99	46	53	—	—
	25-29	71	61	10	—	—	80	44	36	—	—
H	30-34	41	25	16	—	—	60	26	32	—	2
	35-39	31	15	16	—	—	40	18	20	1	1
	40-44	23	6	17	—	—	23	9	12	1	1
E	45-49	11	5	6	—	—	10	4	5	—	1
	50-54	10	2	7	—	1	18	7	7	—	4
	55-59	3	2	1	—	—	8	7	1	—	—
R	60-64	8	4	2	—	2	3	—	1	—	2
	65-69	4	1	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
	70-74	1	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	—
S	75 and over	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	3

Table No. VIII

## (b) AGE, SEX AND CONJUGAL CONDITION OF TRAVELLERS REGISTERED AS IMMIGRANTS

Race	Age groups	M A L E S					F E M A L E S				
		Persons	Un-married	Married	Di-vorced	Wi-dowed	Persons	Un-married	Married	Di-vorced	Wi-dowed
	TOTAL	2,119	787	1,274	18	40	1,685	457	1,116	29	83
J	0-4	62	62	—	—	—	65	65	—	—	—
	5-9	93	93	—	—	—	75	75	—	—	—
	10-14	91	91	—	—	—	82	82	—	—	—
	15-19	72	70	2	—	—	81	65	15	—	1
E	20-24	159	134	25	—	—	346	74	272	—	—
	25-29	304	152	151	—	1	367	33	330	3	1
	30-34	303	92	206	4	1	188	26	152	6	4
	35-39	256	51	197	4	4	150	15	120	8	7
W	40-44	220	18	194	6	2	85	10	64	3	8
	45-49	174	8	163	2	1	59	3	48	4	4
	50-54	136	9	125	—	2	62	1	48	2	11
	55-59	105	3	97	—	5	54	4	34	2	14
	60-64	76	1	63	—	12	30	1	19	—	10
S	65-69	45	2	37	—	6	19	2	8	—	9
	70-74	13	—	9	1	3	16	1	5	1	9
	75 and over	10	1	5	1	3	6	—	1	—	5
	TOTAL	161	99	61	—	1	126	76	42	1	7
A	0-4	11	11	—	—	—	12	12	—	—	—
	5-9	9	9	—	—	—	10	10	—	—	—
	10-14	12	12	—	—	—	20	20	—	—	—
R	15-19	8	8	—	—	—	16	9	7	—	—
	20-24	24	22	2	—	—	18	10	7	—	1
	25-29	25	21	4	—	—	16	6	9	1	—
	30-34	19	5	14	—	—	8	2	6	—	—
A	35-39	14	6	8	—	—	7	3	3	—	1
	40-44	13	3	10	—	—	9	2	6	—	1
	45-49	10	—	9	—	1	5	1	1	—	3
B	50-54	4	1	3	—	—	2	—	1	—	1
	55-59	7	1	6	—	—	2	—	2	—	—
	60-64	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
S	65-69	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	70-74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	75 and over	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL	170	117	50	1	2	168	108	48	1	11
O	0-4	6	6	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—
	5-9	6	6	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	—
	10-14	5	5	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
T	15-19	6	6	—	—	—	10	10	—	—	—
	20-24	20	19	1	—	—	15	15	4	—	—
	25-29	28	24	4	—	—	24	24	12	—	1
H	30-34	28	16	12	—	—	23	24	10	1	—
	35-39	21	11	10	—	—	24	16	5	—	2
	40-44	20	12	7	—	1	16	14	4	—	1
E	45-49	12	1	9	1	1	11	12	7	—	1
	50-54	3	2	1	—	—	12	5	3	—	—
	55-59	8	6	2	—	—	5	7	—	—	2
R	60-64	3	1	2	—	—	7	4	2	—	1
	65-69	4	2	2	—	—	4	1	1	—	3
	70-74	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
S	75 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table No. VIII

## (c) AGE, SEX AND CONJUGAL CONDITION OF RESIDENTS DEPARTING PERMANENTLY

Race	Age groups	M A L E S					F E M A L E S				
		Persons	Un-married	Married	Di-voiced	Wi-dowed	Persons	Un-married	Married	Di-voiced	Wi-dowed
	TOTAL	229	126	93	4	6	167	61	86	3	17
J	0- 4	8	8	—	—	—	12	12	—	—	—
	5- 9	14	14	—	—	—	12	12	—	—	—
	10-14	10	10	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—
	15-19	15	15	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	—
E	20-24	38	35	3	—	—	22	9	12	1	—
	25-29	25	16	8	1	—	21	7	14	—	—
	30-34	27	11	16	—	—	19	3	15	—	1
	35-39	25	9	15	1	—	19	4	14	1	—
W	40-44	11	1	9	1	—	9	1	8	—	—
	45-49	15	5	9	1	—	8	—	7	—	1
	50-54	13	1	12	—	—	12	—	7	—	5
	55-59	11	1	9	—	1	7	—	4	1	2
S	60-64	8	—	4	—	4	6	—	3	—	3
	65-69	4	—	4	—	—	4	—	1	—	3
	70-74	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	75 and over	3	—	2	—	1	3	—	1	—	2
	TOTAL	140	82	57	1	—	56	35	19	1	1
A	0- 4	8	8	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—
	5- 9	8	8	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—
	10-14	13	13	—	—	—	10	9	1	—	—
R	15-19	18	18	—	—	—	7	6	—	1	—
	20-24	30	21	9	—	—	10	5	5	—	—
	25-29	16	4	12	—	—	5	1	4	—	—
A	30-34	21	6	14	1	—	5	1	4	—	—
	35-39	10	2	8	—	—	2	—	2	—	—
	40-44	9	2	7	—	—	2	1	1	—	—
B	45-49	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	2	—	—
	50-54	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	55-59	3	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
S	60-64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	65-69	2	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
	70-74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	75 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL	122	110	12	—	—	69	47	19	—	3
O	0- 4	2	2	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—
	5- 9	2	2	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—
T	10-14	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15-19	12	12	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—
	20-24	25	25	—	—	—	8	5	3	—	—
H	25-29	39	37	2	—	—	9	7	2	—	—
	30-34	17	14	3	—	—	12	5	7	—	—
	35-39	5	3	2	—	—	4	2	2	—	—
E	40-44	4	2	2	—	—	6	3	3	—	—
	45-49	2	2	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—
	50-54	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	55-59	2	2	—	—	—	6	4	2	—	—
R	60-64	1	—	1	—	—	3	2	—	—	1
	65-69	1	—	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	2
S	70-74	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
	75 and over	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table No. IX.

AGE, SEX AND CONJUGAL CONDITION PALESTINIAN-BORN RESIDENTS  
DEPARTING PERMANENTLY

Race	Age Groups	M A L E S					F E M A L E S				
		Persons	Un-married	Married	Di- vorced	Wi- dowed	Persons	Un- married	Married	Di- vorced	Wi- dowed
	TOTAL	31	21	10	—	—	16	4	11	—	1
J	0- 4	1	1	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—
	5- 9	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10-14	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15-19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
E	20-24	10	9	1	—	—	4	—	4	—	—
	25-29	4	3	1	—	—	2	1	1	—	—
	30-34	1	—	1	—	—	3	—	3	—	—
	35-39	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
W	40-44	2	—	2	—	—	2	—	2	—	—
	45-49	4	2	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
	50-54	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S	55-59	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	60-64	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
	65-69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	70-74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	75 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL	110	52	57	1	—	39	23	16	—	—
A	0- 4	6	6	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—
	5- 9	4	4	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—
	10-14	5	5	—	—	—	7	6	1	—	—
	15-19	6	6	—	1	—	4	4	—	—	—
R	20-24	28	19	9	—	—	5	1	4	—	—
	25-29	14	2	12	—	—	4	1	3	—	—
	30-34	21	6	14	—	—	4	1	3	—	—
A	35-39	10	2	8	—	—	2	—	2	—	—
	40-44	9	2	7	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
B	45-49	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	2	—	—
	50-54	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	55-59	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S	60-64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	65-69	2	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
	70-74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	75 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL	3	3	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
O	0- 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5- 9	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10-14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
T	15-19	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
	20-24	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
H	25-29	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	30-34	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
E	35-39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	40-44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	45-49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
R	50-54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	55-59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	60-64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S	65-69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	70-74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	75 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table No. X.

## ANALYSIS OF PASSENGER TRAFFIC IN TRANSIT DURING 1935

## (a) ARRIVALS

Country from which proceeding	TOTAL			J E W S			A R A B S			O T H E R S		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
TOTAL	15,887	9,679	6,208	1,253	699	554	3,163	2,246	917	11,471	6,734	4,737
EUROPE :												
Austria	73	49	24	8	7	1	3	3	—	62	39	23
Belgium	11	8	3	2	2	—	—	—	—	9	6	3
Bulgaria	25	5	20	6	2	4	—	—	—	19	3	16
Czechoslovakia	133	96	37	12	8	4	—	—	—	121	88	33
Denmark	46	23	23	1	—	1	—	—	—	45	23	22
Finland	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
France	473	238	235	23	11	12	8	7	1	442	220	222
Germany	204	126	78	26	18	8	2	2	—	176	106	70
Great Britain	106	73	33	12	9	3	3	3	—	91	61	30
Greece	21	10	11	1	1	—	—	—	—	20	9	11
Hungary	14	9	5	5	4	1	—	—	—	9	5	4
Italy	200	136	64	31	18	13	11	11	—	158	107	51
Latvia	4	2	2	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lithuania	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	11	10	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	10	9	1
Norway	29	17	12	2	1	1	—	—	—	27	16	11
Poland	103	55	48	33	21	12	—	—	—	70	34	36
Rumania	110	67	43	22	12	10	2	2	—	86	53	33
Spain	5	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	2
Sweden	41	21	20	2	2	—	—	—	—	39	19	20
Switzerland	60	40	20	5	3	2	3	1	2	52	36	16
Yugoslavia	8	7	1	3	3	—	—	—	—	5	4	1



Table No. X (contd.).

Country from which proceeding	TOTAL			J E W S			A R A B S			O T H E R S		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
ASIA :												
Afghanistan	16	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	16	—
China	10	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	8	2
Hedjaz	41	35	6	—	—	—	33	27	6	8	8	—
India	25	14	11	2	2	—	—	—	—	23	12	11
Iraq	240	212	28	32	25	7	53	48	5	155	139	16
Japan	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—
Persia	82	61	21	11	5	6	3	3	—	68	53	15
Syria and Lebanon	5,694	3,493	2,201	274	150	124	1,445	1,023	422	3,975	2,320	1,655
Trans-Jordan	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—
Turkey	59	41	18	2	2	—	7	7	—	50	32	18
Yemen & Aden	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others	26	24	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	24	2
AFRICA :												
Egypt	6,675	4,136	2,539	486	291	192	1,291	914	377	4,898	2,928	1,970
Morocco	34	31	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	31	3
Sudan	33	18	15	—	—	—	23	13	10	10	5	5
Tunis	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—
Union of S. Africa	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Others	110	75	35	1	1	—	105	71	34	4	3	1
AMERICA :												
Argentine	14	12	2	—	—	—	10	9	1	4	3	1
Brazil	18	9	9	—	—	—	12	6	6	6	3	3
Canada	5	1	4	—	—	—	5	1	4	—	—	—
U. S. A.	940	366	574	235	86	149	48	30	18	657	250	407
Others	28	20	8	1	1	—	15	11	4	12	8	4
OTHER PARTS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE	48	32	16	1	1	—	17	12	5	30	19	11
UNDEFINED :	99	68	31	7	5	2	62	41	21	30	22	8

Table No. X (contd.).

## (b) DEPARTURES

Country to which proceeding	TOTAL			J E W S			A R A B S			O T H E R S		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
TOTAL	14,286	8,657	5,629	1,066	593	473	2,871	2,046	825	10,349	6,018	4,331
EUROPE :												
Austria	68	43	25	9	6	3	—	—	—	59	37	22
Belgium	20	15	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	15	5
Bulgaria	19	3	16	1	—	1	—	—	—	18	3	15
Czechoslovakia	131	90	41	14	13	1	—	—	—	117	77	40
Denmark	31	17	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	17	14
Finland	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	2
France	548	275	273	31	14	17	12	6	6	505	255	250
Germany	118	72	46	34	18	16	—	—	—	84	54	30
Great Britain	196	91	105	12	7	5	1	1	—	183	83	100
Greece	18	13	5	6	4	2	—	—	—	12	9	3
Hungary	19	10	9	4	3	1	—	—	—	15	7	8
Italy	149	104	45	20	7	13	4	4	—	125	93	32
Latvia	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lithuania	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	19	12	7	2	2	—	—	—	—	17	10	7
Norway	29	12	17	5	2	3	—	—	—	24	10	14
Poland	178	110	68	54	38	16	—	—	—	124	72	52
Rumania	81	48	33	13	8	5	—	—	—	68	40	28
Spain	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	14	—
Sweden	63	27	36	1	—	1	—	—	—	62	27	35
Switzerland	69	36	33	8	4	4	—	—	—	61	32	29
Yugoslavia	4	3	1	3	2	1	—	—	—	1	1	—

Table No. X (contd.).

Country to which proceeding	T O T A L			J E W S			A R A B S			O T H E R S		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
ASIA :												
Afghanistan	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—
China	10	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	7	3
Hedjaz	40	30	10	—	—	—	33	23	10	7	7	—
India	8	6	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	7	5	2
Iran	66	48	18	19	13	6	1	1	—	46	34	12
Iraq	245	205	40	37	24	13	95	86	9	113	95	18
Japan	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—
Syria and Lebanon	5,522	3,520	2,002	228	139	89	1,457	1,082	375	3,837	2,299	1,538
Trans-Jordan	3	2	1	—	—	—	3	2	1	—	—	—
Turkey	25	17	8	3	2	1	2	2	—	20	13	7
Others	27	25	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	25	2
AFRICA :												
Abyssinia	5	4	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	4	3	1
Egypt	5,229	3,159	2,070	299	180	119	1,019	673	346	3,911	2,306	1,605
Morocco	49	44	5	—	—	—	6	5	1	43	39	4
Sudan	5	3	2	—	—	—	3	1	2	2	2	—
Tunis	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	—
Others	145	98	47	—	—	—	130	87	43	15	11	4
AMERICA :												
Argentine	19	12	7	—	—	—	19	12	7	—	—	—
Brazil	19	13	6	—	—	—	18	12	6	1	1	—
Canada	5	3	2	3	2	1	—	—	—	2	1	1
U.S.A.	1,018	412	606	254	101	153	48	35	13	716	276	440
Others	9	6	3	2	1	1	4	3	1	3	2	1
AUSTRALIA :	5	2	3	—	—	—	3	2	1	2	—	2
OTHER PARTS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE	3	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
UNDEFINED :	34	25	9	—	—	—	12	8	4	22	17	5

Table No. XI.

## CATEGORIES OF JEWISH IMMIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY COUNTRIES OF USUAL RESIDENCE

COUNTRY OF USUAL RESIDENCE	Persons	A(i) Persons with I.P. 1000 and upwards		A(ii) and A(v) Persons with not less than I.P. 500		A(iii) Skilled art- isans with not less than L.P. 250		C Labour immigrants		Other categories A(iv) B(i) B(ii) B(iii) D and K.
		Heads of families or singles	Depend- ants	Heads of fa- milies or singles	Depend- ants	Heads of fa- milies or singles	Depend- ants	Heads of families or singles	Depend- ants	
TOTAL	58,050	4,570	5,020	12	11	281	464	14,183	13,041	20,168
EUROPE :										
Austria	1,221	67	83	2	2	7	8	396	274	382
Belgium	376	57	51	—	—	12	18	93	69	76
Bulgaria	436	33	51	1	2	2	3	79	86	179
Czechoslovakia	1,478	91	114	2	—	6	9	479	442	335
Danzig	134	24	25	—	—	—	—	37	19	29
Denmark	10	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	6	—
Esthonia	34	4	2	—	—	—	—	10	5	13
Finland	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	—
France	1,201	211	220	—	—	5	3	281	254	227
Germany	8,093	1,421	1,307	1	1	118	187	2,168	986	1,904
Great Britain	242	41	39	2	—	1	—	61	19	79
Greece	2,070	21	58	—	—	1	2	383	1,307	298
Hungary	332	3	—	—	—	2	4	102	61	160
Italy	145	12	4	1	1	—	—	69	41	17
Latvia	1,053	55	66	—	—	1	3	329	227	372
Lithuania	2,024	159	177	—	—	2	4	571	392	719
Netherlands	439	119	134	—	—	2	4	73	42	65
Poland	26,848	976	1,589	2	1	107	189	6,768	5,170	12,046
Portugal	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	18	4
Rumania	3,606	28	53	—	—	1	10	1,052	1,040	1,422
Russia	626	6	3	—	—	—	—	101	269	247
Spain	37	5	5	—	—	1	3	10	6	7
Sweden	20	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	7	8
Switzerland	161	63	45	—	—	1	—	22	9	21
Yugoslavia	304	7	20	—	—	3	5	90	133	46
ASIA :										
Afghanistan	217	1	4	—	—	—	—	54	129	29
China	32	2	—	—	—	—	—	16	10	4
India	28	2	7	—	—	—	—	3	6	10
Iran	493	7	22	—	—	—	—	101	294	69
Iraq	590	58	128	—	—	—	—	80	132	192
Japan	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	1
Syria	315	3	1	—	—	—	—	63	96	152
Turkey	1,123	70	176	—	—	—	—	200	416	261
Yemen & Aden	1,450	16	36	—	—	—	—	435	770	193
AFRICA :										
Egypt	296	15	13	—	—	1	4	50	61	152
Morocco	37	2	2	—	—	—	—	6	20	7
Tripoli	92	3	11	—	—	—	—	18	50	10
Tunis	13	1	1	—	—	—	—	9	—	2
Union of South Africa	76	14	23	—	—	—	—	17	5	17
Others	4	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
AMERICA :										
Argentina	93	2	1	—	—	1	—	27	32	30
Brazil	95	1	1	1	4	—	—	20	19	49
Canada	118	47	31	—	—	—	—	22	3	15
Mexico	29	2	3	—	—	—	—	8	5	11
U. S. A.	1,727	909	500	—	—	2	4	95	35	182
Others	152	7	10	—	—	3	2	36	44	50
AUSTRALIA :	35	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	10	17
OTHER PARTS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	15
UNDEFINED :	69	2	2	—	—	—	1	11	9	44

Table No. XII.

BIRTHPLACE, COUNTRY OF USUAL RESIDENCE AND CITIZENSHIP OF  
PERSONS REFUSED ENTRY DURING THE YEAR 1935

COUNTRY	Birthplace			Usual place of residence			Citizenship		
	Jews	Arabs	Others	Jews	Arabs	Others	Jews	Arabs	Others
TOTAL	598	144	89	598	144	89	598	144	89
EUROPE :									
Austria	6	—	—	11	—	—	10	—	—
Belgium	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Bulgaria	19	—	—	21	—	—	19	—	—
Czechoslovakia	22	—	—	22	—	—	19	—	—
Danzig	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
France	5	—	—	25	—	—	8	1	—
Germany	3	—	1	13	—	1	2	—	1
Great Britain	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	6
Greece	47	—	3	47	—	2	47	—	2
Hungary	17	—	7	17	—	7	19	—	7
Italy	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	4
Latvia	12	—	—	11	—	—	9	—	—
Lithuania	4	—	—	5	—	—	5	—	—
Norway	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Poland	137	—	—	89	—	—	126	—	—
Rumania	43	—	3	43	—	3	43	—	3
Russia	16	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
ASIA :									
Afghanistan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
India	1	1	—	7	—	—	—	—	4
Iran	49	—	3	35	—	1	63	5	—
Iraq	46	1	—	52	3	—	42	2	—
Palestine	6	2	1	—	—	—	2	—	—
Syria & Lebanon	120	131	22	135	133	37	110	126	21
Turkey	27	1	14	30	—	5	23	—	8
Yemen & Aden	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hedjaz	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	3	—
Trans-Jordan	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
AFRICA :									
Algeria	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Egypt	11	—	15	17	—	14	15	—	13
Sudan	—	1	4	—	1	5	—	1	5
Union of South Africa	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
AMERICA :									
Brazil	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Canada	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
U. S. A.	1	—	—	3	—	—	4	—	—
Others	1	—	—	4	—	—	4	—	—
AUSTRALIA :									
	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
OTHER PARTS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE									
	—	1	13	—	1	13	—	—	11
UNDEFINED:	2	2	2	—	1	1	21	3	1

Table No. XIII.

COUNTRY OF PREVIOUS ABODE OF PERSONS LEAVING WHO HAD NOT  
BEEN RECORDED ON ARRIVAL AND PERSONS DEPARTED DURING  
THE YEAR 1935

COUNTRY	Persons leaving who had not been recorded on arrival			Persons departed who had not been recorded on arrival		
	Jews	Arabs	Others	Jews	Arabs	Others
TOTAL	204	906	615	253	800	273
EUROPE :						
Austria	6	—	1	9	—	—
Bulgaria	3	—	1	5	—	—
Czechoslovakia	16	—	—	26	—	1
France	5	—	3	—	—	—
Germany	10	—	14	5	—	—
Great Britain	6	—	94	1	—	—
Greece	6	—	1	10	—	—
Hungary	9	—	2	7	—	—
Italy	1	—	4	1	—	2
Latvia	1	—	—	1	—	—
Lithuania	1	—	—	—	—	—
Poland	38	—	3	50	—	1
Rumania	7	—	3	13	—	—
Russia	—	—	—	4	—	—
Spain	—	—	2	—	—	—
Sweden	—	—	2	—	—	—
Switzerland	—	—	2	—	—	—
ASIA :						
Afghanistan	2	—	5	—	—	—
Hejaz	—	32	—	—	—	—
India	—	—	13	1	—	2
Iraq	6	16	22	3	—	—
Persia	1	—	—	3	—	—
Syria and Lebanon	45	710	44	52	799	66
Trans-Jordan	1	137	202	—	1	—
Turkey	8	—	7	25	—	2
Yemen and Aden	—	—	—	1	—	4
AFRICA :						
Abyssinia	—	—	57	1	—	—
Egypt	20	7	101	33	—	181
Sudan	—	—	6	—	—	4
Others	—	2	4	—	—	3
AMERICA :						
Canada	1	—	2	—	—	—
Mexico	—	1	—	—	—	—
U. S. A.	8	1	14	—	—	—
OTHER PARTS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE :						
	—	—	—	—	—	4
UNDEFINED :						
	3	—	6	2	—	3

Table No. XIV.

NUMBER OF TRAVELLERS REMAINING ILLEGALLY DURING  
THE YEAR 1935

Month of arrival	Month in which period of authorized stay has expired	Total	Jews	Arabs	Others
October, 1934	January, 1935	515	113	218	184
November	February	519	202	210	107
December	March	335	63	132	140
January, 1935	April	298	148	131	19
February	May	99	36	32	31
March	June	2,351	2,023	120	208
April	July	788	218	229	341
May	August	734	573	32	129
June	September	538	284	114	140
July	October	663	314	193	156
August	November	590	359	103	128
September	December	444	285	148	11
TOTAL		7,874	4,618	1,662	1,594

Table No. XV.

VOLUME OF TRAFFIC (INWARD AND OUTWARD COMBINED) THROUGH  
FRONTIER CONTROLS BY MONTHS

MONTH	Total	Ras en Naqura	Haifa	Kantara	Jaffa	Rosh-Pinna	Samakh	Others
January	20,066	6,509	4,409	3,964	1,991	2,741	175	277
February	25,945	5,502	10,555	5,612	1,053	2,961	57	205
March	44,726	8,555	19,263	7,525	3,243	5,572	242	326
April	40,833	9,325	10,921	7,343	3,897	8,157	767	423
May	35,377	8,569	11,560	4,852	3,301	5,470	1,388	237
June	30,720	10,431	6,337	4,646	3,900	4,837	386	183
July	39,376	13,457	9,075	5,675	5,188	5,461	312	208
August	41,540	16,719	7,352	5,746	5,018	5,933	519	253
September	40,804	14,194	9,390	6,296	4,777	5,629	289	229
October	31,739	9,600	8,977	4,412	3,859	4,367	321	203
November	22,038	6,927	5,670	3,308	2,434	3,313	243	143
December	22,255	7,625	4,856	3,723	2,428	3,204	198	221
T O T A L	395,419	117,413	108,365	63,102	41,089	57,645	4,897	2,908
Proportion per 100 through all controls	100	30	27	16	10	15	1	1



## SUBSIDIARY TABLES

Subsidiary Table No. 1.

DISTRIBUTION BY CATEGORIES AND SEX PER 10,000  
JEWISH IMMIGRANTS.

C A T E G O R Y	Persons	Males	Females
TOTAL.	10,000	4,649	5,351
A(i) Persons with LP.1,000 & upwards	787	643	144
Dependants on persons in A(i)	865	233	632
A(ii) Skilled artisans with not less than LP.250	48	47	1
Dependants on persons in A(ii)	80	21	59
A(iv) Persons of minimum income of LP.4 p. m.	17	9	8
B(ii) Persons of religious occupations	125	125	—
Dependants on persons in B(ii)	320	108	212
B(iii) Students	329	196	133
C Persons coming to employment	2,495	1,824	671
Dependants on persons in C	2,247	542	1,705
D Dependants of residents of Palestine	2,682	898	1,784
Other categories	5	3	2

**Subsidiary Table No. 2(a).**

**AGE DISTRIBUTION PER 10,000 JEWISH IMMIGRANTS**

A G E (years)	ACTUAL FIGURES			PROPORTION PER 10,000		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
ALL AGES	58,050	26,985	31,065	10,000	10,000	10,000
0- 4	3,435	1,714	1,721	592	635	554
5- 9	3,843	1,943	1,900	662	720	612
10-14	4,345	2,156	2,189	748	799	705
15-19	5,474	2,608	2,866	943	967	922
20-24	10,590	4,592	5,998	1,824	1,702	1,931
25-29	8,309	3,534	4,775	1,431	1,310	1,537
30-34	5,739	2,753	2,986	989	1,020	961
35-39	3,365	1,589	1,776	580	589	572
40-44	2,238	1,113	1,125	386	412	362
45-49	1,791	759	1,032	309	281	332
50-54	2,085	804	1,281	359	298	412
55-59	2,504	1,188	1,316	431	440	424
60-64	2,006	1,005	1,001	345	372	322
65-69	1,298	671	627	224	249	202
70-74	656	351	305	113	130	98
75 and over	372	205	167	64	76	54

Mean Age— Males 29.0 years  
Females 29.1 years

**Subsidiary Table No. 2(b).**

**NUMBER OF JEWISH FEMALES PER 1,000 JEWISH MALES AT DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS AS COMPARED WITH THE CENSUS OF 1931**

A G E (years)	Immigra- tion 1935	Census 1931
ALL AGES	1,151	982
0- 4	1,004	952
5- 9	976	959
10-14	1,015	953
15-19	1,099	1,054
20-24	1,306	1,028
25-29	1,351	961
30-34	1,085	853
35-39	1,118	926
40-44	1,010	1,000
45-49	1,360	1,068
50-54	1,593	1,083
55-59	1,108	1,091
60-64	996	1,136
65-69	934	1,169
70-74	869	1,124
75 and over	815	1,079

Subsidiary Table No. 3(a).

DISTRIBUTION BY CONJUGAL CONDITION AND SEX PER 1,000 JEWISH  
IMMIGRANTS IN EACH AGE GROUP

A G E (years)	M A L E S				F E M A L E S			
	Unmarried	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Divorced	Widowed
0-14	1,000	—	—	—	1,000	—	—	—
15-19	938	62	—	—	865	135	—	—
20-24	552	447	1	—	439	559	2	—
25-29	308	691	1	—	331	664	3	2
30-34	175	821	2	2	237	744	7	12
35-39	96	895	3	6	109	845	16	30
40-44	53	934	3	10	54	853	23	70
45-49	43	926	7	24	26	793	25	156
50-54	25	923	9	43	7	728	14	251
55-59	10	911	3	76	4	679	9	308
60-64	5	863	2	130	4	610	5	381
65-69	—	800	5	195	—	463	3	534
70-74	—	692	—	308	—	407	—	593
75 and over	5	493	—	502	—	234	6	760

Subsidiary Table No. 3(b).

DISTRIBUTION BY MAIN AGE GROUPS AND CONJUGAL CONDITION  
OF 10,000 JEWISH IMMIGRANTS OF EACH SEX

AGE (years)	M A L E S					F E M A L E S				
	Persons	Unmarried	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Persons	Unmarried	Married	Divorced	Widowed
ALL AGES	10,000	4,685	5,060	16	239	10,000	4,348	4,923	54	675
0-4	635	635	—	—	—	554	554	—	—	—
5-14	1,519	1,519	—	—	—	1,316	1,316	—	—	—
15-24	2,668	1,845	820	3	—	2,854	1,646	1,208	4	1
25-44	3,331	660	2,655	6	10	3,432	818	2,527	29	58
45-64	1,392	26	1,258	6	102	1,490	14	1,047	20	409
65 and over	455	—	327	1	127	354	—	146	1	207

Subsidiary Table No. 3(c)

DISTRIBUTION BY MAIN AGE GROUPS, CONJUGAL CONDITION AND SEX  
PER 10,000 JEWISH IMMIGRANTS

A G E (years)	Persons	M A L E S					F A M A L E S				
		Total males	Unmarried	Married	Divorced	Widowcd	Total females	Unmarried	Married	Divorced	Widowed
ALL AGES	10,000	4,649	2,179	2,352	7	111	5,351	2,327	2,634	29	361
0- 4	592	295	295	—	—	—	297	297	—	—	—
5-14	1,410	706	706	—	—	—	704	704	—	—	—
15-24	2,767	1,240	858	381	1	—	1,527	881	644	2	—
25-44	3,386	1,549	308	1,233	3	5	1,837	438	1,352	16	31
45-64	1,445	648	12	586	3	47	797	7	561	10	219
65 and over	400	211	—	152	—	59	189	—	77	1	111

Subsidiary Table No. 4(a).

PROPORTIONATE DISTRIBUTION PER 10,000 JEWISH IMMIGRANTS  
BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH, COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP AND COUNTRY  
OF PREVIOUS ABODE

Country	Country of Birth	Country of Citizenship	Country of previous abode		
			Persons	Males	Females
TOTAL	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
EUROPE :					
Austria	115	129	210	219	202
Belgium	8	4	65	73	57
Bulgaria	75	69	75	72	78
Czechoslovakia	230	218	255	279	233
Danzig	6	8	23	28	19
France	15	20	207	230	187
Germany	1,041	889	1,394	1,512	1,292
Great Britain	20	73	42	45	39
Greece	355	355	357	354	359
Hungary	73	62	57	60	55
Italy	9	28	25	30	20
Latvia	165	167	181	175	187
Lithuania	369	338	349	337	359
Netherlands	22	18	76	82	71
Poland	5,506	5,055	4,625	4,309	4,900
Rumania	656	622	621	614	628
Russia	370	85	108	106	109
Switzerland	11	9	28	32	24
Yugoslavia	44	43	52	52	53
Others	12	18	25	28	22
ASIA :					
Afghanistan	41	46	37	40	35
Iran	54	52	85	102	71
Iraq	103	98	102	113	92
Syria and Lebanon	58	47	54	57	52
Turkey	172	166	193	198	189
Yemen and Aden	255	212	250	273	230
Others	41	250	12	15	10
AFRICA :					
Egypt	24	11	51	54	48
Tripoli	13	—	16	19	13
Union of S. Africa	4	9	13	16	11
Others	14	9	9	12	7
AMERICA :					
Argentina	5	5	16	22	11
Brazil	8	9	16	20	14
Canada	5	17	20	24	17
U. S. A.	76	249	298	339	262
Others	10	14	31	38	25
OTHERS AND UNDEFINED	15	596	22	21	19

Subsidiary Table No. 4(b).

PROPORTIONATE DISTRIBUTION PER 10,000 JEWISH IMMIGRANTS  
AND NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES ACCORDING TO  
COUNTRY OF PREVIOUS ABODE

Country	Persons	Males	Females	Number of females per 1,000 males
TOTAL	10,000	4,648	5,352	1,151
EUROPE :				
Austria	210	102	108	1,062
Belgium	65	34	31	899
Bulgaria	75	33	42	1,247
Czechoslovakia	255	130	125	960
Danzig	23	13	10	787
France	207	107	100	937
Germany	1,394	703	691	983
Great Britain	42	21	21	1,017
Greece	357	165	192	1,170
Hungary	57	28	29	1,062
Italy	25	14	11	768
Latvia	181	81	100	1,226
Lithuania	349	157	192	1,227
Netherlands	76	38	38	995
Poland	4,625	2,003	2,622	1,309
Rumania	621	285	336	1,177
Russia	108	50	58	1,181
Switzerland	28	15	13	894
Yugoslavia	52	24	28	1,156
Others	25	13	12	908
ASIA :				
Afghanistan	37	18	19	1,009
Iran	85	47	38	799
Iraq	102	53	49	941
Syria and Lebanon	54	26	28	1,045
Turkey	193	92	101	1,099
Yemen and Aden	250	127	123	967
Others	12	7	5	732
AFRICA :				
Egypt	51	25	26	1,014
Tripoli	16	9	7	769
Union of S.Africa	13	7	6	810
Others	9	6	3	636
AMERICA :				
Argentina	16	10	6	576
Brazil	16	9	7	793
Canada	20	11	9	788
U. S. A.	298	158	140	889
Others	31	17	14	775
OTHERS AND UNDEFINED				
	22	10	12	1,193



Subsidiary Table No. 5(a).

OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION PER 10,000 JEWISH IMMIGRANTS BY SEX

OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS	Persons	Males	Females
I AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING	518	413	105
II MINES AND QUARRIES	—	—	—
III MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES:	1,053	809	244
Textiles	50	41	9
Leather works	23	22	1
Wood works	171	170	1
Metal works	223	223	—
Ceramics	3	3	—
Chemical products	4	4	—
Food products	57	53	4
Dress and toilet	355	131	224
Building	109	108	1
Industries relating to literature and artistic trades	58	54	4
IV TRANSPORT	18	18	—
V COMMERCE	389	380	9
VI OTHER TRADES	14	13	1
VII CLERICAL SERVICE	102	58	44
VIII Public OFFICIALS, POLICE AND ARMY	—	—	—
IX PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS:	381	320	61
Religion	137	137	—
Law	19	18	1
Medicine:			
Physicians	71	64	7
Dentists	10	8	2
Medical attendants	27	11	16
Education	50	24	26
Architects and engineers	38	37	1
Arts	19	14	5
Other liberal professions	10	7	3
X DOMESTIC SERVICE	87	4	83
XI INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATIONS	734	565	169
TOTAL OCCUPATIONS	3,296	2,580	716
XII STUDENTS (16 years and over)	314	191	123
XIII PERSONS OF NO OCCUPATION OR OF UNKNOWN OCCUPATION, MINORS AND DEPENDANTS	6,390	1,878	4,512
GRAND TOTAL	10,000	4,649	5,351

Subsidiary Table No. 5(b).

OCCUPATIONS OF SETTLED POPULATION, CENSUS OF 1931, AND STATED OCCUPATIONS OF IMMIGRANTS, 1932-35, TOGETHER WITH PERCENTAGE OF IMMIGRANTS, 1932-35, TO SETTLED POPULATION OF SAME OCCUPATION IN 1931.

O C C U P A T I O N	Settled population 1931 census	I M M I G R A T I O N					Total 1932-35	Total immigrants per 100 of settled population 1931
		1932	1933	1934	1935			
AGRICULTURE	134,591	432	1,689	1,915	3,041	7,077	5.3	
MINING, QUARRYING	2,371	5	7	8	2	22	1.0	
MANUFACTURE & CONSTRUCTION :								
Textiles	1,838	37	168	243	295	743	40.4	
Chemical works	708	10	105	106	26	247	34.9	
Wood works	4,544	184	757	960	1,023	2,924	64.4	
Metal and mechanical	3,210	207	1,024	1,224	1,359	3,814	118.9	
Building	12,064	84	541	924	660	2,209	18.3	
Printing and stationery	1,086	37	154	191	343	725	66.7	
Food products	5,276	86	227	342	356	1,011	19.2	
Clothing and millinery	4,670	452	1,356	918	2,097	4,823	103.2	
Leather work	3,883	104	246	254	144	748	19.3	
Other trades	1,991	62	173	86	100	421	21.1	
TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION	16,142	56	230	146	113	545	3.4	
DOMESTIC SERVICE	14,528	342	329	259	721	1,651	11.4	
OTHER INDUSTRIES ILL-DEFINED OCCUPATIONS, GENERAL LABOURERS	13,016	1,222	3,287	3,137	4,298	11,944	*)	
COMMERCE, Manufacturers, Merchants, Dealers)								
CLERICAL & COMMERCIAL SERVICE	32,359	655	1,821	2,981	3,448	8,905	35.9	
PUBLIC OFFICIALS, POLICE ARMY	9,628	†)	160	171	177	508		5.3
PROFESSIONAL								
Physicians, Surgeons, Dentists	847	55	522	431	617	1,625	191.8	
Architects, Engineers	1,081	59	296	392	347	1,094	101.2	
Education	4,187	150	328	340	351	1,169	27.9	
Arts	510	8	58	81	137	284	55.7	
Other liberal professions	2,290	49	293	400	292	1,034	45.1	
Religious occupations	3,274	327	317	577	1,110	2,331	71.1	
TOTAL OF GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS	274,094	5,134	14,848	16,775	21,822	58,579	21.4	
STUDENTS (over 16 years)		203	610	2,104	1,938	4,855		
PERSONS OF NO OCCUPATION Dependants	659,174	5,952	16,519	25,264	40,387	88,122	12.7	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>969,268</b>	<b>11,289</b>	<b>31,977</b>	<b>44,143</b>	<b>64,147</b>	<b>151,556</b>	<b>15.6</b>	

\* The census figure for this group indicates persons gainfully occupied in a variety of miscellaneous industries and occupations not included under other headings. The migration figures are dominated by the general labourers. These labourers will be, on absorption, distributed over many of the industries classified (under other heads), but clearly only a small proportion will be associated with the industries covered by this group of the census classification. A comparison of the figures of immigration with those of the 1931 census would therefore be misleading. The distribution of the general labourers among the manufacturing and construction industries would raise the percentages given. For instance a number of labourers must have been absorbed into the building industry, a number that might be anything up to three times the immigration figure given for that industry.

† Public officers etc., in the classification of immigrants in 1932 were included under the head of clerical service. The correct allocation would raise the total of the Public Officers group by (perhaps) as much as one per cent. and lower that of the previous group by perhaps one half per cent.

Subsidiary Table No. 6.

PROPORTION PER 10,000 JEWISH IMMIGRANTS BY CATEGORIES AND  
PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF PREVIOUS ABODE

COUNTRY	Persons	A(i) Persons with L.P. 1,000 and upwards		A(iii) Skilled artisans with not less than L.P. 250		C. Labour Immigrants		Other categories
		Heads of families or singles	Dependants	Heads of families or singles	Dependants	Heads of families or singles	Dependants	
TOTAL	10,000	787	865	48	80	2,495	2,247	3,478
EUROPE :								
Austria	210	12	14	1	1	68	47	67
Czechoslovakia	255	16	20	1	1	83	76	58
France	207	36	38	1	1	48	44	39
Germany	1,394	245	225	20	32	374	170	328
Greece	357	4	10	—	—	66	225	52
Latvia	181	10	11	—	—	57	39	64
Lithuania	349	27	30	1	1	98	68	124
Poland	4,625	168	274	18	33	1,166	891	2,075
Rumania	621	5	9	—	2	181	179	245
ASIA :								
Turkey	193	12	30	—	—	34	72	45
Yemen and Aden	250	3	6	—	—	75	133	33
AMERICA :								
U. S. A.	297	157	86	—	1	16	6	31
OTHERS :	1,061	92	112	6	8	229	297	317

Subsidiary Table No. 7.

ANALYSIS OF TRAVELLERS (INCLUDING "IN TRANSIT")  
TRAFFIC, 1931-1935

Year	T O T A L			Index (Basis-1931)	Excess as percentage of arrivals
	Arrivals	Departures	Excess of arrivals over departures	Arrivals	
1931	54,764	52,790	1,974	100.0	3.6
1932	63,253	53,873	9,380	115.5	14.8
1933	79,833	66,804	13,029	145.8	16.3
1934	91,823	82,230	9,593	167.7	10.4
1935	106,823	96,315	10,508	195.1	9.8

**Subsidiary Table No. 8(a).**

DISTRIBUTION PER 100,000 ARRIVALS BY SEA, LAND AND AIR AND CLASS OF PASSENGERS

Class of Passengers	Total	Sea	Land	Air
TOTAL ARRIVALS	100,000	45,947	53,691	362
Temporary visitors	39,427	14,476	24,691	260
Immigrants	25,892	24,389	1,500	3
Residents returning after a period exceeding one year	836	601	235	—
Residents returning after a period not exceeding one year	26,957	5,329	21,558	70
Transit travellers	6,888	1,152	5,707	29

**Subsidiary Table No. 8(b).**

DISTRIBUTION PER 100,000 DEPARTURES BY SEA, LAND AND AIR AND CLASS OF PASSENGERS

Class of Passengers	Total	Sea	Land	Air
TOTAL DEPARTURES	100,000	26,065	73,325	610
Temporary visitors	49,782	15,193	34,144	445
Residents departing for a period exceeding one year	475	364	111	—
Residents departing for a period not exceeding one year	41,073	9,342	31,610	121
Transit travellers	8,670	1,166	7,460	4

**Appendix I.**

**TABLE OF FEES CHARGED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF MIGRATION, 1934.**

SERVICE	FEE	LEGAL AUTHORITY	GAZETTE IN WHICH PUBLISHED
<b>IMMIGRATION</b>			
i On registration of immigrant of sixteen years of age and over	£P. 1	Sub-section 7(1) of Immigration Ordinance, 1933, and regulation 13(1) under the Ordinance	No. 385 of 31.8.33
ii On registration of immigrant below sixteen years of age	200 mils	do	do
iii Fee payable by a traveller of sixteen years of age and overstaying	£P. 1	Sub-section 7(2) of Immigration Ordinance, 1933, and regulation 13(1) under the Ordinance.	do
iv Fee payable by a traveller below sixteen years of age overstaying	200 mils	Sub-section 7(2) of Immigration Ordinance, 1933, and regulation 13(1) under the Ordinance.	do
<b>PASSPORTS</b>			
i On issue of a passport	750 mils	Regulation 3 under the Passport Ordinance, 1934.	No. 476 of 15.11.34
ii On renewal of a passport for each year or part thereof	100 mils	do	do
iii On issue of a certificate of identity or emergency certificate	250 mils	do	do
iv On endorsement of a passport if granted subsequently to the issue of the passport	100 mils	do	do
v On issue of an identity and travelling document	400 mils	do	do
vi On renewal of an identity and travelling document for each year or part thereof	100 mils	do	do
vii On deletion from or amendment of a travel document	100 mils	do	do
viii On grant of a visa for Palestine valid for any number of journeys	The reciprocal visa fee as notified from time to time	Section 15 of the Immigration Ordinance, 1932.	No. 385 of 31.8.33
ix On grant of a single journey return visa for Palestine to a non-Palestinian permanent resident of Palestine	200 mils	do	do
x On grant of an emergency visa	The reciprocal visa fee as notified from time to time plus 500 mils surtax	do	do

Appendix I (contd.).

TABLE OF FEES CHARGED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF MIGRATION, 1934

SERVICE	FEE	LEGAL AUTHORITY	GAZETTE IN WHICH PUBLISHED
xi On issue of a certificate of arrival	50 mils	Item 13 of schedule to Stamp Duty Ordinance, 1927.	No. 197 of 16.10.27
CITIZENSHIP			
i On application for naturalization under Article 7 or 9(2)	250 mils	Regulations under the Palestinian Citizenship Order, 1925.	No. 174 of 1.11.26
ii On grant of a certificate of naturalization under Articles 7 or 9(2)	250 mils	do	do
iii On application for resumption of Palestinian citizenship by a widow under Article 7(4)	250 mils	do	No. 147 of 16.9.25
iv On grant of a certificate of naturalization under Article 7 (4)	150 mils	do	do
v On declaration of alienage under Article 9 or 11	150 mils	do	do
vi On declaration of retention of Palestinian citizenship under Article 12(1)	150 mils	do	do
vii On declaration of resumption of Palestinian citizenship under Articles 12(2) or 14	150 mils	do	do
viii For a certified copy of any declaration or certificate	50 mils	do	do
ix On change of name	250 mils	Public Notice dated the 6th March, 1935.	No. 498 of 14.3.35

Reference No.

Category C (Labour Schedule)

Serial **A**

**GOVERNMENT OF PALESTINE**

Immigration Ordinance, 1933, Rule 8(3)

**Immigration Certificate**

Jerusalem

Gentlemen,

I am directed by the High Commissioner for Palestine to refer to your application of ..... and to inform you that the person(s) full particulars of whom you should enter below will be granted a visa for Palestine at any British Consulate or Passport Control Office provided he (she) (they) qualify(ies) under the conditions set out in my letter to you No.

This certificate must be retained by the immigrant(s) named below until arrival in Palestine where it must be produced and surrendered to the Palestine Immigration authorities at the Port of arrival or Frontier Control.

This certificate remains valid only until the 30th June, 1936, after which date the holder(s) will not be admitted to Palestine.

I am Gentlemen,

your obedient servant,

Executive of the Jewish Agency.

DIRECTOR, DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION.

Part	of Labour Schedule	Age Group	Occupation Group
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Particulars of immigrants approved  
(to be completed by Representative of Jewish Agency).

Name	Age	Sex	Occupation	Country where nominated

Particulars of dependants (wives and minor children only)

Name	Age	Sex	Relationship

Warning is hereby given that, notwithstanding medical examination by the Government of Palestine, a certificate from a qualified medical practitioner will be required at the Palestine Frontier and Port Control in respect of each person named in this certificate to the effect that he or she is not suffering from any of the mental or physical diseases referred to in Section 5 and Regulation 12 of the Immigration Ordinance, 1933.

To be filled in by His Majesty's Consul or Passport Control Officer.

Visa No.

dated

CONSULAR SEAL