

PALESTINE.



Department of Migration

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ANNUAL REPORT  
1936

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JERUSALEM, 1937

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## CORRIGENDA

- Page 9. Last line of paragraph 21.  
For '1930' substitute '**1920**'.
- Page 15. Paragraph 44. The row beginning with '1935' should be  
**1935    61,854    37,739    61.0**
- Page 21. Paragraph 61, fifth line from bottom.  
For 'Experssion' read '**Expression**'.
- Page 23. Paragraph 66, last line but one.  
For 'ulternately' read '**ultimately**'.
- Page 28. Third line. Read 'that part of **the** population'.
- Page 28. Paragraph 76, second sub-paragraph thereof.  
'Maladjustment' is spelt three times correctly, once wrongly.
- Page 30. Paragraph 78. Sixth line from bottom.  
'Dirived' should be '**derived**'.
- Page 31. Heading of the table in paragraph 78.  
For 'assumption' read '**assumptions**'.

**E. M.**

## P R E F A C E

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### Submission to Government of the Annual Report of the Department of Migration for the year 1936.

The Honourable the Chief Secretary,

Office of Commissioner  
Migration and Statistics  
Jerusalem  
Palestine.  
7th February, 1937.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit for approval in accordance with general regulations my report of the activities of the Department of Migration during the year 1936.

The arrangement of the report is similar to that which I adopted for the year 1935, and which had the approval of Government and, I believe, gave some satisfaction to the general public.

In part (ii) of the report — the statistics of migration, 1936, — I have discussed some of the ideas which I expressed in my report on the census of population taken in 1931, in relation to the policy under which immigration into Palestine is conducted. In particular I have drawn attention to the very real need for research into the variation of real income and the standard of life in Palestine, and, also the problematic character of the natural fertility of the Jewish population in Palestine.

It is agreeable to acknowledge the co-operation of the immigrant and travelling public including ships' officers in the collection of many data regarding movement to and from Palestine, a system of inquiry which is necessary but which is also irritating to those who do not understand the reason for requiring detailed information about individuals.

I am glad to report that the officers of the department performed their duties efficiently throughout the year, and I am also happy that some of them gave useful service to Government in temporary duties with the police and military forces, with district administration, and within your own office.

It is my duty and privilege to express once again my sense of obligation to His Majesty's Consular and Passport Control Officers for their painstaking and ungrudging work in assisting me to discharge the many duties of my office. And I acknowledge with gratitude the debt I owe to the Director of Medical Services, the Inspector-General of Police, the Director of Customs, Excise and Trade and the General Manager of the Railways for their ever-ready help when I needed assistance and advice, and, on occasion, their forbearance when they have thought me exigent.

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 and Statistics,  
Acting Director Department of Immigration.

## THE REPORT

PART (I) GENERAL.

Origin of  
Department of  
Migration.

1. A brief record of the creation of the department and its subsequent mutations is given in the annual reports for the years 1934 and 1935.

Present organiza-  
tion.

2. At the end of 1936 the department was 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 Tel Aviv, Haifa, Jerusalem, Jaffa and Tiberias deal with applications by residents of each district for immigration, passport and citizenship services. The office at Tel Aviv was opened in April, 1936, as a result of the disturbances at Jaffa and most of the staff formerly at Jaffa are now stationed at Tel Aviv.

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, Allenby Bridge 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 Allenby Bridge frontier control was opened in January, 1937.

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 preparations of the labour schedule.

Number of  
officers.

3. At the end of 1936, the approved staff of the department consisted of a total of 170 officers, divided as follows :—

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

Growth of  
classified staff.

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	88	13	75
1936	98	13	85



5. Prior to 1934 no records of unclassified staff are available. In 1934, twenty-one unclassified officers were employed; in 1935, sixty-nine; in 1936 seventy-two.

Growth of unclassified staff.

6. The distribution of staff among the several offices of the department at the end of 1936 was as follows :—

Distribution of staff.

OFFICE	Total Staff	First Division	Second Division	Unclassified
Total	170	13	85	72
A. Headquarters	43	4	21	18
B. Inland Immigration				
Offices :— Tel Aviv	26	4	9	13
Haifa	13	1	9	3
Jerusalem	8	1	5	2
Jaffa	7	1	2	4
Tiberias	4	—	2	2
Total Inland Immigration Offices	58	7	27	24
C. Frontier Control Service :				
Frontier Control Office : Haifa	3	1	1	1
Haifa Port	9	—	6	3
Jaffa Port	13	—	1	12
Kantara	9	—	5	4
Ras en Naqura	6	—	3	3
Rosh Pinna	5	—	2	3
Allenby Bridge	2	—	1	1
Total Frontier Control Service	47	1	19	27
D. Passport and Citizenship Office	22	1	18	3

7. The four inland immigration offices at Tel Aviv, Haifa, Jerusalem and Jaffa 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 Tel Aviv as typical. All applicants are first seen by an inquiry clerk who answers minor queries, issues forms of applications and directs applicants to the application clerk concerned. At the end of 1936 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 and endorsed and return visas for Palestine granted at the inland immigration offices at Tel Aviv, Haifa and Jaffa in addition to Jerusalem.

Work performed by inland immigration offices.

Where necessary, 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 submitted at Tel Aviv are then considered individually by an Inspector of Migration at Tel Aviv who records his decision on each. If the application is rejected, the applicant is so informed : if it is approved, an immigration certi-

ificate 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 at Tel Aviv also receives applications from travellers in Tel Aviv 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 Tel Aviv. The remainder of the inland office staff consists of a supervisor, archivists, index and despatch clerks and typists.

8. The volume of recorded work performed during 1936 by the four inland immigration offices is as follows:—

Type of work	Jaffa and Tel Aviv	Haifa	Jerusalem	Tiberias
Communications received	27,608	12,447	5,467	1,857
Communications despatched	40,531	19,038	11,061	2,093
Immigration applications received	6,105	3,119	4,343	104
Authorities given to travellers to remain longer in Palestine	1,855	988	1,161	—

9. The comparative figures in 1936 and previous years of the volume of recorded work in all inland immigration offices together are as follows:—

Type of work	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Immigration applications received	4,976	9,948	19,159	27,802	13,671
Authorities given to travellers to remain longer in Palestine	983	1,113	3,001	5,086	4,004

10. The frontier control service is administered by an assistant commissioner stationed at Haifa. At the end of 1936 his staff was distributed as follows:—

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

At Tiberias, the two clerical officers in the inland immigration office also undertake frontier control duties at Samakh.

11. At Haifa and Jaffa, 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.

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 into his administrative district by sea.

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

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

Frontier control	1936 Per cent.	1935 Per cent.	1934 Per cent.	1933 Per cent.
All controls	100	100	100	100
Ras en Naqura	37	30	31	27
Haifa	31	27	22	21
Kantara	16	16	20	24
Rosh Pinna	3	15	13	11
Jaffa	9	10	12	14
Samakh	3	1	1	2
Others	1	1	1	1

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) Headquarters registry, typing, despatch and accounts and stores offices.

The economic research and statistical work connected with migration formerly done by the headquarters of the department was partially transferred to the Office of Statistics, at the end of the year under review.

15. The volume of recorded correspondence in the headquarters of the department in 1936 and previous years is shewn in the following table:—

Volume of work done by headquarters.

Year	Communications despatched	Communications received	Total
1936	18,921	28,732	47,653
1935	38,259	39,228	77,487
1934	51,125	59,798	100,923
1933	54,030	66,671	120,701
1932	41,511	67,716	109,227
1931	49,571	52,289	101,860

No figures are available prior to 1931. The figures for 1934, 1935 and 1936 do not include communications in the passport and citizenship branch.

16. Appeals against immigration decisions given by inland officers are decided by the Commissioner after taking the opinions of one or two headquarters officers. The number of appeals decided during 1936 and its proportion to the number of applications are:—

Appeal system.

Number of immigration applications submitted	13,671
Number of applications approved	12,087
Number of applications approved per 100 applications submitted	88
Number of appeals submitted	2,271
Number of appeals approved	388
Number of appeals approved per 100 appeals submitted	17
Total number of applications approved in first instance and on appeal	12,470
Number of applications approved in first instance and on appeal per 100 applications submitted	91

17. The revenue and expenditure of the department in 1936 as compared with those of previous financial years are shown in the following table:—

Cost of the department.

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
1935-36	70,100	29,100
1936 (April-December)	35,300	24,000

No figures are available prior to 1922-3.  
Revenue from forfeited deposits is not included.

In addition to this expenditure, approximately £P.1,500 were spent during 1936 for printing on behalf of Department of Migration by the Government Printer and £P.2,018 on rents by Director of Public Works.

At the end of 1936, the frontier control post at Allenby Bridge was still under construction. A site for a frontier control post at Jisr Mejamie has been selected and a post will shortly be established there.

The programme of capital expenditure on improvements for the reception and disposal of immigrants at the various controls which had been postponed as a result of the disturbances was under reconsideration at the end of the year.

Relation of expenditure to migration.

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

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	2.25 mils
1928	91,727	2.03 mils
1929	93,063	1.89 mils
1930	94,576	1.92 mils
1931	90,334	2.06 mils
1932	100,679	1.88 mils
1933	141,478	1.43 mils
1934	176,681	1.65 mils
1935	230,643	1.39 mils
1936	147,932	2.12 mils

19. The expenditure of the department in 1936 was approximately distributed as follows:—

	Per cent. of total expenditure
Total	100
(a) Headquarters	31
(b) Inland immigration offices	32
(c) Frontier control service	25
(d) Passport and citizenship office	12

20. The departmental revenue in 1936 (excluding forfeited deposits) and its sources were as follows:—

Type of fee	Amount collected LP.	Per cent. of total revenue.
Total	41,150	100.0
Overtime fees	500	1.0
Passport and visa fees	15,350	31.9
Naturalization fees	2,450	5.1
Fees on registration of immigrants	29,000	60.2
Interest on deposit account	700	1.5
Miscellaneous fees	150	0.3

21. The statistics of immigration for the year 1936 are the subject of examination in the second part of this report.

Immigration and emigration in 1936 and previous years.

The figures for Jewish immigration in 1936 and previous years are as follows :—

Year	Total number of Jewish immigrants registered
(*) 1920-1924	42,784
1925-1929	57,022
1930	4,944
1931	4,075
1932	9,553
1933	30,327
1934	42,359
1935	61,854
1936	29,727
Total	282,645

(\*) The figures for 1930 date from September that year.

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. At the 30th June, 1936, it was estimated at 374,000 persons or 28 per cent. of the total population of Palestine, estimated at 1,336,000 persons. These estimates are prepared from the returns of births and deaths and of persons recorded as 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.

Growth of Jewish community in Palestine.

23. The statistics of birthplace, usual place of residence and citizenship of travellers registered as immigrants in 1936 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.

Travellers registered as immigrants.

24. The following table will illustrate the changes in the principal sources of Jewish immigration :—

Source of immigration.

Country of previous abode	Proportion per 100 Jewish immigrants coming from all countries in years			
	1922-1929	1934	1935	1936
All countries	100	100	100	100
Poland	46	43	46	41
Russia	20	—	1	2
Germany	—	16	14	27
Rumania	6	5	6	5
Lithuania	5	3	3	3
United States of America	3	3	3	1
Others	20	30	27	21

Poland still remains for 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 1936 and the four previous years are as follows :—

Occupation	Proportion per 100 of occupied immigrants				
	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Agriculture	4.5	5.6	4.5	5.2	10.5
Manufacture and construction	12.2	15.5	12.2	10.5	6.9
Commerce	6.5	6.0	6.9	5.1	5.6
Liberal professions	3.2	5.2	4.3	3.8	3.5
Students over 16 years of age	1.8	1.9	4.8	3.1	4.8
Other specified occupations	5.5	4.2	2.5	1.1	2.5
General labourers	12.6	10.0	7.0	7.3	3.7
Other occupations, mostly dependants	53.7	51.6	57.8	63.9	62.5

26. The number and proportions of Jewish immigrants in category A(i) entering Palestine in 1936 and previous years are as follows :—

Jewish immig-  
rants with  
£P.1,000 and  
upwards —  
Category A(i)

Year	Total number (excluding dependants)	Proportion per 100 of total Jewish immigrants
Capital of at least LP.500		
1926	553	4
1927	139	5
1928	173	8
1929	207	4
Capital of at least LP.1000		
1930	178	4
1931	233	6
1932	727	8
1933	3,250	11
1934	5,124	12
1935	6,309	10
1936	2,970	10

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

Capital im-  
ported by Jewish  
immigrants.

27. The amount of capital owned by immigrants is not declared. No inclusive figures of deposits by such immigrants in Palestine 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 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 1935. In the latter part of 1935 the transfer arrangements were brought under the direct control of the Jewish Agency. In 1936 the German Government enacted a decree under which in certain conditions the transfer of capital from Germany to Palestine by Jewish immigrants was facilitated.

Persons of the  
liberal profes-  
sions with  
£P.500 and up-  
wards —  
Category A(ii).

29. The number of immigrants of the liberal professions with LP.500 and upwards in 1936 and previous years are as follows :—

Year	Total	Jews	Non-Jews
1930	2	—	3
1931	1	1	—
1932	1	1	—
1933	2	2	—
1934	3	3	—
1935	10	7	3
1936	—	—	—

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 is still 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 licenses to practise were taken in the Medical Practitioners (Amendment) Ordinance, 1935.

31. The number of skilled artisans with LP.250 and upwards admitted in 1936 and previous years are shown in the following table:—

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

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
1936	173	170	3

This category was created in 1926. Prior to 1930, the category was prescribed as category A(ii). The decline in the demand for labour in 1936 resulted in a restriction of the number of persons admitted in this category. An experience in the crafts of at least eight years, occasionally reduced to four years, is still required.

32. The numbers of persons with a minimum income of LP.4 a month who entered Palestine in 1936 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
1936	121	105	16

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.

33. The number of persons with a capital of not less than LP.500 who entered Palestine in 1936 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	—
1936	6	5	1

This category was created in 1932.

34. The number of orphans coming to institutions in Palestine in 1936, 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
1936	12	3	9

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.

Persons of religious occupations — category B(ii).

35. The number of persons of religious occupation coming to Palestine in 1936 and previous years is as follows :

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
1936	501	234	267

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. This limitation only took effect in 1936 as those immigration certificates issued prior to the spring of 1935 were valid for admission to Palestine within fifteen months.

36. The numbers of students coming to institutions in Palestine in 1936 and previous years are as follows :—

Year	Total	Jews	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	391	112
1934	2,035	1,893	142
1935	2,071	1,964	107
1936	1,658	1,591	67

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.



37. The Jewish students admitted in 1936 were received principally in the following institutions in Palestine :—

Institutions to which students are admitted.

The Hebrew University at Jerusalem

The Technical Institute at Haifa

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

Certain schools maintained by the Jewish Community (Knesset Yisrael)

Certain religious colleges.

In May, 1936, it was decided that German youths might only be admitted to Palestine in category B(iii) if they were to be trained in recognized educational institutions. Jewish communal groups ceased to be recognized as educational institutions for this purpose.

38. The number of persons recorded on entering Palestine in 1936, on the prescription that they had assured prospects of employment in Palestine, 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	—
1936	7,202	6,981	4,919	2,062	—	221	142	79	—

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.

39. Persons coming to other than purely temporary 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

Distribution  
of labour  
schedules.

40. 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. The labour schedules approved since October, 1928, are as follows :—

Schedule period	Total Schedule	Allotted to Jewish Agency.	Departmental reserve.
October, 1928—March, 1929	875	875	—
April—September, 1929	2,400	2,400	—
October, 1929—March, 1930	2,300	2,300	—
April—September, 1930	3,300	3,300	—
October, 1930—March, 1931	1,480	1,030	450
April—September, 1931	500	—	500
October, 1931—March, 1932	350	195	155
April—September, 1932	2,000	1,700	300
October, 1932—March, 1933	4,500	4,100	400
April—September, 1933	5,500	4,650	850
October, 1933—March, 1934	5,500	4,800	700
April—September, 1934	6,800	6,275	525
October, 1934—March, 1935	7,650	7,200	450
April—September, 1935	8,000	7,600	400
October, 1935—March, 1936	3,250	2,900	350
April—September, 1936	4,500	4,000	500
October, 1936—March, 1937	1,800	1,300	500

Certificates  
for women.

41. The proportion of certificates for women under the last five labour schedules has fluctuated as follows :—

Schedule period	Proportion per cent of certificates for unmarried women out of total certificates.
October, 1934—March, 1935	25
April—September, 1935	27
October, 1935—March, 1936	26
April—September, 1936	30
October, 1936—March, 1937	10

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

Definition  
of dependant—  
Category D.

"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.

43. The total number of dependants on immigrants arriving and on residents of Palestine who entered Palestine in 1936 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*	38,871	37,739	1,132
1936	18,469	17,658	811

\* The figures given in paragraph 45 in the report for 1935 wrongly included immigrants registered in category A (iv) and category B (i).

44. The increase in the relative proportion of dependent immigration to total Jewish immigration in recent years can be seen from the following table :—

Increase in Jewish dependent immigration.

Year	Total number of Jewish immigrants	Total number of dependants admitted	Proportion of dependants arriving per 100 Jewish immigrants.
1927	2,713	1,388	50.9
1928	2,178	1,220	56.0
1929	5,249	2,150	40.9
1930	4,944	2,129	43.0
1931	4,075	1,851	45.4
1932	9,553	4,753	49.7
1933	30,327	14,740	48.6
1934	42,359	23,676	55.8
1935	61,854	37,852	61.1
1936	29,727	17,658	59.4

45. The proportions of dependants of immigrants among all Jewish immigrants arriving in 1936 and previous years are as follows :—

Dependants of Jewish immigrants.

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
1936	8,163	29,727	27.5

46. The average number of dependants per ten Jewish immigrants in the principal categories of immigration in the period 1932-1936 is as follows :—

Dependants per immigrant.

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)	8

47. The proportions of dependants on Jewish residents among all Jewish immigrants admitted in 1936 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
1936	9,495	29,727	31.9

Parents of members of communal groups:

48. 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.

Exempted persons.

49. The number of immigrants exempted from the provisions of the Immigration Ordinance in 1936 and previous years was as follows:—

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
1936	515	10	5	500

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

Movement of residents.

50. The numbers of Palestinian residents recorded as departing and of Palestinian residents returning in 1936 and previous years are as follows:—

Year	Total movement	RETURNING				DEPARTING			
		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	11,493
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
1936	132,543	61,880	17,895	37,308	6,677	70,663	24,611	38,078	7,974

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.

51. The approximate proportions of residents of Palestine of each community travelling abroad in 1936 and previous years 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	
1936	95	87	100	

52. 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 :—

Return of Turkish citizens of Palestinian birth.

- (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 1936 and previous years.

53. The numbers of travellers recorded as entering and leaving Palestine in 1936 and previous years are as follows :—

Travellers.

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
1936	56,665	55,217	1,448

54. 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.

Extensions of travellers' visas.

The numbers of such extensions granted in 1936 and previous years are as follows :—

1931	437
1932	893
1933	1,113
1934	3,001
1935	5,086
1936	4,004

No figures are available prior to 1931.

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

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
1936	147,932	315	2

No figures are available prior to 1930.

Travellers remaining illegally in Palestine.

56. 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 since 1933, in comparison with the numbers of travellers who entered Palestine are shown in the following table :—

Year	Race	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
1936	TOTAL	56,665	1,156	2.0
	Jews	14,574	— 132*	—
	Non-Jews	42,091	1,288	3.1

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

The administrative machinery for detecting and deporting travellers in Palestine was further improved in 1936.

Deductions are made from the 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.

Deportations.

57. The following numbers of persons were deported in 1936 by the Palestine Police Force.

Cause of deportation	Total	Jews	Non-Jews
All causes	2,039	152	1,887
Illegal entry			
(a) summary deportation	1,220	5	1,215
(b) by deportation order	670	89	581
Remaining illegally	22	10	12
Other offences	127	48	79

Registration of travellers as immigrants.

58. Number 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.

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 L.P.1,000 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 1936 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
1936	56,665	14,574	42,091	2,284	4.0	1,817	12.5	467	1.1

No figures by race are available prior to 1933 and no separate figures of travellers admitted are available prior to 1926. The categories in which travellers were registered as immigrants in 1936 are shewn in principal table No. II(e) at the end of this report.

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 L.P.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.

Travellers' deposits.

## PART II — THE STATISTICS OF MIGRATION, 1936.

### Introductory

60. The statistics of migration in the year 1936 will be found in principal tables Nos. 1—XVI and in subsidiary tables No. 1—8 at the end of this report.

The statistics for the year are not strictly comparable with those given in the annual report for 1935 unless adjustments are made for tables concerned with immigrants arriving, travellers subsequently registered as immigrants, and all persons registered as immigrants whether they arrived as immigrants or travellers.

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.

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. From the beginning of 1937 mechanical sorting and tabulation have been instituted at the Office of Statistics, and it may be possible eventually to give sub-tabulations in great detail.

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. The policy under which Jewish immigration into Palestine has been conducted is formulated in the Prime Minister's letter dated February 1931 addressed to Dr. Chaim Weizmann. The operative principles declared in that letter are:—

Certain considerations regarding economic conditions in 1936.

“The proper application of the absorptive capacity principle. The considerations relevant to the limits of absorptive capacity are purely economic considerations.”

It is in the light of these principles that Jewish immigration into Palestine must be reviewed.

In the first place, the Immigration Ordinance No. 38 of 1933 must be held to be the complete legislative expression of the policy. That means that all immigration, whether of capitalists or of labourers or of dependants, as these are defined in law, is brought within the application of the principle that immigration shall be regulated according to the absorptive capacity of the country, the relevant considerations as to absorptive capacity being purely economic. It has, indeed, been argued that the principle of absorptive capacity applies only to Jewish immigrants who are labourers. Such an argument can only be sustained if it be assumed that immigrants who are capitalists and dependants as defined in law are never likely to become a public charge. Since, however, capitalist and dependent immigrants must be admitted to Palestine if they satisfy the requirements of the legal definitions of their classes and are not personally disqualified as being undesirable in a medical, social or political sense, there is no control over the number of such immigrants as may be admitted within a given period of time; and, in effect, the operative principle of policy governs only the number of labourers who may be admitted from time to time, the Government having power only to fix the numbers of these immigrants in each of every six months.

In this aspect of the matter the year 1936 opened none too favourably. During the autumn of 1935 the repercussions from the troubled international situation deriving from the Italo-Ethiopian conflict had depressing effects. In April, 1936, disturbances in Palestine began and lasted for six months. There were no massive riots, but there was destruction of life and property; trade declined; confidence in the economic prospects in the immediate future waned; and, generally, there was during the year deterioration in economic activity in the country. Nevertheless Palestine has had a series of disturbances since 1920 and has shewn that its economic structure is both plastic and resilient; plastic because Jews decline to permit economic catastrophe in the country in which their National Home is permitted; resilient because both Arabs and Jews insist on continuing to live as such. Moreover, Palestine is probably the least self-contained country in the world. Its destiny is governed more by unpredictable political events elsewhere than by predictable economic events within its frontiers. The 'racial' policy of Germany since 1933; the Italo-Ethiopian conflict of 1935-36; the Spanish civil war of 1936; the dissolution of the gold bloc in 1936; the re-armament policies of European and American States in 1935-36; all these have a far more important effect on the movement of capital and labour to Palestine than the attractions and repulsions of local events in the country itself. It is impossible in the present state of statistical information to give numerical expression, in terms of numbers of Jewish immigrants per month or per year, of these large influences on the movements of population in Palestine. As will be seen later, the only test of the efficiency of the policy of immigration into Palestine lies in the consideration of the variation in real income, the standard of living.

62. 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 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.

General

Net and actual immigration.

63. The 'net immigration' for the year 1936 consists of 22,052 persons of whom 21,183 persons are Jews, 123 are Arabs, and 746 are Others. The actual immigration for the year consists of the sum of 28,945 persons who arrived as immigrants, 2,284 persons who arrived as travellers in 1936 and 1935 and were subsequently registered as immigrants and 442 persons living and working in Palestine but admitted to the country as exempted from the immigration law, namely, 31,671 persons, of whom 29,727 are Jews, and 1,944 non-Jews. When the migration account is closed at the 31st of December in the kalendar year, it is usual to find that the 'net immigration' exceeds the actual immigration. In 1936 the reverse was the case, first, because local conditions prevented the ingress of tourists for the season of Christmas and, secondly, because there was a significant departure of residents of Palestine for holidays and business both delayed by the disturbances of the year, and, among Moslems, for the pilgrimage to Mecca.

Distribution of Jewish immigration in the legal categories.

64. The proportionate distribution of Jewish immigrants registered in the four principal legal categories of immigrants are given in subsidiary table No. 1, where it will be seen that persons who entered as immigrants in possession of at least L.P.1,000 comprised ten per cent. and that persons who entered as labour immigrants comprised 23 per cent. of the total Jewish immigration. There were, indeed, 23 labour immigrants for every ten capitalist immigrants. Dependent immigration comprised 59 per cent. of the immigration of which 32 per cent. was immigration dependent upon persons already settled in Palestine. In 1935 dependent Jewish immigration comprised about 61 per cent. of the total Jewish immigration of which 27 per cent. was dependent on persons already settled in Palestine. Reference is invited to paragraph 63 of the departmental report for 1935 regarding the possible consequences of so massive a proportion of dependent immigration.

The remaining general feature of the distribution is given in the general sex-proportion of Jewish immigration at all ages; 47 per cent. of the immigrants are males, 53 per cent. females. The similar proportions in 1935 were 46 per cent. males, 54 per cent. females, and, in 1934, 52 per cent. males and 48 per cent. females. The significant reversal of sex-ratio in Jewish immigration reflects the increase in dependent immigration which is largely female in character.

Age, sex and conjugal condition of Jewish immigrants.

65. The distributions of Jewish immigrants by age, sex and conjugal condition are given in principal table No. X and subsidiary tables Nos. 2 and 3. These distributions are important in considering the future growth of the population. The Swedish statistician Sundbärg showed that in all western countries the number of persons aged between 15 years and 50 years is uniformly about one half of the total population, and that any variations which occur in the age-constitution take place in the other two main groups, 0-14 years and 50 years and over. Where the population is growing, the number in the age group 0-14 years is markedly greater than in the group 50 years and over, but where it is stationary the numbers in the two groups approach equality. On this basis there are thus three types of population, the progressive, the stationary, and the recessive. Two other types may be added, namely, the accessive and the secessive determined by migration which is normally confined to the age-group 15-49 years, so that significant immigration makes a population accessive in character while emigration makes it secessive. This classification of types in relation to proportions in the different ages of the Sundbärg theory is set out below :

Type of population	Proportion per 100 of population in age groups		
	0-14	15-49	50 and over
Progressive	40	50	10
Stationary	33	50	17
Recessive	20	50	30
Secessive	40	40	20
Accessive	25	60	15

The census taken in 1931 revealed that of the Jewish population 33 per cent. were aged 0-14 years; 55 per cent. were aged 15-49 years; and 12 per cent. were aged 50 years and upwards. In the Sundbärg theory the Jewish population was, therefore, not of the highly marked progressive type but was tending towards the accessive type. The Jewish immigration in 1936, which is, of course, the 'accession' for the year, distributed by age in the same manner yields 17 per cent. in the ages 0-14 years; 65 per cent. in the ages 15-49 years; and 18 per cent. in the ages 50 years and over. The similar proportions for the large Jewish immigration in 1935 are 20 per cent. aged 0-14 years; 65 per cent. aged 15-49 years; and 15 per cent. aged 50 years and over. It follows that the Jewish immigration in 1936 is both relatively and absolutely less potentially fertile than that in 1935.

66. This observation is confirmed by the high mean ages of the Jewish male and female immigrants in 1936 which are 30.3 years and 30.4 years respectively. These figures should be compared with those for the Jewish immigration in 1935 namely 29.0 years for males and 29.1 years for females; and with the mean ages of the sexes composing the Jewish population in 1931 namely 25.7 years for males and 26.4 years for females. The mean ages of Jewish immigrants are approximately the same as those for the population in England and Wales in 1921, namely, 29.9 years for males and 31.2 years for females and are slightly lower than that for all persons in France in 1911 namely 32.5 years. A low mean age is generally an indication of great natural fertility. The rule is not, however, absolute; but, while there is abundant evidence that the Jewish birth-rate in Palestine is higher than that for Jewish communities elsewhere, it may perhaps be doubted if the population of Jewish immigrants in the years 1934-1936, with their relatively high mean age, will be able alternately to replace itself through its natural fertility as distinct from its potential fertility.

67. An interesting division of population by age was suggested by Dr. G. von Mayr. In this suggestion a population is divided into three groups by age so that it may be possible to make comparisons between the economically productive and non-productive parts of that population. The three groups are —

- (i) persons aged 20-59 years assumed to have full capacity for work;
- (ii) persons aged 15-19 years and 60-69 years assumed to have partial (about one-half) capacity for work; and
- (iii) persons aged 0-14 years and 70 years and over assumed to be non-productive.

Normally there is expectation that an immigrant population is largely productive in the sense intended by von Mayr; but, as was suggested in the departmental report for 1935, Jewish immigration into Palestine is not the consequence of purely economic forces, and it is therefore of interest to distribute the immigration of the years 1935 and 1936 according to von Mayr's classification. The figures are given in the following table together with their correlatives for the Jewish population in Palestine in 1931.

Population	Proportion per 100 in age groups		
	20-59	15-19 and 60-69	0-14 and 70 and over
Jewish immigration 1936	64	17	19
Jewish immigration 1935	63	15	22
Jewish population in Palestine 1931	53	12	35

The proportions of the potentially productive elements of the immigrant population are significantly higher than those in the Jewish population in Palestine in 1931 and so far expectation regarding the character of the immigrant population is satisfied. But the capacity to be productive is useless if the resources and the means of development are not adequate in the country

of immigration, and, in so far as Jewish immigration is not solely a response to the economic attractions of Palestine, the safe relationship between the capacity of the population to be productive and the capacity of the country to absorb the potentially productive immigrants may be jeopardized. It will be seen later that the occupational distribution of the whole population of Palestine conceived as an economic configuration suggests that the control of immigration in all the legal categories should have specific relationship to the occupational intentions of prospective immigrants. The only test of the success of a policy of immigration is to be found in the movement of real income, just as that is the only test for determining whether or not a country is overpopulated. Unfortunately the state of statistical knowledge in Palestine does not yet permit of the application of the test; and it seems that the funds necessary to initiate the special inquiries will not be available in the near future.

Sex

68. Subsidiary table No. 2(b) gives the sex proportions of Jewish immigrants in the several age groups, and also the comparison between them and those revealed at the census taken in 1931. In paragraph 64 above it was stated that Jewish immigration in 1936 was preponderantly female in character, the proportion of males being 47 per cent. and that of females 53 per cent. This feminine preponderance occurred at all ages except in the age-group 15-19 years and the group 60 years and over. The distribution of the ratio in 1936 throughout the ages bears a close resemblance to that in 1935 except that a marked deficiency of females in 1935 occurred in the age-group 5-9 years, and in 1936 a slight deficiency in the age-group 15-19 years, the deficiencies in the age group 60 years and over being common to both distributions and being much of the same order. It is probable that at the present time the number of females in the Jewish population is equal to the number of males, but the age-distributions of the two sexes make it doubtful if the natural fertility of the population is thereby increased. Jewish immigration is, in fact, tending to make the Jewish population more feminine than masculine. In general where females outnumber males in a population there is a tendency on the part of males to postpone marriage; and when marriage takes place at later ages natural fertility declines. Moreover, since it is likely that among unmarried women there is a higher proportion of naturally sterile females than among married women, measures which might be adopted to raise the marriage-rate would perhaps have small effect upon natural fertility. These considerations are relevant to the discussion of the future growth of population in Palestine which is found in paragraph 78 below.

Conjugal  
condition  
by age.

69. The distributions of conjugal conditions of the sexes by age are found in subsidiary tables No. 3. The most noteworthy feature of these tables is the proportion of both married men and married women in the earlier nubile age-groups which are significantly higher than the proportions yielded by the census taken in 1931. On the other hand the proportions of divorced and widowed immigrants of both sexes are very much higher than they were in respect of the Jewish immigrants in 1935. There is ample evidence 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 marriage follows the arrival of the woman in Palestine as the dependent wife.

The lightness with which Jews have entered the marriage contract was the subject of judicial comment in High Court Case No. 1/1937. The case was an application for a writ of *habeas corpus* against the department as regards the detention of three persons who had been refused admission to Palestine. One of these persons was a young woman who alleged that she had married while in custody a Palestinian citizen. Even if the marriage did take place, it was irregular in form and was probably invalid and the learned judges composing the Court remarked upon the incident in terms which are given in the following extracts.

Manning, J. — "If, as is alleged, she contracted marriage while in the 'lock-up, she did so with no other object than to evade the immigration law. She cannot ask the Court to assist her in what amounts to a 'de-fiance of the law'".

Frumkin, J. — "In addition to her attempt to enter the country under 'what is to all appearance a forged passport and.....under a certificate 'in which she was not included, she allowed herself to be involved in a mar-

“riage which, whether valid or invalid in its form, is nothing but a disgrace-  
 “ful fiction of a marriage..... I want to take this opportunity to call the  
 “attention of the Rabbinical Authorities that it is most desirable to dis-  
 “courage, if not altogether to stop, the practice of giving legal effect to a  
 “form of marriage such as was presented to us in this case, which, if not by  
 “its form, is certainly in its aim and result in violation of the sacred prin-  
 “ciples of Jewish family life”.

70. So much for marriage. These marriages terminate quickly in divorces. In 1936 there were recorded 4,445 Jewish marriages in Palestine and 2,261 Jewish divorces. The Jewish divorce/marriage rate for 1936 was therefore 51 per cent. for Palestine as against 40 per cent in 1935. The following table gives comparative figures for Palestine and other countries.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE RATES IN PALESTINE AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

	Year	Marriage rate per 1000 population	Divorce rate per 1000 population	Divorces per 1000 marriages
1. Egypt Moslems	1934	13.0	6.22	478
	1934	9.1	1.57	172
2. United States Jews	1932	7.9	1.28	163
	1932	76.2	42.89	563
3. Austria	1932	8.1	0.38	47
	1934	6.5	0.93	144
4. Algeria	1934	—	—	102
5. Latvia	1934	8.4	0.92	110
6. Switzerland	1935	7.8	0.73	94
7. Denmark	1934	9.5	0.83	86
8. Germany	1934	11.1	0.82	74
9. New Zealand	1934	7.63	—	75
10. France	1934	7.11	0.48	68
11. South Africa	1934	10.39	—	64
12. Czechoslovakia Jews	1934	7.85	0.46	59
	1934	—	0.71	—
13. Yugoslavia	1934	6.8	0.38	56
14. England & Wales	1934	8.43	0.11	13
15. Russia	1928	10.01	3.15	315
16. Palestine Moslems	1935	11.7	1.56	133
	1936	7.66	1.15	150
	1935	13.8	5.48	398
	1936	12.00	6.10	509
	1935	4.37	—	—
Christians	1936	3.63	0.05	16

The figures for other countries are quoted from official publications of Egypt, United States of America and Germany.

It will be seen that Jewish divorce in Palestine measured against Jewish marriage places the Jewish population of Palestine in nearly the same position as that occupied by the State of Nevada. The comparison is not inapt since divorce in Reno is mainly divorce of persons who are unable to obtain decrees in other states in which they habitually reside; whereas in order to become habitual residents of Palestine outside the immigration law Jewish women marry and then seek divorce in Palestine. While the reason for the high divorce-rate in Palestine is to be found mainly in evasion of the immigration law through marriage in which no mutuality is intended, there can be no doubt that laxity of regard for the marriage relationship may have unfortunate effects on coming generations; and it would be an infinite pity if familial unity, an admirable feature of Jewish life in the Dispersion, were lost in Jewish life in the National Home.

71. Subsidiary table No. 4 gives information as to the distribution of Jewish immigrants by countries of birth, citizenship and previous residence. Poland and Germany dominate these distributions, 50 per cent. of the immigrants having been born in Poland and nearly 24 per cent. in Germany.

Country of birth, citizenship and previous abode.

On the other hand only 20 per cent. of the immigrants had German nationality while 27 per cent. had Germany as their country of previous residence; and 46 per cent. were Polish nationals although not quite 41 per cent. had Poland as the country of previous residence. It is, of course, the case that a proportion of Jewish immigrants from Germany are Poles by birth or citizenship or both. The sex-proportions of immigrants from the two principal countries of previous residence are such that Poland sends to Palestine 13 females every ten males and Germany sends the sexes in approximate equality. The result is in accordance with expectation since the immigration of persons dependent on residents in Palestine is largely that of girls and women related to settlers in Palestine in past years who were preponderantly Polish.

Occupations  
of Jewish  
immigrants.

72. Subsidiary table No. 5 (a) gives the proportional distribution of the Jewish immigrant population of 1936 among the several 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 1932-1936, and shows the relative accretions to each class of occupations as those were returned at the census taken in 1931. It is important to remember that the occupations declared by immigrants are intended to be the occupations from which they have derived their livelihood before arrival in Palestine. Reference to paragraph 67 above shews that of the Jewish immigrants in 1936 distributed by age on the classification suggested by von Mayr, 64 per cent. have full economic capacity and 17 per cent. partial economic capacity, assumed roughly to be about one-half. Yet from subsidiary table No. 5 (a) it appears that only 33 per cent. of these immigrants declared past gainful occupations. The discrepancy between the two proportions may be attributed to many causes e.g. to lack of gainful occupation in the country of previous residence, to misconception as to the declaration required, to reluctance to declare previous occupation, or to belief that declaration of future occupations was required as to which the immigrants were ignorant. Many immigrants find, after their arrival in Palestine, that they must derive their livelihood from forms of activity that differ from those which gave them subsistence in their countries of previous residence. Some immigrants choose of deliberate intention to follow other pursuits. Nevertheless there is a general *a priori* expectation that men and women immigrants will usually seek to derive their livelihood in occupations in which they have already reached a degree of competence. Yet 63 per cent. of the Jewish immigrants gave no indication of past gainful activity; not quite five per cent. were students; and not quite four per cent. were unable to give any precise indication of their former activities. The remainder comprising about 30 per cent. of the immigrants returned ten per cent. in agriculture, about seven per cent. in manufacturing industries, of which 'dress and toilet' was the most important, rather more than five per cent. in commerce, and rather more than three per cent. in the professions. As between 1935 and 1936 there was a significant reversal in the proportions declared in agriculture and manufacture, agriculture and manufacture taking first and second places in 1936 as against second and first places in 1935.

73. Subsidiary table No. 5 (b), is of the greatest interest as giving one aspect of what is sometimes described as the impact of western economics on eastern economics, and as shewing how the economic configuration may be significantly changed by immigration. Reference should be made to paragraph 68 of the departmental report for 1935 in which will be found a short discussion of the cautions required in the interpretation of the table. Observance of these cautions is necessary; but, in making full allowance for them, the observer cannot but be struck by the relative accretions to the numbers returned at the census taken in 1931 as gainfully occupied in the several classes of occupations. There is, as has been written above, an *a priori* expectation that immigrants will tend to gravitate to occupations in Palestine in which they have acquired some competence in other countries; so that, even if the last column of the table is not exactly representative of the occupational configuration of the whole population at the present time, that column has a very high degree of likelihood. And it follows at once that the proportional accretions in occupations set out in the last column of the table have considerable importance in relation to the principle of conducting immigration according to the absorptive capacity of the country conceived in a purely economic sense. The number of immigrant earners in agriculture since 1931 is less than eight per cent. of the number of such earners in 1931; in industries connected with metal and machines the immigrant earners have more than doubled the number of earners so engaged in 1931; a similar assertion can be made in respect of occupations connected with clothing and millinery; in wood-works the number of immigrant earners since 1931 is nearly

three quarters of the number of actual earners in 1931; in printing and stationery the number of immigrant earners since 1931 is rather more than three-quarters of the number of such earners in 1931; in commerce and allied occupations the number of immigrant earners since 1931 is rather more than 40 per cent. of the number of such earners in 1931; in the medical and allied professions the number of immigrant earners is greater than double the number of such earners in 1931\*; the number of immigrant earners in architecture and engineering since 1931 is greater than the actual number of such earners practising these professions in 1931; and so on.

These figures suggest that, granted the growth of the Jewish population of Palestine and the growth of the total population of the country by both immigration and natural increase, the mode of growth of the population of earners is of great importance, that it varies widely in the several occupations, and that in some occupations the possibility of absorption at the present time may be non-existent, so that the competitive entry of further earners can only take place at great prejudice to the population supported by earners in those occupations. As has been said earlier, there is one test, and one test only, namely the movement of real income, real wages. If the real income of those engaged in gainful occupations is rising, there is still opportunity for those who seek to enter those occupations; if the real income is falling in certain occupations then those occupations are overcrowded and there is no room for further earners in them. Such was the case with medical practice in 1935 when special inquiry revealed that the real income of the bulk of medical practitioners was falling, some physicians being indeed near complete poverty, and Government were obliged in the interests of the country and of the profession to take legal powers to restrict the annual number of licences granted to practise medicine. It seems to be clear that special inquiries into the real income of the whole population of earners, Arab and Jew, and of the real income of earners Arab and Jew in each of the important classes of occupations are essential if immigration is to be conducted according to the absorptive capacity of the country conceived in an economic sense. A further reference to this ultimate test of the economic success or failure of the present policy of immigration is made in paragraph 76 below.

74. Immigrants are not required to declare their total capital but only to satisfy the immigration authority that they have in possession and at free disposal the minimum capital prescribed for each category of immigration. To all intents and purposes the most important category in which possession and free disposal of capital are required is Category A(i) in which the minimum capital is to be not less than LP.1,000. Subsidiary table No. 6 indicates that of the Jewish immigrants in this category in 1936 rather more than one-half came from Germany; only one-tenth from Poland and less than one-twentieth from the United States of America. The actual capital transferred does not, of course, necessarily emanate from the countries of previous residence of immigrants, but there is a general expectation that the countries of origin of immigrants and those of their capital are not greatly dissociated. If that be so, there has been a change from the position in 1935 when Germany was the first contributory of immigrants' capital giving one-third of the total with Poland and United States of America in the second place giving one-fifth each. The change may be the result, first, of the decree in Germany made in April 1936 which facilitated in some respects the transfer of German Jewish capital to Palestine and, secondly, of the introduction during the year in Poland of restrictions on the transfer of foreign exchange to other countries.

Origin of  
Jewish  
immigrants'  
capital.

Despite the decline in the immigration of capitalists that occurred between 1935 and 1936, and despite the wide disparity between the import and export trade of Palestine and the loss of tourist traffic during 1936, there is as yet no evidence that Palestine has been unable to maintain the balance of international payments, but the situation generally in this respect needs continuous scrutiny.

75. Subsidiary tables Nos. 7 and 8 give statistics of the arrivals and departures of persons intending temporary residence in Palestine only for holidays, business and the like; and also of the proportionate use of the modes of transport by both immigrants and travellers. In general the level of tourist traffic fell to that of 1931. The loss of tourist traffic in 1936 is, of course, serious, since it not only reduces the invisible export of Palestine but makes precarious the subsistence of those who depend upon it and its ancillary activities.

Tourist traffic  
etc.

\*The number of licences granted to practise medicine is now restricted by the Government under the Medical Practitioners (Amendment) Ordinance 1935.

In principal table No. XV will be found the numbers of those travellers who use the facilities granted to them for temporary residence in Palestine as a means to illegal settlement. During the year 1936 that part of population of Jewish illegal immigrants which comprises only those who misused travellers' visas declined by 132 persons, while the number of Arab illicit travellers increased by 468 and the number of other illicit travellers, mostly Egyptian and European non-Jews, increased by 820. The decline in the population of Jewish illicit travellers is not to be interpreted in the sense that illegal settlement by misuse of the facilities granted to travellers has ceased, but in the sense that the disturbed conditions in 1936 diminished the volume of Jewish travel to Palestine and destroyed the confidence of a few Jewish illicit travellers in Palestine in their capacity to maintain a livelihood in the country.

Concluding observations of general nature.

Absorptive capacity and real income or standard of life.

76. It was suggested in paragraph 73 of the departmental report for 1935 that there was ground for supposing that Jewish immigration into Palestine was not solely a response to the economic attractions of Palestine for Jews and that in consequence a theory of migration that might account for the phenomenon of historic migration generally might not account for the phenomenon of Jewish migration into Palestine since 1920. Be that as it may, there is, as has been pointed out in several places above, an ultimate test of overpopulation in a country and consequently of the effect of immigration. There is ample authority for saying that overpopulation does not cause unemployment but reduces the standard of life: in so far as immigration is the cause of, or contributory to, overpopulation the same test applies, that is, it does not cause unemployment though it may aggravate it if it is in existence, but it assists in the reduction of the standard of living, or, what is the same thing, the real income.

The following quotation from paragraph 40, chapter II, volume I of the Report on the Census of Palestine, 1931, is relevant:—

“According to orthodox economic theory, over-population is not the primary cause of unemployment; its immediate effect appears to be a generally reduced standard of life, while the primary cause of unemployment appears to be in the malorganization of, or some maladjustment in industrial life. There are no reliable statistics of unemployment, under any definition, available in Palestine; but it is clear that maladjustment of industrial life is possible, and may be intensified, if it already exists, where industrial development, partially dependent on immigration, is directed along the exclusive lines of “race” or “nationality”. It would seem, therefore, that the twofold growth of population in Palestine is of the greatest value to the country so long as exclusiveness in economic life is avoided. The test of the movement of population will be the character of the variation in real wages: if wages advance *pari passu* with growth of population, the whole country benefits: if wages retreat then grounds may exist for assuming that maladjustment in economic life has taken place. The causes for that maladjustment may very well be obscure, but exclusive development will certainly require examination as a possible contributory’.....“If personal income decline while the output of personal energy is the same, the inevitable reaction is to work less; production then diminishes and the situation becomes worse. The mode of growth of the population in Palestine, is, therefore, greatly important, more important, indeed, than the quantitative character of that growth”.

The test, the only test, of the economic utility of Jewish immigration into Palestine in relation to the absorptive capacity of the country conceived in an economic sense is the variation in real income or standard of life. The money wages\* of Jews in eight main groups of occupational activity had risen by 1935, 33 per cent. since 1931, 50 per cent. since 1927. The money wages of Arabs in the same groups had risen 10 per cent. in the same interval. The money wages of Jews in agriculture had risen about 13 per cent. between 1931 and 1935. Unfortunately there are no reliable data of money wages of Arabs in agriculture. In 1936 money wages fell but remained significantly higher than in 1931. It is not yet possible in Palestine to translate money wages into real wages. The index of the cost of living is based somewhat artificially on the family expenditure in 1922 of junior Arab civil servants, and, even so, it is defective since it does not embrace expen-

\*For details see Wage Rate Statistics Bulletins No. 1/1937 and No. 2/1937 published by the Office of Statistics.



ditures on housing and clothing, both items of very great importance particularly since 1931. This defective index has not varied greatly since 1931 apart from an increase in the latter part of the year 1936 due partly to disturbed conditions in the country and partly to an increase in the world price of wheat. If that index were representative of the conditions of life among Jewish and Arab labourers it would be possible to say at once that real wages had advanced since 1931 and that the policy of conducting immigration in accordance with the absorptive capacity of the country had been successfully applied. It would be, however, quite unsafe to make that inference from the statistical knowledge available at the present time. It is to be hoped that means will be found by which the variation of real income in Palestine may be the subject of proper research, and with that observation the discussion of this aspect of real income must be left.

77. Another partial test can, however, be applied to indicate variation in the standard of living of the population. Food is, in every country, the largest single item of expenditure of the average family. Rising consumption of staple foods per head of population is evidence of relative prosperity, and declining consumption of staple food per head of population is indication of depression. Similar tests may be applied on the basis of material for clothing and of commodities of luxury. Tests such as these require to be applied with judgment as to the habits and money incomes of the population. The following tables exhibit the results of such tests in Palestine.

CONSUMPTION OF CERTAIN STAPLE FOOD COMMODITIES IN PALESTINE  
IN KILOGRAMMES PER HEAD OF POPULATION 1925-1935.

Year	Wheat	Barley	Dhurra	Coffee	Sugar	Rice	Total (to nearest unit)
1925	156.2	55.9	34.8	0.817	10.22	11.94	270
1926	147.2	52.7	32.8	0.876	10.60	10.93	255
1927	129.2	38.3	28.9	0.753	10.37	11.40	219
1928	106.2	43.2	25.1	0.774	11.40	10.80	197
1929	137.3	45.4	21.0	0.741	10.20	10.18	225
1930	105.9	42.5	10.3	0.769	10.70	9.33	179
1931	90.7	41.6	19.4	0.834	10.80	9.56	173
1932	96.2	40.4	28.7	0.764	12.21	12.16	190
1933	127.2	51.8	18.8	0.889	14.54	14.22	227
1934	136.6	68.9	44.0	1.009	16.21	11.97	279
1935	129.0	64.5	36.1	1.509	21.38	14.20	267

CONSUMPTION OF COTTON PIECE GOODS (IMPORTATION) BY QUANTITY AND  
VALUE PER HEAD OF POPULATION.

Year	Quantity kgs.	Value at place of importation in mils
1925	3.050	814.1
1926	2.775	688.0
1927	2.883	671.3
1928	2.212	518.9
1929	1.904	442.5
1930	2.537	485.2
1931	2.407	352.1
1932	2.494	365.7
1933	2.767	379.3
1934	3.457	458.2
1935	3.210	433.8

CONSUMPTION OF CERTAIN COMMODITIES IN PALESTINE PER HEAD OF  
POPULATION 1925-1935.

Year	Cigarettes kgs.	Salt kgs.	Matches boxes	Kerosene litres.
1925	---	---	---	27.1
1926	0.454	---	---	30.9
1927	0.469	7.600	18.6	34.0
1928	0.549	7.562	20.0	38.7
1929	0.577	7.759	22.6	39.8
1930	0.519	7.681	22.6	37.9
1931	0.505	7.422	23.1	37.7
1932	0.479	7.780	19.3	35.6
1933	0.516	8.000	16.8	38.1
1934	0.583	8.101	22.2	41.5
1935	0.677	8.289	26.0	45.7

On the whole these three tables indicate that up to the end of 1935 the standard of living of the average inhabitant of Palestine had at least not deteriorated from what it was a decade earlier in spite of the great increase of population. But considerable caution must be observed in regard to the meaning of 'average inhabitant'. It is characteristic of an average that it often conceals more than it reveals. The figures given are in respect of the total population, Jews and Arabs together, and it is quite impossible to secure separate figures for the two populations as it is to secure figures for the different classes of people within the two populations. It may be that the immigration since 1933 of comparatively wealthy Jews has maintained the general level of consumption per head of population; on the other hand the Arabs form the great majority of the population, and it is difficult to believe that if their economic situation were declining, figures of this description would not reveal the fact, particularly those concerned with barley, dhurra, coffee, sugar, salt and tobacco. Still, the question is open and must remain open until the means are provided for conducting detailed research into the variation of standard of living and real income in Palestine.

Future growth  
of population  
in relation  
to Jewish  
immigration.

78. Prior to the Great War the population of Palestine was only slightly progressive the fluctuations in its size more or less balancing one the other. Since the war the population has grown with great rapidity in consequence of large natural increase among the Arabs and massive immigration among the Jews.

Since 1922 and at the present time the growth of the Arab population conforms tolerably well with the law expressed by Verhulst's population logistic equation. While population logistics are not now held to be expressive of laws governing the growths of all populations at all times, they sometimes are expressive of the laws of growths of different populations at different epochs of their histories, and there are remarkable examples of the fidelity with which the development of some populations is in obedience to logistic laws. It is not possible to determine a law of growth for the Jewish population in Palestine, since Jewish immigration into the country has large fluctuations.

If the Arab population is developing and continues to develop according to Verhulst's logistic it is possible to predict the size of the Arab population at future epochs. In order to determine future relationships between the Arab and Jewish populations in Palestine, it is necessary to make certain assumptions as to the growth of the Jewish population by natural increase and by immigration. It would be out of place in a departmental report to give the detail of the calculations involved but it may be stated that the assumption made as to the rate of Jewish natural increase is that it will remain for some time at the annual average of 21.01 per thousand of Jewish population. This annual rate of natural increase among Jews is, in point of fact, not likely to be maintained. It is the feature of a population with an abnormal age constitution derived from massive immigration in the reproductive years of life which causes the population to have a birthrate which is probably beyond its own internal capacities and a deathrate which is abnormally low since the proportion of aged people in the Jewish population is kept small by the immigration in years of age in which the forces of mortality are not strongly operative. It is true that the Jewish birthrate in Pales-

tine is higher than it is in countries of the Dispersion, but, apart from the fact that annual immigration maintains it above its natural level, the Jewish people both in and beyond Palestine are habituated to birth-control. When that habit has been acquired by a people it is almost irreversible. According to Professor Carr-Saunders the authoritative account of Jewish teaching in this matter is given by Lauterbach who states that when "a man fulfilled the duty of propagation of the race, as when he has already two children, he is no longer obliged to beget children". He also states that the law does not in that event forbid contraceptive measures. No doubt this practice is to some extent a reflexion of some of the conditions of Jewish life in the Dispersion, and the environment of Palestine may lead to a change of Jewish outlook on the size of Jewish families. It is clear that, taken over a generation, a population of couples begetting two children only for each couple is not replacing itself, because mortality causes the number of survivors among the children at the end of the generation (say 30 years) to be smaller than the number of original progenitors. It follows that if limitation of family is practised among the Jews in Palestine to the same extent as in countries beyond Palestine, their present rate of natural increase cannot possibly be maintained, and this is all the more certain in view of the fact that the present abnormal age constitution of the Jewish population in Palestine prevents the establishment of normal mortality rates. This caution must be kept in mind in the interpretation of the following table which shews for different annual rates of Jewish immigration the relationship between the Arab and the Jewish populations in future years.

ARAB AND JEWISH POPULATIONS PREDICTED IN THE FUTURE ON THE ASSUMPTION STATED ABOVE.

Annual rate of Jewish immigration	Year in which Jewish population is equal to Arab population.	The size of the Arab and Jewish populations at the epochs at which both are equal.
0	Never	—
10,000	Never	—
20,000	Too remote to be reliable	—
30,000	Mid-1960	1,560,000
40,000	Early-1954	1,390,000
50,000	Early-1950	1,280,000
60,000	Mid-1947	1,210,000

Since it is improbable that the annual rate of Jewish natural increase can be for long maintained at the figure assumed for the calculation, the epochs at which for given annual rates of Jewish immigration the Jewish population overtakes the Arab population may be rather later than the years given in the second column of the table.

79. Such considerations as those given in the preceding paragraph are, of course, purely theoretic. The absorptive capacity of the country in an economic sense is a practical consideration; its test is practical, and, as has been emphasized in this part of the report, it is to be found only in knowledge of the variation in real income and the standard of living. Let it be noted that the extract from the Report on the Census, 1931, given above suggests that economic exclusiveness such as is represented by 'racial' or 'national' boycotts may be an important element in the necessary researches into the standard of living.

PART (III) CITIZENSHIP AND COGNATE MATTERS.

Work performed by the Passport Office.

80. 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. He issues certificates of identity for persons unable to obtain national passports, identity and travel documents to applicants without nationality, and grants return visas for Palestine and visas for British territory to residents of the Jerusalem district who are qualified to receive them.

Work done for the British and Trans-Jordan Governments.

81. The Assistant Commissioner for Citizenship and Passports acts as consular representative in Palestine for His Majesty's Government, 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.

Volume of work done by passport office.

82. The volume of work done by the passport office in 1936 as compared with the previous years is shown in the following table :

	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
<b>TOTAL</b>	34,689	36,055	21,249	17,106	15,704
Palestinian passports issued	9,039	11,546	7,754	4,192	4,391
Palestinian passports renewed	3,626	4,323	2,947	2,625	2,283
Palestinian passports endorsed	3,141	2,603	1,334	1,617	1,429
Certificates of Identity issued	398	380	237	326	300
Return visas granted	14,567	12,139	5,058	4,928	4,638
Other visas granted	2,481	3,479	2,728	1,861	1,207
Identity and Travel Documents issued	416	383	330	168	284
Identity and Travel Documents renewed	59	25	25	44	—
British and Iraqi passports issued	429*	490	337	107	571
British and Iraqi passports endorsed and renewed	463*	649	488	522	586
Registration of British subjects and retention of Canadian domicile	67	38	11	16	12

\* British passports only.

Passport and visa applications.

83. Since 1926, when Palestinian passports were first printed, 79,504 have been issued in Palestine. Passports are only issued at Jerusalem but applications may be made at the sub-offices of the department at Tel-Aviv, Haifa, Jaffa, 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 Tel-Aviv, Haifa and Jaffa without reference to Jerusalem. British passports of British Army, Navy and Air Force personnel may also be renewed and endorsed at these sub-offices.

84. The 34,689 passport and visa applications in 1936 were received at the following sub-offices of the department :

Applications at sub-offices.

Sub-Office	Number	Per cent. of all applications.
TOTAL	34,689.	100
Tel-Aviv and Jaffa	15,216	44
Haifa	10,450	30
Jerusalem	8,362	24
Tiberias	661	2

85. A number of Mukhtars and others who furnished false evidence in connexion with applications for passport services were successfully prosecuted and convicted under the Passport Ordinance, 1934.

Prosecutions.

The practice of marriages of convenience contracted between male Palestinian citizens and foreign women in order to enable the women to evade the Palestinian Immigration Laws persists. Several 'professional husbands' who made false statements in connexion with their applications for the grant of Palestinian passport facilities to their wives were prosecuted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment. Passports of professional husbands are usually impounded by virtue of the fourth proviso to section 3 of the Passport Ordinance, 1934.

86. The abnormally high ratio of Jewish divorces to Jewish marriages in Palestine is shewn in the following table :

Fictitious marriage and divorce.

NUMBER OF DIVORCES PER 100 MARRIAGES REGISTERED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE ORDINANCE, 1919, FOR THE YEAR ENDED THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1936.

DISTRICT	MARRIAGES			DIVORCES			NUMBER OF DIVORCES per 100 MARRIAGES.		
	Moslems	Jews	Christians	Moslems	Jews	Christians	Moslems	Jews	Christians
PALESTINE	5,990	4,445	386	900	2,261	6	15.0	50.9	1.6
Southern District	1,975	2,759	62	400	1,292	2	20.3	46.8	3.2
Jerusalem District	1,086	537	198	136	240	4	12.5	44.7	2.0
Northern District	2,929	1,149	126	364	729	—	12.4	63.4	—

87. 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 16th March, 1921, and lists are published periodically in the Palestine Gazette. The following numbers of changes of name were registered in 1936 as compared with previous years :

Changes of names.

*1925-1929	2,002
1930-1934	1,464
1935	793
1936	682

The records prior to April, 1925, are incomplete.

\* from 1st April, 1925 only.

Work done by naturalization branch.

88. Applications for naturalization are made through the inland offices at Tel-Aviv, Haifa, Jaffa 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 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 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 applicant takes an oath or gives a solemn affirmation of allegiance to the Palestine Government before the appropriate officer before receiving the naturalization certificate.

Qualifications for naturalization.

89. 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 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.

90. The numbers of applications submitted and naturalization certificates delivered in 1936 as compared with previous years are shown in the following table :

Year	Applications submitted	Certificates delivered.
TOTAL	89,597	84,647
* 1925-1929	20,168	15,551
1930-1934	7,978	8,161
1935	6,007	5,994
1936	5,444	4,941

\*From 1st September, 1925.

Work done by field naturalization officer.

91. Of the total of 5,444 applications submitted during 1936, 946 were accepted by the field naturalization officer from residents in Jewish rural settlements. Twenty-two settlements were visited during the year in which the preliminary issue of forms to applicants had been arranged by the General Council (Va'ad Leumi) of the Jewish Community of Palestine, whose services continue to be most useful.

Proportion of immigrants naturalized.

92. At the census of 1931, 66,000 persons or 38 per cent. of the Jewish population were not Palestinian citizens. Since that date, 27,680 persons have acquired Palestinian citizenship by naturalization.

Previous citizenship of persons naturalized.

93. The race and citizenship of the persons to whom naturalization certificates were issued in 1934, 1935 and 1936, were as follows :

Citizenship.	Number			Per cent.		
	1936	1935	1934	1936	1935	1934
<b>Jews</b>						
TOTAL	4,847	5,881	1,886	100.0	100.0	100.0
Polish	1,965	2,682	704	40.5	45.6	37.3
Russian	416	848	488	8.6	14.4	23.2
Rumanian	352	349	152	7.3	5.9	8.0
German	652	252	66	13.5	4.3	3.5
Other	826	951	354	17.0	16.2	18.8
Stateless	686	799	172	13.1	13.6	9.2
<b>Non-Jews</b>						
TOTAL	94	113	111			
Turkish	26	31	38			
Syrian	21	28	21			
Egyptian	—	5	6			
Other	47	54	46			

94. During 1936 and previous years, the following numbers of holders of naturalization certificates divested themselves of their own accord of their Palestinian citizenship under Article 15 of the Palestinian Citizenship Order, 1925, on acquisition of a foreign nationality :

Voluntary renunciation of citizenship.

TOTAL	111
1925-1929	10
1930-1934	85
1935	9
1936	7

95. During 1936 and previous years the following numbers of the holders of naturalization certificates who (a) 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 (b) 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 Article 10(1) and 10(2) of the Palestinian Citizenship Order, 1925, and subsequently under Article 2(1) and 2(2) of the Palestinian Citizenship (Amendment) Order, 1931 :

Deprivation of citizenship.

TOTAL	(a)	(b)
1928-1929	6	—
1930-1934	256	16
1935	8	2
1936	11	1

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.

96. Indigent Palestinian citizens are repatriated at public expense on giving a written undertaking to refund the amount expended on their repatriation to Palestine. As a rule, collateral guarantees are obtained from local sureties and, where possible, the cost of repatriation is paid in advance by relatives in Palestine. Authority for repatriation is now granted by the Assistant Commissioner for Citizenship and Passports.

Repatriation.

# THE PRINCIPAL TABLES OF MIGRATION

## 1936.

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In these tables the term registered immigrants includes persons arriving as immigrants, persons arriving as travellers and registered as immigrants in 1936 and persons exempted from the provisions of the Immigration Ordinance No. 38 of 1933.

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TABLE I — Summary of arrivals in and departures from Palestine during the year 1936.

This table reveals the inward and outward migration for the year by continents of usual residence and by the 'racial' or 'national' declaration of the migrants. Persons 'in transit' through Palestine are shown separately since, on the whole, the period of residence in Palestine of persons in transit is of little material consequence to the economy of Palestine.

TABLE I.  
SUMMARY OF ARRIVALS IN AND DEPARTURES FROM PALESTINE DURING THE YEAR 1936.

Origin by continent (according to country of usual residence)	Sex	Arrivals and Departures excluding "In transit"								Transit Travellers							
		Arrivals				Departures				Arrivals				Departures			
		Total	Jews	Arabs	Others	Total	Jews	Arabs	Others	Total	Jews	Arabs	Others	Total	Jews	Arabs	Others
Total	Persons	140,772	59,942	54,559	26,271	118,976	38,741	54,576	25,659	7,160	437	2,509	4,214	6,904	455	2,369	4,080
	Males	92,293	33,121	42,686	16,486	83,102	24,025	43,092	15,985	4,904	287	1,997	2,620	4,716	303	1,869	2,544
	Females	48,479	26,821	11,873	9,785	35,874	14,716	11,484	9,674	2,256	150	512	1,594	2,188	152	500	1,536
Europeans	Persons	44,757	35,337	51	9,369	18,525	9,884	20	8,621	1,478	168	7	1,303	1,448	171	2	1,275
	Males	22,726	17,243	24	5,459	10,728	5,774	15	4,939	846	98	5	743	844	106	1	737
	Females	22,031	18,094	27	3,910	7,797	4,110	5	3,682	632	70	2	560	604	65	1	538
Asiatic	Persons	87,783	22,035	54,026	11,722	93,810	26,926	54,414	12,470	3,075	130	2,323	622	2,940	151	2,221	568
	Males	64,448	14,406	42,451	7,591	68,115	17,102	42,967	8,046	2,372	93	1,865	414	2,252	105	1,760	387
	Females	23,335	7,629	11,575	4,131	25,695	9,824	11,447	4,424	703	37	458	208	688	46	461	181
Americans	Persons	2,823	1,234	178	1,411	2,324	872	32	1,420	531	42	45	444	556	26	35	495
	Males	1,515	658	91	766	1,252	471	22	759	271	20	32	219	287	14	26	247
	Females	1,308	576	87	645	1,072	401	10	661	260	22	13	225	269	12	9	248
Others	Persons	5,409	1,336	304	3,769	4,317	1,059	110	3,148	2,075	97	133	1,845	1,960	107	111	1,742
	Females	3,604	814	120	2,670	3,007	678	88	2,241	1,415	76	95	1,242	1,333	78	82	1,173
	Males	1,805	522	184	1,099	1,310	381	22	907	660	21	38	603	627	29	29	569

TABLE II — Analysis of arrivals.

This table is composed of five sub-tables :—

- (a) Shewing the relationship of passengers to Palestine and the means of transport which those passengers use in entering the country ;
- (b) shewing the various purposes for which persons, who are not immigrants, enter Palestine and the mode of transport used in each case ;
- (c) shewing the aggregate of immigrants classified by 'racial' or 'national' declaration and by the category of immigrants prescribed by the Immigration Ordinance No. 38 of 1933, this aggregate consisting of immigrants actually arriving as such shewn in sub-table (d), and of travellers in Palestine subsequently registered as immigrants shewn in sub-table (e).

TABLE II — ANALYSIS OF ARRIVALS.

(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	147,982	57,308	89,634	990	60,379	48,230	11,971	178	57,068	1,667	55,354	47	30,485	7,411	22,309	765
	Males	97,197	29,981	66,441	775	33,408	24,721	8,538	149	44,683	1,231	43,410	42	19,106	4,029	14,493	584
	Females	50,785	27,327	23,193	215	26,971	23,509	3,433	29	12,385	436	11,944	5	11,379	3,382	7,816	181
Temporary visitors	Persons	49,505	14,890	33,914	701	14,137	9,957	4,094	86	16,745	193	16,546	6	18,623	4,740	13,274	609
	Males	33,646	8,168	24,952	526	8,306	5,399	2,842	65	13,867	170	13,692	5	11,473	2,599	8,418	456
	Females	15,859	6,722	8,962	175	5,831	4,558	1,252	21	2,878	23	2,854	1	7,150	2,141	4,856	153
Immigrants	Persons	29,387	27,583	1,800	4	27,910	27,007	900	3	506	186	320	—	971	390	580	1
	Males	13,800	12,879	918	3	13,074	12,624	447	3	130	62	68	—	596	193	403	—
	Females	15,587	14,704	882	1	14,836	14,383	453	—	376	124	252	—	375	197	177	1
Residents returning after a period exceeding one year	Persons	1,119	870	249	—	581	520	61	—	450	302	148	—	88	48	40	—
	Males	755	603	152	—	367	327	40	—	345	249	96	—	43	27	16	—
	Females	364	267	97	—	214	193	21	—	105	53	52	—	45	21	24	—
Residents returning after a period not exceeding one year.	Persons	60,761	12,601	47,925	235	17,314	10,593	6,636	85	36,858	796	36,023	39	6,589	1,212	5,266	111
	Males	44,092	7,513	36,373	206	11,374	6,281	5,015	78	28,344	583	27,725	36	4,374	649	3,633	92
	Females	16,669	5,088	11,552	29	5,940	4,312	1,621	7	8,514	213	8,298	3	2,215	563	1,633	19
Transit travellers	Persons	7,160	1,364	5,746	50	437	153	280	4	2,509	190	2,317	2	4,214	1,021	3,149	44
	Males	4,904	818	4,046	40	287	90	194	3	1,997	167	1,829	1	2,620	561	2,023	36
	Females	2,256	546	1,700	10	150	63	86	1	512	23	488	1	1,594	460	1,126	8

(b) TEMPORARY VISITORS SUB-DIVIDED BY REASONS OF ENTRY DURING THE YEAR 1936.

Reasons 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	49,505	14,890	33,914	701	14,137	9,957	4,094	86	16,745	193	16,546	6	18,623	4,740	13,274	609
	Males	33,646	8,168	24,952	526	8,306	5,399	2,842	65	13,867	170	13,692	5	11,473	2,599	8,418	456
	Females	15,859	6,722	8,962	175	5,831	4,558	1,252	21	2,878	23	2,854	1	7,150	2,141	4,856	153
Business	Persons	13,835	1,287	12,238	310	2,283	714	1,533	36	8,707	66	8,639	2	2,845	507	2,066	272
	Males	13,472	1,238	11,934	300	2,185	680	1,470	35	8,534	66	8,466	2	2,753	492	1,998	263
	Females	363	49	304	10	98	34	63	1	173	—	173	—	92	15	68	9
Holiday	Persons	30,713	12,080	18,242	391	11,399	8,857	2,492	50	6,654	125	6,525	4	12,660	3,098	9,225	337
	Males	17,217	6,210	10,781	226	5,841	4,480	1,331	30	4,552	104	4,445	3	6,824	1,626	5,005	193
	Females	13,496	5,870	7,461	165	5,558	4,377	1,161	20	2,102	21	2,080	1	5,836	1,472	4,220	144
Religious pilgrimage	Persons	2,390	974	1,416	—	7	3	4	—	419	—	419	—	1,964	971	993	—
	Males	1,093	372	721	—	3	1	2	—	224	—	224	—	866	371	495	—
	Females	1,297	602	695	—	4	2	2	—	195	—	195	—	1,098	600	498	—
Temporary labour	Persons	1,704	491	1,213	—	358	332	26	—	260	2	258	—	1,086	157	929	—
	Males	1,436	315	1,121	—	234	211	23	—	219	—	219	—	983	104	879	—
	Females	268	176	92	—	124	121	3	—	41	2	39	—	103	53	50	—
Other non-immigrant purposes	Persons	863	58	805	—	90	51	39	—	705	—	705	—	68	7	61	—
	Males	428	33	395	—	43	27	16	—	338	—	338	—	47	6	41	—
	Females	435	25	410	—	47	24	23	—	367	—	367	—	21	1	20	—

## (c) CATEGORIES OF TOTAL IMMIGRANTS REGISTERED DURING THE YEAR 1936.

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	31,671	14,914	16,757	29,727	13,942	15,785	675	218	457	1,269	754	515
A(i) Persons with LP.1,000 and upwards	3,014	2,480	534	2,970	2,447	523	18	17	1	26	16	10
Dependants on persons in A(i)	2,833	719	2,114	2,810	717	2,093	14	1	13	9	1	8
A(ii) Members of liberal professions with not less than LP.500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dependants on person in A(ii)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
A(iii) Skilled artisans with not less than LP.250.	173	170	3	170	167	3	3	3	—	—	—	—
Dependants on persons in A(iii)	291	84	207	287	82	205	4	2	2	—	—	—
A(iv) Persons of minimum income of LP.4 p.m.	121	57	64	105	53	52	1	1	—	15	3	12
A(v) Persons with a capital of not less than LP.500	6	6	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Dependants on persons in A(v)	7	2	5	7	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
B(i) Orphans	12	7	5	3	—	3	8	6	2	1	1	—
B(ii) Persons of religious occupations	501	385	116	234	234	—	20	13	7	247	138	109
Dependants on persons in B(ii)	570	196	374	563	193	370	—	—	—	7	3	4
B(iii) Students	1,658	1,076	582	1,591	1,020	571	34	28	6	33	28	5
C Persons coming to employment	7,202	5,061	2,141	6,981	4,919	2,062	44	35	9	177	107	70
Dependants on persons in C	4,533	1,078	3,455	4,496	1,067	3,429	12	4	8	25	7	18
D Dependants of residents of Palestine	10,235	3,179	7,056	9,495	3,030	6,465	512	106	406	228	43	185
K Persons exempted from the provi- sions of the Immigration Ordinance	515	414	101	10	6	4	5	2	3	500	406	94

## (d) CATEGORIES OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVING DURING THE YEAR 1936.

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	29,387	13,800	15,587	27,910	13,074	14,836	506	130	376	971	596	375
A(i) Persons with LP.1,000 and upwards	2,335	1,900	435	2,320	1,891	429	5	5	—	10	4	6
Dependants on persons in A(i)	2,496	641	1,855	2,490	641	1,849	1	—	1	5	—	5
A(ii) Members of liberal professions with not less than LP.500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dependants on person in A(ii)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
A(iii) Skilled artisans with not less than LP.250.	164	162	2	164	162	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dependants on persons in A(iii)	279	78	201	279	78	201	—	—	—	—	—	—
A(iv) Persons of minimum income of LP.4 p.m.	97	47	50	87	44	43	—	—	—	10	3	7
A(v) Persons with a capital of not less than LP.500	4	4	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Dependants on persons in A(v)	7	2	5	7	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
B(i) Orphans	8	3	5	3	—	3	5	3	2	—	—	—
B(ii) Persons of religious occupations	435	348	87	228	228	—	4	—	4	203	120	83
Dependants on persons in B(ii)	570	196	374	563	193	370	—	—	—	7	3	4
B(iii) Students	1,625	1,059	566	1,567	1,005	562	29	28	1	29	26	3
C Persons coming to employment	6,956	4,871	2,085	6,865	4,825	2,040	11	6	5	80	40	40
Dependants on persons in C	4,483	1,069	3,414	4,473	1,065	3,408	2	1	1	8	3	5
D Dependants of residents of Palestine	9,486	3,063	6,423	8,860	2,937	5,923	449	87	362	177	39	138
K Persons exempted from the provi- sions of the Immigration Ordinance.	442	357	85	1	—	1	—	—	—	441	357	84

(e) CATEGORIES OF TRAVELLERS REGISTERED AS IMMIGRANTS DURING THE YEAR 1936.

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	2,284	1,114	1,170	1,817	868	949	169	88	81	298	158	140
A(i) Persons with £P.1,000 and upwards	679	580	99	650	556	94	13	12	1	16	12	4
Dependants on persons in A(i)	337	78	259	320	76	244	13	1	12	4	1	3
A(ii) Members of liberal professions with not less than LP.500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dependants on person in A(ii)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
A(iii) Skilled artisans with not less than LP.250.	9	8	1	6	5	1	3	3	—	—	—	—
Dependants on persons in A(iii)	12	6	6	8	4	4	4	2	2	—	—	—
A(iv) Persons of minimum income of LP.4 p.m.	24	10	14	18	9	9	1	1	—	5	—	5
A(v) Persons with a capital of not less than LP.500	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dependants on persons in A(v)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B(i) Orphans	4	4	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	1	1	—
B(ii) Persons of religious occupations	66	37	29	6	6	—	16	13	3	44	18	26
Dependants on persons in B(ii)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B(iii) Students	33	17	16	24	15	9	5	—	5	4	2	2
C Persons coming to employment	246	190	56	116	94	22	33	29	4	97	67	30
Dependants on persons in C	50	9	41	23	2	21	10	3	7	17	4	13
D Dependants of residents of Palestine	749	116	633	635	93	542	63	19	44	51	4	47
K Persons exempted from the provi- sions of the Immigration Ordinance	73	57	16	9	6	3	5	2	3	59	49	10



TABLE III — Departures by sea, land and air.

This table is the counterpart of Table II(a) and shews the relationship to the country of persons leaving Palestine and the mode of transport they use. The class 'residents departing for a period exceeding one year' is in general international understanding held to be the class of emigrants unless the persons are leaving the territory for a special and temporary purpose e.g. a university course.

TABLE 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	125,880	35,996	88,698	1,186	39,196	27,383	11,587	226	56,945	1,206	55,693	46	29,739	7,407	21,418	914
	Males	87,818	20,720	66,163	935	24,328	15,767	8,376	185	44,961	912	44,012	37	18,529	4,041	13,775	713
	Females	38,062	15,276	22,535	251	14,868	11,616	3,211	41	11,984	294	11,681	9	11,210	3,366	7,643	201
Temporary visitors	Persons	48,313	14,810	32,707	796	14,130	9,975	4,052	103	16,498	126	16,366	6	17,685	4,709	12,289	687
	Males	33,221	8,439	24,156	626	8,649	5,770	2,799	80	13,744	105	13,634	5	10,828	2,564	7,723	541
	Females	15,092	6,371	8,551	170	5,481	4,205	1,253	23	2,754	21	2,732	1	6,857	2,145	4,566	146
Residents departing for a period exceeding one year	Persons	1,178	1,005	173	—	773	763	10	—	147	92	55	—	258	150	108	—
	Males	654	541	113	—	379	375	4	—	111	66	45	—	164	100	64	—
	Females	524	464	60	—	394	388	6	—	36	26	10	—	94	50	44	—
Residents departing for a period not ex- ceeding one year	Persons	69,485	18,823	50,334	328	23,838	16,480	7,236	122	37,931	932	36,965	34	7,716	1,411	6,133	172
	Males	49,227	10,982	37,984	261	14,997	9,524	5,369	104	29,237	698	28,512	27	4,993	760	4,103	130
	Females	20,258	7,841	12,350	67	8,841	6,956	1,867	18	8,694	234	8,453	7	2,723	651	2,030	42
Transit travellers	Persons	6,904	1,358	5,484	62	155	165	289	1	2,369	56	2,307	6	4,080	1,137	2,888	55
	Males	4,716	758	3,910	48	303	98	204	1	1,869	43	1,821	5	2,544	617	1,885	42
	Females	2,188	600	1,574	14	152	67	85	—	500	13	486	1	1,536	520	1,003	13

TABLE IV — Birthplace of immigrants arriving and residents departing permanently.

This table shews the countries of birth of immigrants and emigrants.

TABLE IV.

BIRTHPLACE OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVING AND OF RESIDENTS DEPARTING PERMANENTLY.

Country of birth	Immigrants				Residents departing permanently			
	Total	Jews	Arabs	Others	Total	Jews	Arabs	Others
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>29,387</b>	<b>27,910</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>1,178</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>258</b>
<b>EUROPE :</b>								
Austria	364	362	—	2	18	16	—	2
Belgium	26	22	—	4	2	1	—	1
Bulgaria	146	144	—	2	2	1	—	1
Czechoslovakia	481	474	—	7	18	16	—	2
Danzig	21	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
Denmark	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Esthonia	18	18	—	—	1	1	—	—
Finland	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
France	65	39	3	23	20	—	—	20
Germany	6,630	6,551	—	79	76	48	—	28
Great Britain	486	55	1	430	95	12	—	83
Greece	375	359	—	16	28	15	—	13
Hungary	192	189	—	3	16	13	—	3
Italy	114	13	—	101	35	1	—	34
Latvia	446	446	—	—	16	16	—	—
Lithuania	797	797	—	—	26	26	—	—
Netherlands	93	91	—	2	2	1	—	1
Norway	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poland	13,837	13,830	1	6	279	278	—	1
Rumania	1,448	1,445	1	2	54	53	—	1
Russia	1,040	1,025	—	15	98	97	—	1
Spain	47	5	29	13	6	—	—	6
Sweden	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Switzerland	45	39	—	6	8	4	—	4
Yugoslavia	68	64	—	4	6	5	—	1
<b>ASIA :</b>								
Afghanistan	80	80	—	—	—	—	—	—
China	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hedjaz & Nejd	7	5	1	1	—	—	—	—
India	7	6	—	1	4	—	—	4
Iraq	267	266	1	—	10	7	3	—
Koweit	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Palestine	56	46	4	6	177	79	87	11
Iran	157	156	—	1	1	1	—	—
Syria & Lebanon	322	117	187	18	56	—	52	4
Yemen	253	220	5	28	34	17	—	17
Yemen & Aden	765	765	—	—	7	7	—	—
Trans-Jordan	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
<b>AFRICA :</b>								
Egypt	306	78	127	101	14	3	—	11
Morocco	9	6	3	—	1	1	—	—
Sudan	7	5	—	2	1	—	—	1
Tripoli	37	37	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tunis	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Union of S. Africa	12	6	—	6	2	2	—	—
Others	12	7	3	2	—	—	—	—
<b>AMERICA</b>								
Argentine	25	8	4	13	1	—	—	1
Brazil	15	7	2	6	1	—	1	—
Canada	13	9	—	4	—	—	—	—
U.S.A.	88	61	6	21	52	50	—	2
Mexico	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1
Others	121	6	99	16	6	1	4	1
<b>AUSTRALIA :</b>								
	8	6	—	2	—	—	—	—
<b>OTHER PARTS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2</b>

TABLE V — Citizenship of immigrants arriving and of residents departing permanently.

This table shews the citizenship of immigrants and emigrants.

TABLE V.

CITIZENSHIP OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVING AND OF RESIDENTS DEPARTING PERMANENTLY.

Citizenship	Immigrants				Residents departing permanently			
	Total	Jews	Arabs	Others	Total	Jews	Arabs	Others
TOTAL	29,387	27,910	506	971	1,178	778	147	258
EUROPE :								
Austrian	387	387	—	—	15	13	—	2
Belgian	22	19	—	3	2	1	—	1
British	641	182	—	459	109	18	—	91
Bulgarian	136	134	—	2	2	1	—	1
Czechoslovak	485	478	—	7	18	16	—	2
Danzig	21	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dutch	99	97	—	2	2	1	—	1
Danish	3	1	—	2	1	1	—	—
Esthonian	14	14	—	—	1	1	—	—
French	104	72	7	25	32	7	1	24
German	5,692	5,612	—	80	68	37	—	31
Greek	359	344	—	15	33	20	—	13
Hungarian	164	164	—	—	17	13	—	4
Italian	165	62	—	103	35	1	—	34
Latvian	436	436	—	—	11	11	—	—
Lithuanian	734	734	—	—	22	22	—	—
Norwegian	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polish	12,934	12,929	—	5	198	197	—	1
Portuguese	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rumanian	1,379	1,379	—	—	42	41	—	1
Russian	517	513	—	4	24	24	—	—
Spanish	29	17	—	12	8	—	—	8
Swedish	2	1	—	1	4	4	—	—
Swiss	35	29	—	6	8	4	—	4
Yugoslavian	65	61	—	4	6	5	—	1
ASIA :								
Afghanistani	80	80	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chinese	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hedjaz and Nejd	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indian	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iraqi	249	248	1	—	4	1	3	—
Irani	175	172	—	3	1	1	—	—
Koweit	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Palestinian	1,140	765	345	30	107	47	59	1
Syrian & Lebanese	192	83	93	16	51	—	47	4
Turkish	200	192	6	2	21	11	—	10
Yemenite	689	689	—	—	—	—	—	—
AFRICA :								
Egyptian	148	54	2	92	15	4	1	10
Moorish	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sudanese	25	18	—	7	1	—	—	1
Union of S. Africa	11	10	—	1	2	2	—	—
Others	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
AMERICA :								
Argentinian	35	28	—	7	1	—	—	1
Brazilian	12	6	—	6	2	1	1	—
Canadian	18	15	—	3	10	10	—	—
U.S.A.	283	251	7	25	244	224	13	7
Mexican	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	1
Others	20	15	3	2	4	2	2	—
AUSTRALIAN	8	7	—	1	—	—	—	—
UNDEFINED	1,639	1,552	42	45	53	29	20	4

TABLE VI — (a) Countries of previous abode of immigrants arriving.

(b) Countries of destination of residents departing permanently.

These tables shew (a) the countries of previous residence of immigrants arriving as such and (b) the countries of destination of emigrants.

TABLE VI.

(a) COUNTRY OF PREVIOUS ABODE OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVING.

Country of usual residence	Total		Jews		Arabs		Others	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
TOTAL	18,800	15,587	18,074	14,836	130	376	596	375
EUROPE :								
Austria	260	259	260	259	—	—	—	—
Belgium	121	92	119	91	—	—	2	1
Bulgaria	78	85	77	84	—	—	1	1
Czechoslovakia	310	310	307	306	—	—	3	4
Danzig	20	30	20	30	—	—	—	—
Denmark	9	12	9	10	—	—	—	2
Estonia	7	7	7	7	—	—	—	—
Finland	3	1	3	1	—	—	—	—
France	316	240	285	208	2	6	29	26
Germany	3,865	3,873	3,844	3,824	—	—	21	49
Great Britain	415	181	76	89	—	1	339	91
Greece	195	171	188	164	—	—	7	7
Hungary	65	68	65	67	—	—	—	1
Italy	164	99	104	65	—	—	60	34
Latvia	204	242	204	242	—	—	—	—
Lithuania	322	415	322	415	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	166	152	164	152	—	—	2	—
Norway	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Poland	4,859	6,506	4,857	6,504	—	1	2	1
Portugal	5	4	5	4	—	—	—	—
Rumania	609	757	608	752	—	1	1	4
Russia	290	301	290	300	—	—	—	1
Spain	18	23	3	5	12	17	3	1
Sweden	2	3	2	2	—	—	—	1
Switzerland	77	77	67	76	—	—	10	1
Yugoslavia	61	53	56	52	—	—	5	1
ASIA :								
Afghanistan	46	40	46	40	—	—	—	—
China	19	14	19	14	—	—	—	—
Hedjaz & Nejd	2	4	2	3	—	1	—	—
India	6	1	6	1	—	—	—	—
Iraq	126	149	126	145	—	1	—	3
Iran	81	74	80	74	—	—	1	—
Koweit	8	4	8	4	—	—	—	—
Syria & Lebanon	115	200	51	50	56	134	8	16
Turkey	91	128	90	122	1	2	—	4
Yemen & Aden	374	379	374	379	—	—	—	—
Trans-Jordan	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
AFRICA :								
Egypt	121	260	57	59	11	118	53	83
Morocco	2	5	2	5	—	—	—	—
Sudan	8	10	7	10	—	—	1	—
Tripoli	23	14	23	14	—	—	—	—
Tunis	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Union of S. Africa	17	7	13	7	—	—	4	—
Others	4	4	—	2	1	2	3	—
AMERICA :								
Argentina	30	23	23	17	2	2	5	4
Brazil	10	13	6	9	2	—	2	4
Canada	9	13	6	11	—	—	3	2
U.S.A.	189	151	171	139	2	3	16	9
Others	59	80	12	11	39	61	8	8
AUSTRALIA :	7	9	5	9	—	—	2	—
OTHER PARTS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE	8	43	2	2	2	26	4	15



## (b) COUNTRY OF DESTINATION OF RESIDENTS DEPARTING PERMANENTLY.

Country of destination	Total		Jews		Arabs		Others	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
TOTAL	654	524	379	394	111	36	164	94
EUROPE :								
Austria	8	7	6	7	—	—	2	—
Belgium	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Bulgaria	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Czechoslovakia	12	8	11	8	—	—	1	—
Estonia	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
France	23	8	9	2	—	—	14	6
Germany	25	35	15	17	1	1	9	17
Great Britain	57	40	9	10	—	—	48	30
Greece	15	18	8	11	—	—	7	7
Hungary	9	6	7	5	—	—	2	1
Italy	40	5	5	—	—	—	35	5
Latvia	6	5	6	5	—	—	—	—
Lithuania	9	11	9	11	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	2	2	1	2	—	—	1	—
Poland	88	102	88	101	—	—	—	1
Rumania	16	25	16	24	—	—	—	1
Russia	12	12	12	12	—	—	—	—
Spain	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Sweden	3	1	3	1	—	—	—	—
Switzerland	6	3	3	2	—	—	3	1
Yugoslavia	2	2	2	2	—	—	—	—
ASIA :								
Iran	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Syrian & Lebanon	51	21	1	—	43	10	7	11
Turkey	11	9	5	5	—	—	6	4
AFRICA :								
Egypt	19	9	2	3	1	1	16	5
Sudan	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Union of S. Africa	2	5	2	5	—	—	—	—
Others	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
AMERICA :								
Argentina	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Brazil	19	24	12	16	7	8	—	—
Canada	4	8	4	8	—	—	—	—
U. S. A.	157	136	127	130	27	3	3	3
Mexico	6	—	3	—	1	—	2	—
Others	39	16	6	4	31	12	2	—
AUSTRALIA :	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
OTHER PARTS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE :	3	1	—	—	—	—	3	1
UNDEFINED :	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—

TABLE VII — (a) Registered immigrants classified by 'racial or 'national' declaration and previous occupations.

(b) Emigrants classified by 'racial' or 'national declaration and previous occupations.

These tables classify (a) immigrants registered (i.e. persons arriving as immigrants and travellers subsequently registered as immigrants) according to the declarations of occupation at the time of arrival in Palestine; and (b) emigrants according to their habitual occupation declared at the time of departure from Palestine.

TABLE VII.

(a) OCCUPATION OF PERSONS REGISTERED AS IMMIGRANTS.

Occupation	Total		Jews		Arabs		Others	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
TOTAL PERSONS IN ALL OCCUPATIONS	14,914	16,757	18,942	15,785	218	457	754	515
TOTAL PERSONS IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS	9,106	2,982	8,882	2,757	74	24	650	201
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY & FISHING	2,121	1,001	2,117	1,001	2	—	2	—
MINES AND QUARRIES	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES :								
Textiles	49	7	49	7	—	—	—	—
Leather works	47	1	47	1	—	—	—	—
Wood works	320	—	316	—	1	—	3	—
Metal works	476	1	469	1	2	—	5	—
Ceramics	10	3	10	3	—	—	—	—
Chemical products	3	1	3	1	—	—	—	—
Food products	154	8	148	8	1	—	5	—
Dress and toilet	267	384	263	381	3	—	1	3
Building	224	4	224	4	—	—	—	—
Industries relating to literature and artistic trades	113	5	111	5	2	—	—	—
TRANSPORT	76	—	72	—	1	—	3	—
COMMERCE	1,584	28	1,556	28	18	—	10	—
OTHER TRADES	67	3	67	3	—	—	—	—
CLERICAL SERVICE	323	126	265	121	10	1	48	4
PUBLIC OFFICIALS, POLICE AND ARMY	390	9	3	1	2	3	385	5
PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS :								
Religion	432	121	281	—	13	7	138	114
Law	87	2	85	2	1	—	1	—
Medicine :								
Physicians, surgeons	64	21	59	19	1	—	4	2
Dentists	56	12	55	12	1	—	—	—
Medical attendants	59	46	57	36	1	—	1	10
Education	107	80	89	67	6	—	12	13
Architects, engineers	143	4	134	4	1	—	8	—
Arts	67	18	66	18	—	—	1	—
Other liberal professions	50	25	49	24	—	—	1	1
DOMESTIC SERVICE	52	294	42	244	2	7	8	43
INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATIONS	822	277	817	274	1	1	4	2
STUDENTS (16 years and over)	941	501	927	492	4	5	10	4
PERSONS OF NO OCCUPATION OR OF UNKNOWN OCCUPATION, MINORS & DEPENDANTS	5,800	13,775	5,560	13,028	144	433	104	314

## (b) OCCUPATION OF RESIDENTS DEPARTING PERMANENTLY.

Occupation	Total		Jews		Arabs		Others	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
TOTAL PERSONS IN ALL OCCUPATIONS	654	524	379	394	111	36	164	94
TOTAL PERSONS IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS	405	79	210	40	63	5	132	34
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY & FISHING	13	1	11	1	2	—	—	—
MINES AND QUARRIES	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES :								
Textiles	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Leather works	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wood works	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Metal works	13	—	12	—	—	—	1	—
Ceramics	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemical products	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Food products	6	—	5	—	—	—	1	—
Dress and toilet	8	2	6	2	—	—	2	—
Building	11	—	10	—	1	—	—	—
Industries relating to literature and artistic trades	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
TRANSPORT	3	—	2	—	—	—	1	—
COMMERCE	70	—	41	—	27	—	2	—
OTHER TRADES	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CLERICAL SERVICE	22	8	11	8	3	—	8	—
PUBLIC OFFICIALS, POLICE AND ARMY	40	—	—	—	—	—	40	—
PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS :								
Religion	56	25	4	—	7	2	45	23
Law	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Medicine :								
Physicians, surgeons	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Dentists	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Medical attendants	1	3	1	1	—	—	—	2
Education	5	2	2	2	—	—	3	—
Architects, engineers	3	—	2	—	—	—	1	—
Arts	3	—	2	—	—	—	1	—
Other liberal professions	3	1	3	—	—	—	—	1
DOMESTIC SERVICE	3	14	1	6	—	—	2	8
INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATIONS	45	8	38	8	—	—	7	—
STUDENTS (16 years and over)	79	14	39	11	23	3	17	—
PERSONS OF NO OCCUPATION OR OF UNKNOWN OCCUPATION, MINORS & DEPENDANTS	249	445	169	354	48	31	32	60

TABLE VIII — Birthplace, citizenship and country of previous residence of travellers classified by 'race' or 'nationality' and registered as immigrants.

This table gives information about travellers registered as immigrants during the year which is similar to that given in Tables IV, V and VI for immigrants arriving as such.

TABLE VIII.

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	1,817	169	298	1,817	169	298	1,817	169	298
EUROPE :									
Austria	46	—	13	60	—	13	60	—	12
Belgium	1	—	—	11	—	—	4	—	—
Bulgaria	16	—	—	14	—	—	16	—	—
Czechoslovakia	31	—	2	29	—	3	27	—	3
Danzig	2	—	2	14	—	2	2	—	2
Denmark	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Estonia	5	—	—	6	—	—	7	—	—
Finland	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
France	12	—	23	51	1	13	23	1	24
Germany	486	—	20	512	—	15	468	—	21
Gt. Britain	23	—	92	58	—	97	72	7	123
Greece	51	—	1	37	—	4	51	—	7
Hungary	32	—	—	37	—	—	40	—	—
Italy	14	—	24	42	—	14	29	—	25
Latvia	58	—	—	61	—	—	61	—	—
Lithuania	55	—	—	48	—	—	56	—	—
Netherlands	9	—	1	12	—	—	9	—	1
Poland	380	—	5	235	—	2	327	—	2
Rumania	97	—	2	84	—	5	94	—	3
Russia	77	—	10	8	—	1	9	—	3
Spain	—	—	2	6	—	—	5	—	2
Sweden	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Switzerland	2	—	3	9	—	4	3	—	3
Yugoslavia	15	—	—	14	—	—	16	—	—
ASIA :									
Afghanistan	13	—	—	16	—	—	14	—	—
China	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Hedjaz & Nejd	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	3	—
India	1	—	8	1	—	8	—	—	2
Iran	60	—	2	59	—	—	64	—	5
Iraq	76	3	1	74	3	—	75	3	—
Palestine	27	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syria & Lebanon	34	120	6	39	115	36	34	113	15
Trans-Jordan	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	4	—
Turkey	90	3	35	82	2	14	78	1	8
Yemen & Aden	2	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
AFRICA :									
Abyssinia	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1
Egypt	31	10	22	62	12	46	22	13	20
Morocco	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Sudan	1	—	3	3	—	3	3	1	2
Tripoli	15	—	—	15	—	—	8	—	—
Tunis	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
U. of S. Africa	9	1	2	20	—	—	12	1	—
Others	2	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
AMERICA :									
Argentina	3	—	—	6	—	—	9	—	—
Canada	3	—	2	6	—	2	5	—	—
U.S.A.	21	1	2	47	1	7	42	2	5
Mexico	5	4	—	9	4	—	6	4	—
Others	7	9	—	13	13	—	10	—	—
AUSTRALIA :	1	—	4	2	—	2	2	—	1
OTHER PARTS OF THE BRI- TISH EMPIRE	—	6	5	3	14	5	—	—	1
UNDEFINED :	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	16	7

TABLE IX — Countries of usual residence of temporary visitors.

This table shews the countries whence temporary visitors classified by 'racial' or 'national' declaration come to Palestine for the several 'non-immigrant' purposes, e.g. holiday, business etc., which are set out in Table II (b).

TABLE IX.

## COUNTRIES OF USUAL RESIDENCE OF TEMPORARY VISITORS DURING 1936.

Country of usual residence	Total			Jews			Arabs			Others		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
TOTAL	49,505	33,646	15,859	14,137	8,306	5,831	16,745	13,867	2,878	18,623	11,473	7,150
EUROPE :												
Austria	805	487	318	636	373	263	—	—	—	169	114	55
Belgium	201	125	76	96	60	36	—	—	—	105	65	40
Bulgaria	305	125	180	111	60	51	—	—	—	194	65	129
Czechoslovakia	548	330	218	385	218	167	1	1	—	162	111	51
Danzig	53	29	24	46	24	22	—	—	—	7	5	2
Denmark	72	49	23	15	11	4	—	—	—	57	38	19
Esthonia	26	12	14	21	8	13	—	—	—	5	4	1
Finland	16	8	8	6	3	3	—	—	—	10	5	5
France	1,242	683	559	258	154	104	2	2	—	982	527	455
Germany	5,324	2,783	2,541	4,151	2,055	2,096	—	—	—	1,173	728	445
Gt. Britain	4,376	2,453	1,923	562	316	246	5	5	—	3,809	2,132	1,677
Greece	531	239	292	82	52	30	—	—	—	449	187	262
Hungary	386	231	155	266	150	116	—	—	—	120	81	39
Italy	428	302	126	82	47	35	1	1	—	345	254	91
Latvia	221	116	105	214	110	104	—	—	—	7	6	1
Lithuania	175	80	95	167	76	91	—	—	—	8	4	4
Netherlands	283	165	118	170	99	71	—	—	—	113	66	47
Norway	60	35	25	3	3	—	—	—	—	57	32	25
Poland	1,597	971	626	1,426	855	571	—	—	—	171	116	55
Portugal	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—
Rumania	847	551	296	654	440	214	—	—	—	193	111	82
Russia	12	6	6	12	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spain	99	63	36	20	13	7	—	—	—	79	50	29
Sweden	72	45	27	17	10	7	—	—	—	55	35	20
Switzerland	498	271	227	188	97	91	—	—	—	310	174	136
Yugoslavia	163	114	49	99	62	37	—	—	—	64	52	12



TABLE IX (Contd.).

Country of usual residence	Total			Jews			Arabs			Others		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
ASIA :												
Afghanistan	36	28	8	12	4	8	1	1	—	23	23	—
China	102	54	48	3	1	2	—	—	—	99	53	46
Hedjaz and Nejd	137	123	14	1	1	—	128	114	14	8	8	—
India	830	527	303	26	20	6	—	—	—	804	507	297
Iraq	724	527	197	420	301	119	159	130	29	145	96	49
Japan	45	41	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	44	40	4
Iran	165	126	39	56	39	17	7	5	2	102	82	20
Syria & Lebanon	21,039	16,686	4,353	1,848	1,398	450	16,089	13,344	2,745	3,102	1,944	1,158
Trans-Jordan	136	106	30	—	—	—	123	96	27	13	10	3
Turkey	310	232	78	98	66	32	10	10	—	202	156	46
Yemen & Aden	13	12	1	12	11	1	—	—	—	1	1	—
AFRICA :												
Abyssinia	41	29	12	1	1	—	—	—	—	40	28	12
Egypt	4,206	2,997	1,209	856	557	299	109	81	28	3,241	2,359	882
Morocco	29	21	8	15	10	5	3	3	—	11	8	3
Sudan	59	49	10	6	6	—	10	7	3	43	36	7
Tripoli	3	3	—	2	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Tunis	29	23	6	4	4	—	2	1	1	23	18	5
Union of S. Africa	289	169	120	192	100	92	3	2	1	94	67	27
Others	23	14	9	6	3	3	7	3	4	10	8	2
AMERICA :												
Argentina	38	29	9	20	17	3	1	1	—	17	11	6
Brazil	14	9	5	9	6	3	2	1	1	3	2	1
Canada	138	68	70	41	17	24	11	6	5	86	45	41
U.S.A.	1,977	1,059	918	724	376	348	31	24	7	1,222	659	563
Mexico	12	8	4	6	5	1	—	—	—	6	3	3
Others	68	45	23	29	19	10	24	15	9	15	11	4
AUSTRALIA :	179	100	79	34	20	14	6	5	1	139	75	64
OTHER PARTS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.	519	284	235	28	19	9	9	8	1	482	257	225

TABLE X — Age, sex and conjugal condition of immigrants and emigrants.

This table gives (a) the distribution of all registered immigrants classified by 'racial' or 'national' declaration by age, and conjugal condition (b) the similar distribution for all emigrants: and (c) the similar distribution for those emigrants whose birthplace is Palestine.

TABLE X.

(a) AGE, SEX AND CONJUGAL CONDITION OF TOTAL PERSONS REGISTERED AS IMMIGRANTS.

Race	Age Groups	Males					Females				
		Persons	Un-married	Married	Di- vorced	Widowed	Persons	Un-married	Married	Di- vorced	Widowed
	TOTAL	18,942	7,397	6,108	72	365	15,785	6,878	7,536	149	1,227
J	0-4	674	674	—	—	—	674	674	—	—	—
	5-9	815	815	—	—	—	831	831	—	—	—
	10-14	1,099	1,099	—	—	—	1,099	1,099	—	—	—
	15-19	1,627	1,610	17	—	—	1,626	1,485	141	—	—
	20-24	2,325	1,717	600	8	—	2,794	1,366	1,417	10	1
E	25-29	1,765	845	910	8	2	2,448	832	1,582	29	5
	30-34	1,200	373	812	12	3	1,387	358	993	22	14
	35-39	811	142	656	9	4	873	110	712	22	29
	40-44	655	55	586	11	3	685	51	576	17	41
	45-49	476	33	435	3	5	640	33	481	22	104
W	50-54	560	16	517	6	21	839	7	597	16	219
	55-59	724	13	657	3	51	777	8	509	5	255
	60-64	548	3	464	6	75	545	12	307	3	223
	65-69	398	1	302	5	90	335	4	161	2	168
	70-74	158	—	99	1	58	147	3	47	1	96
S	75 and over	107	1	53	—	53	85	—	13	—	72
	TOTAL	218	190	28	—	—	457	159	281	2	15
A	0-4	60	60	—	—	—	59	59	—	—	—
	5-9	34	34	—	—	—	34	34	—	—	—
	10-14	40	40	—	—	—	32	25	7	—	—
	15-19	12	12	—	—	—	140	13	127	—	—
R	20-24	17	16	1	—	—	99	21	77	—	1
	25-29	14	11	3	—	—	28	2	26	—	—
	30-34	10	7	3	—	—	31	2	29	—	—
	35-39	9	3	6	—	—	9	1	6	1	1
A	40-44	6	3	3	—	—	7	—	7	—	—
	45-49	4	1	3	—	—	11	2	1	—	8
	50-54	6	1	5	—	—	4	—	1	—	3
	55-59	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
B	60-64	3	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
	65-69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	70-74	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S	75 and over	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
	TOTAL	754	650	99	1	4	515	319	171	3	22
O	0-4	31	31	—	—	—	36	36	—	—	—
	5-9	23	23	—	—	—	30	30	—	—	—
	10-14	35	35	—	—	—	28	28	—	—	—
T	15-19	40	40	—	—	—	41	21	20	—	—
	20-24	312	310	2	—	—	80	47	32	1	—
	25-29	111	98	12	—	1	100	63	36	—	1
H	30-34	66	48	18	—	—	63	32	30	—	1
	35-39	41	23	18	—	—	48	22	25	—	1
	40-44	34	15	18	1	—	21	11	8	2	—
E	45-49	22	8	13	—	1	20	7	8	—	5
	50-54	12	5	6	—	1	14	7	5	—	2
	55-59	9	4	5	—	—	13	3	6	—	4
R	60-64	10	7	3	—	—	8	4	1	—	3
	65-69	5	1	3	—	1	8	5	—	—	3
	70-74	3	2	1	—	—	5	3	—	—	2
S	75 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(b) AGE, SEX AND CONJUGAL CONDITION OF RESIDENTS DEPARTING PERMANENTLY.

Race	Age Groups	Males					Females				
		Persons	Un-married	Married	Di- vorced	Widowed	Persons	Un- married	Married	Di- vorced	Widowed
J E W S	TOTAL	379	192	170	—	17	394	159	169	5	61
	0-4	25	25	—	—	—	37	37	—	—	—
	5-9	30	30	—	—	—	26	26	—	—	—
	10-14	21	21	—	—	—	21	21	—	—	—
	15-19	24	24	—	—	—	27	20	6	—	1
	20-24	56	41	15	—	—	54	29	23	2	—
	25-29	51	28	23	—	—	34	8	26	—	—
	30-34	35	15	20	—	—	31	8	22	—	1
	35-39	32	4	28	—	—	27	4	23	—	—
	40-44	16	—	16	—	—	15	1	14	—	—
	45-49	14	1	13	—	—	14	2	10	1	1
	50-54	10	1	8	—	1	18	2	10	1	5
	55-59	13	—	12	—	1	18	1	6	—	11
60-64	18	1	12	—	5	28	—	13	—	15	
65-69	13	1	7	—	5	19	—	6	1	12	
70-74	16	—	14	—	2	18	—	8	—	10	
75 and over	5	—	2	—	3	7	—	2	—	5	
A R A B S	TOTAL	111	72	38	—	1	36	20	11	—	5
	0-4	2	2	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—
	5-9	7	7	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—
	10-14	15	15	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
	15-19	23	23	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	—
	20-24	16	14	2	—	—	5	1	4	—	—
	25-29	10	5	5	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
	30-34	16	2	14	—	—	5	1	3	—	1
	35-39	7	1	6	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
	40-44	6	1	5	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
	45-49	3	—	3	—	—	2	—	1	—	1
	50-54	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	55-59	2	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
60-64	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	2	
65-69	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	
70-74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
75 and over	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
O T H E R S	TOTAL	164	132	30	1	1	94	61	31	—	2
	0-4	2	2	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—
	5-9	8	8	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
	10-14	5	5	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—
	15-19	21	21	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
	20-24	40	38	1	—	1	14	11	3	—	—
	25-29	35	31	4	—	—	10	6	4	—	—
	30-34	18	10	8	—	—	18	9	8	—	1
	35-39	9	6	3	—	—	10	5	5	—	—
	40-44	6	3	3	—	—	8	4	4	—	—
	45-49	9	4	5	—	—	8	5	3	—	—
	50-54	6	3	3	—	—	4	2	1	—	1
	55-59	3	—	2	1	—	2	1	1	—	—
60-64	1	1	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	
65-69	1	—	1	—	—	3	1	2	—	—	
70-74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
75 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

(c) AGE, SEX AND CONJUGAL CONDITION OF PALESTINIAN BORN RESIDENTS,  
DEPARTING PERMANENTLY.

Race	Age Groups	Males					Females					
		Females	Un-married	Married	Di-voiced	Widowed	Persons	Un-married	Married	Di-voiced	Widowed	
J	TOTAL	38	22	16	—	—	41	28	12	—	1	
	0-4	7	7	—	—	—	14	14	—	—	—	
	5-9	4	4	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	—	
	10-14	2	2	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	
	15-19	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	
	E	20-24	3	2	1	—	—	7	5	2	—	—
		25-29	7	6	1	—	—	11	—	1	—	—
		30-34	3	1	2	—	—	2	—	2	—	—
	W	35-39	5	—	5	—	—	3	—	3	—	—
		40-44	2	—	2	—	—	2	—	2	—	—
45-49		3	—	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	
50-54		—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	
S	55-59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	60-64	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	65-69	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	
	70-74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	75 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
A	TOTAL	64	25	38	—	1	23	10	10	—	3	
	0-4	2	2	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	
	5-9	4	4	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	
	10-14	5	5	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	
	15-19	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	R	20-24	5	3	2	—	—	4	—	4	—	—
		25-29	8	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	A	30-34	16	2	14	—	—	5	1	3	—	1
		35-39	7	1	6	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
	B	40-44	5	—	5	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
45-49		3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
50-54		2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
S	55-59	2	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	
	60-64	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	
	65-69	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	
	70-74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	75 and over	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
O	TOTAL	7	7	—	—	—	4	3	1	—	—	
	0-4	1	1	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	
	5-9	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	10-14	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	
	15-19	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	H	20-24	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		25-29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	E	30-34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		35-39	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
		40-44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
R	45-49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	50-54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	55-59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	60-64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
S	65-69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	70-74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	75 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

TABLE XI — Analysis of passenger traffic in transit.

In a technical sense a person is in transit in Palestine when he holds a visa for entry which is valid for 72 hours' sojourn in the country only; and this table shews the distribution of such persons among countries from which proceeding and countries of destination.

TABLE XI.

## ANALYSIS OF PASSENGER TRAFFIC IN TRANSIT DURING 1936.

(a) ARRIVALS.

Country from which proceeding	Total			Jews			Arabs			Others		
	Persons	Males	Fe-males	Per-sons	Males	Fe-males	Per-sons	Males	Fe-males	Per-sons	Males	Fe-males
TOTAL :	7,160	4,904	2,256	487	287	150	2,509	1,997	512	4,214	2,620	1,594
EUROPE :												
Austria	16	7	9	7	3	4	—	—	—	9	4	5
Belgium	5	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	2
Bulgaria	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Czecho-slovakia	77	45	32	5	3	2	—	—	—	72	42	30
Danzig	4	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	2	1
Denmark	11	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	6	5
Estonia	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
France	79	39	40	3	2	1	4	4	—	72	33	39
Germany	439	227	212	47	23	24	—	—	—	392	204	188
Gt. Britain	12	7	5	2	2	—	—	—	—	10	5	5
Greece	11	9	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	10	8	2
Hungary	10	5	5	2	2	—	—	—	—	8	3	5
Italy	84	57	27	13	8	5	4	4	—	67	45	22
Latvia	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Netherlands	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Norway	34	14	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	14	20
Poland	73	37	36	7	4	3	—	—	—	66	33	33
Rumania	35	21	14	13	9	4	—	—	—	22	12	10
Spain	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	1
Sweden	8	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	7	1
Switzerland	84	48	36	6	3	3	—	—	—	78	45	33
Yugoslavia	5	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	3
ASIA :												
Afghanistan	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Hedjaz and Nejd	42	34	8	—	—	—	30	22	8	12	12	—
India	17	11	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	11	6
Iraq	163	134	29	15	12	3	104	89	15	44	33	11
Iran	53	30	23	2	1	1	—	—	—	51	29	22
Syria and Lebanon	2,843	1,925	918	135	89	46	1,132	856	276	1,576	980	596
Trans-Jordan	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
Turkey	28	22	6	2	2	—	6	6	—	20	14	6
AFRICA :												
Egypt	2,786	2,057	729	156	112	44	1,146	953	193	1,484	992	492
Morocco	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Sudan	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—
Others	42	33	9	—	—	—	37	29	8	5	4	1
AMERICA :												
Argentine	7	7	—	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	—
Brazil	14	12	2	—	—	—	12	10	2	2	2	—
U. S. A.	134	75	59	18	8	10	11	6	5	105	61	44
Others	7	4	3	—	—	—	7	4	3	—	—	—
AUSTRALIA :	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	2
OTHER PARTS of the BRITISH EMPIRE	18	12	6	2	2	—	7	5	2	9	5	4

## ANALYSIS OF PASSENGER TRAFFIC IN TRANSIT DURING 1936.

## (b) DEPARTURES.

Country to which proceeding	Total			Jews			Arabs			Others		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Fe-males	Persons	Males	Fe-males	Persons	Males	Fe-males
TOTAL	6,904	4,716	2,188	455	308	152	2,969	1,869	500	4,080	2,544	1,536
EUROPE :												
Austria	22	12	10	9	4	5	—	—	—	13	8	5
Belgium	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	2
Bulgaria	8	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	6	2
Czecho-slovakia	87	56	31	12	5	7	—	—	—	75	51	24
Danzig	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	1
Denmark	20	13	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	13	7
Esthonia	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
France	68	39	29	7	6	1	—	—	—	61	33	28
Germany	308	166	142	50	29	21	—	—	—	258	137	121
Great Britain	8	4	4	—	—	—	1	—	1	7	4	3
Greece	10	9	1	2	2	—	1	1	—	7	6	1
Hungary	12	7	5	5	4	1	—	—	—	7	3	4
Italy	288	157	131	14	8	6	8	6	2	266	143	123
Latvia	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Netherlands	5	2	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	4	1	3
Norway	30	12	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	12	18
Poland	87	46	41	22	14	8	—	—	—	65	32	33
Rumania	26	17	9	6	5	1	—	—	—	20	12	8
Russia	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1
Spain	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1
Sweden	10	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	6	4
Switzerland	61	35	26	4	1	3	—	—	—	57	34	23
Yugoslavia	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—
ASIA :												
China	11	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	10	1
Hedjaz & Nejd	6	6	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	—
India	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1
Iraq	117	101	16	12	11	1	85	77	8	20	13	7
Iran	44	27	17	8	5	3	—	—	—	36	22	14
Syria and Lebanon	2,574	1,899	675	101	71	30	1,134	915	219	1,339	913	426
Trans-Jordan	5	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	1
Turkey	13	9	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	12	8	4
AFRICA :												
Egypt	2,772	1,910	862	182	123	59	1,127	859	268	1,463	928	535
Morocco	6	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	5	1
Sudan	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Tunis	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Others	2	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
AMERICA :												
Argentine	3	2	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—
Brazil	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	1
U.S.A.	261	129	132	14	9	5	6	4	2	241	116	125
Mexico	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	3
Others	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	2
AUSTRALIA :	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
OTHER PARTS of the BRITISH EMPIRE :	8	6	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	7	5	2



TABLE XII — Categories of Jews registered as immigrants distributed by countries of previous abode.

This table gives the cross-classification of all Jewish immigrants in the several categories prescribed by law and their countries of past usual residence. It has some bearing on the sources of the capital introduced into Palestine.

TABLE VII

CATEGORIES OF JEWS REGISTERED AS IMMIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY COUNTRIES  
OF USUAL RESIDENCE

Country of usual residence	Persons	A(i) Persons with £P.1000 and upwards		A(ii) and A(v) Persons with not less than £P.500		A(iii) Skilled art- isans with not less than £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 fam- ilies or singles	Depend- ants	Heads of fam- ilies or singles	Depend- ants	Heads of families or singles	Depend- ants	
<b>TOTAL</b>	29,727	2,970	2,810	5	7	170	287	6,981	4,496	12,001
<b>EUROPE :</b>										
Austria	581	65	28	2	2	16	19	148	85	216
Belgium	221	54	44	—	—	—	—	59	31	38
Bulgaria	175	25	25	—	—	—	—	34	26	65
Czechoslovakia	642	75	65	—	—	2	7	222	118	158
Danzig	64	18	12	—	—	—	—	11	9	14
Denmark	20	1	—	—	—	—	—	8	9	2
Estonia	20	2	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	11
Finland	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
France	544	100	98	—	—	5	7	155	71	118
Germany	8,180	1,551	1,434	1	—	60	79	1,791	595	2,669
Great Britain	223	53	27	—	—	—	1	79	6	57
Greece	389	16	19	—	—	3	7	111	137	96
Hungary	169	7	4	—	—	3	9	62	22	62
Italy	211	26	18	—	—	—	—	94	13	80
Latvia	507	60	45	1	—	3	4	144	76	174
Lithuania	783	62	49	—	—	3	1	202	105	361
Norway	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Netherlands	328	104	56	—	—	—	—	101	21	46
Poland	11,596	305	417	1	5	51	112	2,634	1,854	6,217
Portugal	9	1	6	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Rumania	1,444	42	39	—	—	22	34	475	286	546
Russia	593	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	173	356
Spain	18	3	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5
Sweden	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Switzerland	152	65	51	—	—	—	—	12	8	16
Yugoslavia	122	10	11	—	—	—	—	44	30	27
<b>ASIA :</b>										
Afganistan	102	4	17	—	—	—	—	16	47	18
China	39	11	7	—	—	—	—	8	6	7
Hedjaz & Nejd	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—
Iraq	345	32	58	—	—	—	—	61	133	61
Iran	213	15	49	—	—	—	—	36	86	27
India	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	3
Japan	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Koweit	12	3	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syria & Lebanon	140	12	8	—	—	—	—	20	23	77
Turkey	294	43	60	—	—	—	—	37	26	128
Yemen and Aden	754	2	6	—	—	—	—	218	410	118
<b>AFRICA :</b>										
Egypt	178	13	16	—	—	—	—	45	21	83
Tripoli	52	7	1	—	—	1	6	9	10	18
Union of S. Africa	40	14	9	—	—	—	—	5	—	12
Others	34	3	10	—	—	—	—	6	—	15
<b>AMERICA :</b>										
Argentine	46	5	8	—	—	—	—	10	8	15
Brazil	8	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	4
Canada	28	4	5	—	—	—	—	4	—	15
U.S.A.	357	141	82	—	—	1	1	25	8	99
Mexico	9	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Others	43	5	18	—	—	—	—	8	6	11
<b>AUSTRALIA :</b>	16	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	8
<b>OTHER PARTS of the BRITISH EMPIRE :</b>	8	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4

TABLE XIII — Birthplace, place of usual residence and citizenship of persons refused admission to Palestine classified by 'race' or 'nationality'.

This table shews the countries of origin of persons arriving at the prescribed places of entry into Palestine but refused admission to the country.

TABLE XIII

BIRTHPLACE, USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE, CITIZENSHIP OF PERSONS REFUSED ENTRY.

Country	Birthplace				Usual Place of Residence				Citizenship			
	Total	Jews	Arabs	Others	Total	Jews	Arabs	Others	Total	Jews	Arabs	Others
TOTAL	315	84	158	73	315	84	158	73	315	84	158	73
EUROPE :												
Austria	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
Belgium	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czechoslovakia	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
Danzig	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
France	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	4	5	—
Germany	4	3	—	1	3	2	—	1	3	2	—	1
Great Britain	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	6	—	10
Greece	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Hungary	3	2	—	1	2	2	—	—	3	2	—	1
Italy	1	—	—	1	2	1	—	1	2	1	—	1
Latvia	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	1	1	—	—	4	4	—	—	1	1	—	—
Poland	25	25	—	—	15	15	—	—	21	21	—	—
Rumania	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
Russia	4	4	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
Yugoslavia	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
ASIA :												
India	3	1	—	2	5	4	—	1	5	4	—	1
Iraq	2	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	1	—
Iran	4	4	—	—	3	3	—	—	5	3	2	—
Palestine	8	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syria & Lebanon	186	20	153	13	200	24	154	22	174	20	143	11
Trans-Jordan	3	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	2	—	2	—
Turkey	9	1	—	8	2	1	—	1	3	1	—	2
Yemen and Aden	7	6	—	1	4	3	—	1	1	—	—	1
AFRICA :												
Egypt	37	2	—	35	49	10	—	39	42	3	4	35
Sudan	3	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
AMERICA :												
Brazil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Canada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
U.S.A.	1	1	—	—	7	6	—	1	7	6	—	1
AUSTRALIA :												
	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
OTHER PARTS of the BRITISH EMPIRE.												
	5	—	—	5	5	—	—	5	1	—	—	1
UNDEFINED :												
	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	6	3	1	2

TABLE XIV — Countries of previous abode of persons of whose entry into Palestine there is no record and of persons deported.

This table shews the birthplace of persons of whose arrival in Palestine there is no record and who left the country during the year; and of persons who were deported.

TABLE XIV

COUNTRY OF PREVIOUS ABODE OF PERSONS LEAVING WHO HAD NOT BEEN RECORDED ON ARRIVAL  
AND OF PERSONS DEPARTED.

Country of previous abode	Persons leaving not recorded on arrival				Persons deported			
	Total	Jews	Arabs	Others	Total	Jews	Arabs	Others
TOTAL	1,242	298	460	484	1,099	149	444	446
EUROPE :								
Austria	18	11	—	2	6	5	—	1
Bulgaria	18	17	—	1	7	4	—	3
Czechoslovakia	28	25	—	3	10	6	—	4
France	10	2	—	8	2	1	1	—
Germany	20	9	—	11	15	6	—	9
Great Britain	69	2	—	67	—	—	—	—
Greece	8	1	—	7	5	4	—	1
Hungary	18	18	—	—	19	15	—	4
Italy	7	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Latvia	4	4	—	—	2	2	—	—
Lithuania	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poland	74	72	1	1	61	60	—	1
Rumania	7	6	—	1	17	17	—	—
Spain	4	4	—	—	1	—	—	1
Switzerland	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavia	2	2	—	—	4	—	—	4
ASIA :								
Afghanistan	11	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
China	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Hedjaz & Nejd	88	—	88	—	1	—	1	—
India	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Iraq	21	12	6	3	—	—	—	—
Iran	25	12	—	13	—	—	—	—
Syria and Lebanon	324	12	296	16	465	10	438	17
Turkey	79	35	—	44	6	2	—	4
Trans-Jordan	138	—	111	27	—	—	—	—
AFRICA :								
Abyssinia	4	—	—	4	6	—	—	6
Algeria	1	—	—	1	3	—	1	2
Egypt	247	32	2	213	399	15	1	383
Morocco	1	—	—	1	2	—	2	—
Sudan	9	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
Tripoli	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Union of S. Africa	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Others	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
AMERICA :								
Brazil	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canada	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
U.S.A.	34	13	4	17	1	1	—	—
Others	12	1	2	9	—	—	—	—
OTHER PARTS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE								
	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	6

TABLE XV — Number of travellers remaining illegally in Palestine in each month classified by 'race' or 'nationality'.

This table shews the actual movement month by month of the population of illegal immigrants who by illegal settlement abused facilities granted to them as travellers. The negative signs in several compartments in the table indicate that the total population of such persons declined at the periods corresponding with those compartments. They do not imply that illegal settlements by means of the abuse of facilities granted to travellers ceased.

TABLE XV  
NUMBER OF TRAVELLERS REMAINING ILLEGALLY IN PALESTINE.  
DURING THE YEAR 1936.

Month of arrival	Month in which period of authorized stay has expired.	Total	Jews	Arabs	Others
October, 1935	January, 1936	339	103	115	121
November	February	211	24	77	110
December	March	20	— 92	47	65
January, 1936	April	173	18	88	67
February	May	156	50	54	52
March	June	176	56	36	84
April	July	253	— 3	58	198
May	August	— 19	— 75	10	46
June	September	—143	—187	— 12	6
July	October	— 47	— 43	— 17	13
August	November	— 15	— 39	7	17
September	December	52	6	5	41
TOTAL		1156	—182	468	820



TABLE XVI — Volume of traffic in both directions through the prescribed places of entry.

This table indicates absolutely and relatively the volume of traffic in both directions through the prescribed places of entry into Palestine.

TABLE XVI

VOLUME OF TRAFFIC IN 1936 (INWARD AND OUTWARD COMBINED)  
THROUGH FRONTIER CONTROLS BY MONTHS.

Month	Total	Ras en Naqura	Haifa	Kantara	Jaffa	Rosh Pinna	Samakh	Others
January	18,509	6,992	3,197	3,507	1,696	2,712	181	224
February	18,617	6,410	3,890	4,398	1,393	2,203	142	181
March	33,737	8,830	7,292	8,846	3,883	4,176	248	462
April	39,108	11,659	11,587	7,190	2,046	4,734	1,334	558
May	20,194	4,766	9,881	2,873	—	1,079	1,371	224
June	15,314	5,625	5,964	1,745	—	904	894	181
July	18,975	7,484	8,321	1,782	—	587	638	163
August	21,554	9,148	9,043	1,797	—	766	640	160
September	23,589	9,759	10,408	2,122	—	596	565	139
October	23,142	12,060	5,987	2,287	44	1,979	622	163
November	19,772	8,620	4,835	2,820	93	2,963	238	203
December	21,301	9,977	3,795	4,083	46	2,880	249	271
TOTAL	273,812	101,330	84,200	43,450	9,201	25,579	7,122	2,930
Proportion per 100 through all controls	100	37	31	16	3	9	3	1

THE PRINCIPAL TABLES OF NATURALIZATION

1936.

TABLE XVII — Previous nationality of persons naturalized.

This table shows the previous nationality and the 'racial' or 'national' declarations of persons naturalized. Column 1 and 2 indicate the number of persons to whom certificates were delivered. 'Dependants' i.e. persons, wives and children, who acquired the status of Palestinian citizenship by reason of the naturalization of husbands and fathers or mothers are shown in column 3. Column 4 gives the total of persons who acquired Palestinian citizenship during the year.

TABLE XVII

PREVIOUS NATIONALITY OF PERSONS NATURALIZED DURING THE YEAR 1936.

Country of previous nationality	J E W S				N O N - J E W S			
	Singles	Families		Total persons	Singles	Families		Total persons
		Nos. of families	Nos. of depend- ants			Nos. of families	Nos. of depend- ants	
TOTAL	2,522	2,325	1,467	9,314	61	33	75	169
EUROPE :								
Austria	14	18	37	69	—	—	—	—
Belgium	—	2	3	5	—	—	—	—
Bulgaria	7	15	26	48	—	1	1	2
Czechoslovakia	23	19	43	85	—	—	—	—
Danzig	4	1	2	7	—	—	—	—
Estonia	3	2	2	7	—	—	—	—
France	3	2	8	13	—	—	—	—
Germany	289	363	673	1,325	1	—	—	1
Great Britain	3	7	18	28	—	—	—	—
Greece	11	2	4	17	3	1	1	5
Hungary	9	13	18	40	—	—	—	—
Italy	3	8	25	36	—	1	1	2
Latvia	38	59	88	185	1	—	—	1
Lithuania	100	104	160	364	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	—	1	2	3	—	—	—	—
Poland	1,122	843	1,421	3,386	—	—	—	—
Portugal	3	1	3	7	—	—	—	—
Rumania	185	167	280	632	—	—	—	—
Russia	188	228	480	896	3	1	1	5
Spain	8	7	20	35	—	—	—	—
Switzerland	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavia	4	3	6	13	1	—	—	1
ASIA :								
Afghanistan	8	8	15	31	1	—	—	1
China	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Iraq	25	52	213	290	1	—	—	1
Japan	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Iran	59	40	163	262	3	3	5	11
Syria & Lebanon	6	1	2	9	14	7	22	43
Trans-Jordan	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4
Turkey	18	20	58	96	19	7	17	43
Yemen & Aden	28	11	37	76	—	—	—	—
AFRICA :								
Egypt	2	—	—	2	1	3	6	10
Morocco	9	5	10	24	—	—	—	—
Tunis	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
AMERICA :								
Argentina	1	1	1	3	—	—	—	—
U.S.A.	11	16	28	55	—	2	9	11
Others	3	2	4	9	—	—	—	—
UNDEFINED	332	304	617	1,253	11	6	9	26

TABLE XVIII — Occupations of persons naturalized (Heads of families and singles).

This table shows the declared occupations of persons naturalized.

TABLE XVIII

OCCUPATIONS OF PERSONS NATURALIZED (HEADS OF FAMILIES AND SINGLES ONLY).

	J e w s		N o n - J e w s	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Agriculture	654	34	3	—
Mines	1	—	—	—
Textile	7	2	—	—
Wood works	240	1	1	—
Metal works	269	1	6	—
Leather works	14	—	—	—
Ceramics	6	1	—	—
Chemical Products	—	—	—	—
Printing	13	—	—	—
Food Products	53	2	—	—
Clothing and Millinery	68	25	2	—
Boot and shoe making	20	—	—	—
Building	594	2	5	—
Transport	153	—	2	—
Miscellaneous	18	—	2	—
General labourers	708	37	1	—
Domestic and personal service	13	29	—	3
Commerce	352	5	13	—
Other trades	31	2	2	—
Clerical and Commercial Service	507	109	9	1
Public Officials and Police	34	—	3	—
LIBERAL PROFESSIONS:				
Law	21	—	—	—
Physicians	35	7	1	—
Dentists	22	2	1	—
Medical attendants	41	27	—	2
Architects, engineers	136	1	—	—
Education	60	42	7	1
Arts	35	4	3	2
Other liberal professions	16	1	—	—
Religious occupations	24	—	7	2
Persons living on income	32	8	2	—
Students	118	30	1	3
Persons without occupations	65	65	5	4
TOTAL	4,410	437	76	13
GRAND TOTAL	4,847		89	

TABLE XIX — Age, Sex and conjugal condition of total persons naturalized.

This table gives the distribution by age, sex and conjugal condition of all persons naturalized.



TABLE XIX

AGE, SEX AND CONJUGAL CONDITION OF TOTAL PERSONS NATURALIZED  
DURING 1936.

Race	Age groups	Males					Females				
		Persons	Un-married	Married	Di- vorced	Widowed	Persons	Un- married	Married	Di- vorced	Widowed
	TOTAL	5,652	3,144	2,420	32	56	3,662	1,356	2,251	14	41
J E W S	0-4	394	394	—	—	—	311	311	—	—	—
	5-9	352	352	—	—	—	304	304	—	—	—
	10-14	288	288	—	—	—	268	268	—	—	—
	15-19	303	303	—	—	—	173	159	14	—	—
	20-24	1,280	914	362	2	2	488	140	348	—	—
	25-29	1,158	554	597	3	4	764	80	682	2	—
	30-34	684	280	446	4	4	470	43	424	3	—
	35-39	446	74	364	3	5	356	30	320	3	3
	40-44	241	24	209	4	4	197	15	175	4	3
	45-49	167	6	155	1	5	126	3	115	2	6
N O N J E W S	50-54	109	1	105	2	1	89	1	79	—	9
	55-59	88	1	73	12	12	54	2	45	—	7
	60-64	68	2	56	—	10	34	—	28	—	6
	65-69	37	—	32	1	4	22	—	16	—	6
	70-74	22	1	18	—	3	5	—	4	—	1
	75 and over	5	—	3	—	2	1	—	1	—	—
	TOTAL	110	79	29	—	2	59	24	31	—	4
	0-4	10	10	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
5-9	8	8	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	
10-14	9	9	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	
15-19	8	8	—	—	—	7	4	3	—	—	
20-24	18	15	3	—	—	10	5	5	—	—	
25-29	9	7	2	—	—	6	2	4	—	—	
30-34	10	4	6	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	
35-39	11	7	4	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	
40-44	5	5	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	
45-49	6	1	5	—	—	10	1	7	—	2	
50-54	4	3	1	—	—	5	1	4	—	—	
55-59	5	1	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	
60-64	3	1	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	
65-69	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
70-74	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
75 and over	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

TABLE XX — Years of arrival of persons naturalized (Heads of families and singles only).

This table shows the years of arrival in Palestine of persons naturalized during 1936.

TABLE XX

PERSONS NATURALIZED CLASSIFIED BY YEARS OF ARRIVAL (HEADS OF FAMILIES AND SINGLES ONLY)  
FOR THE YEAR 1936.

Years of arrival	J e w s			N o n - J e w s		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
<b>TOTAL</b>	4,847	4,410	437	94	76	18
Palestinian born	186	154	32	28	24	4
Prior to 1921	82	72	10	11	8	3
1921	52	47	5	1	—	1
1922	75	59	16	1	1	—
1923	73	63	10	1	1	—
1924	147	122	25	1	1	—
1925	424	363	61	6	6	—
1926	202	182	20	2	2	—
1927	48	43	5	2	2	—
1928	84	80	4	3	3	—
1929	121	110	11	3	1	2
1930	172	166	6	6	5	1
1931	143	126	17	7	7	—
1932	329	313	16	8	5	3
1933	1,994	1,847	147	9	6	3
1934	765	713	52	5	4	1

THE SUBSIDIARY TABLES OF MIGRATION  
1936.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE NO. 1

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

Category		Persons	Males	Females
<b>TOTAL</b>		10,000	4,690	5,310
A(i)	Persons with LP.1,000 & upwards	1,000	823	177
	Dependants on persons in A(i)	945	241	704
A(iii)	Skilled artisans with not less than LP.250	57	56	1
	Dependants on persons in A(iii)	97	28	69
A(iv)	Persons of minimum income of LP.4 p.m.	35	18	17
B(ii)	Persons of religious occupations	79	79	—
	Dependants on persons in B (ii)	189	65	124
B(iii)	Students	585	343	192
C	Persons coming to employment	2,349	1,655	694
	Dependants on persons in C	1,512	359	1,153
D	Dependants of residents of Palestine	3,194	1,019	2,175
	Other categories	8	4	4

SUBSIDIARY TABLE NO. 2

(a) AGE DISTRIBUTION PER 10,000 JEWISH IMMIGRANTS.

Age (years)	Actual figures			Proportion per 10,000		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
TOTAL	29,727	18,942	15,785	10,000	10,000	10,000
0 - 4	1,848	674	674	454	484	427
5 - 9	1,646	815	891	554	584	527
10-14	2,198	1,099	1,099	739	788	696
15-19	3,253	1,627	1,626	1,094	1,167	1,080
20-24	5,119	2,325	2,794	1,722	1,668	1,770
25-29	4,213	1,765	2,448	1,417	1,266	1,551
30-34	2,587	1,200	1,387	870	861	879
35-39	1,684	811	873	566	582	553
40-44	1,340	655	685	451	470	434
45-49	1,116	476	640	375	341	405
50-54	1,399	560	839	471	402	532
55-59	1,501	724	777	505	519	492
60-64	1,093	548	545	368	393	345
65-69	733	398	335	246	285	212
70-74	305	158	147	103	113	93
75 and over	192	107	85	65	77	54

Mean age 1936

Males 30.3 years  
Females 30.4 years

Mean age 1935

Males 29.0 years  
Females 29.1 years

(b) NUMBER OF JEWISH FEMALES PER 1,000 JEWISH MALES AT DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS AS COMPARED WITH THE CENSUS OF 1931.

Age (years)	Immigration 1936	Census 1931
ALL AGES	1,132	982
0 - 4	1,000	952
5 - 9	1,020	959
10-14	1,000	953
15-19	999	1,054
20-24	1,202	1,028
25-29	1,387	961
30-34	1,156	853
35-39	1,076	926
40-44	1,046	1,000
45-49	1,345	1,068
50-54	1,498	1,083
55-59	1,073	1,091
60-64	995	1,136
65-69	842	1,169
70-74	930	1,124
75 and over	794	1,079

SUBSIDIARY TABLE NO. 3

(a) DISTRIBUTION OF CONJUGAL CONDITION AND SEX.  
PER 1,000 JEWISH IMMIGRANTS IN EACH AGE GROUP.

Age	Males				Females			
	Unmarried	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Divorced	Widowed
0-14	1,000	—	—	—	1,000	—	—	—
15-19	990	10	—	—	913	87	—	—
20-24	739	258	3	—	489	507	4	—
25-29	479	516	4	1	340	646	12	2
30-34	311	677	10	2	258	716	16	10
35-39	175	809	11	5	126	816	25	33
40-44	84	895	17	4	74	841	25	60
45-49	69	914	6	11	51	752	34	163
50-54	28	923	11	33	8	712	19	261
55-59	18	908	4	70	10	656	6	328
60-64	5	847	11	137	22	563	6	409
65-69	2	759	13	226	12	481	6	501
70-74	—	627	6	367	20	320	7	653
75 and over	8	496	—	496	—	153	—	347

(b) DISTRIBUTION OF MAIN AGE GROUPS AND CONJUGAL CONDITION OF 10,000 JEWISH IMMIGRANTS OF EACH SEX.

Age	Males					Females				
	Persons	Unmarried	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Persons	Unmarried	Married	Divorced	Widowed
ALL AGES	10,000	5,305	4,381	52	262	10,000	4,354	4,775	94	777
0-4	433	433	—	—	—	427	427	—	—	—
5-14	1,373	1,373	—	—	—	1,223	1,223	—	—	—
15-24	2,835	2,386	443	6	—	2,800	1,806	987	6	1
25-44	3,178	1,015	2,126	23	9	3,417	856	2,448	57	56
45-64	1,655	47	1,486	13	109	1,774	38	1,200	29	507
65 and over	476	1	326	5	144	359	4	140	2	213

(c) DISTRIBUTION BY MAIN AGE GROUPS, CONJUGAL CONDITION AND SEX PER 10,000 JEWISH IMMIGRANTS.

Age (years)	Persons	Males					Females				
		Total Males	Unmarried	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Total Females	Unmarried	Married	Divorced	Widowed
ALL AGES	10,000	4,690	2,488	2,055	24	123	5,310	2,312	2,535	50	413
0-4	454	227	227	—	—	—	227	227	—	—	—
5-14	1,293	644	644	—	—	—	649	649	—	—	—
15-24	2,816	1,329	1,119	207	3	—	1,487	960	524	3	—
25-44	3,305	1,491	476	998	13	4	1,814	454	1,300	30	30
45-64	1,718	776	22	697	6	51	942	20	637	16	269
65 and over	414	223	—	153	2	68	191	2	74	1	114

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	180	189	186	199	175
Belgium	8	7	75	91	61
Bulgaria	52	48	58	59	57
Czecho-slovakia	170	171	220	285	206
Danzig	8	7	18	15	20
France	14	26	177	218	140
Germany	2,347	2,011	2,747	2,940	2,578
Great Britain	20	65	59	58	60
Greece	129	128	126	144	111
Hungary	68	59	47	50	45
Italy	5	22	61	79	44
Latvia	160	156	160	156	168
Lithuania	286	268	264	246	280
Netherlands	33	85	114	125	102
Poland	4,955	4,682	4,071	3,715	4,384
Rumania	518	494	487	465	507
Russia	867	184	211	222	202
Switzerland	14	10	51	51	51
Yugoslavia	23	22	39	43	35
Others	8	15	21	23	20
ASIA :					
Afganistan	29	29	31	35	27
Iran	56	62	55	61	50
Iraq	95	89	97	96	98
Syria and Lebanon	42	30	36	39	34
Turkey	79	69	76	69	82
Yemen and Aden	274	247	270	286	256
Others	27	278	21	27	15
AFRICA :					
Egypt	28	19	42	44	40
Tripoli	13	—	13	18	9
Union of S. Africa	2	4	7	10	5
Others	6	13	10	8	11
AMERICA :					
Argentine	3	10	14	18	11
Brazil	2	2	5	5	6
Canada	3	5	6	5	7
U.S.A.	22	90	111	131	94
Others	2	5	8	9	7
OTHERS AND UNDEFINED	2	559	6	5	7



(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	4,684	5,316	1,135
EUROPE :				
Austria	186	98	98	1,000
Belgium	75	48	32	765
Bulgaria	58	28	30	1,091
Czechoslovakia	220	110	110	1,000
Danzig	18	7	11	1,500
France	177	102	75	780
Germany	2,747	1,377	1,370	995
Gt. Britain	59	27	32	1,171
Greece	126	67	59	872
Hungary	47	23	24	1,031
Italy	61	37	24	625
Latvia	160	73	87	1,186
Lithuania	264	115	149	1,289
Netherlands	114	59	55	927
Poland	4,071	1,741	2,330	1,339
Rumania	487	218	269	1,237
Russia	211	104	107	1,034
Switzerland	51	24	27	1,134
Yugoslavia	39	20	19	929
Others	21	11	10	967
ASIA :				
Afghanistan	31	17	14	870
Iran	55	29	26	925
Iraq	97	45	52	1,151
Syria & Lebanon	36	18	18	980
Turkey	76	32	44	1,356
Yemen and Aden	270	134	136	1,013
Others	21	13	8	629
AFRICA :				
Egypt	42	21	21	1,035
Tripoli	13	8	5	609
Union of S. Africa	7	5	2	539
Others	10	4	6	1,545
AMERICA :				
Argentine	14	8	6	739
Brazil	5	2	3	1,500
Canada	6	2	4	1,833
U.S.A.	111	61	50	813
Others	8	4	4	917
OTHERS AND UNDEFINED	6	2	4	1,571

SUBSIDIARY TABLE NO. 5

(a) OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION PER 10,000 JEWISH IMMIGRANTS BY SEX.

OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS	Persons	Males	Females
I AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING	1,049	712	337
II MINES AND QUARRIES	—	—	—
III MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES :	689	552	137
Textiles	19	17	2
Leather works	16	16	—
Wood works	106	106	—
Metal works	158	158	—
Ceramics	4	3	1
Chemical products	1	1	—
Food products	52	50	2
Dress and toilet	217	89	128
Building	77	75	2
Industries relating to literature and artistic trades	39	37	2
IV TRANSPORT	24	24	—
V COMMERCE	533	523	10
VI OTHER TRADES	24	23	1
VII CLERICAL SERVICE	130	89	41
VIII PUBLIC OFFICIALS, POLICE AND ARMY :	1	1	—
IX PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS :	355	294	61
Religion	95	95	—
Law	29	28	1
Medicine :			
Physicians	26	20	6
Dentists	23	19	4
Medical attendants	31	19	12
Education	52	30	22
Architects and engineers	46	45	1
Arts	28	22	6
Other liberal professions	25	16	9
X DOMESTIC SERVICE	96	14	82
XI INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATIONS	369	276	93
TOTAL OCCUPATIONS	3,270	2,508	762
XII STUDENTS (16 years and over)	477	312	165
XIII PERSONS OF NO OCCUPATION OR OF UNKNOWN OCCUPATION, MINORS AND DEPENDANTS	6,253	1,870	4,383
GRAND TOTAL	10,000	4,690	5,310

(b) OCCUPATIONS OF SETTLED POPULATION, CENSUS OF 1931, AND STATED OCCUPATIONS OF IMMIGRANTS, 1932-36, TOGETHER WITH PERCENTAGE OF IMMIGRANTS, 1932-36, TO SETTLED POPULATION OF SAME OCCUPATION IN 1931.

Occupation	Settled population 1931 census	Immigration					TOTAL 1932-36	Total immigrants per 100 of settled population 1931.
		1932	1933	1934	1935	1936		
AGRICULTURE	134,591	132	1,689	1,915	3,041	3,122	10,199	7.6
MINING, QUARRYING	2,371	5	7	8	2	2	24	1.0
MANUFACTURE & CONSTRUCTION:								
Textiles	1,838	37	168	243	295	56	799	43.5
Chemical works	708	10	105	106	26	1	251	35.5
Wood works	4,544	184	757	960	1,023	320	3,244	71.4
Metal and mechanical	3,210	207	1,024	1,224	1,359	177	4,291	133.7
Building	12,064	84	541	924	660	228	2,437	20.2
Printing and stationery	1,086	37	154	191	343	118	843	77.6
Food products	5,276	86	227	342	356	162	1,173	22.2
Clothing and millinery	4,670	452	1,356	918	2,097	651	5,474	117.2
Leather works	3,883	104	246	254	144	18	796	20.5
Other trades	1,991	62	173	86	100	83	504	25.3
TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS	16,142	56	230	146	113	76	621	3.8
DOMESTIC SERVICE	14,528	342	329	259	721	346	1,997	13.7
OTHER INDUSTRIES ILL-DEFINED OCCUPATIONS, GENERAL LABOURERS	13,016	1,222	3,287	3,137	4,298	1,099	13,043	*)
COMMERCE, Manufacturers, Merchants, Dealers	32,359	655	1,821	2,981	3,448	1,612	10,517	42.3
CLERICAL AND COMMERCIAL SERVICE		511	760	689	765	449	3,174	
PUBLIC OFFICIALS, POLICE ARMY	9,628	†)	160	171	177	399	907	9.4
PROFESSIONAL								
Physicians, Surgeons, Dentists	847	55	522	431	617	153	1,778	209.9
Architects, Engineers	1,081	59	296	392	347	147	1,241	114.8
Education	4,187	150	328	340	351	187	1,356	32.4
Arts	510	8	58	81	137	85	369	72.4
Other liberal professions	2,290	49	293	400	292	269	1,303	56.9
Religious occupations	3,274	327	317	577	1,110	553	2,884	88.1
TOTAL OF GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS	274,094	5,134	14,848	16,775	21,822	10,646	69,225	25.3
STUDENTS (over 16 years)	—	203	610	2,104	1,938	1,442	6,297	—
PERSONS OF NO OCCUPATION Dependants	659,174	5,952	16,519	25,264	40,387	19,583	107,705	16.3
TOTAL	969,268	11,289	31,977	44,143	64,147	31,671	183,227	18.9

\* 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 £P. 1000 and upwards		A (iii) Skilled artisans with not less than £P. 250		C. Labour Immigrants		Other categories
		Heads of families or singles	Depen- dants	Heads of families or singles	Depen- dants	Heads of families or singles	Depen- dants	
TOTAL	10,000	999	945	57	97	2,349	1,512	4,041
EUROPE :								
Austria	195	22	9	5	6	50	29	74
Czechoslovakia	216	25	22	1	2	75	38	58
France	183	34	31	2	2	52	24	38
Germany	2,752	523	482	20	27	602	200	898
Greece	130	5	6	1	2	37	46	33
Latvia	170	20	15	1	1	48	26	59
Lithuania	263	21	17	1	—	68	35	121
Poland	3,901	103	140	17	38	886	624	2,093
Rumania	485	14	13	7	11	160	96	184
ASIA :								
Turkey	89	15	20	—	—	12	9	43
Yemen and Aden	254	1	2	—	—	73	138	40
AMERICA :								
U.S.A.	120	47	28	—	—	8	3	34
OTHERS :	1,242	169	160	12	8	278	244	371

SUBSIDIARY TABLE NO. 7.

ANALYSIS OF TRAVELLERS (INCLUDING "IN TRANSIT") TRAFFIC, 1931-1936.

Year	Total			Index (Basis—1931) Arrivals	Excess as percentage of arrivals
	Arrivals	Departures	Excess of arrivals over departures		
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
1936	56,665	55,217	1,448	103.5	2.6

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	38,789	60,591	670
Temporary visitors	38,465	10,066	22,925	474
Immigrants	19,865	18,645	1,217	3
Residents returning after a period exceeding one year	756	588	168	—
Residents returning after a period not exceeding one year	41,074	8,518	32,397	159
Transit travellers	4,840	922	3,884	34

(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	28,596	70,462	942
Temporary visitors	38,380	11,765	25,983	632
Residents departing for a period exceeding one year	986	799	187	—
Residents departing for a period not exceeding one year	55,200	14,953	39,986	261
Transit travellers	5,484	1,079	4,356	49