

מדינת ישראל

משרדי הממשלה

משרד

בפנים

מתאם הפעולות בשטחים ביהודה,
 שומרון, עזה, סיני ורמת הגולן.
COORDINATOR OF GOVERNMENT
OPERATIONS IN JUDEA, SAMARIA, GAZA
DISTRICT AND GOLAN HEIGHTS

1967 - 1979

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4125/5-א.

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COORDINATOR OF GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS
 IN JUDEA, SAMARIA, GAZA DISTRICT, SINAI GOLA

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THE STATE OF ISRAEL
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

COORDINATOR OF GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS IN:

JUDAEA & SAMARIA

GAZA DISTRICT

SINAI

GOLAN HEIGHTS

A TWELVE YEAR SURVEY
1967 - 1979

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OCTOBER, 1979

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Israel's Policy	1
Economic Prosperity and Social Stability	3
Employment	3
Vocational Training	4
Agriculture	4
Foreign Trade	5
Public Health	5
Social Welfare	6
Civil Liberties:	
Freedom of Religion	6
Freedom of Speech and Press	6
Freedom of Movement	7
Free Elections	7
Freedom of Education	7
Law and Courts	8
Explanatory Notes	15
Appendices (see list hereafter)	17

- Appendix 1 - Map
- Appendix 2 - Population, Live Births, Natural Increase

ECONOMY

- Appendix 3 - Balance of Payments Estimates
- Appendix 4 - Foreign Trade Imports, Exports and Foreign Trade Balance
- Appendix 5 - Foreign Trade - Trade with Israel
- Appendix 6 - Agriculture
- Appendix 7 - Industrial Product
- Appendix 8 - Labour & Wages
- Appendix 9 - Labour Force

LIVING CONDITIONS

- Appendix 10 - Disposable Private Income
- Appendix 11 - Private Consumption Expenditure
- Appendix 12 - Consumer Price Index
- Appendix 13 - Area of Construction
- Appendix 14 - Household Equipment
- Appendix 15 - Motor Vehicles and Drivers
- Appendix 16 - Radio Listening and Television Viewing
- Appendix 17 - Telephones
- Appendix 18 - Refugee Resettlement

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

- Appendix 19 - Local Authorities - Judaea & Samaria
- Appendix 20 - Local Authorities - Gaza District & Northern Sinai

CIVIL LIBERTIES

- Appendix 21 - Judiciary
- Appendix 22 - Movement of Residents and Visitors

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

- Appendix 23 - Israeli and Local Personnel
- Appendix 24 - Health - Government and Non-Government Hospitals
- Appendix 25 - Education
- Appendix 26 - Universities
- Appendix 27 - Social Welfare Assistance
- Appendix 28 - Vocational Training Graduates

Shortly after the signing of the Israel-Egypt Peace Treaty in Washington, D.C., on 26 March 1979, talks got underway - and are expected to continue until some time next year - among representatives of Israel, Egypt and the United States on the establishment of autonomy for the Arab inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza district.

Many people appear to be unaware of two important facts related to this development:

1. the fact that it was Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel who originally propounded the autonomy plan, in a detailed proposal presented to Egypt's President Sadat at Ismailiya in December 1977; and -

- the fact that for the past twelve years - that is, ever since these territories came under Israel's control in June 1967 - the Israeli authorities have been placing heavy stress, in their administration of these areas, on local participation in every aspect of the day-to-day life of the inhabitants. This has involved the active and systematic development of agricultural, educational, health, social welfare and municipal facilities and services, with the participation of a growing number of local Arab professional, technical and unskilled manpower. It has also involved the granting of a maximal degree of personal civic freedom, limited only by the necessity to maintain law and order and protect the lives and property of local inhabitants in the areas and in Israel itself.

The following pages relate the story of this effort as it has unfolded over the years - primarily in terms of the concrete changes it has produced in the lives of the residents of these areas.

ISRAEL'S POLICY

Since the 1967 Six-Day War - a war in which Israel succeeded in thwarting a third Arab attempt in 20 years at destroying the Jewish state, a new geographical pattern has unfolded in the Middle East. The resulting cease-fire lines found Israel administering the Sinai, the Golan Heights, Judaea and Samaria (also referred to as "the West Bank"), and the Gaza district. These areas encompass 26 thousand square miles and have a population of more than one million Arabs.

While the Sinai (restored to Egypt under the Israel-Egypt Peace Treaty) and the Golan Heights are important to Israel primarily from the point of view of the country's strategic security concerns, Israel also entertains historical claims with respect to the areas of Judaea and Samaria and the Gaza district.

Judaea-Samaria and the Gaza district were, in 1922, temporarily entrusted to British administration as a mandate of the League of Nations. This followed the British commitment of 1917, in the Balfour Declaration, to set up a national home for Jews in the area. Britain's withdrawal from Palestine in 1948, and the proclamation of Israel's independence, were followed immediately by the Arab invasion of the fledgling Jewish state - one of the results of which was the occupation of Judaea-Samaria by Jordan, an occupation that was and remained belligerent and, indeed, was never recognized internationally, except by Britain and Pakistan.

Thus, when Israel, in responding to the Jordanian attack during the war of June 1967, took possession of Judaea-Samaria up to the Jordan River, it was taking possession of an area whose previous status was not one of legitimate Jordanian sovereignty but, rather, Jordanian occupation of a part of Palestine whose final disposition had not been determined.

Nevertheless, Israel has not altered the status of these areas, nor that of the inhabitants - with the single exception of Jerusalem which was reunified in 1967, following the Six-Day War, and Israeli law has been applied to the area.

Policy for the areas is determined at the ministerial level - mainly by the Prime Minister and the Minister of Defence. Policy implementation and day-to-day decisions are entrusted to the Israeli military administration, assisted by personnel recruited from the various government ministries (Health; Education; Agriculture; Industry, Trade and Tourism; Social Welfare; and Justice) as well as from non-government agencies and institutions and local staff.

Two key elements of Israeli policy in the areas are: normalization, based on economic prosperity and social stability; and the guarantee of personal and civic freedoms. The common denominator underlying all facets of Israeli policy in the areas is that of minimal interference in the lives of the inhabitants, allowing them to manage their own

affairs, except in matters that may adversely affect Israel's security.

ECONOMIC PROSPERITY AND SOCIAL STABILITY

Since 1967 economic life in the areas has been characterized by rapid growth and a very substantial increase in the standard of living of the residents. A major factor in this dramatic change has been the interaction of the economies of the areas with that of Israel, on the one hand, and with the economies of the Arab countries, on the other.

The pre-Six-Day War economic situation in the areas was similar to that in the Arab states - the wealth being concentrated in the hands of a few influential families who formed a political, social and economic elite. More than 80 percent of the inhabitants were at or below the subsistence level, working mainly as farmers or labourers. Unemployment and dependence on welfare were widespread, there being virtually no need for skilled labour. In Gaza, for instance, unemployment stood at 43 percent and those receiving welfare at 70 percent.

Social and economic change is a notoriously slow-moving process in Arab society. Yet, in the relatively short span of just over a single decade, the Israeli administration has succeeded in bringing unprecedented prosperity to the areas:

GNP has increased at an average annual rate of about 19 percent.

Per Capita Income, which is indicative of changes in the standard of living, has increased at an annual average of 11 percent.

Private Consumption has increased at an average annual rate of 10 percent.

EMPLOYMENT

The main thrust of the administration's economic policy has been that of guaranteeing full employment. This has been achieved mainly by offering a wide variety of well-paid jobs throughout Israel. Unemployment has been virtually eliminated - decreasing from 13 percent in 1968 to zero at the present time. Since 1968 about one-third of the areas' GNP has resulted from such employment. In 1968, 127,000 inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza district were employed, while in 1978

the figure reached 212,000. The number of those employed in Israel has grown from 5,000 in 1968 to 67,000 in 1978.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Part and parcel of the administration's policy of full employment has been the setting up of extensive vocational training programmes which did not exist under the Jordanian and Egyptian occupations of Judaea-Samaria and the Gaza district respectively.

In these centres workers are trained in various skills including carpentry, draftsmanship, accountancy, metal-working and construction trades. Women are also offered a wide range of programmes, including sewing and embroidery, dressmaking and cosmetic training. All students are paid while studying. All graduates receive certificates as skilled workers, which entitle them to wages and work conditions commensurate with their qualifications. Graduates are also assisted in finding work.

AGRICULTURE

As in other Arab societies, agriculture is the mainstay of the economies in Judaea-Samaria and the Gaza district. The level of productivity achieved in this field, therefore, has far-reaching implications concerning the economic prosperity in the areas as a whole. Before 1967, 80 percent of those working in Judaea-Samaria were engaged in agriculture - yet they accounted for less than 23 percent of the GNP. Low incomes prevented saving, which in turn prevented reinvestment in technological improvements. The abundance of cheap labour also discouraged farmers from buying modern equipment.

Realizing the importance of the agricultural sector in the areas' economies, the administration conceived an ambitious plan for both Judaea-Samaria and the Gaza district. Now in an advanced stage of implementation, the plan comprises the following elements: mechanization - training programmes and low-interest loans for equipment; diversion of cheap labour to Israel; introduction of high-income crops for export; setting up of agricultural stations manned by Arab experts; counselling by Israeli agronomists; training in the most effective use of fertilizers, insecticides and irrigation processes; expansion of markets to include both Israel and the Arab states; and improving packing methods - a prerequisite for selling produce in the West.

FOREIGN TRADE

The foreign commerce sector of the administered areas has been characterized by continual growth, both in import and in export. Industrial products have continually accounted for 82 percent of the areas' imports. In 1977 industry accounted for 57 percent of the areas' exports as compared with 51 percent in 1968. This is largely due to a steady increase in exports from Gaza. The "Open Bridges" policy has significantly bolstered commerce in the areas. The main products exported via the Jordan bridges are citrus fruits, dairy products, olive oil and soap.

PUBLIC HEALTH

In 1967 the level of public health in the areas was relatively low, due to the prevailing social and economic conditions. Epidemics and child deaths were common, particularly in the Gaza district, because of poor sewage systems, overcrowding in refugee camps, lack of running water in homes, and a low level of personal and family hygiene. Hospitals, particularly in Gaza, were poorly equipped and overcrowded. Doctors, as in most developing areas, were few in number.

In view of the severity of these health problems, resulting from generations of neglect, the administration undertook a wide-ranging programme of improvements that have already begun to have a marked effect on the state of the areas' medical facilities. The improvements include: the introduction of advanced medical technology and expertise provided by Israeli medical teams; expansion of existing training facilities for local Arab medical teams; the establishment of new hospitals, medical centres, nursing schools and para-medical schools; the training of local Arabs in Israeli hospitals; the introduction of new equipment; expansion of immunization programmes; the establishment of school health services; collection of information on contagious diseases; the improvement of sanitation systems and the installation of running water; the establishment of mother-and-child health care centres; the establishment, for all residents of Judaea-Samaria, the Gaza district and Sinai, of a comprehensive voluntary health insurance scheme, providing medical care, medicines and hospitalization for a relatively small premium (those on social welfare make no payment).

Higher nutritional levels resulting from greater prosperity and a greater awareness of the principles of basic hygiene have also contributed to improved health standards

in the areas, which are now virtually free of the epidemics and widespread infant mortality known previously.

SOCIAL WELFARE

Social welfare services in Judaea and Samaria before 1967 were limited to the distribution of food and money. (Egypt provided none in the Gaza district.) The emphasis of the Israeli administration has been on the rehabilitation of welfare recipients by trained Arab social workers, with the ultimate aim of freeing them from dependence on relief and allowing them to achieve social and economic independence. As a result of this policy and the increase in the number of gainfully employed persons, the number of non-refugees receiving some form of welfare assistance dropped from 312,000 in 1968 to 32,000 in 1976. The amount of assistance provided to families in need is determined by both the average wage and the price index.

In addition to the efforts of the administration, various international organizations operate in Judaea-Samaria, the Gaza district, Sinai and the Golan Heights such as CARE, the International Red Cross and the Lutheran Church as well as local charity organizations.

CIVIL LIBERTIES

Freedom of Religion

Ever since June 1967, the holy places of all religions, in Israel as well as in the administered areas, have been freely accessible to all. The inhabitants of these areas enjoy absolute religious freedom, including freedom of worship and belief, free access to holy places, freedom to administer the holy places and appoint clergy, freedom to maintain contacts with clergy in the Arab states, etc.

Freedom of Speech and Press

Since 1967, area Arabs have enjoyed freedom of expression - to a degree previously unknown to them or to the citizens of any Arab state to this very day.

Arab-language dailies, published in East Jerusalem, are written, edited and published in their entirety by Arabs from East Jerusalem and the areas - despite the

fact that they have been critical of the Israeli government and military administration, and have, more than once, called for the termination of Israel's presence in the areas. The sole restriction - as in the case of the Hebrew press - is military censorship, for obvious security reasons.

Freedom of Movement

Area Arabs enter and leave Israel freely, as do Israelis and foreign visitors wishing to visit the areas. In addition, under Israel's "Open Bridges" policy, Arabs resident in the areas have been visiting Arab states in growing numbers, as have citizens of other Arab countries coming to visit relatives in the areas. Well over a million persons have already crossed the bridges into the areas and Israel itself. The visits, which have continued even in wartime, have recently been expanded, especially in the spheres of religious pilgrimage and medical care.

Free Elections

On 12 April 1976, for the second time under Israeli administration, municipal elections were held in Judaea-Samaria, under conditions of scrupulous non-interference by the Israeli administration; the first elections were held in 1972. The decision to hold elections is a key element in the policy of the administration to entrust the management of local affairs to the inhabitants themselves. During the 1976 elections, women were allowed to vote - for the first time in these areas. Of 88,000 eligible voters, 35,000 were women; 73 percent of the eligibles went to the polls, including some 22,000 women.

Freedom of Education

The administration has in no way interfered with the traditional Arab educational system; the only change made was the elimination of antisemitic and anti-Israel slanders and hate propaganda contained in the textbooks.

In the past decade, there has been a 71 percent rise in the number of children attending school (though the population as a whole has grown by only 10 percent.)

The number of teaching institutions has risen by over a third. Four universities are now functioning, where none existed in 1967.

Law and Courts in Judaea-Samaria, Gaza District, Sinai and Golan Heights

(See Appendix 21).

1. Upon the entry of the Israel Defence Forces (IDF) into the areas now administered by them, a government and administrative structure was set up and a series of proclamations and orders published with the object of restoring public order and security, instituting stable, orderly administration and enabling the population to revert from war conditions to tranquillity.
2. (i) The assumption of military government, as a result of the establishment of effective control by the Army, was immediately announced by the Proclamation of the Assumption of Government by the IDF (Proclamation No. 1). On the same day, the Proclamation Concerning Law and Administration (Proclamation No. 2) was published in all areas, laying down the basic legislative and constitutional provisions according to which Israeli military rule was to be exercised. Proclamation No. 2 provides that the law which existed in an area shall continue in force with such modifications as may result from the establishment of the military government and from any proclamation or order issued by the IDF Commander appointed for the region by the Chief of the General Staff.

(ii) The policy declared by Proclamation No. 2 still holds. Local law has remained in force, augmented by a second legislative stratum of proclamations and orders essential to the maintenance of proper administration and security. The existing law has only been varied to the extent necessary for this purpose, for the maintenance of essential services and for the protection of the rights of the local population.

(iii) Under Proclamation No. 2, the IDF Regional Commander assumed all administrative, appointive, legislative and governmental powers. The head of the military administration thus became the focus of government powers of whatever kind.
3. The orders are published in Hebrew and Arabic and come into effect upon publication. Following publication by poster and simultaneously in the press and on the radio, each proclamation or order is subsequently printed in the "Compilation of Proclamations and Orders," which is the official gazette of the Military Government. The Compilation

also appears in both languages; it is distributed free of charge to all local office-holders such as mayors, mukhtars (village elders) and judges, and it is on sale to the general public.

4. (i) The Order Concerning Security Instructions (published as an addition to Proclamation No. 3 and supplemented by several further orders) deals with the trial of criminal offences and offences against the proclamations and orders involving the security of the IDF.

It establishes military courts of two kinds depending on the nature and the seriousness of the offence to be tried: those consisting of three officers and those consisting of a single judge. The president of a three-member court and any single judge must be persons with legal training.

- (ii) Trials before military courts are held in accordance with the procedure obtaining in courts following the Common Law System. Observance of the rules of natural justice is guaranteed. The rules of evidence also correspond to the Common Law rules.
- (iii) A detailed order (No. 143 of Judaea and Samaria, No. 106 of the Gaza district and Northern Sinai, No. 63 of the Golan Heights and No. 17 of Southern Sinai) concerns matters of defence counsel. Under it a person charged before a military court is entitled to choose as his counsel a local advocate or an Israeli advocate or to conduct his own defence. In certain specified cases (grave offences), the court may appoint counsel with the consent of the accused and must do so if the offence is punishable by death, the accused consenting to the court's choice.
- (iv) The penalties inflicted are fine or imprisonment. The death penalty is only prescribed as the maximum penalty for sabotage of military installations and for causing death with malice aforethought, but the order provides that it shall not be imposed on an accused person under 18 years of age in addition to various other safeguards.

The death penalty, it should be noted, has actually not been imposed despite the fact that in many instances saboteurs directly

implicated in the killing of Israeli citizens have been brought to trial, and despite the fact that Article 75 of the 4th Geneva Convention enables the use of this penalty.

- (v) Pre-trial detention is always set off against imprisonment, if such is imposed on the accused.
- (vi) Under section 43 of the Order Concerning Security Instructions, a convicted person may appeal to the Regional Commander. The same section requires the court to inform the accused of this right at the end of the trial.
- (vii) Places of confinement in the areas are operated under the Order Concerning Places of Confinement, which sets out the conditions of confinement.
- (viii) A person sentenced to confinement normally serves his sentence in one of the prisons which existed in the region before the establishment of IDF administration. Red Cross representatives regularly visit the prisons and also are permitted to meet prisoners both before and after trial.

5. Section 87 of the Order Concerning Security Instructions allows the administrative detention of an inhabitant of the region as an essential preventive security measure. This is not a political but a security detention, designed to prevent sabotage and subversive activities, and based upon the relevant provisions of section IV of the 4th Geneva Convention.

An administrative detainee is held for a definite period in a place of detention fixed by the Regional Military Commander by order. He is assured during the detention of all his rights as to visits, mail, the receipt of parcels and medical treatment under the Order Concerning Places of Confinement, of which copies are posted up in every place of confinement.

The issue of an administrative detention order must be immediately reported to the Legal Adviser of the region (and the Legal Adviser of the subdistrict). The detention order is delivered to the detainee.

The Order Concerning Security Instructions provides that appeal committees, each headed by a judge, be set up in the region, to which every administrative detainee may

appeal against his detention. Moreover, in pursuance of the Order, the committee automatically reviews the detention once every six months even if the detainee has not appealed. Notice of the right of appeal is given to him upon his arrest, and a written record is made of this having been done. The detainee appears before the committee in person, and he or his counsel is given full opportunity to state his case. Administrative detainees are, as far as possible, kept separate from other confined persons.

6. (i) Local civil and criminal courts operate in the Gaza district and Northern Sinai (serving also Southern Sinai), as well as in Judaea and Samaria. Justice is administered solely by local judges who, of course, apply the local law. Those judges who have left the areas or refused to resume their duties have been replaced by newly appointed local judges. Since no judges or lawyers familiar with local law, and no local law books, remained on the Golan Heights, local courts had to be established to afford legal protection to the inhabitants and to settle disputes between them (order No. 185 of the Golan Heights, Concerning Courts)(Temporary Provisions).

Every obligatory tie between local justice and military authorities, which existed under Egyptian rule in the Gaza district and Northern Sinai, has been abolished; an order published in the Gaza district and Northern Sinai did away with the dependence, introduced in that region by the Egyptians, of ordinary civil justice on the military government.

Provisions were revoked under which every judgment of a civil or criminal court in Sinai required confirmation by a military authority and the bench in a particular class of cases consisted only of officers of the Egyptian army.

- (ii) In sum, civil and criminal (as distinct from military) justice is dispensed by local judges. The provisions of local law making the death penalty mandatory in certain cases have been abrogated, and that penalty has been replaced by mandatory life imprisonment. The optional death penalty has likewise been abolished.

It is important to note that the local courts enjoy unlimited freedom, and they

even use that freedom, without hindrance, to criticize orders of the Regional Commander.

- (iii) The reactivation of civil justice in Judaea and Samaria met with difficulties, resulting mainly from the refusal of certain judges to resume their duties and from the boycott of the courts by most of the local advocates.

Several judges retired from office at a later stage. Despite the reduced number of judges and prosecutors, the courts are again functioning properly and the extent of their activities is the same as it was under Jordanian rule.

Upon the resumption of the functioning of the administration of justice in the Gaza district and Northern Sinai, it appeared that most of the senior judicial posts had been held by Egyptians; in Sinai, legal functions had been performed by Egyptian army officers. All the local judges were now restored to their positions, and advocates and public prosecutors were appointed judges.

7. Such movable property of the previous government as constituted war booty in accordance with the rules of International Law has been confiscated, and other State property, movable and immovable, placed under the administration of a specially appointed Custodian of Government Property, whose powers have been defined in detail by order.

Utilization of the immovable property is carried on by the Custodian and under his orders and instructions.

To prevent misappropriation of the property of persons who have left the region, a Custodian of Abandoned Private Property has been appointed by special order; his function, as therein defined, is to manage the property on behalf of its owner, or the person entitled to possess it, until he returns.

To settle disputes concerning ownership of property, a tribunal has been set up, consisting of three persons, of whom one must be a lawyer, to which anyone aggrieved by a decision of the Custodian of Government Property or the Custodian of Abandoned Private Property may appeal.

To prevent interference with the rights of property owners in the post-war period, an Order Concerning Transactions in Immovable Property was published making the effectuation of every transaction in immovable property subject to the approval of a special commissioner who would be able to examine whether the transaction was entered into freely and willingly.

As required by the rules of International Law, no property of local authorities or of cultural, educational or religious institutions has been requisitioned; such property is dealt with according to the rules applying to private property.

8. The inhabitants of Judaea and Samaria had deposited some 13 million dinars with banks in the region, and the banks had lent out eight million dinars of that money. Of the remaining five million dinars, four-and-a-half million were held in Amman, and only about half a million kept in the local branches in Judaea and Samaria. Had the banks been re-opened at once, they would have collapsed, with a loss of deposits. A series of preventive legislative measures were, therefore, taken.

The Order Concerning the Prohibition of Trade and Financial Transactions (Banks) (Judaea and Samaria) 5727 - 1967, prescribed the closure of banks and credit institutions and the freezing of banking transactions.

To protect deposits pending regulation of the reopening of the banks, the Order Concerning the Deposit of Moneys for Security Reasons (Judaea and Samaria Region) 1967, prescribed that the Regional Commander might transfer moneys from the vaults of any bank or other financial institution to an account with the Bank of Israel, to be held on deposit in favour of the banks from which they were transferred.

Similar directions were published in the Gaza district and Northern Sinai and on the Golan Heights.

9. In the sphere of taxation, customs and excise, a number of orders were published setting out rates of payments and administrative arrangements based on the existing law. No new taxes or charges were imposed and no contributions levied.

10. Compulsory insurance of vehicles against third-party risks was introduced.

11. Orders have been issued for the protection of antiquities and for the protection of Holy Places. An order for the protection of parks was published in Judaea and Samaria, and orders for the protection of nature reserves were published in all the regions.

12. To enable the local population to prosecute claims for compensation for damage caused by the Military Government an order has been published, with effect from July, 1968, under which Regional Commanders have appointed claims officers to whom every inhabitant, who alleges that he has suffered damage as aforesaid, may submit a claim. The decision of the Claims officer is appealable to a claims objections committee appointed by the Regional Commander. The objections committee is an independent body and its decision is final.

13. An order has also been published enabling the retirement on pension of local employees. Full recognition is given to rights acquired by employees over many years prior to the entry of the IDF, although the moneys accumulated in the pension funds have not come into the possession of the Military Government.

14. A phenomenon unknown to contemporary situations of military administration, is the right granted to every member of the local population of the areas to petition the Israeli High Court of Justice on any question regarding alleged misuse of powers by the administration authorities. Consequently, there already exists a wide framework of jurisprudence in this sphere, which will undoubtedly serve as a valuable source of precedent for future cases of military administration in the world.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

A. GEOGRAPHICAL AREA

1. Up to 14 V 1948, the day of the establishment of the State of Israel, the entire area of Palestine was within the jurisdiction of the Mandatory Government.
2. After the War of Independence, the area was within the jurisdiction of Israel according to the 1949 Armistice Line: since July 1967 - including East Jerusalem, unless otherwise specified.

B. CLASSIFICATION OF ECONOMIC BRANCHES

Economic Branches are classified according to the *Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities* - 1970 (Technical Publication No. 40, Central Bureau of Statistics), unless otherwise specified.

C. CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS

Occupations are classified according to the *Standard Classification of Occupations* 1972 (Technical Publication No. 38, Central Bureau of Statistics), unless otherwise specified.

D. CURRENCY UNITS:

1. Up to 31 XII 1959 - Israel Pound (IL.), was divided into 1,000 prutot
2. As from 1 I 1960 - Israel Pound (IL.), is divided into 100 agorot

E. UNITS OF MEASUREMENT:

Weights - according to the metric system, unless otherwise specified

Land areas - a metric "dunam" is equivalent to 1,000 square metres (a quarter of an acre, approx.)

F. SYMBOLS EMPLOYED:

— = no cases

.. = unobtainable or not for publication

0 = a value smaller than half the unit by which data are presented in the table

* = provisional figure

\$ = revised figure

() = data based on estimate or of high relative sampling error

X = not applicable, including rates, ratios, etc., calculated from a small number

of observations

G. . ABBREVIATIONS:

n.e.s. = not elsewhere specified

n.s. = ~~n~~ot specified

H. YEARS AND MONTHS

Calendar year - January 1st - December 31st

Agricultural year - October 1st - September 30th

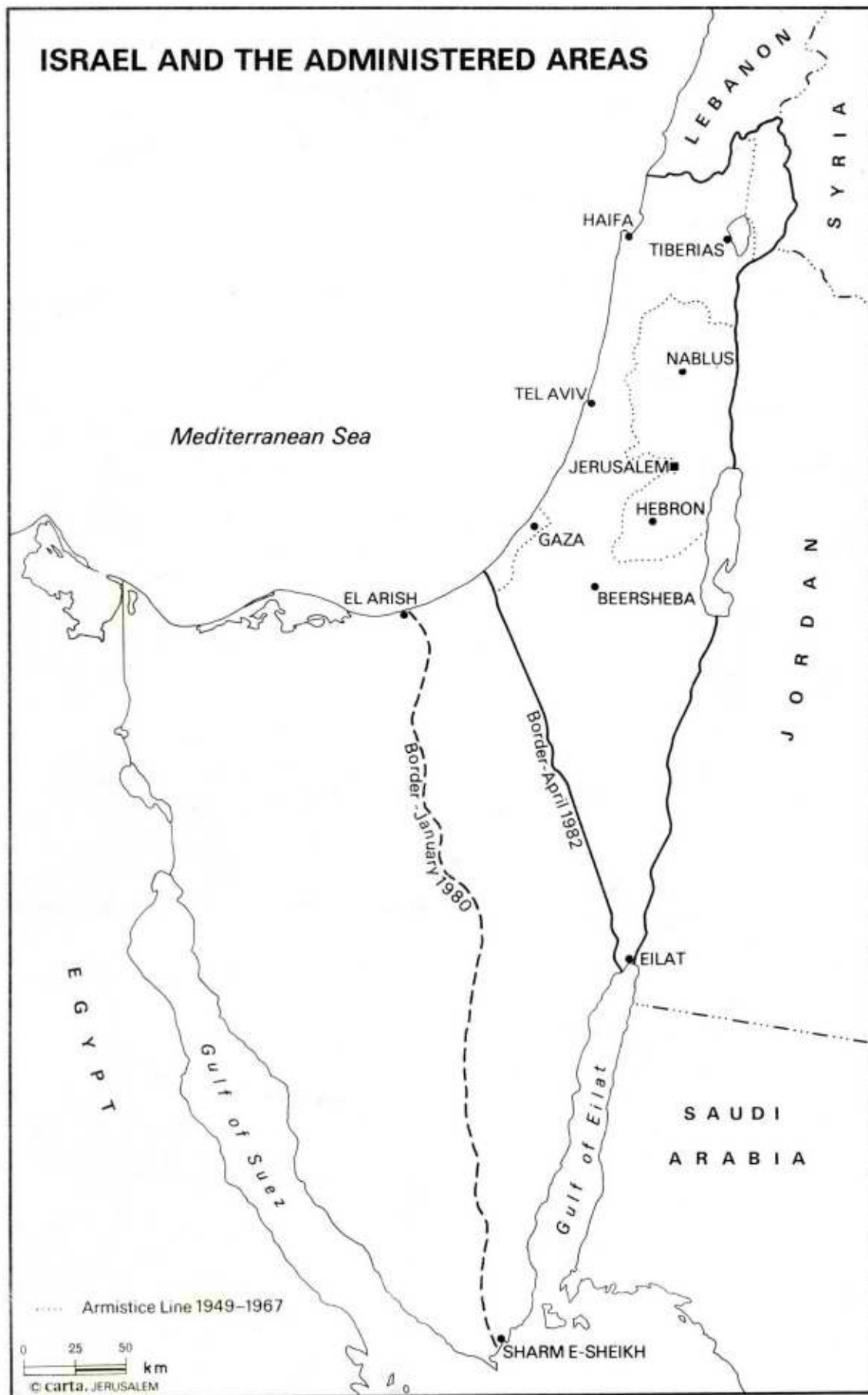
School year - September 1st - August 31st

Budget year - April 1st - March 31st

Agricultural and school years correspond roughly to the Jewish Calendar year. All types of years, except calendar years, are indicated by a dash, e.g.: 1966/67.

Months are indicated by Roman numerals.

I. DETAILS AND PERCENTAGES DO NOT NECESSARILY ADD UP TO TOTALS, BECAUSE OF ROUNDING.



APPENDIX 2

Population, Live Births, Natural Increase

Year	Live Births, Natural Increase (per thousand)			Population (in thousands)								
	Judeaea & Samaria	Gaza District & Northern Sinai	Total	Judeaea & Samaria	At end of period	Gaza District & Northern Sinai	At end of period	Total	At end of period			
	Natural Incr. (b)	Natural Incr. (b)	Natural Incr. (b)	Average		Average		Average				
1968	14.0	25.6	8.4	15.5	22.5	41.1	579.1	584.1	369.8	357.8	939.9	941.9
1972	16.8	28.9	11.5	18.3	28.3	47.2	622.7	629.0	379.4	383.5	1,002.1	1,012.5
1973	16.9	29.3	12.1	19.1	29.0	48.4	639.9	646.2	391.4	397.2	1,031.3	1,043.4
1974	18.1	30.5	13.2	20.3	31.3	50.8	657.4	661.6	404.8	408.5	1,062.2	1,070.1
1975	18.6	30.5	13.8	20.8	32.4	51.3	665.7	665.1	415.1	418.5	1,080.8	1,083.6
1976	20.3	31.8	14.8	21.5	35.1	53.3	672.9	671.2	425.6	429.0	1,098.5	1,100.2
1977	20.5	31.3	14.7	21.4	35.2	52.7	681.4	681.2	436.6	440.7	1,118.0	1,121.9
1978	20.2	31.1	16.2	22.9	36.4	54.0	703.4	688.0	449.0	452.0	1,135.9	1,140.0

(a) Excluding Bedouins (approx. 82,000)

(b) An estimate based on registered live births and on estimated figures of deaths

ECONOMY

APPENDIX 3

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS ESTIMATES^(a)

(IL Million)

	1970			1977		
	Credit	Debit	Net Credit	Credit	Debit	Net Credit
<u>JUDAEA AND SAMARIA</u>						
<u>Grand Total</u>	353.7	353.7	-	3,959.1	3,959.1	-
<u>Goods and Services-Total</u>	211.3	300.2	-88.9	2,998.4	3,725.8	-727.4
Merchandise	110.3	227.5	-117.2	1,303.2	2,813.1	-1,509.9
Services	101.0	72.7	28.3	1,695.2	912.7	782.5
<u>TRANSFER PAYMENTS</u>	142.4	14.2	128.2	596.5	233.3	363.2
<u>CAPITAL MOVEMENTS (Net)</u>	-	39.3	-39.3	364.2	-	364.2
<u>GAZA DISTRICT & NORTHERN SINAI</u>						
<u>Grand Total</u>	187.1	187.1	-	3,027.5	3,027.5	-
<u>Goods and Services-Total</u>	83.4	148.6	-65.2	2,307.5	2,892.8	-585.3
Merchandise	51.4	121.3	-69.9	1,397.0	2,480.2	-1,083.2
Services	32.0	27.3	4.7	910.5	412.6	497.0
<u>TRANSFER PAYMENTS</u>	103.7	4.4	99.3	663.3	134.7	528.6
<u>CAPITAL MOVEMENTS (Net)</u>	-	34.1	-34.1	56.7	-	56.7

(a) Excluding transactions between Judaea & Samaria and the Gaza District and Sinai

APPENDIX 4

FOREIGN TRADE IMPORTS, EXPORTS AND FOREIGN TRADE BALANCE

(IL Million)

	Judaea & Samaria	Gaza District & Northern Sinai	Total	
	1978	1978	1978	1968
<u>Imports</u>				
Total	4351.-	3394.-	7745.-	236.-
From Israel	3757.-	3074.-	6831.-	178.8
From Jordan	88.-	-.-	88.-	18.1
From other countries	506.-	320.-	826.-	39.1
<u>Exports</u>				
Total	2566.-	2175.-	4741.-	117.8
To Israel	1457.-	1450.-	2907.-	47.2
To Jordan	1085.-	575.-	1660.-	54.3
To other countries	24.-	150.-	174.-	16.3
<u>Excess of Imports over</u>				
<u>Exports</u>				
Total	1785.-	1219.-	3004.-	118.2
Trade with Israel	2300.-	1624.-	3924.-	131.6
Trade with Jordan	-997.-	-575.-	-1572.-	36.2
Trade with other countries	482.-	170.-	652.-	22.8

APPENDIX 5

FOREIGN TRADE - Trade with Israel
(IL Million)

		Exports to Israel			Imports from Israel		
		Judaea & Samaria	Gaza District & Northern Sinai	Total	Judaea & Samaria	Gaza District & Northern Sinai	Total
1968	Total			47.2			178.8
	Agriculture			15.7			50.1
	Industry			31.5			128.7
1973 (a)	Total	174.7	105.5	280.2	496.7	319.5	816.2
	Agriculture	35.6	29.7	65.3	84.5	59.6	144.1
	Industry	139.1	75.8	214.9	412.2	259.9	672.1
1976	Total	616.6	529.0	1145.6	1766.9	1355.9	3122.8
	Agriculture	107.6	76.9	184.5	290.8	182.6	473.4
	Industry	509.0	452.1	961.1	1476.1	1173.3	2649.4
1977	Total	777.4	835.5	1612.9	2459.1	2261.8	4720.9
	Agriculture	166.7	181.7	348.4	431.2	343.3	774.5
	Industry	610.7	653.8	1264.5	2027.9	1918.5	3946.4

(a) The estimated import and export values are not based on the survey of transfer of goods between Israel and the Administered Territories - it is derived from other sources.

APPENDIX 6

AGRICULTURE - Output, purchased inputs and income originating in agriculture

	Judeaea & Samaria				Gaza District & Northern Sinai			
	VALUE (in IL millions)		QUANTITY (in thousands of tons)		VALUE (in IL millions)		QUANTITY (in thousands of tons)	
	1976/77	1967/68	1976/77	1967/68	1976/77	1967/68	1976/77	1967/68
OUTPUT - Total	1681.3	135.-	x	x	935.3	53.3	x	x
1) <u>Crops</u>	1126.9	87.9	x	x	726.8	41.3	x	x
Field crops	123.2	11.-	41.8	23.5	7.8	0.3	x	x
Vegetables & potatoes	353.2	19.5	149.4	60.-	95.0	9.3	54.9	31.8
Melons and pumpkins	9.7	6.-	8.9	36.-	7.9	2.5	3.7	12.5
Citrus	173.5	10.5	76.1	30.-	534.2	21.6	232.3	91.-
Other fruit (incl. olives)	458.8	40.9	95.8	75.9	81.9	7.6	19.7	19.-
2) <u>Livestock & livestock products</u>	554.4	45.-	x	x	203.4	10.9	x	x
Meat	351.4	25.1	19.2	10.3	64.1	3.6	4.3	1.7
Milk	173.5	15.1	39.6	30.3	53.5	3.3	11.7	6.8
Eggs (million)	26.-	4.2(a)	40.0	x	21.0	1.3(a)	35.-	x
Fish	-	-	-	-	60.9	2.7	5.1	3.7
Miscellaneous	3.5	-	x	x	3.9		x	x
3) <u>Investment in forestry & new fruit plantations</u>	8.5	2.1	x	x	5.1	1.1	x	x
PURCHASED INPUTS	353.3	20.-	x	x	250.6	17.-	x	x
<u>Income Originating in Agriculture</u>	1328.0	115.-	x	x	684.7	36.3	x	x

(a) Incl. miscellaneous

APPENDIX 7

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCT
(IL Million)

Year	Judaea & Samaria		Gaza District & Northern Sinai	
	Current Prices	Fixed Prices	Current Prices	Fixed Prices
1969	30	30	8	8
1973	82	52	30	19
1974	144	60	52	22
1975	197	58	94	28
1976	238	54	148	34
1977	297	50	225	40

APPENDIX 8

LABOUR & WAGES:

Employees working in Israel and average daily wage per employee, by selected economic branches

	Year	Total	Const.	Industry	Agric.	Other
1) <u>Employees (thousands)</u>						
Total	1970	19.8	10.8	2.3	5.0	(1.7)
	1976	63.2	32.2	12.6	9.9	8.5
	1978	67.4	30.6	15.0	11.4	10.4
From Judaea & Samaria	1970	14.0	8.0	(1.9)	2.6	(1.5)
	1976	35.7	18.0	7.6	4.4	5.7
	1978	36.0	16.7	8.6	4.1	6.6
From Gaza District & Northern Sinai	1970	5.8	2.8	(0.5)	2.4	(0.1)
	1976	27.5	14.2	5.0	5.4	2.9
	1978	31.4	13.9	6.4	7.3	3.8
2) <u>Average daily wage per employee (IL)</u>						
Total	1970	11.8	13.0	11.1	10.0	(10.6)
	1976	53.4	58.2	51.6	42.7	50.9
	1978	110.5	120.3	109.2	87.1	108.1
From Judaea & Samaria	1970	11.8	13.0	(10.9)	9.0	(10.5)
	1976	53.5	58.7	51.1	40.9	50.0
	1978	110.5	120.3	109.8	85.9	107.1
From Gaza District & Northern Sinai	1970	11.7	12.5	(11.6)	10.7	(11.9)
	1976	53.5	57.6	52.4	44.2	52.8
	1978	109.2	119.9	108.7	88.4	109.1

(-) Data based on estimate or on high relative sampling error

APPENDIX 9

LABOUR FORCE

Population aged 14 and over, by labour force characteristics,
sex and selected types of localities

Judaea & Samaria							
	Percent employed of labour force	Percent labour force of population aged 14+	Labour force			Not in labour force	Population aged 14+
			Not employed	Employed	Total		
			Thousands				
1968	89.2	30.1	10.1	82.9	93.0	215.6	308.6
1978	98.9	34.0	(1.4)	131.5	132.9	256.9	389.8
Gaza District & Northern Sinai							
1968	83.1	29.3	9.1	44.5	53.6	129.0	182.6
1978	99.6	32.4	(9.3)	80.6	80.9	169.0	249.9

(-) Data based on estimate or high relative sampling error

LIVING CONDITIONS

APPENDIX 10

DISPOSABLE PRIVATE INCOME
(IL Million)

	JUDAEA & SAMARIA				GAZA DISTRICT & NORTHERN SINAI			
	1977	1976	1975	1974	1977	1976	1975	1974
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (at factor prices)	6250	4727	3269	2257	2992	2117	1468	967
Transfers from Government and local authorities	58	49	45	23	43	50	39	22
Less income tax and transfers to the Government	181	138	139	75	125	95	79	50
GROSS DISPOSABLE PRIVATE INCOME FROM DOMESTIC SOURCES	6127	4638	3175	2205	2910	2072	1428	939
Private transfers from abroad	293	216	178	146	279	209	184	133
GROSS DISPOSABLE PRIVATE INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES	6420	4854	3353	2351	3189	2281	1612	1072

APPENDIX 11

PRIVATE CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE, BY MAIN CATEGORY

(IL Million)

	Judeaea & Samaria					Gaza District & Northern Sinai				
	1977	1976	1975	1974	1968	1977	1976	1975	1974	1968
Agricultural goods	1953	1492	975	651	123	669	459	347	209	47
Industrial goods ^(a)	2160	1532	1166	695	133	1391	736	609	381	57
Services	1149	789	580	373	99	546	393	295	191	41
DOMESTIC PRIVATE CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE - TOTAL	5262	3813	2721	1719	355	2536	1588	1251	781	145
Less: net consumption by non-residents	-261	-193	-136	-89	1	-73	-54	-34	-21	3
PRIVATE CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE - TOTAL	5523	4006	2857	1808	354	2609	1642	1285	802	142

(a) Includes processed food products

APPENDIX 12

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, BY MAIN GROUP

MAIN GROUP	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973
	Base: I 1976=100.0			Base: VII 1978-VI 1969 100.0		
<u>GENERAL INDEX</u>	JUDAEA & SAMARIA					
Index excluding vegetables and fruit	235.1	156.3	114.9	367.4	256.5	179.9
Vegetables and fruit	234.9	155.3	115.2	365.9	251.9	173.2
Food	238.1	164.2	112.9	438.3	290.3	228.5
Household maintenance	242.1	158.2	114.4	401.5	276.7	180.5
Furniture ^(a)	203.8	146.2	113.6	424.7	284.5	175.0
Clothing and footwear	217.7	154.5	115.7	-	-	-
Transport	243.3	156.7	115.3	309.7	241.6	182.3
Health	244.7	143.3	117.2	294.0	211.3	152.1
Education and Culture	230.9	155.2	119.8	301.8	215.6	173.4
Other services and miscellaneous	230.4	143.6	112.3	251.2	184.0	136.1
	234.0	153.0	116.6	261.0	184.1	155.2
	GAZA DISTRICT & NORTHERN SINAI					
<u>GENERAL INDEX</u>	216.4	151.5	113.2	452.7	294.3	190.3
Index excluding vegetables and fruit	213.5	147.7	112.7	451.0	289.9	179.9
Vegetables and fruit	233.7	174.2	115.9	460.8	315.4	240.5
Food	209.0	144.3	111.5	477.3	301.0	181.1
Household maintenance	210.0	150.8	118.0	603.7	366.0	195.3
Furniture ^(a)	197.4	136.0	108.6	-	-	-
Clothing and footwear	204.6	146.1	109.7	321.1	253.1	191.3
Transport	238.9	160.6	115.3	374.2	239.7	151.7
Health	261.4	158.3	113.4	279.4	179.1	139.6
Education and Culture	195.4	135.2	108.9	252.9	165.2	124.6
Other services and miscellaneous	236.5	164.5	118.4	319.8	212.2	158.7

(a) Until 1975 "furniture" was included in "household maintenance"

APPENDIX 13
AREA OF CONSTRUCTION, BY INITIATING SECTOR AND PURPOSE
(Thousands of square metres)

Year	Judeaa & Samaria			Gaza District & Northern Sinai		
	Public Building	Private Building	Total	Public Building	Private Building	Total
<u>TOTAL CONSTRUCTION</u>						
Completed						
1968	47.2	31.3	78.5	0.3	3.3	3.6
1974	9.7	372.8	382.5	14.0	119.2	133.2
1975	10.6	479.9	490.5	12.5	108.5	121.0
1976	12.5	567.9	580.4	45.8	175.8	221.6
1977	3.8	620.9	624.7	9.0	188.8	197.8
1978	5.9	633.6	639.5	10.0	237.4	247.4
Begun						
1968	11.2	55.5	66.7	4.3	16.8	21.1
1974	7.1	550.6	557.7	6.6	128.0	134.6
1975	13.4	572.7	586.1	53.4	187.8	241.2
1976	7.9	638.8	646.7	11.6	282.6	294.2
1977	8.1	673.6	681.7	13.0	234.5	247.5
1978	5.8	754.3	760.1	5.4	307.9	313.3
<u>RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION</u>						
Completed						
1968	36.1	26.7	62.8	-	3.0	3.0
1974	-	320.8	320.8	13.9	112.3	126.2
1975	-	402.0	402.0	9.0	93.5	102.5
1976	-	473.5	473.5	44.7	148.3	193.0
1977	-	503.7	503.7	5.0	159.8	164.8
1978	-	533.0	533.0	3.0	198.5	201.5
Begun						
1968	0.5	50.4	50.9	0.1	3.7	3.8
1974	-	452.3	452.3	4.8	119.5	124.3
1975	-	481.3	481.3	51.6	160.8	212.4
1976	-	529.8	529.8	8.0	235.9	243.9
1977	-	543.6	543.6	5.0	197.4	202.4
1978	-	619.0	619.0	1.0	258.4	259.4

Excluding building in the Jewish localities in the administered territories

HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT

APPENDIX 14

Households Possessing Durable Goods, (as a percentage of all households)

Commodity	Year	Judeaea & Samaria			Gaza District & Northern Sinai		
		Total	Towns	Villages	Total	Towns	Refugee Camps
Electrical or Gas Stove	1974	8.3	22.5	3.2	3.8	6.5	(1.1)
	1978	16.0	36.9	9.0	25.5	30.3	22.4
Gas or Electrical Range for cooking	1967	5.0	-	-	3.0	-	-
	1978	65.6	84.1	58.8	56.2	61.3	53.2
Electrical Refrigerator	1967	5.0	-	-	3.0	-	-
	1978	35.8	77.6	18.4	40.7	52.4	28.6
Washing Machine	1967	5.0	-	-	3.0	-	-
	1978	17.5	52.8	4.7	8.7	15.8	(2.5)
Sewing Machine	1967	2.0	-	-	3.0	-	-
	1978	23.9	40.4	18.5	27.0	35.5	21.3
Radio	1967	58.0	-	-	50.0	-	-
	1978	79.2	84.2	77.2	89.3	91.4	85.9
TV Set	1967	2.0	-	-	3.0	-	-
	1978	41.1	73.2	27.9	46.3	54.8	40.1
Private Car	1967	2.0	-	-	3.0	-	-
	1978	3.9	10.5	1.7	4.4	6.6	(1.6)
Telephone	1974	4.4	13.1	1.2	3.1	5.6	-
	1978	5.3	15.5	2.0	4.1	8.1	-

(-) Data based on estimate or on high relative sampling error

APPENDIX 15

MOTOR VEHICLES AND DRIVERS

	Judeaea & Samaria		Gaza District & Northern Sinai		Total		Rate of Increase
	1978	1968	1978	1968	1978	1968	68-78
Private cars	7,448	1,626	4,936	919	12,384	2,545	386
Trucks & commercial vehicles	6,261	1,299	3,576	818	9,837	2,117	364
Buses & minibuses	493	194	67	24	560	218	156
Taxis	890	828	822	872	1,712	1,700	-
Motorcycles & scooters	578	134	536	137	1,114	271	311
Tractors	1,673	459	452	-	2,125	459	362
Special service & other vehicles	440	153	67	10	507	163	211
TOTAL	17,783	4,693	10,456	2,780	28,239	7,473	277
Drivers	23,585	3,711	18,304	2,675	41,889	6,386	555
Vehicles: rate of increase	278%		276%		277%		
Drivers: rate of increase	535%		584%		555%		

APPENDIX 16

RADIO LISTENING AND TELEVISION VIEWING

	Judeaea & Samaria		Gaza District & Northern Sinai	
	Dec. 1974 - March 1975	Jan. - March 1978	Dec. 1974 - March 1975	Jan. - March 1978
Percentage of radio listeners of total population	73.5	76.8	92.9	96.8
Of these, percentage of listeners to The Voice of Israel in Arabic	42.8	58.6	59.7	57.4
Percentage of tele- vision viewers of total population	35.7	60.5	54.7	66.4
Of these, percentage of viewers of Israel Television (Hebrew and Arabic)	47.6	43.4	49.5	51.5

APPENDIX 17

TELEPHONES

	1967		1977	
	Capacity	Connected	Capacity	Connected
Judaea & Samaria	5,700	4,350	15,000	12,180
Gaza District & Northern Sinai	2,350	1,932	4,560	3,677
TOTAL	8,050	6,282	19,560	15,857

PALESTINIAN ARAB REFUGEES AND THEIR RESETTLEMENT

APPENDIX 18

REFUGEE POPULATION

(as per 31 December 1978)

	Total Population	All the refugees - as established in 1967		Refugees in Camps		Number of Camps
		Persons	% of Population	Persons	% of Population	
Judaea & Samaria	680,000	105,000	15.4	65,000	9.5	19
Gaza District & Northern Sinai	440,000	205,000	46.6	171,300	39.7	8
TOTAL	1,120,000	310,000	27.6	236,300	21.4	27

GOVERNMENT HOUSING PROJECTS IN THE GAZA DISTRICT

Refugee Camps	Persons	Families	Housing Units		Families Resettled
			Completed	Not Yet Completed	
Rafiah	35,300	5,800	922	400	4,900
Khan Unis	71,000	12,900	970	60	11,838
Gaza	65,000	11,800	1,000	800	9,680
TOTAL	171,300	30,500	2,892	1,260	26,418

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

APPENDIX 19

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Income and expenditure of towns in Judaea & Samaria
(in IL thousands)

IL. Thousand - Budget years	1977/78	1976/77	1970/71
INCOME - GRAND TOTAL	166,851	103,495	14,791
Ordinary Budget - Total	132,544	91,457	13,131
Ordinary income	65,367	44,542	8,105
Through the administration	25,938	14,723	4,365
Property tax (a)	16,144	6,228	2,404
Fuel tax	9,794	8,495	1,961
From fees	18,842	11,994	1,735
Vegetables and fruit fees	8,477	6,074	1,189
Slaughtering fees	1,558	893	200
Industry, craft and building licenses	4,032	2,059	143
Other fees	4,775	2,968	2,005
Other	20,588	17,825	203
Lease of property and sales	5,571	5,557	1,374
Participation and donations	894	700)	
Deposits	9,794	5,426)	631
Reimbursement of expenses on interest miscellaneous	4,329	6,142)	
Establishments	67,177	46,915	5,026
Water	17,566	12,672	1,535
Electricity	49,611	34,243	3,470
Sewage			21
Extraordinary Budget - Total	34,307	12,038	1,660
Loans (b)	26,930	8,121	1,047
Grants from government	2,899	2,315	467
Participation and other	4,473	1,602	146
EXPENDITURE - GRANT TOTAL	162,852	105,525	13,667
Ordinary Budget - Total	130,902	82,532	10,684
Ordinary expenditure	65,140	40,914	6,132
General Administration	16,351	10,787	1,567
Sanitation	12,734	8,415	1,486
Engineering and technical department	25,767	15,906	2,726
Guarding & security & extinguishing	1,872	1,396	189
Refunds and deposits and other	8,416	4,410	164
Establishments	60,866	36,557	3,165
Water	17,480	11,527	1,106
Electricity	43,386	25,030	2,606
Sewage			53
Repayment of Loans	4,896	5,061	1,387
Extraordinary Budget - Total	31,950	22,993	2,983
Roads and other construction	16,140	12,347	1,394
Establishments	4,875	6,967	662
Markets	685	1,380	755
Others (incl. acquisition of land & equipment)	10,250	2,299	172

(a) includes licenses for businesses

(b) includes loans from the administration and factors outside the region

APPENDIX 20

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Income and expenditure of towns in the
Gaza District and Northern Sinai

(in IL thousands)

	1977/78	1976/77	1970/71
INCOME - GRAND TOTAL	125,185	83,779	3,573
Ordinary Budget - Total	85,435	59,040	3,242
Ordinary income	28,653	19,592	1,556
Rates and fees	6,680	4,520	193
Municipal property (a)	12,789	10,600	67
Other services	5,051	2,451	1,240
Miscellaneous	4,133	2,021	56
Establishments	56,782	39,448	1,686
Water	15,872	12,627	586
Electricity	39,956	26,030	1,078
Sewage	954	791	22
Extraordinary Budget - Total	39,750	24,739	331
Loans from the administration	7,928	3,813	61
Grants from the administration	9,805	8,302	225
Owners and other	22,017	12,624	45
EXPENDITURE - GRAND TOTAL (b)	123,074	77,526	3,563
Ordinary Budget - Total	80,029	53,796	3,206
Ordinary expenses	22,232	14,319	1,485
General administration	6,648	3,892	218
Sanitation	8,521	5,804	217
Public works	5,085	3,612	536
Miscellaneous	1,978	1,011	514
Establishments	49,920	31,251	1,582
Water	10,883	7,893	452
Electricity	37,122	21,711	1,094
Sewage	1,915	1,647	36
Transfer to extraordinary budget	7,877	8,226	139
Extraordinary Budget - Total	43,045	23,730	357
Roads	8,797	5,132	112
Establishments	19,737	15,935	220
Other	14,511	2,663	25

(a) Includes market tax and vehicle licensing fees

(b) Includes transfer from ordinary to extraordinary budget

CIVIL LIBERTIES

APPENDIX 21

JUDICIARY - Court matters^(a), by
stage of proceedings and type of matter

		Gaza District & Northern Sinai			Judea & Samaria		
		Pending	Decided	Entered	Pending	Decided	Entered
<u>1968</u>	All matters	574	19,466	19,598	1,345	26,406	26,389
	Civil	103	835	823	561	6,248	6,110
	Criminal	471	18,631	18,775	784	20,158	20,279
<u>1977</u>	All matters	2,711	90,727	91,013	4,477	25,337	26,440
	Civil	693	1,411	1,518	1,285	5,209	5,366
	Criminal	2,018	89,316	89,495	3,192	20,128	21,074
<u>High Court</u>	All matters	48	288	278	452	1,572	1,614
	Civil	31	165	149	180	516	553
	Criminal	17	123	129	272	1,056	1,061
<u>District Court</u>	All matters	435	1,390	1,208	454	1,546	1,574
	Civil	368	668	695	335	1,015	1,024
	Criminal	67	722	513	119	531	550
<u>Magistrate's Court</u>	All matters	2,228	89,049	89,527	3,571	22,219	23,252
	Civil	294	578	674	770	3,678	3,789
	Criminal	1,934	88,471	88,853	2,801	18,541	19,463

(a) Excludes matters dealt with in military courts

APPENDIX 22

MOVEMENT OF RESIDENTS AND VISITORS, BY CROSSING POINT

	VISITORS			RESIDENTS				
	Damia Bridge	Allenby Bridge	Total	Ben-Gurion Airport	Damia Bridge	Allenby Bridge	Total (a)	
<u>ARRIVALS</u>								
1971	46,978	44,496	91,474	1,933	43,100	36,489	81,581	
1978	52,796	84,424	137,220	2,603	154,641	159,386	316,775	
<u>DEPARTURES</u>								
1971	45,225	43,131	88,356	3,625	44,553	35,205	83,458	
1978	50,471	81,041	131,512	3,871	158,758	168,808	331,471	
<u>BALANCE</u>								
1971	+1,753	+1,365	+3,118	-1,692	-1,453	+1,284	-1,877	
1978	+2,325	+3,383	+5,708	-1,178	-4,117	-9,422	-14,696	

(a) Including Movement via Haifa Port

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

APPENDIX 23

ISRAELI AND LOCAL PERSONNEL IN

HEALTH, WELFARE AND EDUCATION SERVICES

PERSONNEL	ISRAELI		LOCAL	
	31/5/68	31/12/78	31/5/68	31/12/78
1) <u>Judaea & Samaria</u>	380	600	2,930	11,500
of which, in Health				
Services	9	15	800	1,424
in Welfare				
Services	10	10	104	190
in Education				
Services	14	14	913	7,980
2) <u>Gaza District & Northern</u>				
<u>Sinai</u>	127	159	1,968	5,609
of which, in Health				
Services	5	29	620	1,485
in Welfare				
Services	6	5	46	107
in Education				
Services	5	5	1,340	2,823
3) <u>The Three Regions</u>	507	659	4,898	17,109
of which, in Health				
Services	14	44	1,420	2,909
in Welfare				
Services	16	15	150	297
in Education				
Services	19	19	2,253	10,803

APPENDIX 24

HEALTH - Government and Non-Government Hospitals

	Visits to Clinics	Surgeries Total	Births Total	Bed Occupancy (%)	Hospitalization days	Movement of Patients			Beds Total	Hospitals Total
	1	2	3	4	5	Thereof died	Discharged	Admitted	9	10
<u>Judaea & Samaria</u>										
1968	92,694	6,592	3,342	68.2	283,300	656	29,049	28,882	1,351	17
1972	81,706	9,865	7,338	-	341,596	1,023	42,969	42,542	1,282	14 (a)
1976	107,445	13,082	10,616	-	395,230	1,005	52,664	52,834	1,315(a)	17 (a)
1978	150,689	13,519	12,435	77.2	405,525	1,085	59,212	59,726	1,374	17
<u>Gaza District and Northern Sinai</u>										
1969	763,278	9,300	2,900	70.0	251,913	1,021	46,722	47,852	947	7
1972	859,579	10,006	3,072	72.1	236,206	1,003	35,364	35,358	886(a)	6 (a)
1976	777,444	13,904	5,496	69.7	264,084	1,343	53,176	53,142	1,065	7 (a)
1978	616,991	13,544	7,075	69.2	261,829	1,233	52,668	53,004	1,070(a)	7

(a) Data for December

APPENDIX 25

EDUCATION

	GOVERNMENT			UNRWA			PRIVATE			TOTAL INSTITUTIONS		
	Instit.	Classes	Pupils	Instit.	Classes	Pupils	Instit.	Classes	Pupils	Instit.	Classes	Pupils
<u>ALL THE TERRITORIES</u>												
67/68	968	3,969	136,154	267	1,796	75,948	162	422	11,459	1,397	6,187	223,561
78/79	942	7,535	263,503	223	2,605	110,263	155	853	25,286	1,320	10,993	399,052
<u>JUDAEA AND SAMARIA</u>												
67/68	884	3,287	107,332	142	693	23,425	162	422	11,459	1,188	4,402	142,216
78/79	777	5,570	190,930	90	950	35,676	118	719	20,754	985	7,239	247,360
<u>GAZA DISTRICT AND NORTHERN SINAI</u>												
67/68	74	643	27,527	125	1,103	52,523	-	-	-	199	1,746	80,050
78/79	120	1,804	68,016	133	1,655	74,587	37	134	4,532	290	3,593	147,135
<u>THE GOLAN HEIGHTS</u>												
67/68	10	39	1,295	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	39	1,295
78/79	25	129	3,767	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	129	3,767
<u>SOUTHERN SINAI</u>												
67/68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
78/79	20	32	790	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	32	790

APPENDIX 26

UNIVERSITIES IN JUDAEA & SAMARIA 1978/79

	No. of Lectures	No. of Students	Faculties/Departments
Bir Zeit University	95	1,065	Natural Sciences Humanities
Freres University (Bethlehem)	63	519	Humanities
Najah University (Shechem)	74	1,399	Literature Natural Sciences Economics University Administration Teachers' Training (Seminary)
Islamic University (Hebron)	11	460	Islamic Religious Studies

APPENDIX 27
SOCIAL WELFARE ASSISTANCE

	Judeaea & Samaria		Gaza District & Northern Sinai		Golan Heights		Total	
	1967	1978/79	1967	1978/79	1967	1978/79	1967	1978/79
Number of families assisted financially	198	1,311	563	7,021	67	80	828	8,412
Social Welfare Bureaux	6	21	6	7	-	-	12	28
Social Welfare Workers - Israelis	10	10	6	5	-	-	16	15
- Local	104	195	46	108	-	-	150	303
Total public welfare assistance allocations per month in I.L.	1,923	629,400	5,800	2,980,000	-	-	7,723	3,609,400
" per year " "	23,076	7,552,800	69,600	35,650,000	-	-	92,676	43,202,800
Youth Vocational Rehabilitation Centres (MIFTANIM):-								
Classes	-	14	-	.9	-	-	-	23
Pupils	-	250	-	225	-	-	-	475
Children attending Summer Camps	-	600	-	1,200	-	-	-	1,800
Government Budget for Social Welfare Services - in I.L. millions	2.0	60	3.8	71.6	-	-	5.8	131.6

APPENDIX 28

VOCATIONAL TRAINING GRADUATES - (1968-1977)

Courses	Judaea & Samaria	Gaza District	Sinai	Total
Industry	3,254	5,785	-	9,039
Construction	2,805	5,604	884	9,293
Sewing & Embroidery	3,462	1,402	-	4,864
Others	814	-	652	1,466
Special Youth Courses	2,516	-	-	2,516
Perfection Courses	2,094	4,136	-	6,230
Total	14,945	16,927	1,536	33,408

