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ANNUAL REPORT 1977



ISRAEL POLICE

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The Minister of the Interior,
Jerusalem.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit to you the annual report on the work of the Israeli police for 1977. This report will reflect criminal and internal security events in the past year, and the manner in which the police dealt with them.

More than ever before, this year was marked by close public interest in crime and police activity — an interest which found its principal expression in the creation of two commissions of inquiry: the Buchner Commission and the Shimron Commission. Not always taking a favourable form, this interest confronted the police with numerous challenges. The first and most important of these was a punctillious re-examination of organisational structures and concepts.

In retrospect, the public outcry relating to the Israeli police did not find it in a state of intellectual stagnation. On the contrary, the force was engaged in a thorough process of reorganisation, initiated long before the commission's commenced their deliberations: a considerable portion of the findings of the Shimron Commission consisted of proposals previously put forward by National Headquarters — and already in process of implementation.

This does not signify that clear-cut and perfect crime-fighting techniques have been discovered. A continuous search is called for, to find solutions to fit changing circumstances. Since crime is a social problem, any solution will be effective only if applied in concert by all branches of government and society. Consequently, a further challenge concerns our ability to present the public with an accurate picture of police work — a matter to which we devoted much thought this year. It does not refer solely to the narrow field of public relations; rather, it embraces the broader context of police work, as perceived by the public. This affects the success of the force in gaining the assistance of the public in its campaign against crime, and in recruiting suitable personnel, as well as influencing the morale of policemen in discharging their arduous tasks.

The root of the trouble lies in the inclination on the part of the media — and, consequently, of the public — to regard the police as being the appropriate body to which to address complaints about the incidence of crime and public disorder, and as being capable of providing radical solutions thereto. This attitude arouses expectations which the Israeli police — like the police of any other country — is unable to fulfil. By its very nature, the press focusses on day-to-day issues; as a result, the citizen sees no more than a narrow spectrum of police work, which he finds hard to fit correctly into an overall view of the situation.

All the same — alongside routine work, and partly in deference to public criticism, grave crime problems are given exceptional priorities and solutions — as exemplified by the remarkable increase in the detection of drug dealers; the enlargement of special investigative units such as the Frauds Investigation Division and other units; continued employment of the Border Guard in the campaign against violence; and the growth of the criminal identification services, now among the most sophisticated of their kind in the whole world.

Giving priority to certain fields of activity entails neglect of others. Focussing on one criminal sphere — while producing undeniable successes — diminishes the attention given to more 'routine' forms of crime. This fact dictates a constant re-examination of police work, lest eagerness to succeed in one field — currently fashionable with public opinion — should harm a whole series of other — and no less vital — activities. The belief that a panacea can be found in better organisation or brilliant techniques — is illusory. The forms of criminal activity which the police must tackle are so numerous, variegated and complex that there is no way of coping with them by a frontal commando-style assault. Preparing a case for court requires extensive and thorough assembly of material, in keeping with the strict rules of evidence enforced by a law-abiding state. A detective can deal effectively with some 20 cases a month — whereas at present, he has to tackle an average of 50 to 100 cases: this can explain the imbalance in the battle against a growing criminal underworld. The same holds true for other spheres of police work, and were it not for the boundless devotion displayed by the members of the force, the situation would certainly be grimmer.

The solution does not lie merely in stepping up the pressure of demands from the police. A large-scale and fundamental breakthrough is feasible only if there is a change in the place the police occupies in national priorities, and in the public consciousness.

This requires that the police, and its tasks, be regarded as a prime national objective, with everything that entails in the allocation of resources and in the quantity and quality of its manpower, as well as provision of public backing for the force. This concept differs from the conventional view of the police as a purely professional organisation whose task it is to enforce the law.

When such a change comes about with regard to all bodies engaged in maintaining law and order in the country, one can look forward to solutions better than those currently provided in the anti-crime campaign.

**Haim Tabori, Commissioner
INSPECTOR-GENERAL
Jerusalem
September 1, 1978.**

CRIMINAL ACTIVITY

The characteristics of criminal activity in Israel came under an unprecedentedly close scrutiny in the course of 1977. The continued growth of crime — its violent forms particularly — and an increased concern with domestic problems, evoked public discussion to a more extensive and detailed degree than hitherto. But the surprise evoked by the findings of the commissions of inquiry stemmed less from any fresh revelations they produced, than from the accumulation of data.

Police reports in recent years, as well as the statements made by police senior officers, highlight the following trends in criminal activities: crime is becoming more professionalised and better-organised; there is an increasing resort to violence, including the use of arms and explosives; and a growth of international criminal links, with the gravest effects evidenced in drug smuggling.

Translated into statistical terms, these trends produced a comparatively moderate increase in the number of criminal charges filed last year, 203,888 as compared with 189,552 in 1976 — an increase of 7.6%. The increase in 1975 as compared with 1974 was 11.2%.

The following is a review of several groups of offences in those which caused public concern (see detailed statistics).

DRUG OFFENCES

This form of criminal activity has the gravest social impact. Recent years were characterised by an increase in the use of hard drugs, particularly heroin, producing two dangerous side-effects: First, the creation of a group of thousands of citizens whose addiction to drugs makes them incapable of functioning normally as individuals in



society, as well as sometimes constituting a danger to those with whom they come into contact. Secondly, the large sums of money required for the acquisition of drugs leads to the emergence of new criminal elements, and makes the offenders engaged in this field more prone to employing extreme measures against competitors or anyone trying to interfere with their activities.

In tackling this malaise, the success of the police depends upon its own initiative — because neither dealers nor customers are in the habit of lodging complaints. Statistical data indicate the growth of police activity in this field, in view of the priority given to intelligence, closer employment of police agents as purchasers of drugs, and closer cooperation with foreign police forces. Particular stress was placed on the apprehension of dealers — especially those specified as main police targets.

344 charges of drug dealing were filed in the course of 1977 — as against 160 in 1976: an increase of 115%. 11 charges of drug manufacturing were also filed, in comparison with 7 in the previous year. 1564 persons were charged with consuming drugs, as against 998 in 1976 — an increase of 56.7%.

Most significant is the fact that the number of case files opened against drug dealers was more than doubled, in spite of the great difficulty in procuring legally accepted evidence.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON

The growth of violence stems mainly from the possession of explosives and arms by citizens, in particular the unlicensed weapons. Acts of vengeance or "settling scores", once a matter of fist-blows, are now carried out with bullets or demolition charges.

Such acts are consequently far more fatal, and constitute a greater menace to the public. These are evident in threatening witnesses due to appear in court, or in extorting money from businessmen and shopkeepers.

Most cases involving violence cannot be predicted or controlled by the police. Deterrence depends principally upon the ability of law-enforcement bodies to bring the perpetrators to justice swiftly, and to ensure that they are severely punished. During 1977, the Israeli police attained a high detection rate in offences of this nature.

However, as mentioned previously, statistics indicate a continuous increase in crimes of this nature — with the exception of two types of offence, where there has been a decrease for which there is no definite explanation available: a reduction of 23.3% in cases of rape, and 31% in cases of kidnapping and false imprisonment.

The number of murder cases remained 'stable': there were 55 in 1977, same as in 1976. However, there was an increase in cases of attempted murder: 140 last year, compared with 98 in 1976. There was an increase 7.1% in cases of grievous bodily harm, with 501 cases in 1977, compared with 468 in 1976.

OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY

These offences are the most disturbing for the public, in view of their extent: there were 25,872 breaking into business premises, 24,926 breaking into dwelling houses, and 378 cases of robbery, as well as tens of thousands of other offences against property. In comparison with the preceding years, 1977 was characterised by a decrease of 5.1% in breaking into dwelling houses, while breaking into business premises increased by 16.9%. This phenomenon is worthy of consideration, in view of the considerable increase in the number of breaking into dwelling houses in previous years (an increase of 31.2% over 1974 was recorded in 1975).

Mention should also be made of the scarcity of bank robberies, following the joint action taken by the police and the banks to provide more effective protection.

It seems that the closing of such loopholes has led criminals engaged in offences against property to channel their efforts in new directions, such as robbing diamond-polishing workshops and other business premises.



In addition to the precautionary measures dictated to owners of business, the police also directed its intelligence to undertake systematic action in this field. Dealers in stolen property were declared prime intelligence objectives and several of them were caught.

The above constitutes select data on criminal activity during 1977. Detailed figures appear on p. 28.

Data comparing crime rates and police activity in Israel with those in other countries appear on p. 36, thus providing an additional measurement for assessing the work of Israel's police force. This comparison does not indicate the objectives we are aiming for, but it does show how crime is dealt with by countries, where the police force possesses far greater experience and larger resources than those available to the Israeli police.

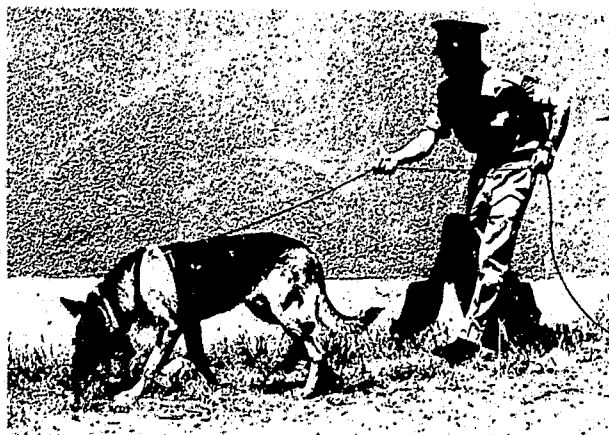
INVESTIGATION AND INTELLIGENCE WORK

Towards the end of 1977, the Israeli police completed plans for re-organising its investigation set up. The increased professionalism displayed by criminals, and the large increase in the number of offences, placed an intolerable burden on every investigator.

It became vitally important to find more effective methods of striking at prominent country-wide intelligence objectives, as well as more effective investigation work, by changing the system of operation and setting priorities, even in the smallest of police stations.

Operational units down to station level will now deploy squads to combat crime, alongside existing squads to safeguard public order. In other words — unification of all sections employed in the prevention or detection of crime, namely the investigation, intelligence and criminal identification services. This concept, which constitutes a revolution in police thinking, is already in course of implementation in field units. Placing this burden of responsibility upon the units makes it necessary to entrust them with a wider discretion in determining local priorities in combatting crime, in employing resources and manpower (detectives, intelligence agents, criminal identification experts, etc.). The increased authority will entail a more effective supervision, by a higher level, and criteria will be laid down for assessing their achievements.

Above station level, specialised units will operate (dealing with matters such as drugs, frauds, extortion of protection money, offences against morality etc.). These units, whose main purpose will be the detection of offences and offenders, will relieve the stations of the burden of tackling prolonged operations, thereby improving the effectiveness of the local units.



These specialised units will also be expected to maintain a given detection rate, which will provide a criterion for judging their work.

Within the National Headquarters two country-wide units will operate in combatting serious crime: the National Unit for Fraud Investigation and an additional national Unit for Criminal Investigation, which will undertake the investigation of serious crimes. These units will consist of task forces composed of police experts in every field required for the effective discharge of their task. The Criminal Investigation unit will include a special squad to investigate criminal offences committed by policemen.

The Investigation Division in the Investigation Department will remain in its present form, retaining staff responsibility for all types of investigation. The division will provide professional guidance for police units in all matters connected with investigatory processes, priorities and methods, as well as police prosecution. The Intelligence Division will replace the Special Tasks Division, and will engage exclusively in subjects of intelligence and detection. The aim of this reform is to bring about increased involvement of intelligence services in the prevention of crimes or detecting them before they are committed, as well as assisting detectives in investigating crimes after their perpetration. Guidelines for police intelligence work are presently being drawn up. The units set up at National Headquarters are being expanded and consolidated. Intelligence officers have been appointed in most of the larger stations, and stress has been placed on creating operational intelligence (detection) formations in the various regions.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

During the year 1977, foundations were laid for expert and specialized work with juveniles. This work can be expected to bear fruit in the course of 1978 and onward. All stations throughout the country have been granted their complement of youth officers, and manpower allocated to those specialised units has been enlarged — though this has yet to come into practical effect — and the units have better resources at their disposal. The Juvenile Delinquency Section has stepped up its supervision of the unit officers dealing with juvenile matters. Nevertheless, some units have yet to implement allocation of officers for exclusive work with juveniles, and other units have not filled the required complement of personnel for this task.

Following the enactment of the Youth Law, the 17-18 age-group was transferred since 1.4.77 to the juvenile units. This change entailed considerable difficulties in investigation and logistics. In consequence of the efforts channeled into dealing with this age-group — in supervision, intelligence and investigation — the stress on younger age-groups was lessened. Commencing next year, the units will be required to adopt different approaches towards juveniles of the 9-16 and the 17-18 age-groups. Failure to do so would restrict considerably the ability of the police, the courts, and the rehabilitation organs to cope with their responsibilities thereby enhancing criminality among the younger age-groups.

Efforts were made to increase the awareness of units of the distinction between two categories of juvenile delinquent: juveniles with a long criminal



record, or those committing serious crimes — and juveniles charged with their first minor offence. Efforts were made to formalise this distinction by means of standardised and binding rules and procedures. This concept aims at greater efforts in rehabilitation, and excluding the largest possible number of youngsters from the police and courthouse procedure. The aim of the Juvenile Delinquency section is to refrain from automatically opening a criminal file against juveniles committing minor offences, so as to avoid branding them as criminals.

The police extended its preventive work during 1977. Being fully aware of the supreme importance of assisting educational and communal bodies as well as parents in those twilight zones where a child or youth is in danger of turning into a criminal, the police undertakes tasks beyond those with which it is legally charged. This work was undertaken in coordination with bodies caring for young persons, with a mutual exchange of ideas. The Juvenile Delinquency Section stresses preventive work in addition to its investigative roles. For this purpose, surveys were conducted among young persons, instruction to personnel was stepped up and new plans came under consideration.

By its very nature, this sphere of police work can answer only a small part of what is required in caring for problematic youngsters. Most of the work should be done by educational and communal bodies, and the homes, to forestall the dismal confrontation between juvenile delinquent and law-enforcement officers.

CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION

During the year under review, the services provided by the Criminal Identification Division on national and regional levels underwent a number of changes: with its work increasing in scope, the Division acquired advanced scientific apparatus, while the regional identification squads were extended — as detailed below:

- ★ **The laboratories examining exhibits sent in by local units** dealt with 17,235 cases in 1977, as against 21,334 in 1976.
- ★ **The Analytical Laboratory** dealt with some 2,800 cases in 1977, a 60% increase over the previous year. This growth principally reflected increased activity of the police in combatting drug-offences — particularly hard drugs.
- ★ **The Ballistics Laboratory** registered an increase in the number of weapons examined in connection with criminal offences and accidents. The laboratory introduced a comparative microscope possessing a projection screen, for preliminary testing as well as for study and instruction.
- ★ **The Biological Laboratory** tests body fluids (blood, semen etc.) as well as animal and plant tissues. The laboratory was re-sited, and underwent re-organisation of its man-power, expertise and equipment, with the aim of attaining a high international standard, while laying the foundations for development and application of new techniques.
- ★ **The Imprints and Materials Laboratory** made considerable progress in its ability to test microscopic exhibits, by the acquisition of a scanning electronic microscope and a micro-analyser. The laboratory is now equipped to identify the tiniest particle, pinpointing its form, structure and composition, without damaging it.



- ★ **The Documents Laboratory** compares handwritings and examines forgeries and imitations of certificates, banknotes and other documents. In the course of the year, auxiliary equipment was brought into use for the optical appliances used to detect forgeries.
- ★ **The Fingerprint Laboratory** completed one of its most complex tasks by unifying finger — and palm — prints into a single collection. During 1977, the laboratory examined fingerprints from 6,237 scenes of crime, compared with 5,200 in 1976. The number of detections reached 662.
- ★ **The Photographic Laboratory** developed a technique for identifying a camera by means of the film used in it — or vice versa. Several types of cameras were tested in the course of the year, and techniques worked out for identifying the camera or the film.
- ★ **The Traffic Lights Laboratory** took vigorous steps towards centralised processing of films shot, maintenance of equipment and everything involved therein. In the course of the year, 3,860 traffic offences were detected by means of cameras installed at traffic-light crossings.
- ★ **The Mobile Crime Laboratory** is on operational alert 24 hours a day, its crews operating from three bases: National Headquarters in Jerusalem, the Jaffo branch of National Headquarters, and the new northern branch at the Afula station. During the year under review, the laboratory's staff undertook 660 operations throughout the country, most of them linked to crime investigation, while some were connected with public order events such as Operation Sha'ar (the Sadat visit) etc.

- ★ **The Laboratory for Technical Means of Surveillance** developed equipment for observation and photography during darkness for operational activity. The laboratory also engaged in filtering and improving audibility of tape-recordings, and set up techniques making it possible to carry out tape-filterings by analogy methods.
- ★ **The Album and Identikit Office** continued work in computerising the photographs of the national album, by the de-la-Richi method, to adapt them to the identikit. In addition to the unified national album, local units use local albums, and there are also mobile albums. The Album and Identikit Office kept up its comparison experiments on the various types of identikit; in special cases, it also employs a portrait artist.
- ★ **The Property Registration and Identification** office assisted investigation units in detecting offences and restoring property to its owners by linking the property to the offence. In the course of 1977, the bureau made 506 positive identifications of property seized or found.
- ★ **The Scientific Interrogation Laboratory** conducts lie-detection tests by means of the polygraph, as well as refreshing memories by means of hypnosis. In some cases, it advised detectives seconded to special investigators teams. The laboratory undertook pioneering research into the effect of certain types of medicines on polygraph findings, in collaboration with doctors from the Ichilov medical centre.
- ★ **The Guidance and Supervision Unit** organised during 1977 a course for scene-of-crime technicians — the third of its kind. The course, held at national police school, trained technicians both in identification and investigation of the scene of the crime. It also held refresher courses

for experienced identification technicians, in new subjects and awarded them with appropriate diplomas.



In the course of the year under review, **The Training and Interrogation Section** was established. Its tasks include instruction in criminalistics and co-ordination with the Institute for Forensic Medicine. The training staff worked on preparing the handbook "Foundations of Investigation", the first of a projected series of theoretical publications on investigative work, as well as preparing series of instructional handbooks on criminalistic matters falling within the province of the Criminal Identification Division.

The Institute for Forensic Medicine maintains numerous contacts with police units — in medical examination of corpses to establish the causes of death, as well as in examining live persons. The Criminal Identification Division bears staff responsibility for the Institute.

INTERNAL SECURITY

There were 88 terrorist acts in Israel during 1977, compared with 65 in 1976 — an increase of 33%. Six civilians were killed as a result of these acts; 156 persons, were injured, including 4 soldiers and 5 tourists.

The Israeli police operated in this sphere under the guidance of its Operations Department (established following the government's decision to make the police responsible for internal security).

In the course of 1977, the Israeli police — assisted by other forces — undertook 125 large-scale operations, many of them unforeseen. These included demonstrations, strikes, public disturbances, as well as operations such as "Operation Sha'ar" (the visit of the Egyptian president), in which the alert was given shortly before the visit took place. These unscheduled operations called for a swift switch from routine to operational deployment, requiring the assembly of large forces and coordination with external element. The staff work commenced on receipt of notice, and continued in the course of the operation, was an application of the ramified operational exercises held in the course of the year. These exercises laid the foundations for the staff work and the ability to switch from normal activity to a high state of alert, with no prior warning.

This is the place to mention the police operation to maintain order and security during the elections to the Ninth Knesset — in which almost the entire force was involved.

DEMOLITION UNIT

1977 witnessed a quantitative and qualitative growth in the Israeli police's Demolition unit, and the means at its disposal. A considerable number of former IDF officers and sappers joined the police, and underwent supplementary training, particularly learning from police experience in dealing with improvised and



non-standard detonation charges. Expensive equipment was purchased: mobile X-ray installations, magnetometers, examination and detonation devices, up-to-date photographic equipment, as well as remote-control TV-guided equipment for dealing with explosive charges.

During the year, in addition to their normal anti-terrorist operations, the police sappers also undertook unusual tasks. The most complex and complicated of these was safeguarding the Egyptian president's visit to Jerusalem, as well as the subsequent peace talks.

Of 138 explosive charges laid in Israel, 30% were defused by police sappers. The sappers dismantled all the charges to which they were summoned.

In the course of an operational experiment, two police sappers were killed, and another injured.

Serious consideration was devoted to the possibility of recording the use of explosives by criminal elements, with special stress on techniques, types of explosives used and its sources.

THE CIVIL GUARD

In the course of 1977, its fourth year of existence, the Civil Guard kept up the full extent of its operations, stepped up its operational effectiveness and improved its administrative functions.

Notwithstanding repeated warnings from defence officials, and the threats made by the terrorist leaders — there was no significant move in the public's attitude towards the need to participate actively in preventive and deterrent measures.

At present, the Civil Guard numbers some 108,000 active members. As a rule, non-active members are struck off the registers. This led to a reduction in

overall figures, but improved the credibility of the reports.

Members of the Civil Guard operated from 564 neighbourhood operational bases throughout the country. New bases were established in the course of this year, including the one at Katzrin in the Golan Heights. This extensive deployment is designed to give each residential neighbourhood its own small defence centre, thereby cutting down the lapse of time required to sound the alert and organise for preventive action.

With these aims in mind, the Civil Guard undertook watch duty in residential areas, patrolling, manning, road blocks, conducting searches and providing special protection. In this fashion, the Civil Guard provided a significant reinforcement to the formal defence forces. In the course of their security patrols,



Civil Guard personnel have apprehended criminals red-handed. As a result, Civil Guard members have developed an increased personal involvement in their neighbourhoods and helped the police in combating crime.

During 1977, the Civil Guard made great efforts to recruit youngsters, whose participation in the Civil Guard is of great educational value. These young members are of particular importance to the Civil Guard, principally a time emergency when many adult members would be called up for military service.

This programme is carried out in coordination with the Gadna (military cadet units) and the Ministry of Education.

THE BORDER GUARD

The Border Guard being a highly mobile force, has been increasingly employed in police operations maintaining internal security and combating criminal activity, thus providing the police with significant reinforcements. The contribution of the border guard was considerably enhanced by the existence of the special squad organized and trained for close combat with terrorists and special operations against criminals.

The Border Guard also plays a significant role in police deployment for internal security during emergencies, assuming that there will be no lull in terrorists activity or other attempts to strike at the civilian population.

The decision to make the police responsible for internal security also in times of extreme emergency — so as to leave the army free for its other tasks — was based on the deployment of the Border Guards, with its military training. It goes without saying that the forces under police command are as yet limited. National Police headquarters demands reinforcement of these forces, so as to step up the effectiveness of the police in carrying out its assigned duties.

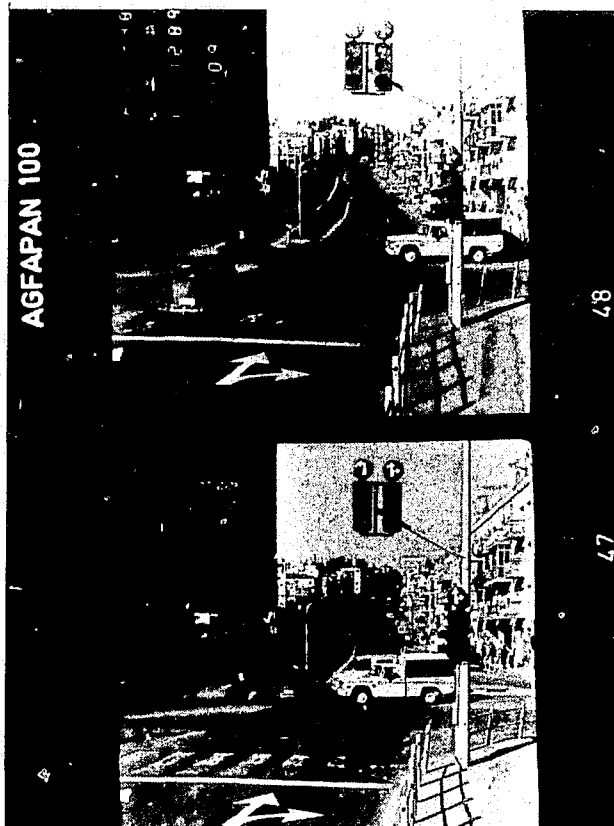
During 1977, the Border Guard continued to expand its internal security role, which included various tasks. Regional headquarters were established in Jerusalem, which function in close cooperation with the regional police command. Deployment of the border guard in rural settlements has been approved and area commands were established. The manpower complement of the special squad was also enlarged. The Border Guard stepped up its assistance to the police in combating certain criminal phenomena, namely:

- ★ Activity to stamp out hooliganism, within the context of special policing operations mounted this year in the towns of Lod, Ramleh, Ashkelon, Kiryat Malachi, Holon and Bat Yam. The special squad took part in some of these operations.

- ★ Participation in operations to maintain public order in Hashomer Street in Bnei Brak, at Mijdal Krum, and Jerusalem, in reinforcing Tel Aviv district public order during the peace demonstration and in searches for the missing children in Jerusalem. Widespread activities in rural areas aimed at preventing or detecting thefts of farm produce and agricultural equipment.

ROAD TRAFFIC

In the course of 1977, 27,500 additional motor vehicles and 41,700 new drivers were added to the previously existing numbers, but the expansion in the road network was insignificant. The lack of a suitable net of roads (out of 5,300 km. of existing



roads, only 220 km. have double lanes) and a lack of self-discipline on the part of drivers, makes traffic disorderly and takes a heavy toll in road casualties. The role played by the police is confined to enforcing the law; this role is further restricted in view of the small number of policemen patrolling roads.

During 1977, 640 persons were killed on the roads, as against 608 the previous year; 3,454 were seriously injured, while 18,813 suffered slight injuries. This picture is particularly dismal in a country with such a small population, which suffers so many casualties in the recurrent wars forced upon it.



The police did its best to discharge its tasks in supervising the flow of traffic and in enforcing the law, by allocating funds for the purchase of up-to-date equipment such as electronic cameras and speed monitors, in advising road designers, in detecting defects on the roads and in participation in the preparation of appropriate traffic legislation.

In view of the shortage of manpower, it was decided to adopt a policy of selective enforcement pinpointed at selected subjects in particularly sensitive locations and times.

Towards the end of 1977, a new technique for increasing the efficiency and output of speed monitors was developed and successfully tested. Particular stress was placed this year on enforcing the law with regard to mechanical defects in vehicles, and checking headlights to prevent dazzling. A special Transport Ministry mobile unit participated in testing the roadworthiness of vehicles and measuring smoke pollution; it is contemplated to further extend this co-operation. Of 9,902 vehicles examined, serious defects were found in 2,075, making it necessary to ban them from the road. This is a most disturbing indication of the standard of vehicle maintenance in Israel.

The Traffic Division prepared plans for more extensive dispersal of police patrols, and installation of additional technical devices at problematic crossroads, so as to speed up the flow of traffic and facilitate enforcement of traffic regulations. It also prepared a larger number of studies to examine enforcement methods and the appropriate resources required to do so.

PATROL

During 1977, the Patrol Division reassessed the methods in use and accumulated relevant data and material on the subject. In addition to their crime prevention and public order duties, the patrol dealt with numerous matters, illustrating some of the actual problems arising now and then:

Detention houses: revised procedures were laid down for the conveyance of detainees, and thorough interrogations were conducted whenever a detainee escaped from custody. The findings were used in preparing new specifications for doors, locks and bars in detention houses; the new designs proved to be a far more reliable.

Road-blocks: in conjunction with the Research and Development Unit, a new type of tyre-piercing road-block was designed with the aim of reducing its weight and making it more effective.

Protection: Improved warning and protection procedures for banks, petrol stations and diamond polishing works were examined and approved. In conjunction with the Technion and the Standards Institute, work was continued on laying down additional specifications for alert, alarm and locking devices.

Business licensing: in coordination with the Legal Advisor, pre-conditions for the protection of busi-



nesses were prepared and applied to licenced businesses in categories marked B and D in the schedule appendix to the Business Licensing Order.

Execution of court orders: this unit's complement was enlarged by 22 during 1977, now totalling 157 policemen. The unit was also allotted 23 additional vehicles.

Explosives: in collaboration with the Ministry of Labour and the chief Demolitions Officer, procedures were established for improved supervision of sites where explosives are used or stored.

Private Investigators and Watch Services Law: rules were prepared for regulating supervision and control of watch services. A committee headed by a judge, with the participation of a police representative, is examining the Private Investigators Law in the light of experience accumulated since its enactment.

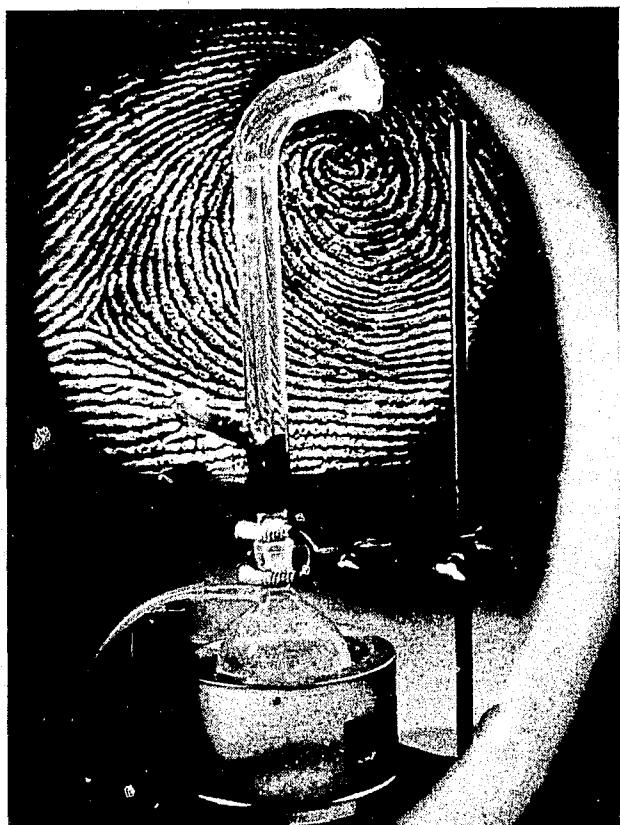
These and other activities were undertaken in co-ordination with the other ministries, with the aim of sealing loopholes in legislation, in procedures and in existing security arrangements — loopholes which make it easier for criminals to pursue their illegal activities.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

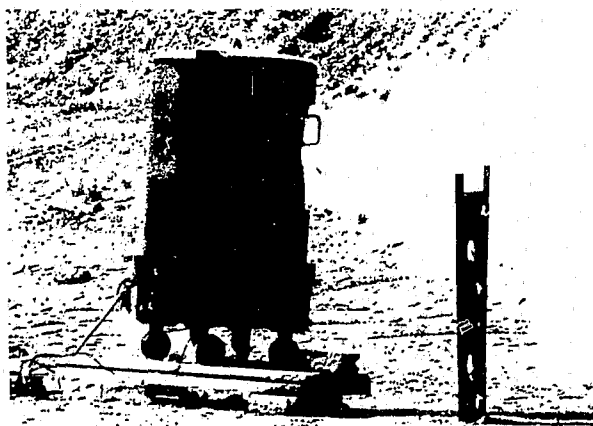
During 1977, the Research and Development Unit was engaged in research projects on internal security, law-enforcement, criminality organisation and administration, as well as studies for the Prison Service. Its work was assisted by research bodies, the IDF and academic institutions. Numerous projects are classified, and were consequently omitted from this survey.

Others are reviewed briefly, as follows:

- ★ **Bomb squad equipment** — a system was developed for detecting clock mechanisms in suspicious objects. Plans were submitted for designing a container for the transportation of ex-



plosives. An additional chemical substance was developed for the detection of traces of explosives on the hands of suspects. Work was completed in conjunction with the Technion on the construction of systems for testing alarm installation.



- ★ **Traffic** — a study was carried out by the Technion on the public's attitude towards deterrent measures (prevention and punishment), and the conclusions therefrom. A survey was carried out by Tel Aviv University, on traffic problems and the police.
- ★ **Criminal identification** — studies were undertaken, and techniques developed, on the following subjects: comparison of handwritings, comparison of bullets, detecting lies by voice analysis, automatic comparison of cartridges, and automatic Identikit identification.
- ★ **Organisation and administration** — studies were undertaken in the subject of organisation investigative processes, with the aim of improving them; computerising the service of identification of stolen property, surveys of public opinion to study attitudes towards the police, a survey of victims (victimology), marking and identification of Torah scrolls in view of the rising incidence of their theft.
- ★ **Studies completed in 1977** — a kit for preliminary distinction of various types of ink, was developed, as were sprays for developing fingerprints, and a technique was worked out for comparison of fibres from the scene of a crime, with other fibres.
- ★ **Experiments** — during 1977, experiments were conducted in the following subjects: "sniffers" to detect explosives, marking of explosives, use of dogs for special tasks, non-lethal means for maintaining public order, improved firearms, warning systems, silencer, an up-to-date gas-spraying vehicle, and containers for suspicious objects.

TRAINING

During 1977, 7,864 policemen underwent training in various training formations. This was made possible by the expansion of the training system and the establishment of three regional training facilities.

The training system is comprised of the following components:

- ★ **Unit training** — carried out in the regional training centres outside the framework of courses. Concentrated training was provided in various subjects; in addition, specialized personnel underwent additional training in their respective police subjects.
- ★ **Courses at training bases** — the National Police school expanded its training programme in subjects connected with internal security such as a course for light-weapons instructors, a marksmanship course and a course for security guards. The Senior Officers' School held two different courses: one for command duties and another for administrative officers.
- ★ **Countrywide advanced training courses** — whose purpose is to provide refresher and advanced training for all policemen of any rank. 1,539 policemen took part in a wide range of courses dealing with investigation operations, administration and command.
- ★ **External studies** — over 400 Border Guard and police personnel participated in IDF courses. 110 policemen attended courses in civilian institutions.

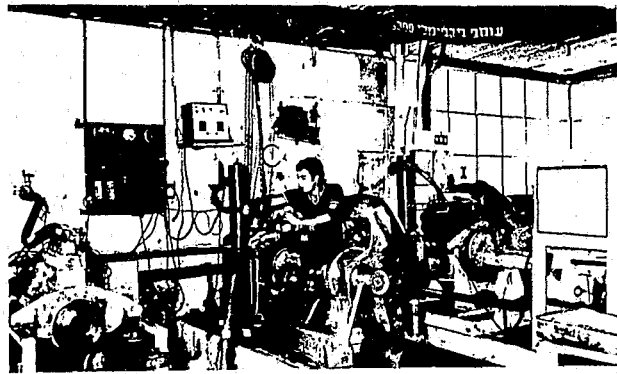


- ★ **Training of non-policemen** — 498 IDF soldiers were trained in police courses. Courses were also held for officials of the Ministry of Transportation, the Nature Reserves' Authority and security agencies.
- ★ **Education, information and guidance** — during 1977, education and information activities were extended, with the aim of fostering police leadership at various ranks, inculcating values and modes of behaviour, fostering identification with police duties developing training equipment and techniques and preparing training personnel.
- ★ **Formal education** — a great effort was made this year to formalise procedures for appropriating police grants for formal studies, and encourage a larger number of policemen to acquire an education. Under this programme, 128 policemen participated in academic studies, while 225 took up secondary studies.
- ★ **Printed information** — the bi-weekly police journal was converted into a monthly review published in a larger format. Special issues were devoted to unusual events. Written information leaflets to officers were also published.
- ★ **Publications** — the Editing and Publications Section published theoretical material on various police subjects such as "Chapters in Police Skills", "Juvenile Delinquency", "Interrogation", "Enforcing Public Order" — "Dispersal of Demonstrations" and so on.

ADMINISTRATION

The extension of police operational activities and increased needs for development and acquisition of equipment, confronted the Administration Department with challenges without precedent. An insufficient budget and currency devaluation, created a wide gap between the requirements and the funds available. Under the circumstances, the Department was forced to abandon its original planning, and lay down priorities, so as to avoid cuts in the standard of vital services provided to the units.

- ★ **Budget** — the regular police budget for the fiscal year 1977-8 amounted to IL 1,151,380,000, excluding sums derived from incomes from other bodies. By the end of the year, supplementary sums of IL 227 million were approved, to cover increased payments to police personnel, and to meet rising prices.
- ★ **Arms** — M-16 rifles were issued to Border Guard personnel this year — a meaningful addition to the force. Sophisticated equipment was also acquired for the bomb squads. Over 3,000 weapons inspections were conducted in the units in the course of the year.
- ★ **Catering** — following "Operation Sha'ar" — the visit of the Egyptian president — a committee was appointed to examine the subject of wrapped rations issued to police personnel during operations. Negotiations with the Finance Ministry are in progress to speed up the installation of kitchens in field units — a vital matter which has suffered from the lack of funds.
- ★ **Finance** — new processing methods by means of a computer were introduced, for improving the system of payment of salaries and personal allowances to police personnel.
- ★ **Transportation** — during the past financial year, 108 vehicles were added to the complement. Acquisition of a further 28 vehicles was approved for the beginning of the current financial year. 275 vehicles were replaced after 3 years on operational duty, (instead of after 4 years, as hitherto). On 1.1.78, the complement reached 2,080 vehicles, which covered a total of 88 million kilometres during 1977 — an increase of some 14% over 1976.
- ★ **Communications and electronics** — during 1977,



- special stress was placed on improving electronics and means of communications, to overcome the manpower shortage. 5 automatic and 9 manual telephone exchanges were installed in police buildings. Two operations rooms were completed — in the Northern District and at Ben Gurion airport; 6 teleprinters were installed at the Arad, Ofakim, Nahariya, Kiryat Shmona, and Bet She'an police stations, as well as at the Talpiot communications centre in Jerusalem.
- ★ **Construction** — owing to budgetary problems, there was a slow-down in new constructions. Special allocations made it possible to carry out improvements in detention cells and in the criminal identification laboratories at various stations. Planning work commenced on juvenile detention centres all over the country. A substantial change occurred in the attitude towards service accommodation. It was decided to vacate the tenants from flats in the Tiggart fortresses, and assist the vacated tenants in purchasing other flats.
 - ★ **National Headquarters services** — Headquarters employees were sent out as reinforcements to operational units during large-scale public order operations and alert situations. Extended training was given to National Headquarters personnel of all ranks on professional police tasks, as well as on general educational matters.

Policemen's funds: In the course of the year, the fund granted to policemen 1,950 loans, totalling some IL 11 million. Grants were made to policemen in financial difficulties, and scholarships were provided for secondary and higher education for the children of police personnel. 20 thousand days of rest and recreation were provided at the funds' rest home at Ne'urim.

MANPOWER

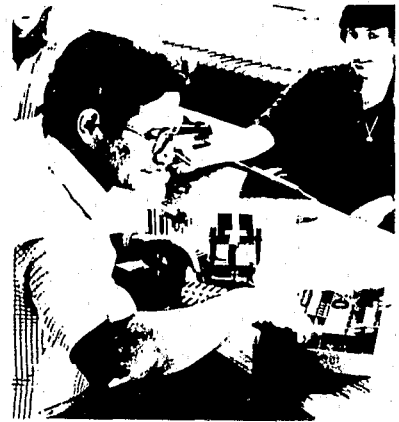
During 1977, the regular police complement rose from 13,377 to 14,023. At the same time, there was no change in the relative strength — 3.8 policemen per 1000 inhabitants, in the years 1976-77. This situation must be borne in mind when contemplating expansion as a suitable response to the ever-increasing volume of crime. Police Headquarters position paper, submitted to the Shimron Commission and adopted by it, stressed that the manpower problem was critical, in two principal spheres:

1. The number of detectives and intelligence agents.
2. The deployment of stations and of personnel in the field.

The solutions called for must give a suitable reply to the enormous burden of criminal files presently resting on detectives. Similarly, the police is now largely anonymous for most of the population — which has an immediate effect upon the public's confidence and willingness to assist the police. A further cause for concern is the large number of resignations from the Israel police: 1,185 resigned in 1977, mostly after a short term of service — as against 1,051 in 1976. These figures are a cause for concern, affecting the force's ability to fill its ranks as well as its capacity for providing its men with the necessary expertise. This quick turnover also entails considerable financial losses.

A survey has recently been commenced, for establishing the causes for the resignation of policemen. The findings will make it possible for police command to take action to reduce the drop-out, by eliminating causes of dissatisfaction, also by taking measures to make it easier for new recruits to find their place within the force.

- ★ **Pay** — the police command has constantly drawn the attention of the government to this matter, as one of the principal causes for the



feelings of discontent and frustration experienced by policemen, who sense the enormous discrepancy between their pay and the work they do. Police command is endeavouring to bring about a thorough change in the pay structure of non-commissioned ranks and junior officers. Considerable efforts were made in the last year to create a professional classification which will make it possible in the future to base pay scales for the ranks of constable — inspector on a pay-structure similar to that existing in the IDF. The changes in the pay structure are expected in the course of 1978. The delay stems from the difficulty in finding a common denominator between police ranks and parallel ranks in the IDF.

- ★ **Work procedures** — The Manpower Administration made efforts to streamline procedures and improve its treatment of police personnel at all levels. Numerous procedures were published during 1977, and standing orders dealing with service conditions and manpower administration were updated. New recruitment procedures were approved, and efforts were made to attract more candidates, from more variegated backgrounds. Candidate sifting processes were improved by the application of psycho-technic tests and personality tests at recruitment centres. Great efforts were made to improve procedures for direction of the force's manpower, giving personnel a greater opportunity to fulfil their ambitions within the force and in the context of its requirements.
- ★ **Career-planning for officers** — the Officers section is completing a system which will en-

able planning of promotion and postings of officers. Postings will be planned on the basis of information on three matters: the officer's qualifications, his superiors' assessments of his abilities, and the officer's own expectations and ambitions to attain a suitable job. The aim is to attain the situation wherein the posting of each officer will be done on the basis of prior planning. Preparing a data pool to facilitate the planning of postings necessitates discussions between the senior commander and each officer serving under him. Manpower Administration officers should also interview the officers, in addition to periodical interviews held up to now in the units.

To the best of our judgement, commencing in 1978, it will become possible to base officers' postings upon the data pool; it will then become possible to plan postings annually on the basis of this data.

- ★ **Welfare and pensions** — the activities of the welfare officers in their units expanded considerably, with the aim of allowing every policeman to make the fullest possible use of his rights. In addition, the Committee for the Policemen inaugurated additional clubs; a housing loan fund was established for personnel vacated from service accommodation, and a scholarship fund was set up for the children of police personnel.
- ★ **Medical service** — in the course of the year, the police medical service inaugurated new unit dispensaries. It held specialised courses for police medical orderlies, and instructed police officers in first aid. Many policemen were vaccinated against various ailments. 4,200 policemen made blood donations to Magen David Adom within the framework of special campaigns conducted in the units.
- ★ **The pensioners' unit** — this unit prepares policemen for their retirement from the force, helping them to find new occupations. This counselling is provided in personal interviews, in unit meetings and by means of publications distributed among police personnel. As part of this programme, 1,100 policemen were interviewed during the past year. Aid was provided to 320 policemen in finding suitable jobs, and some 40 benefited from social aid.

POLICE RABBINATE

The rabbinical unit serving the police and the prison service was expanded last year, following the re-organisation plans submitted by the Chief Rabbi of these services. The unit's new complement was staffed accordingly.

The work of the police rabbinate during 1977 included the following:

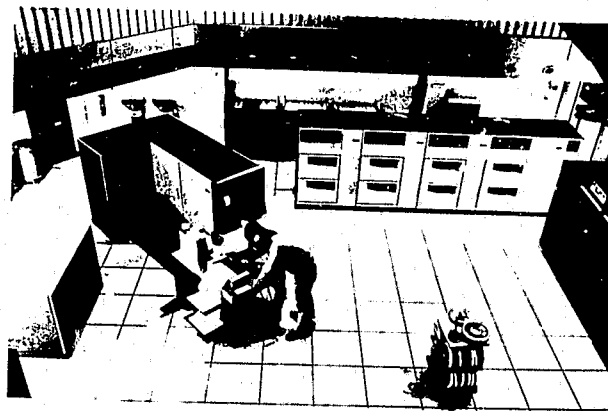
- ★ **Lectures** — on religious matters, Jewish consciousness, Jewish holidays, Hebrew law and so on, were given at police stations, at National Headquarters units and in Border Guard units, as part of weekly lessons and study days.
Kashrut was considerably improved in police kitchens and canteens. Maintaining kashrut standards calls for continual efforts and consistent supervision on the part of the staff of rabbis, who visited the various units provided guidance for kitchen staffs.
- ★ **Holidays** — in the days preceding the holidays, central events were staged in the various regions and districts of the police and the Border Guard. Particularly worthy of note was the revival campaign conducted prior to the High holidays, with the participation of rabbis, lecturers and the police staff rabbis; central assemblies were held as part of the campaign.
- ★ **Synagogues** — were in operation in the various units, with the required prayer books and books of Scripture being provided, as well as other ritual articles. New synagogues were consecrated this year: at the Policemen's Houses in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv, at the Ne'urim rest centre (during the festivals) and at the Border Guard bases at Bet Dagon, Hebron and the Koah fortress in the north.
- ★ **Personal and family occasions** — During the year, about one hundred wedding ceremonies were held all over the country for police personnel in various units or for members of their households. Personal problems and domestic disputes were handled before rabbinical courts. Annual commemorative services were held for deceased policemen and those killed in the course of their duties. Funeral services were conducted; visits were paid to bereaved families, as well as to invalids, giving spiritual guidance and encouragement.

THE COMPUTER UNIT

One of the most up-to-date computers, an IBM 370/148 — the first of its kind in Israel and one of the most modern serving any police force — was put into operation by the Israeli police during the second half of 1977. The computer is remarkable for its power and its relatively modest price. It contains a million memory cells, as compared with only 384,000 in the previous computer. The police faced the choice of renting additional memory cells for its previous computer, or renting an up-to-date computer which, while powerful and relatively cheap, was unfamiliar in Israel and in the world at large. The new computer exceeded all expectations, with regard to the relatively low cost of renting it, as well as in its performance.

The police computer serves two spheres: operational and administrative. Information for the operational services is assembled in computer discs, from which it is drawn directly to the terminals or the teleprinters. Information for the administrative services is assembled on computer tapes, from where it is printed out, after the appropriate processing, on the computer's printer.

The principal concern of the Automatic Data Processing Division in 1978 will be direct intake of information from the terminals. Intake will be by



means of forms projected onto the terminal screen. The first sphere dealt with will be stolen vehicles, calling for a consequent extension of the network of terminals throughout the country — at the Tiberias, Afula, Hadera, Nataniya, Ashdod, Kfar Saba, Ashkelon and Eilat stations.

Early in 1978, a list of detainees held at all police detention centres will be compiled. A system will also be set up for keeping track of all persons released on bail.

In the course of the forthcoming year, the following plans and programming will be processed: detailed lists of drivers' offences at terminals and on teleprinters; a direct feed-in system for data on stolen vehicles; non-prosecution lists; lists of direct inquiries from the convicts' list. In the course of the year, internal experiments will be launched on the data bank.

Two tracking units will be established: one for criminal matters, the other for traffic matters. The units will visit each police station three times annually to check up on the updating of the lists.

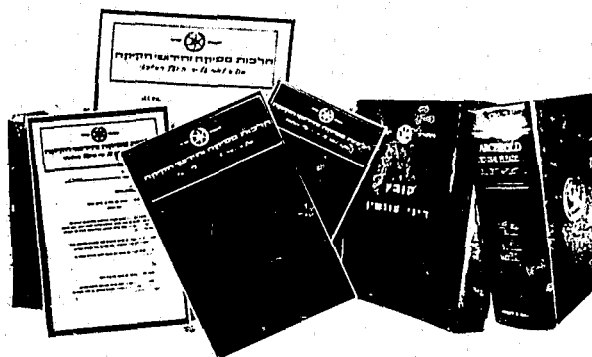
Experts will check up on the computer load and its auxiliary equipment, with the aim of reaching conclusions on what is required for the next two to three years.

LEGAL ASSISTANCE

The Legal Adviser's bureau initiates and participates in the process of preparing primary and supplementary legislation on matters connected with police work in its widest sense, as well as those having to do with policemen's pay and conditions. It also handles the official authorisation of policemen whenever it is required by law.

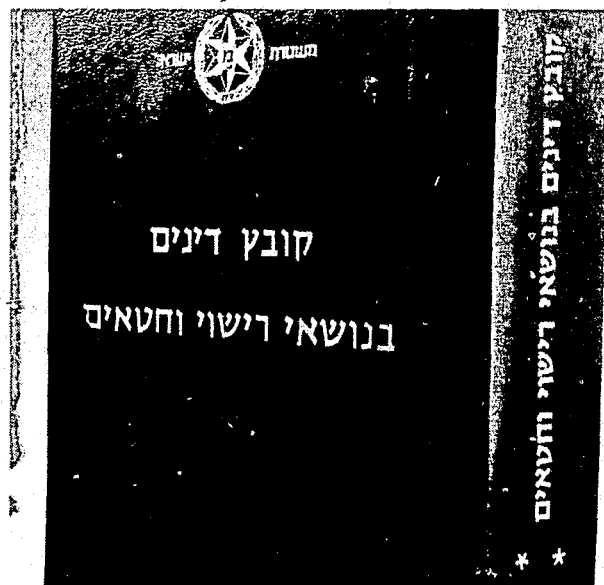
The bureau's principal fields of activity were as follows:

- ★ Preparing cases and assembling material for civil suits filed against the police in court or elsewhere, as well as in pleas against the police submitted to the High Court of Justice.
- ★ It handles legal processes connected with debts and undertakings to the police.
- ★ Takes part in interministerial committees dealing with the division of spheres of responsibility between various ministries.
- ★ Provides legal advice to police units in preparing orders and procedures setting out the rules for police work, as well as on their routine work.
- ★ It provides assistance to pay for legal defence of police personnel facing criminal charges in connection with the discharge of their duties; it also appoints attorney to defend policemen



charged with traffic offences committed in police vehicles.

- ★ It prepares and words contracts and other legal instruments.
- ★ It maintains contact with various ministries and municipal authorities, as well as other public bodies, in connection with cooperation between them and the police.



PUBLIC COMPLAINTS AND THE INTERNAL COMPTROLLER

Early in 1977, the offices of the Internal Comptroller and that of the Commissioner for Public Complaints were unified into a single bureau.

PROCESSING PUBLIC COMPLAINTS

The police mechanism for clearing up complaints from the public was designed to protect the citizen from abuse of the powers granted to the police and its tasks are to inquire into complaints; to correct injustices — if any occurred; to study the lessons so as to prevent their recurrence; to analyse difficulties in contacts between the police and the public, and to give the public the feeling that its complaints are given the attention they deserve.

During 1977, 2,772 complaints were filed with the Commissioner for Internal Comptrol and Public Complaints — as compared to 2,955 in 1976 — a 6.6% decrease.

Of the complaints received, 838 (31.8%) were found justified — 450 completely so, and 388 partially. 1,406 (53.4%) were found to be groundless; 113 complaint files were closed without it being determined whether or not they were justified (“non-proven”); and 182 were not completely cleared up for various reasons, such as the complainant’s non-appearance for the hearing, his refusal to cooperate in investigating the complaint, or the complainant’s withdrawal of the complaint.

Of the complaints where the inquiry was com-



pleted, 880 concerned the use of force by the police; 204 of these complaints (23%) were found completely or partially justified. In view of public interest in complaints about the use of force by the police — and in view of the force’s policy condemning any illegal application of force, supervision was tightened up, and continuous efforts were made to give guidance to police personnel on this matter.

Efforts were made to draw conclusions from the substance of the complaints, with the aim of improving police procedures and the behaviour of its personnel. During the first part of the year, instructions were issued on the following matters: registration of complaints about bounced cheques; registration of messages; the employment of convicts released for outside work; lodging of information on criminal registration; provision of affidavits confirming the absence of a criminal record without paying a fee, and so on. Cases of improper behaviour on the part of policemen were publicised within the force, with the aim of preventing their recurrence.

Aside from redressing injustices, the work of the Commissioner for Internal Comptrol and Public Complaints is aimed at improving the public’s attitude towards the police. True, some complainants are dissatisfied with the conclusions adopted concerning their complaints. However, there are those who respect the efforts made by the force, and its objectivity in clearing up their complaints.

THE INTERNAL COMPTROL UNIT

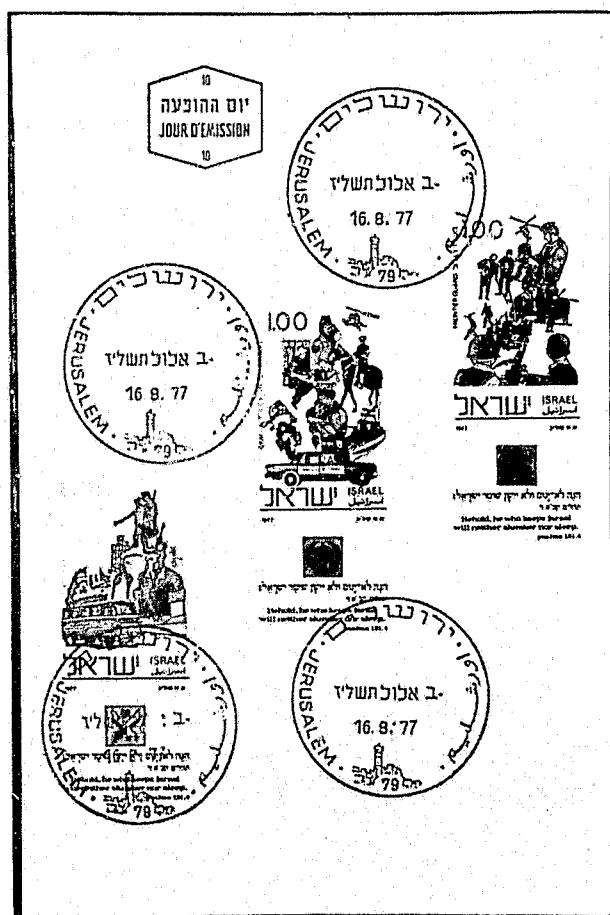
During 1977, the Unit set itself the task of undertaking a thorough examination of operational matters such as: interrogations, patrols, traffic, operational activity in the Border Guard and the Civil Guard. In the administrative and service spheres, the following matters were examined: manpower administration, finance, quartermaster's supplies, transportation, workshops, construction, signals, detention cells, food, kitchens and so on. The aim was attained, with the plan being carried out in its entirety. The comp-

troller's reports reflected police work in various spheres, and were, on the whole, favourable. However, as in any large organisation, there were defects and irregularities to be found in the units inspected; some were corrected during the inspection, others — subsequently.

The unit continues to send members of its staff on courses and study day for further training — inside and outside the framework of the police — with the aim of improving their professional standards.

SPOKESMAN'S OFFICE

1977 was an eventful year socially as well as politically. Together with the extension of police operations, there was also growing criticism of the police in the wake of various events and revelations,



such as the discovery that policemen were involved in criminal acts. The Spokesman's staff was obliged to cope with this atmosphere, doing its best to highlight the positive aspects of the force's work. In



spite of the shortage of manpower and resources, it undertook numerous steps to maintain positive contact with the public. On top of its routine job of channeling information to the public, it issued 48 communiqués to the media, held 18 press conferences and invited the press to two tours of National Headquarters. Furthermore, numerous interviews were given to the communications media. Broadcasts emanating directly from the spokesman's office are put out by the IDF radio station, as well as to other programmes dealing with police matters, such as "Wheels of the IDF".

PUBLIC RELATIONS

The Information Division was abolished in April 1977, with part of its duties devolving upon the spokesman's office. These included organising 123 lectures by police officers before various bodies; 26 visits by foreign police officers or other dignitaries were organised at police installations; and complaints and approaches to the police on various matters were handled.

- ★ At Tel Aviv's "Youth City", a police booth was in operation for 3 weeks, earning much praise; it entertained 400,000 visitors.
- ★ A survey dealing with public complaints was carried out on a selective group of 450 police personnel from all units.
- ★ Lists of school pupils who had distinguished themselves by acts of good citizenship were submitted to the President's office, which rewarded them with prizes.
- ★ Extensive guidance was given on care and precautions in dealing with suspicious objects.

INTERNATIONAL CONTACTS

THE INTERPOL — THE UNIT FOR FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Israeli police is linked with foreign police forces through Interpol, the organisation for international cooperation in the war against crime. In addition, the Israeli police has direct contact with crime-fighting agencies all over the world. These links are maintained by the Interpol National Bureau — National Headquarters' Unit for Foreign Relations, or by representatives of the Israeli police abroad.

The speed and ease of travel from one country to another are exploited by criminals, fostering the emergence of international crime. In consequence, the world's police forces have set up channels for mutual assistance in investigations, in locating wanted criminals, missing persons and stolen property; in combatting the traffic in dangerous drugs, as well as in preventing or detecting crimes whose planning, implementation and impact embrace countries or continents.

During the period under review, the Israeli police maintained contacts with most of the Interpol members, with the exception of the Arab countries. A number of other countries, with which there is no direct contact, also approached Israel by way of the Interpol's general secretariat, for the purpose of pursuing their inquiries.

During the year under review, the Interpol office in Israel received 3,189 communications, comprising 2,287 telegrams and 902 letters. The Israeli office dispatched 1,614 communications by letter or telegram. The Israeli police initiated six extradition requests in the course of 1977, and eight such requests from foreign countries were dealt with in that year.

Israeli police representatives attended a conference on currency forgeries held in Madrid in March 1977, as well as the annual general assembly held in Stock-



holm in September 1977. The Israeli police publishes articles in international police journals; it receives and aids members of foreign police forces arriving in Israel in the course of their duties, and conducts research projects in cooperation with various other police forces. This year, a joint research project under Interpol auspices — in conjunction with the police forces of France, Switzerland, Germany and Britain — was conducted in Israel, dealing with the analysis of explosives and field tests.

INTERNATIONAL POLICE ASSOCIATION (IPA)

Many new members joined the IPA during the past year, and membership now totals some 5,400.

This year, as in previous years, a social gathering was held at Tel Aviv's Mann Auditorium, attended by some 3,000 members and their spouses.

Branch activities consisted mainly of social events — parties for members and their families, festive celebrations for children, organised outings and various other events.

In the course of the year, organised groups of IPA members from various countries visited Israel, as well as dozens of individual members on private visits. All the visitors were welcomed and entertained by members of the Israeli branch. A few of the visitors stayed at the IPA home in Tel Aviv.

Two groups of Israeli IPA members went on trips abroad.

In 1978, the Israeli branch of the IPA will celebrate its fifteenth anniversary. In honour of the event, the organisation's national presidium decided to hold an international rally of IPA members in Israel, as part of the celebrations of the state's thirtieth anniversary. Some 500 to 600 visitors from abroad are expected.

STATISTICAL TABLES

The statistical data comprising this section relate to the months of January-December in 1976 and 1977; in some cases, in 1975 too..

The data in all these tables was calculated on a country-wide basis, unless otherwise stated. The following are the subjects to which the statistical data relates:

1. Extent of police operations.
2. Crime in Israel
 - ★ Crime and investigation files
 - ★ Drug offences
 - ★ Common property offences
 - ★ Crime in Israel, in comparison with other countries
 - ★ Offenders and law-enforcement
 - ★ Contraventions
3. Execution of arrest warrants and court summonses
4. Articles lost and found
5. Road traffic
 - ★ Traffic and road accidents
 - ★ Enforcement of traffic regulations
6. The occupied territories — investigations, drug offences, road accidents.
7. Statistical data for 1976 and 1977, on charts arising from computer output.

THE EXTENT OF POLICE ACTIVITY

The data provided in Table 1 does not fully reflect the extent of police work. It makes no mention of thousands of routine tasks, such as: preventive patrols conducted by the Border Guard, the police and the Civil Guard; street incidents — conflicts, quarrels and disturbances — to be dealt with; traffic is directed and regulated; help is provided to the public; suspects are examined, barricades manned, and vital installations guarded — and so on. Furthermore, it should be recalled that the types of activity enumerated in Table 1 usually call for numerous and complex processes, requiring the employment of considerable manpower, and the provision of variegated resources and equipment.

The increase in the extent of police work in most spheres is bound up with the growth of those factors engaging the attention of the police: the increase in the population and the number of motor vehicles, accumulation of property, rising living standards and increased leisure, and so on. To shoulder this burden, it would be natural to expect a parallel expansion of police manpower engaged in bearing it. The relation between population growth, increase in number of vehicles, crime — and the number of regular policemen — is exhibited in Table 2.

TABLE 1
THE EXTENT OF POLICE ACTIVITY IN VARIOUS FIELDS, 1976-1977

Type of activity	1976	1977	Changes (%) 1976-1977
Calls received at communication	656,890	589,240	—10.3
Large-scale public order operations	350*	125*	—64.3
Examination of arrivals and departures crossing state borders	3,032,905	3,713,857	+22.4
Applications for weapon licences	23,049	18,592	—19.3
Exhibits tested in laboratories	21,334	17,235	—19.2
Felonies and misdemeanours — case files	189,552	203,888	+ 7.6
— non-prosecuted	54,608	58,729	+ 7.6
Unnatural deaths	2,416	2,287	— 5.3
Missing persons	6,668	6,645	— 0.3
Contraventions	42,600	26,758	—37.2
Fires	680	977	+43.7
Road accidents	14,505	15,934	+ 9.9
Traffic offences	864,155	974,246	+12.7
Lost and found articles	72,109	79,258	+ 9.9
Court summonses	120,040	168,867	+40.7
Execution of arrest warrants	260,382	264,292	+ 1.5

* A large-scale operation is one in which local forces are reinforced by personnel allotted by the Operations Division. The criterion for a large-scale operation is the number of police personnel taking part. This figure was

altered in the course of 1977, and hence the difference in the number of such operations between 1976 and 1977.

TABLE 2
POPULATION, LICENSED MOTOR VEHICLES, AND DELINQUENCY —
IN RELATION TO THE NUMBERS OF POLICE PERSONNEL, 1977

Year	Population		Number of licensed vehicles per 1000 inhabitants		Felonies and mis- demeanours per 1000 inhabitants		Traffic offences per 1000 inhabitants		Regular policemen per 1000 inhabitants	
	Number	annual change (%)	Number	annual change (%)	Number	annual change (%)	number	annual change (%)	Number	annual change (%)
1968	2,841,000	+2.4	76.2	—	65.9	—	151.8	—	3.2	—
1969	2,919,000	+2.7	82.0	+ 7.6	65.3	— 0.9	160.8	+ 5.9	3.2	—
1970	3,000,000	+2.8	87.4	+ 6.6	69.1	+ 5.8	150.9	— 6.1	3.1	—3.1
1971	3,090,000	+3.0	95.9	+ 9.7	68.5	— 0.9	179.2	+18.7	3.0	—3.2
1972	3,200,500	+3.6	103.2	+ 7.6	69.1	+ 0.9	178.8	— 0.2	3.0	—
1973	3,304,442	+3.2	119.9	+16.2	61.4	—11.1	175.7	— 1.7	3.0	—
1974	3,382,643	+2.4	120.7	+ 0.7	66.4	+ 8.1	181.0	+ 3.0	3.2	+6.7
1975	3,488,100	+3.1	122.4	+ 1.4	69.8	+ 5.1	241.6	+33.5	3.5	+9.4
1976	3,556,800	+2.0	123.8	+ 1.1	70.8	+ 1.4	242.9	+ 0.5	3.8	+8.6
1977	3,650,000	+2.6	122.9	— 0.7	71.3	+ 0.7	266.9	+ 9.8	3.8	—

CRIME IN ISRAEL

The rise in the totals of case files (felonies and misdemeanours) during recent years illustrates the

constant growth of crime, see tables 3, 4 below.

TABLE 3
INCREASE IN CRIME BY CASE FILES (FELONIES AND MISDEMEANOURS),
1974-1977

Total number of case files				Annual change (%)		
1974	1975	1976	1977	74/75	75/76	76/77
162,051	180,247	189,552	203,888	+11.2	+5.1	+7.6

TABLE 4
CRIMINAL FILES COMMENCED AND DETECTION IN PERCENTAGES —
BY TYPES OF OFFENCES, 1976-1977*

Statistical groups of offences	Total number of files		Annual change (%) 1976-1977	Detection rate (%)	
	1976	1977		1976	1977
State Security offences	802	650	—18.9	93.8	90.3
Public order offences	16,963	16,473	— 2.9	79.8	78.6
Offences against human life	242	262	+ 8.3	67.4	59.2
Offences against the human body	11,596	10,571	— 8.8	85.5	84.6
Sex offences	1,899	2,000	+ 5.3	66.4	69.7
Offences against morals	422	387	— 8.3	91.7	88.6
Drug offences	1,165	1,918	+64.6	90.7	88.2
Offences against property	145,138	159,177	+ 9.7	18.5	17.1
Fraud offences	9,547	10,795	+13.1	71.5	69.5
Economic offences	805	613	—23.8	96.6	95.9
Administrative offences	178	139	—21.9	92.1	86.3
Licensing (misdemeanours)	418	530	+26.8	92.1	87.4
Other offences	337	373	— 1.1	74.5	72.0
Total	189,552	203,888	+ 7.6	32.9	30.5

* Full details are provided in Table 44

The total number of investigation files does not give a correct picture of the extent of crime. Not all investigation files reflect criminal manifestations — some indicate police policies and activity. For example: drugs and prostitution. The larger the number of drug dealers apprehended through police initiative, the more investigation files are opened; the same holds true for conduct of brothels, etc. In such cases, it cannot be concluded that these crimes have increased; rather, it can be affirmed that a larger proportion of existing crimes were detected by police-instigated action. Obviously, the conclusions to be drawn are very different.

Table 5 below depicts the changes occurring during 1977 in the number of criminal files, arising from police-instigated action.

TABLE 5
CHANGES IN THE NUMBER OF CASE FILES,
ARISING FROM POLICE-INSTIGATED ACTION
IN PRIORITY SPHERES, 1976-1977

<i>Sphere</i>	<i>Case files opened</i>		<i>Change (%)</i> 1976-1977
	1976	1977	
Conduct of a brothel	124	143	+ 15.3
Consumption of drugs	998	1,564	+ 56.7
Drug dealing	160	344	+115.0
Manufacture, import or export of drugs	7	10	+ 42.9

TABLE 6
TRENDS IN CRIMINAL OFFENCES DURING 1976-1977

<i>Groups of offences</i>	<i>Total number of criminal files 1977</i>	<i>Change (%)</i>
Offences against human life		
Murder and attempted murder	195	+27.5
Threats of murder	45	+73.1
Offences against the human body		
Causing grave bodily harm	501	+ 7.1
Kidnaping, compulsion, etc.	60	—31.0
Assault	9,376	—10.1
Sexual offences		
Indecent act committed by force	383	+32.1
Rape, by force or threats	115	—23.3
Blackmail	299	—12.8
Property offences		
Robbery (all types)	377	+ 9.3
Purse-snatching	400	+47.1
Burglary in commercial premises or institutions	25,870	+16.9
Burglary in residential premises	25,887	— 5.2
Using motor vehicles without permission	16,011	+15.9
Theft of vehicle parts etc.	25,269	+12.4
Bicycle thefts	6,016	+19.4
Other thefts	41,710	+12.5
Damage to property	11,844	+13.7
Arson	527	+27.3
Fraud offences		
Fraud and extortion	3,754	+17.1
Issuing a bad cheque	5,795	+12.0

DRUG OFFENCES

TABLE 7
DANGEROUS DRUGS SEIZED AND CASE FILES OPENED IN DRUG OFFENCES, 1977*

Files & drug seizures			Amounts of drugs seized ¹									Utensils seized	
Total number of case files opened	Seizures identified as drugs**	Seizures identified as drugs % of total	Hashish (grams)	Cannabis plants (marijuana) (gms)	Opium (gms)	Heroin (gms)	Cocaine (gms)	Ampheta-mine (tab-lets)	Metha-done (tab-lets)	Barbitu-rates (tab-lets)	LSD (units)	Smok-ing uten-sils	Syr-inges for injec-tion
1,918	1,627	84.8	60,222	1,262.8	2,367.4	442.5	140.28	797	1,403	2,255.5	281.5	397	115

* During the past year, the number of occasions on which dogs were employed on drug searches was almost doubled, reaching a total of 1,625 searches. Following searches by dogs, some 15 kg. of hashish were seized, as well as 146.51 gm. of opium.

** These figures are based upon the records of the Criminal Identification Division, following on laboratory tests of materials seized. Hence the discrepancy between these

figures and those submitted by police units with regard to seizures of materials not yet tested in the laboratories, with regard to which there may have been errors in identification.

Seizures identified as drugs are defined as seizures of substances shown by laboratory tests to be dangerous drugs, as specified by law.

TABLE 8
CONSUMERS, DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF DRUGS, AND THE OUTCOME OF CHARGES, 1977

Total No. of persons charged with drug offences (inc. sen- tenced)	Possession and use of drugs		Traffic or manufacture of drugs		Total of those sen- tenced	Outcome of processing of offenders files *					Total number of files closed	Await- ing trial
	No. of persons charged	No. of those sen- tenced	No. of persons charged	No. of those sen- tenced		Reason for non-prosecution						
						No crim- inal guilt	Lack of evi- dence	Death of accused	Lack of public in- terest	* Other reasons		
2,493	2,077	265	416	40	305	30	273	3	16	27	349	1,839

* The table's data refers to persons, rather than to case files. The figures include all drug offenders — whether

accused of consumption, dealing or importing.

TABLE 9
PERSONS CHARGED* WITH DRUG OFFENCES, BY AGE AND SEX, 1977

<i>Offence</i>	<i>Men</i>					<i>Women</i>				
	<i>til 14</i>	<i>14-16</i>	<i>16-18</i>	<i>18-30</i>	<i>+30</i>	<i>til 14</i>	<i>14-16</i>	<i>16-18</i>	<i>18-30</i>	<i>+30</i>
Using drugs	6	42	206	1,360	293	0	7	28	128	20
Traffic, manufacture or import of drugs	1	5	18	272	81	0	0	1	18	7

* Total number of persons charged, including those sentenced.



COMMON PROPERTY OFFENCES

Burglaries at business premises, public institutions, and residential premises.

a. Burglaries at business premises and public institutions

1975 (increase over 1974)

1976 (increase over 1975)

1977 (increase over 1976)

During 1977, there was a decrease in burglaries at premises providing financial services (banks, lottery agencies etc.). Most burglaries occurred on premises not requiring any particular "expertise" on the part of the offender. (11,153 cases, constituting 55.1% of all files, related to premises such as kindergartens, elementary and secondary schools, offices, kiosks, vegetable stalls, shelters etc.

For a correct assessment, the following facts should be added, to complete the picture:

★ 4.0% of all burglaries at business premises were no more than attempts.

★ In 10.9% of all cases, nothing was stolen.

★ In 23.3% of all cases, the complainant did not know whether or not anything had been stolen, when coming to lodge his complaint.

★ Property stolen, classified according to its value:

46.8% — up to IL 5,000

7.8% — IL 5,000—10,000

5.5% — IL 10,000—20,000

5.7% — IL 20,000 or more.

b. Burglaries at residential premises

1975 (percentage increase over 1974) — 31.2% +

1976 (percentage increase over 1975) — 13.5% +

1977 (percentage increase over 1976) — 5.2%—.

In 1977, unlike previous years, we can observe a decrease in the number of burglaries. For a correct assessment of this trend, we should complete the picture with the following facts:

★ 4.9% of all burglaries at residential premises were no more than attempts, without the premises being entered.

★ In 13.9% of all cases, nothing was stolen.

★ In 22.4% of all cases, the complainant did not know whether or not anything had been stolen when he came to lodge his complaint.

★ Property stolen, classified according to its value:

41.7% — up to IL 5,000

10.6% — IL 5,000—10,000

6.9% — IL 10,000—20,000

4.7% — IL 20,000 or more

TABLE 10
BURGLARIES — BY THE VALUE OF THE PROPERTY STOLEN, 1977

	<i>Nothing stolen</i>	<i>No reports on value of property</i>	<i>Up to IL 5,000</i>	<i>IL 5,000- 10,000</i>	<i>IL 10,000- 20,000</i>	<i>IL 20,000 and more</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number of cases	6,218	11,950	21,954	4,681	3,198	2,756	51,757
Percentage	12.3	23.6	43.2	9.2	6.3	5.4	100.0

STOLEN VEHICLES

The use of vehicles without owners' consent is usually accompanied by the theft of articles from inside the vehicle, or of vehicle parts.

During 1977, there was an increase of 15.9% over

1976 in the use of vehicles without owners' consent. There was also an increase of 12.3% in thefts from inside vehicles.

TABLE 11

VEHICLE THEFT, THEFTS FROM INSIDE VEHICLES,
THEFT OF VEHICLE PARTS *

Year	Total number of files opened	
	Use of vehicles without owners consent	Theft from inside vehicles or theft of vehicle parts
1971	15,294	15,954
1972	13,457	14,661
1973	11,846	11,566
1974	15,310	16,774
1975	12,277	20,566
1976	13,817	22,491
1977	16,011	25,269

* Motor vehicles only.

TABLE 12

VEHICLES MOST PRONE TO THEFT (BY TYPE*),
1976-1977

Type	1976	1977
Autocars Israel (Susita Carmel)	2,428	2,341
Ford	1,645	1,855
Subaru	1,457	1,215
Peugeot	448	688
Contessa	896	677
Fiat	518	444
Audi — NSU	342	622

* The above-mentioned types constitute about 50% of the total number of vehicles stolen.



TABLE 13
VEHICLE THEFT AND THEFTS FROM INSIDE VEHICLES* —
BY CLASS OF VEHICLE, 1976-1977

Passenger vehicles				Commercial vehicles				Motorcycles & scooters				Total No. of vehicles stolen (inc. additional classes)				Thefts from inside vehicles and theft of vehicle parts**			
Year		Change (%)		Year		Change (%)		Year		Change (%)		Year		Change (%)		Year		Change (%)	
1976	1977	No.	%	1976	1977	No.	%	1976	1977	No.	%	1976	1977	No.	%	1976	1977	No.	%
10,602	8,751	+21.2	+1,851	3,080	2,422	+27.2	+658	1,591	1,417	+12.3	+174	16,011	13,817	+15.9	+2,194	25,269	2,491	+12.3	+2,778

* Motor vehicles only.

** The vehicle parts most prone to theft (over 60% of the total) are: wheels and headlights. The articles most often

stolen from inside vehicles are money and documents (29.3% of the total) various types of tape-recorders (17% of the total).

TABLE 14
ARTICLES STOLEN FROM INSIDE VEHICLES*, 1977

Radio sets		Tape recorders		Garments		Tools		Cameras		Money & documents		Vehicle parts		Others		Totals	
No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
3,147	11.1	1,525	5.4	726	2.5	482	1.7	485	1.7	8,334	29.3	5,045	17.8	8,672	30.5	28,416	100.0

* Motor vehicles only.

TABLE 15
VEHICLE* PARTS STOLEN IN 1977

Lights		Wheels		Number-plates		Batteries		Windscreen wipers		Mirrors		Aerials		Other parts		Total number of vehicle parts	
No.	% of total	No.	% of total	No.	% of total	No.	% of total	No.	% of total	No.	% of total	No.	% of total	No.	% of total	No.	% of total
1,050	20.8	2,004	39.7	107	2.1	371	7.3	132	2.6	197	3.9	66	1.3	1,118	22.3	5,045	100.0

Motor vehicles only.

WILFUL DAMAGE AND ARSON

The objectives for wilful damage to property during 1977 remained similar to those affected in the past. Here too, the most problematic objectives were:

- ★ Public gardens, forests, fields and fruit groves
- ★ Residential premises
- ★ Motor vehicles (the principal damage being: smashed windows, scratches, damage to aerials and tyres etc.)
- ★ Various educational establishments (the principal damage being: smashed windows, broken doors etc.).

Table 17 specifies the principal targets for arson during 1977; they resembled past targets.

- ★ There was an increase in arson cases in the following types of premises factories, workshops, garages, warehouses and similar structures, forests, fields, fruit-groves, and dance-halls and entertainment premises.
- ★ There was a decrease in arson cases in: residential premises, shops, markets and commercial centres, and motor vehicles.
- ★ In spite of the significant decrease in arson cases affecting residential premises in 1977, as compared to 1976 — the overall number of such cases remains high.

TABLE 16
CASE FILES FOR WILLFUL DAMAGE — CLASSIFIED BY OBJECTIVES, 1976-1977

Objective	Case files opened		Change (%) 1976-1977
	1976	1977	
Factory, workshop, garage	255	297	+16.5
Kiosk, stall	147	168	+14.3
Educational establishment	771	862	+11.8
Public institution	253	302	+19.4
Dance-halls and entertainment premises	241	248	+2.9
Commercial premises and markets	697	198	-71.6
Medical premises	139	133	-4.3
Vehicles	1,404	1,216	-13.4
Public gardens, forests and fields (including buildings)	1,576	1,572	-0.3
Residential premises	1,815	1,562	-13.9
Warehouses and similar structures	635	568	-10.6

TABLE 17
CASE FILES OF ARSON — CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO OBJECTIVES, 1976-1977

Objective	Case files opened		Change (%) 1976-1977
	1976	1977	
Residential premises	103	78	-24.3
Factories, workshops, garages	35	44	+25.7
Commercial premises and markets	42	13	-69.0
Warehouses and similar structures	39	47	+20.5
Forests, fields, fruit groves	25	40	+60.0
Dance-halls and entertainment premises	17	25	+47.1
Vehicles	85	55	-35.3

CRIME IN ISRAEL IN COMPARISON WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

The gravity of crime in Israel can be studied by comparison with other countries in the West, by means of the rate of offences per 100,000 inhabitants.

This rate indicates the citizen's "degree of risk" of falling victim to crime. A comparison of the "degree of risk" in Israel with that of other countries shows where a citizen enjoys greater security from criminal activity.

TABLE 18
THE CRIME RATE PER 100,000 INHABITANTS — A COMPARISON BETWEEN
ISRAEL AND LONDON, WESTERN GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES

Offence	Israel 1977	London 1976*	W. Germany 1976	USA 1976	Alabama (3.6 mill. inhabitans)	Louisiana (3.8 milli. inhabitans)	Iowa (2.9 mill. inhabitans)
Murder and attempted murder**	5.3	3.4	4.5	8.8	15.1	13.2	2.3
Forcible rape***	3.2	2.4	11.3	26.4	21.7	26.8	10.7
Robbery	10.3	72.3	31.6	195.8	96.0	124.3	41.1
Grievous bodily harm	13.7	160.9	80.9	228.7	256.9	308.5	78.7
Burglary	1,390.6	1,424.2	1,716.3	1,439.4	1,171.0	1,140.6	827.1
Other thefts	1,142.7	1,819.3	1,514.8	2,921.3	1,987.2	2,447.0	2,884.6
Using motor vehicles w/o permission	438.7	593.0	not registered	446.1	262.3	306.6	206.9

* The statistical reports of foreign police forces for 1977 are due to be published during the second part of 1978 (we received those relating to 1976 towards the end of 1977).

** It would have been more correct to compare these figures with the total female population, but this figure is omitted from the foreign police reports; consequently,

we are obliged to do likewise, so as to permit of comparison.

*** In connection with murder cases, it should be noted that ours is a Middle Eastern country, where concepts of "family honour" still exist. 33.3% of all murders occurred for family reasons other than jealousy or the breakdown of marriage.

OFFENDERS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

During the years 1974-6, there was a progressive decrease in the proportion of minors among the total number of persons charged.

In 1977, the new law defined "minors" as young persons up to the age of 18. This obviously changes the proportion of minors within the overall number of persons charged, as shown in Table 20.

TABLE 19
OFFENDERS AND CASE FILES, 1975-1977

CASE FILES				OFFENDERS *				
Year	Opened	Detections	Detection Rate %	Minors		Adults		Total No. of offenders
				Male **	Female	Male **	Female	
1975	180,247	64,624	35.9	8,221	1,094	39,692	4,926	53,933
1976	189,552	62,345	32.9	5,949	955	38,636	4,683	50,223
1977	203,888	62,251	30.5	10,102	858	36,133	5,235	52,328

* This table counts any one person more than once — by the gravest offence he committed in the course of the year.

** Note should be taken of the changes in age-groups (for males) arising from the new Youth Law.

TABLE 20
PROPORTION OF MINORS AMONG THE OVERALL
NUMBER OF PERSONS CHARGED, 1975-1977

Year	Total number of offenders charged		Percentage of minors	
	Of all case files charged	of burglary files	of all case files charged	of burglary files
1974	44,775	3,879	18.9	33.3
1975	50,933	4,049	17.3	31.8
1976	50,223	3,831	14.6	26.6
1977	52,328	3,999	20.9	52.1

TABLE 21
FILES IN WHICH THE OFFENDERS WERE DETECTED, 1975-1977

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total number of files</i>		<i>Accused persons convicted*</i>		<i>Accused persons acquitted</i>		<i>Files closed</i>		<i>Files transferred to the Attorney General</i>		<i>Files being handled by police prosecutors</i>		<i>Files whose processing has not been completed</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>% of total</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>% of total</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>% of total</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>% of total</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>% of total</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>% of total</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>% of total</i>
1975	64,624	100.0	10,262	15.9	291	0.5	10,130	15.7	3,174	4.9	14,879	23.0	25,888	40.0
1976	62,345	100.0	7,400	11.9	135	0.2	8,605	13.5	2,946	4.7	14,752	23.7	28,507	45.7
1977	62,251	100.0	10,865	17.5	208	0.3	12,046	19.4	2,506	4.0	12,765	20.5	23,861	38.3

* By case files.

CONTRAVENTIONS

TABLE 22
CONTRAVENTIONS, 1976-1977

Year	Total	Unli- censed peddling	Busi- ness licens- ing	Ob- struct- ing the public way	Noise	Burning weeds	Offences relating to the postal and tele- graphic services	Offences against the Com- pulsory Educa- tion Laws	Offences relating to animals	Offences relating to arms	Smoking in places of enter- tainment	Offences relating to identity cards	Other contra- ven- tions
1976	42,600	2,936	7,621	1,007	277	20	219	74	1,052	355	26,129	48	2,862
1977	26,758	2,899	7,155	585	246	41	201	51	983	329	11,541	35	2,692

TABLE 23
CLEARING-UP OF CONTRAVENTIONS

Clearing-up stages	1976	1977
Total number of files registered	42,600	26,758
Convictions	11,313	9,417
Acquittals	29	34
Awaiting trial (including investigation)	7,115	6,297
Called off by the police or court	1,569	1,012
Referred to local authorities	22,208	9,846
Offenders not found	366	152

EXECUTION OFFICE

Table 24 and 25 depict the range of execution of arrest warrants and service of summonses.

During 1977, the number of warrants showed an increase of 34,104 over 1976 — a growth of 16.9% (236,069 in 1977, as against 201,965 in 1976).

There was a particularly marked increase in im-

plementation of criminal arrest warrants: 107,909 in 1977, as against 84,276 in 1976 (a growth of 28.0%).

There was also an increase in implementation of arrest warrants for non-payment of debts: 102,379 in 1977, as against 93,525 the previous year (a rise of 9.5%).

TABLE 24
EXECUTION OF ARREST WARRANTS, 1975-1977

<i>Arrest warrants</i>	<i>Received from law courts</i>			<i>Executed</i>			<i>Not executed</i>		
	1975	1976	1977	1975	1976	1977	1975	1976	1977
Total	228,828	260,382	264,292	192,399	201,965	236,069	55,814	68,565	79,039
Criminal arrest warrants	88,234	117,149	115,243	68,994	84,276	107,909	23,663	36,069	36,874
Arrest warrants for non-payment of debts	115,760	116,202	121,655	99,437	93,525	102,379	30,690	30,575	39,827
Summonses of all types	24,834	27,031	27,394	23,968	24,164	25,781	1,461	1,921	2,338

TABLE 25
EXECUTION OF COURT SUMMONSES, 1976-1977

<i>Received</i>		<i>Change (%) 1976-1977</i>	<i>Executed</i>		<i>Change (%) 1976-1977</i>
1976	1977		1976	1977	
120,040	168,867	+40.7	114,896	153,626	+33.7

LOST AND FOUND PROPERTY

TABLE 26
LOST AND FOUND PROPERTY, 1976-1977

<i>Lost property</i>		<i>Change (%)</i> 1976-1977	<i>Found property</i>		<i>Change (%)</i> 1976-1977
1976	1977		1976	1977	
42,442	44,584	+5.1	29,667	34,674	+16.9

TRAFFIC AND ROAD ACCIDENTS

With a total of 15,934, 1977 showed an increase in road accidents over previous years. The number of casualties is also the highest ever recorded: 22,907. At the same time, the number of accidents, and of casualties, for every 100,000 inhabitants, is considerably lower than in previous years. Table 27 below depicts developments over the past 10 years.

56.3% of vehicles involved in accidents are private passenger vehicles. 80% of accidents occurred on urban roads.

Passengers constitute the highest proportion of road casualties — 39.8%. 25.8% of casualties are

pedestrians.

50% of the fatalities in road accidents in 1977 were pedestrians — a considerable increase over 1976. Fatalities constitute a multi-annually stable percentage of road casualties, with a minor decrease: 2.8% in 1977, as against 2.9% in 1976 and 3.1% in 1975.

Of pedestrian fatalities in 1977, children up to the age of 14 constituted some 28%. About one third of them were babies and toddlers up to the age of 4 (See table 33).

TABLE 27
ROAD ACCIDENTS — CASUALTIES AND POPULATION, 1968-1977

Year	Total No. of accidents	Fatal accidents	Severe accidents	Minor accidents	No. of casualties	Population	Accidents per 100,000 inhabitants	
							Accidents	Casualties
1968	11,239	355	2,121	8,763	15,818	2,841,000	396	557
1969	12,284	404	2,416	9,464	17,490	2,919,000	421	599
1970	13,442	482	2,437	10,523	19,592	3,000,000	448	653
1971	14,781	586	2,878	11,317	21,108	3,090,000	478	683
1972	15,333	578	2,866	11,889	22,086	3,200,500	479	690
1973	14,777	589	2,596	11,598	21,911	3,304,422	447	663
1974	14,850	623	2,476	11,751	21,710	3,382,643	439	642
1975	14,485	571	2,474	11,440	21,078	3,488,100	415	604
1976	14,505	528	2,538	11,439	21,029	3,556,800	408	591
1977	15,934	553	2,672	12,709	22,907	3,650,000	436	627

TABLE 28
ROAD ACCIDENTS — POPULATION AND NO. OF LICENSED VEHICLES, 1976-1977

	1976	1977	Change (%) 1976-1977
Road accidents	14,505	15,934	+9.9
Population	3,556,800	3,650,000	+2.6
Licensed motor vehicles	440,189	448,582	+1.9
No. of accidents per 1,000 licensed motor vehicles	33	35	+6.1

TABLE 29
VEHICLES INVOLVED IN ACCIDENTS — ON URBAN AND NON-URBAN ROADS, 1977

Type of vehicle	Total No. of licensed vehicles	Vehicles involved in accidents		
		Total	Urban Roads	Non-urban Roads
Passenger vehicles	304,276	13,055	10,591	2,464
Lorries	101,690	5,555	3,994	1,561
Taxis	5,061	1,122	923	199
Buses	6,079	1,656	1,464	192
Scooters		738	663	75
Motorcycles		219	192	27
Bicycles with auxiliary motors		270	257	13
Tricycles, motorcycles with side cars	28,016	178	160	18
Scooters and other motor vehicles	3,460	395	313	82
Total number of motor vehicles	448,582	23,188	18,557	4,631
Bicycles and tricycles		1,115	1,034	81
Animal drawn carts		102	68	34

TABLE 30
CLASSIFICATION OF ACCIDENT CAUSES
(AS DETERMINED BY ACCIDENT ASSESSORS),
1977

Causes	Number of causes*	Percentage of total
Speed	4,885	29.7
Overtaking, turning, or pulling out of traffic lanes	1,789	10.9
Signalling and lighting	18	0.1
Mechanical faults	134	0.8
Cargo	33	0.2
Pedestrian behaviour	2,921	17.8
Failure to grant pedestrians right of way	1,819	11.1
Disregard of traffic signs or traffic-lights	2,643	16.1
Drunkenness	16	0.1
Unlawful use of way	422	2.6
Offences by cyclists	662	4.0
Ordinary parking	16	0.1
Minor driving offences	585	3.6
Other reasons	480	2.9
Total	16,423	100.0

* There is a discrepancy between the number of causes and the number of accidents actually occurring.

TABLE 31
VARIOUS TYPES OF ROAD ACCIDENTS, 1976-1977

<i>Type of accident</i>	<i>Total</i>		<i>Percentages</i>	
	<i>1976</i>	<i>1977</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1977</i>
Collision with moving vehicles	6,933	7,734	47.8	48.5
Collision with parked vehicles	154	140	1.1	0.1
Collision with vehicles stationary for purposes other than parking	125	101	0.9	0.6
Collision with immobile objects	337	388	2.3	2.4
Pedestrians run over or injured	5,070	5,546	35.0	34.8
Injury to passengers inside vehicles	489	631	3.4	4.0
Overturning	694	724	4.8	4.5
Skidding	87	78	0.6	0.5
Others	616	592	4.2	3.7
Total	14,505	15,934	100.0	100.0

TABLE 32
ROAD ACCIDENT CASUALTIES, BY SEVERITY OF INJURY, 1977

<i>Severity of injury</i>	<i>Fatal</i>	<i>Severe Injury</i>	<i>Minor Injury</i>	<i>Total</i>
Pedestrians	312	1,248	4,352	5,912
Passengers	187	1,192	7,737	9,116
Car drivers	99	672	4,982	5,753
Motorcyclists	12	152	787	951
Cyclists	26	163	841	1,030
Others	4	27	114	145
Total	640	3,454	18,813	22,907

TABLE 33
ROAD ACCIDENT CASUALTIES, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO CHILDREN
AND ADULTS, 1975-1977

Year	Total No. of Casualties	Total	KILLED				Total	SEVERLY INJURED				Total	SLIGHTLY INJURED			
			Pedestrians & others		Passengers & drivers			Pedestrians & others		Passengers & drivers			Pedestrians & others		Passengers & drivers	
			Adults	Child- ren	Adults	Child- ren		Adults	Child- ren	Adults	Child- ren		Adults	Child- ren	Adults	Child- ren
1975	21,078	658	248	69	322	19	3,316	774	452	1,932	158	17,104	2,744	1,326	12,060	974
1976	21,029	608	234	64	287	23	3,419	792	443	2,009	175	17,002	2,666	1,344	11,973	1,019
1977	22,907	640	246	70	301	23	3,454	856	419	2,008	171	18,813	3,008	1,458	13,231	1,116

TABLE 34
ROAD ACCIDENTS, CLASSIFIED BY THEIR SEVERITY, LOCATION
AND TIME, 1977

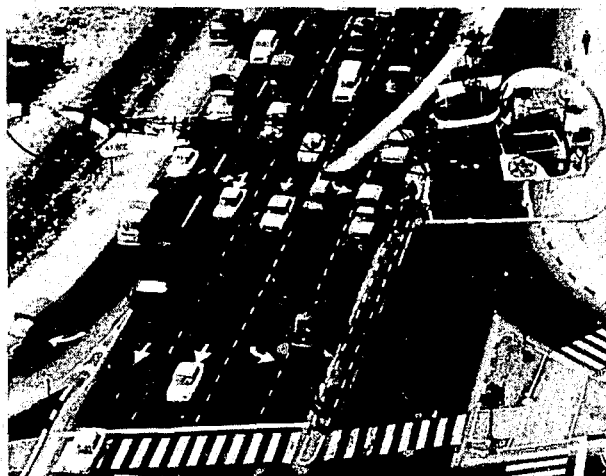
Total No. of accidents	SEVERITY			LOCATION				TIME	
	Fatal	Severe	Minor	Urban road	Of these at crossroad	Non- urban road	Of these at crossroad	Day	Night
15,934	553	2,672	12,709	13,004	5,382	2,930	498	12,110	3,824

ENFORCEMENT OF TRAFFIC REGULATIONS

TABLE 35

OFFENCES AGAINST ROAD TRAFFIC REGULATIONS,
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO CHARGES
REGISTERED, 1977

<i>Type of offence</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percentage of total</i>
Excessive speed	24,802	2.5
Overtaking, turning or pulling out of traffic lanes	20,441	12.1
Signalling and Lighting offences	20,441	2.1
Mechanical faults	17,228	1.8
Cargo offences	9,405	1.0
Pedestrians' behaviour	9,876	1.0
Failure to allow pedestrians the right of way	750	0.1
Non-observance of traffic signs and lights	34,873	3.6
Drunkenness	16	—
Unlawful use of way	12,572	1.3
Cyclists' offences	942	0.1
Minor offences while driving	23,680	2.4
Technical offences	50,825	5.2
Other offences	44,282	4.5
Total offences while driving	267,136	27.4
Illegal parking	330,180	33.9
Parking under severe conditions	349,675	35.9
Parking in restricted area	27,255	2.8
Total parking offences	707,110	72.6
Total No. of offences	974,246	100.0



THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES — INVESTIGATIONS, DRUG OFFENCES, ROAD ACCIDENTS

In the course of the year under review, police units in the occupied territories investigated 30,034 cases, as against 31,054 investigated in 1976 — a decrease of 3.4%. This decrease stems principally from the decrease in the number of investigation files opened in 1977 — 18,430, as against 19,833 in 1976, a drop of 7.1% (see Table 37).

There was a decrease of 27.4% compared with the previous year in national security offences. There

was also a decrease in public order offences and offences against human life. There was a 3.9% increase in property offences, a 45.4% increase in morals offences, and a 116.3% increase in licensing offences — in comparison with 1976 (see Table 38).

There was a 3.0% increase over the previous year in road accidents. Similarly, there was a 1.9% increase in the number of road casualties: (see Table 43).

TABLE 36
CLASSES OF EVENTS INVESTIGATED — BY SUBDISTRICTS, 1977

<i>Class of offences</i>		<i>Total</i>	<i>Shomeron Sub-district</i>	<i>Yehuda Sub-district</i>	<i>Aza and Zjon Sinai Sub-district</i>	<i>Golan Heights</i>
Felonies & Misdemeanours	{ Case-files	18,430	5,901	3,491	8,821	217
	{ Non-prosecuted	519	473	40	6	
Unnatural deaths		323	29	39	421	
Missing persons		489	72	108	143	
Contraventions		10,156	479	371	9,306	
Fires		117	23	32	62	
Total		30,034	6,977	4,081	18,759	217

TABLE 37
CASE FILES AND DETECTIONS — BY SUB-DISTRICTS, 1976-1977

	<i>Total</i>		<i>Shomeron Sub-district</i>		<i>Yehuda Sub-district</i>		<i>Aza & Zjon Sinai Sub-district</i>		<i>Golan Heights</i>	
	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977
Case files	19,833	18,430	6,298	5,901	3,783	3,491	9,520	8,821	232	217
Files in which offenders were detected	18,168	16,867	5,744	5,424	3,251	3,006	9,024	8,327	149	110
Detection rate	91.6	91.5	91.2	91.9	85.9	86.1	94.8	94.4	64.2	50.7

TABLE 38
CASE FILES — CLASSIFIED BY GROUPS OF OFFENCES AND BY SUB-DISTRICTS,
1976-1977

Groups of offences	Case files		Change (%) 1976-1977	Shomeron Sub-district		Yehuda Subdistrict		Aza & Z'fon Sinai Sub-district		Golan Heights	
	1976	1977		1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977
State security	5,851	4,246	— 27.4	589	458	893	619	4,337	3,145	32	24
Public order	3,325	3,191	— 4.0	1,562	1,441	680	650	1,059	1,077	24	23
Human life	245	221	— 9.8	72	51	54	55	119	115	—	—
Human body	4,177	4,187	+ 0.2	2,146	2,078	933	844	1,079	1,247	19	18
Sex	108	136	+ 25.9	60	68	28	41	19	26	1	1
Morals	99	144	+ 45.4	28	43	12	16	58	84	1	1
Property	3,976	4,131	+ 3.9	1,539	1,414	903	1,059	1,411	1,533	123	125
Fraud	375	342	— 8.8	133	152	70	56	165	125	7	9
Economic & fiscal	126	108	— 14.3	4	9	16	20	105	79	1	—
Administrative	162	179	+ 10.5	3	2	34	10	123	167	2	—
Licensing	252	545	+ 116.3	39	102	66	71	139	365	8	7
Other offences	1,137	1,000	— 12.0	123	83	94	50	906	858	14	9
Total	19,833	18,430	— 7.1	6,298	5,901	3,783	3,491	9,520	8,821	232	217

TABLE 39

SEIZURES OF DANGEROUS DRUGS, AND FILES OPENED FOR DRUG OFFENCES
IN THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES, 1977

Case files & drug seizures			Quantities of drugs seized									Utensils seized	
Total No. of files opened	Seizures* identified as drugs	Seizures identified as drugs as % of total seizures	Hashish (gm.)	Cannabis plants (Mari- juana)	Opium (gm.)	Heroin (gm.)	Cocaine (gm.)	Ampheta- mines (tablets)	Metha- done (tablets)	Barbitu- rates (tablets)	LSD (units)	Smoking utensils	Syringes
149	140	93.9	58,894	1,653.6	183.5	—	7.12	—	—	39	—	24	—

* See foot note, table 7.

TABLE 40

DRUG CONSUMERS, DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF DRUGS CHARGED,
AND THE OUTCOME OF THE CHARGES IN THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES*, 1977

Total No. of persons charged with drug offences inc. those sentenced)	Possession and the use of drugs		Drug trafficking or manufacture		Total of those sentenced	Outcome of processing of offenders files — Reasons for non-prosecution of persons charged					Total No. of files closed	Awaiting trial
	No. of persons charged	No. of these sentenced	No. of persons charged	No. of these sentenced		No criminal guilt	Lack of evidence	Death of accused	Lack of public interest	Other reasons		
154	134	27	20	6	3.3	1	6	—	2	1	10	111

* The figures refer to persons, rather than to case files,
and include all drug offenders, whether accused of
consumption, traffic, import etc.

TABLE 41
PERSONS CHARGED* WITH DRUG OFFENCES IN THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES —
CLASSIFIED BY AGE AND SEX, 1977

<i>Offence</i>	<i>MEN</i>					<i>WOMEN</i>				
	<i>Till 14</i>	<i>14-16</i>	<i>16-18</i>	<i>18-30</i>	<i>31+</i>	<i>Till 14</i>	<i>14-16</i>	<i>16-18</i>	<i>18-30</i>	<i>31+</i>
Drug use	—	2	7	66	48	—	—	—	3	4
Dealing, manufacture or import of drugs	1	—	—	16	5	—	—	—	—	2

* Total number of persons charged (including those sentenced).

TABLE 42
ROAD ACCIDENTS, CLASSIFIED BY THEIR SEVERITY — BY SUB-DISTRICT, 1977

<i>Severity of Accident</i>	<i>Shomeron Sub-district</i>	<i>Yehuda Sub-district</i>	<i>Aza & Zjon Sinai Sub-district</i>	<i>Golan Heights</i>	<i>Total</i>
Fatal	41	51	82	3	177
Severe	141	81	276	16	514
Minor	275	198	261	17	751
Total	457	330	619	36	1,442

TABLE 43
ROAD CASUALTIES — CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SEVERITY OF INJURIES
BY SUB-DISTRICT, 1977

	<i>Shomeron Sub-district</i>	<i>Yehuda Sub-district</i>	<i>Aza & Zjon Sinai Sub-district</i>	<i>Golan Heights</i>	<i>Total</i>
Dead	44	56	84	5	189
Severe injuries	180	111	326	33	650
Slight injuries	452	463	442	47	1,305
Total	676	531	852	85	2,144

TABLE 44

STATISTICS OF CASE FILES ACCORDING TO GROUPS OF OFFENCES
AND OFFENDERS (1977) AND DETECTION RATES (1975-1977)

		Investigation files			Files where the offenders were detected			Detection rate (%)			Offenders *			
		1975	1976	1977	1975	1976	1977	1975	1976	1977	Minors **		Adults	
Type of offence espionage											Male	Female	Male	Female
Offences ag. state security	Treason and espionage	15	14	7	14	14	7	93.3	100.0	100.0	—	—	6	—
	Revolt & inciting to revolt	7	11	9	4	10	9	57.1	90.9	100.0	2	—	16	1
	Emergency laws	424	283	229	417	278	220	98.3	98.2	96.1	56	3	318	16
	Infiltration	36	32	28	35	30	27	97.2	93.8	96.4	9	—	22	1
	State secrets	3	1	2	2	—	1	66.7	—	50.0	—	—	—	—
	Other offenees ag. state security	402	461	375	357	420	323	88.8	91.1	86.1	64	—	297	14
Offences ag. public order	Assembling or association	35	97	25	34	88	24	97.1	90.7	96.0	12	—	46	9
	Brawl and disturbance in public institution	30	62	31	28	48	24	93.3	77.4	77.4	1	—	3	—
	Brawl and disturbance in the street	2,794	2,327	1,917	2,677	2,226	1,826	95.8	95.7	95.3	358	69	1,979	502
	Trespass	3,531	3,483	2,690	2,394	2,482	1,661	67.8	71.3	61.7	238	32	1,010	263
	Obstructing a public servant	32	49	52	30	44	49	93.8	89.8	94.2	10	—	9	4
	Threats	3,938	3,636	3,935	3,300	2,932	3,323	85.8	80.6	84.6	226	19	2,350	355
	Offences ag. the jurisdiction	1,776	1,811	2,079	1,657	1,674	1,916	93.3	92.4	92.2	108	50	1,086	190
	Games & gambles	226	261	229	216	255	223	95.6	97.7	97.4	29	—	502	7
	Offences ag. religion	17	16	31	7	9	24	41.2	56.3	77.4	—	—	11	3
	Bribe	192	223	191	173	198	171	90.1	88.8	89.5	2	—	84	3
	Offences ag. the family	63	37	42	62	35	42	98.4	94.6	100.0	—	—	32	1
	Nuisance, noise, blockage of way	1,456	1,450	1,538	195	236	207	13.4	16.3	13.5	21	5	93	50
	Offences ag. the security service	386	373	552	361	357	521	93.5	95.7	94.4	79	22	195	36
	Offences ag. security (equipment)	319	481	510	262	461	482	82.1	95.8	94.5	1	—	368	14
	Other offences ag. the public	1,190	1,118	1,192	1,023	1,003	1,042	86.0	89.7	87.4	87	19	630	167
	Assaulting & obstructing police personnel	1,123	1,539	1,459	1,076	1,482	1,410	95.8	96.3	96.6	124	32	1,018	207
Offences ag. human life	Murder	44	55	55	31	38	49	70.5	69.1	89.1	13	1	115	6
	Murder attempt	140	98	140	91	63	82	65.0	64.3	58.6	13	—	92	4
	Manslaughter	18	19	12	16	17	9	88.9	89.5	75.0	1	1	21	1
	Causing death by negligence	28	40	9	26	36	7	92.9	90.0	77.8	—	—	6	—
	Threats to kill	46	26	45	15	9	8	32.6	34.6	17.8	1	—	10	1
	Other offences ag. human life	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences ag. the human body	Causing grave bodily harm	476	468	501	397	385	407	83.4	82.3	81.2	97	5	403	23
	Assaulting a public servant	401	417	399	381	380	375	95.0	91.1	94.0	28	2	251	56
	Assault (excluding assault of public servant)	10,642	10,023	8,977	9,277	8,674	7,674	87.2	86.5	85.5	986	125	5,764	1,090
	Criminal negligence & rash conduct	660	598	632	455	400	443	68.9	66.9	70.1	74	4	350	12
	Kidnapping, compulsion & illegal detention	55	87	60	50	70	43	90.9	80.5	71.7	6	—	38	3
	Other offences ag. the human body	2	3	2	1	3	1	50.0	100.0	50.0	—	—	1	—

(cont. on page 52)

TABLE 44 — continued

		Investigation files			Files where the offenders were detected			Detection rate (%)			Offenders *			
		1975	1976	1977	1975	1976	1977	1975	1976	1977	Minors **		Adults	
Type of offence espionage											Male	Female	Male	Female
Sex offences	Rape by force or threats	163	150	115	145	134	91	89.0	89.3	79.1	25	—	80	—
	Rape & illicit intercourse	233	217	238	202	181	200	86.7	83.4	84.0	47	1	170	1
	Unnatural sexual conduct	43	64	41	36	55	38	83.7	85.9	92.7	18	—	24	—
	Indecent act committed by force	334	290	383	227	175	277	68.0	60.3	72.3	71	—	195	5
	Indecent act committed without force	957	847	862	639	517	571	66.8	61.0	66.2	114	1	326	2
	Indecent act committed publicly	307	329	361	180	196	217	58.6	59.6	60.1	13	1	129	—
	Transmitting venereal diseases	—	—	—	7	2	—	87.5	100.0	—	—	—	—	—
	Other sex offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences ag. morals	Pimping	42	55	36	39	54	36	92.9	98.2	100.0	—	—	22	11
	Solicitation for practising prostitution	12	34	19	10	33	17	83.3	97.1	89.5	1	—	8	6
	Solicitation for an act of prostitution	95	91	98	89	86	91	93.7	94.5	92.9	—	1	12	32
	Running or maintaining a brothel	161	124	143	153	129	131	95.0	86.8	91.6	—	1	23	29
	Seduction & solicitation of minors	121	84	72	92	55	52	76.0	65.5	72.2	2	—	33	—
	Dissemination of indecent material	10	14	15	8	11	12	80.0	78.6	80.0	2	—	11	—
	Loitering for the purpose of prostitution	21	20	3	21	19	3	100.0	95.0	100.0	—	—	—	1
	Using dangerous drugs	1,533	998	1,564	1,351	898	1,356	88.1	90.0	86.7	253	36	1,644	144
	Dealing with dangerous drugs	106	160	344	105	153	331	99.1	95.6	96.2	23	1	360	24
	Production & import of dangerous drugs	12	7	10	9	6	6	75.0	85.7	60.0	—	—	7	1
	Other offences ag. morals	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	100.0	—	—	1	—
Offences ag. property	Aggravated robbery	105	111	127	50	58	54	47.6	52.3	42.6	26	—	83	—
	Robbery (without the use of arms)	193	234	250	101	134	118	52.3	57.3	47.2	56	1	139	3
	Carrying arms for the commission of an offence	2	4	2	2	3	2	100.0	75.0	100.0	—	—	—	—
	Assault for the purpose of stealing	130	180	187	53	58	47	40.8	32.2	25.1	12	—	20	3
	Blackmail	181	343	299	127	255	219	70.2	74.3	73.2	15	1	146	8
	Burglary in commercial premises or institutions	19,980	22,128	25,870	4,052	3,833	4,287	20.3	17.3	16.6	1,541	32	1,129	20
	Burglary in residential premises	23,124	26,257	24,887	2,510	2,664	2,589	10.9	10.1	10.4	492	19	743	23
	Holding burglary tools	76	123	127	72	120	120	94.7	97.6	94.5	12	—	62	—
	Theft committed by public servant	9	5	6	9	5	5	100.0	100.0	83.3	—	—	2	—
	Theft committed by employee or agent	326	524	467	284	469	401	87.1	89.5	85.9	31	6	271	30
	Using motor vehicle w/o permission	12,277	13,817	16,011	2,136	2,125	2,252	17.4	15.4	14.1	702	17	786	25

(cont. on page 53)

TABLE 44 — continued

		Investigation files			Files where the offenders were detected			Detection rate (%)			Offenders *			
		1975	1976	1977	1975	1976	1977	1975	1976	1977	Minors **		Adults	
Type of offence espionage											Male	Female	Male	Female
Offences ag. property — cont.	Theft from m/v & theft of m/v accessories	20,566	22,491	25,269	652	767	614	3.2	3.4	2.4	133	—	111	2
	Theft of bicycle	4,511	5,038	6,016	124	169	194	2.7	3.4	3.2	59	2	23	—
	Pickpocketing	1,365	1,923	1,917	78	66	50	5.7	3.4	2.6	2	—	18	—
	Other theft	38,176	37,080	41,710	10,825	9,215	9,256	28.4	24.9	22.2	2,339	246	3,942	657
	Receiving stolen property	571	599	489	551	580	462	96.5	96.8	94.5	56	1	340	18
	Holding stolen property	2,234	2,213	2,349	1,991	2,011	2,085	89.1	90.9	88.8	156	2	1,181	83
	Arson	326	414	527	112	163	179	34.4	39.4	34.0	77	1	154	10
	Willfully damaging property	10,020	10,415	11,844	3,743	3,315	3,892	37.4	31.8	32.9	985	58	2,212	295
	Loitering for the purpose of committing theft or burglary	993	873	353	909	751	325	91.5	86.0	92.1	39	3	126	5
	Other offences ag. property	58	94	70	30	44	43	51.7	46.8	61.4	—	—	52	1
	Purse snatching	192	272	400	36	53	49	18.8	19.5	12.3	9	—	14	—
Fraud offences	Forgery of money & stamps	29	30	70	9	22	26	31.0	73.3	37.1	—	—	21	2
	Forgery & distribution of forged documents	1,168	888	919	885	611	566	75.8	68.8	61.6	11	7	189	38
	Fraud & extortion	2,034	3,205	3,754	2,031	1,978	2,235	66.9	61.7	59.5	54	17	903	137
	Issuing a bad check	4,151	5,176	5,795	3,291	4,022	4,468	79.3	77.7	77.1	5	2	2,251	501
	Other offences of fraud	238	248	257	200	194	208	84.0	78.2	80.9	9	4	155	18
Economic offences	Economic offences	747	796	583	733	770	558	98.1	96.7	95.7	10	—	160	17
	Fiscal offences	—	5	14	—	5	14	—	100.0	100.0	—	—	5	—
	Other offences	1	4	16	—	3	16	—	75.0	100.0	1	1	14	—
Administrative offences	Ag. municipal by laws	5	13	20	4	12	19	80.0	92.3	95.0	—	—	13	2
	Other administrative offences	127	165	119	114	152	101	89.8	92.1	84.9	2	—	69	4
Licensing offences	Arms, ammunition & explosives	170	271	277	149	253	252	87.6	93.4	91.0	18	—	228	3
	Radio & television	8	33	52	4	27	37	50.0	81.8	71.2	—	—	18	1
	Trades, industries & businesses	17	38	133	8	36	119	47.1	94.7	89.5	—	—	113	7
	Other licensing offences	92	76	68	76	69	55	82.6	90.8	80.9	9	—	67	3
Other offences		380	377	373	296	281	269	77.9	74.5	72.1	26	7	202	21
Total		180,247	189,552	203,888	64,624	62,345	62,251	35.9	32.9	30.5	10,102	858	36,133	5,235

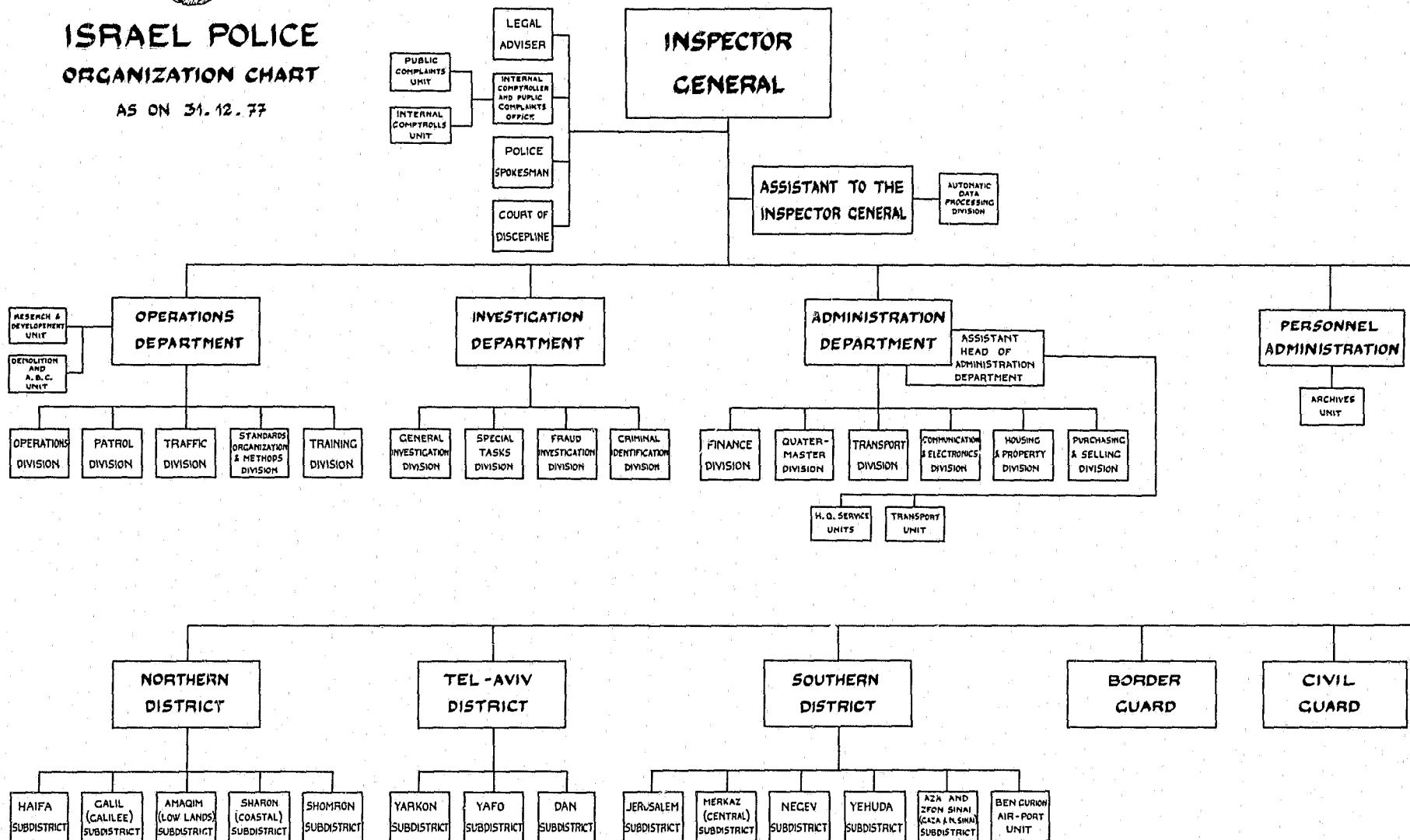
* This table counts any one person more than once — by the gravest offence he committed in the course of the year.

** Note should be taken of the changes in age-groups (for males) arising from the new Youth Law.



ISRAEL POLICE ORGANIZATION CHART

AS ON 31.12.77



END