20. This Law does not apply to any person eligible for service who was exempted from defence service, whether before or after the coming into force of this Law, on an application submitted to an exemption board before the 1st Av, 5713 (19th July, 1953).

MOSEB SHARETT
Minister of Foreign Affairs
Acting Prime Minister

GOLDA MYERSON
Minister of Labour

YITZCHAK BEN-ZVI
President of the State

No. 64

RABBINICAL COURTS JURISDICTION (MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE) LAW, 5713—1953

1. Matters of marriage and divorce of Jews in Israel, being nationals or residents of the State, shall be under the exclusive jurisdiction of rabbinical courts.

2. Marriages and divorces of Jews shall be performed in Israel in accordance with Jewish religious law.

3. Where a suit for divorce between Jews has been filed in a rabbinical court, whether by the wife or by the husband, a rabbinical court shall have exclusive jurisdiction in any matter connected with such suit, including maintenance for the wife and for the children of the couple.

4. Where a Jewish wife sues her Jewish husband or his estate for maintenance in a rabbinical court, otherwise than in connection with divorce, the plea of the defendant that a rabbinical court has no jurisdiction in the matter shall not be heard.

5. Where a woman sues her deceased husband's brother for chattis, in a rabbinical court, the rabbinical court shall have exclusive jurisdiction in the matter, also as regards maintenance for the woman until the day on which chattis is given.

6. Where a rabbinical court, by final judgment, has ordered that a husband be compelled to grant his wife a letter of divorce or that a wife be compelled to accept a letter of divorce from her husband, a district court may, upon expiration of six months from the day of the making of the order, on the application of the Attorney General, compel compliance with the order by imprisonment.

7. Where a rabbinical court, by final judgment, has ordered that a man be compelled to give his brother's widow chattis, a district court may, upon expiration of three months from the day of the making of the order, on application of the Attorney General, compel compliance with the order by imprisonment.

* Passed by the Knesset on the 15th Elul, 5713 (26th August, 1953) and published in Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 134 of the 24th Elul, 5713 (4th September, 1953), p. 352; the Bill and an Explanatory Note were published in Haaretz Chok No. 163 of the 24th Elul, 5713 (18th May, 1953), p. 186.

7) Performance of the ceremony releasing him from the duty of marrying her (Fr.)
8. For the purpose of sections 6 and 7, a judgment shall be regarded as final when it is no longer appealable.

9. In matters of personal status of Jews, as specified in article 51 of the Palestine Orders in Council, 1922 to 1947, or in the Succession Ordinance, in which a rabbinical court has not exclusive jurisdiction under this Law, a rabbinical court shall have jurisdiction after all parties concerned have expressed their consent thereto.

10. A judgment given by a rabbinical court after the establishment of the State and before the coming into force of this Law, after the cause had been heard in the presence of the litigants, and which would have been validly given had this Law been in force at the time, shall be deemed to have been validly given.

11. The Minister of Religious Affairs is charged with the implementation of this Law.

MOSHE SHARETT
Minister of Foreign Affairs
Acting Prime Minister

MOSHE SHAPIRA
Minister of Religious Affairs

YITZCHAK BEN-ZVI
President of the State

No. 65

SUPREME HEBREW LANGUAGE INSTITUTE

LAW, 5713-1953*

1. (a) There is hereby established a Supreme Institute for the Science of the Hebrew Language; the Institute is an academy of the language and shall itself determine its name.

(b) The seat of the Institute is in Jerusalem.

2. The function of the Institute is to guide the development of the Hebrew language on the basis of research in the language in its various periods and branches.

3. The Institute is a corporate body. It may enter into contracts, acquire, hold and transfer property, sue and be sued, and do any act incidental to the carrying out of its functions.

4. (a) The number of the members of the Institute shall be not less than fifteen and not more than twenty-three. Not more than twenty-five per cent of the members may be resident abroad.

(b) For the purpose of appointing the first fifteen members of the Institute, and only for that purpose, an appointment body shall be appointed, of whose members four shall be appointed by the Government, five by the Hebrew Language Committee, and two by the World Zionist Organisation. After the appointment of the first fifteen members by the said body, the Institute shall itself appoint

* Passed by the Knesset on the 16th Elul, 5713 (27th August, 1953) and published in Sefat Ha-Chukkim No. 135 of the 25th Elul, 5713 (5th September, 1953), p. 168; the Bill and an Explanatory Note were published in Haifa'ot Chok No. 167 of the 1st Tammuz, 5713 (14th June, 1953), p. 214.