

tive divisions into which Palestine may be divided by the High Commissioner.

For the purposes of this Order and pending the introduction of an Order in Council regulating Palestinian citizenship, the following persons shall be deemed to be Palestinian citizens:—

(a) Turkish subjects habitually resident in the territory of Palestine at the date of commencement of this Order.

(b) All persons of other than Turkish nationality habitually resident in the territory of Palestine at the said date, who shall within two calendar months of the said date make application for Palestinian citizenship in such form and before such officer as may be prescribed by the High Commissioner.

3. The election of members shall be conducted by primary and secondary elections. Primary election shall consist of the election by the voters as hereinafter defined of secondary electors and secondary election shall consist of the election of members by colleges of secondary electors.

4. Every male Palestinian citizen over 25 years of age shall be entitled to vote at the primary elections unless he be a person who:—

(a) Has lost his civil rights.

(b) Claims to be under foreign protection.

(c) Has been declared to be a bankrupt, and has not been discharged.

(d) Has been placed under interdiction by a competent Court, and has not been released.

(e) Has been sentenced to imprisonment for more than a year, and has not received a free pardon for the crime for which he has been sentenced.

5. For the purpose of primary elections every District shall be divided into voting areas, and the voters within such areas shall be entitled to elect a number of secondary electors to be determined in the manner following. The Governor of the District in consultation with the President of any Municipal Council or Local Council in the District and the Mukhtars of the villages shall define such voting areas, having regard, as far as possible, to the religious community to which the electors belong, and shall determine the number of secondary electors to be elected in each voting area on the basis that every 200 primary electors shall elect one secondary elector; provided that if any village or quarter has between 150 and 200 primary electors it shall be entitled to vote for one secondary elector; if it has between 350 and 400 primary electors it shall be entitled to vote for two secondary electors, and the same principle will be maintained where the number of primary electors exceeds 400.

6. The limits of each voting area and the number of secondary electors for that area shall be published in the District.

7. The High Commissioner shall appoint for each District one or more registering officers who shall prepare a register of voters for the primary elections; and a revising officer who shall have the functions hereinafter prescribed. The registering officer may summon the President of any Municipal Council or Local Council in the District, the Mukhtars of the villages and quarters of towns, and the Heads of Religious Communities to assist in the preparation of the register.

The register shall be arranged according to the villages or quarters in which the voters

reside, and the names of the voters in each village or quarter shall be numbered consecutively and arranged alphabetically. The list shall show:—

(a) The name of each voter in full;

(b) The trade or occupation of the voter;

(c) His place of abode.

The High Commissioner may by Proclamation issue regulations regarding the preparation of the register in any other respect, and for its publication in the Districts, and may from time to time make provision for a revision of the register.

No person, for the purposes of the primary or secondary elections, shall be entitled to exercise more than one vote, and no elector at the primary elections shall exercise a vote in respect of more than one voting area.

8.—(1) As soon as the register for each District or Sub-district is completed the registering officer shall forward it to the revising officer, who shall not later than 14 days from the receipt of the register publish it by causing to be posted in some conspicuous place in every village and quarter within the District a copy of those parts of the register which contain the names of persons resident in such village and quarter, together with a notice specifying the time and place appointed for the revision and final settlement of the register for the District, and calling on all persons who are entitled to vote and whose names are not included in the register, and on all persons who object to the insertion of the name of any voter to attend and make such claim or objection at the time and place appointed.

(2) Every such extract from the register and every such notice shall remain posted for not less than 14 days before the time appointed for the revision of the register.

9.—(1) The revising officer shall revise the register of voters, and there shall be an appeal from his decision to the District Court.

(2) All persons making claims or objections as well as all persons whose names are objected to may appear in person or by an agent or advocate before the revising officer and may give and produce evidence with respect to any such claim or objection.

(3) The registering officer for any village or quarter shall be present at the revision, and may likewise give and produce evidence.

(4) The revised list of voters for every District shall be kept at the office of the Governor of the District, and shall be open to inspection at all reasonable time.

10. Any person may be elected as a secondary elector provided he is on the register of primary electors for the District.

11. The High Commissioner may by Proclamation provide for the appointment and duties of returning officers at the primary elections, and for determining the time and place for holding elections, and the manner in which elections shall be conducted and the poll taken when required, and the manner in which the votes shall be given and the result ascertained, and for all other matters necessary to the orderly and impartial conduct of elections.

12. The secondary electors shall be formed into twelve electoral colleges according to the religious community to which they belong; that is to say, there shall be separate electoral colleges for Moslems, Christians and Jews. Secondary electors who do not belong to the Moslem, Christian or Jewish community shall