

APPENDIX I.

Method of Election of the Legislative Assembly in Palestine.

Members of the Legislative Assembly are elected by indirect election, *i.e.*, not directly by the whole body of the electorate, as, for example, in the Parliamentary elections in this country, but indirectly by primary electors, who elect secondary electors, and directly by the secondary electors.

The details of these two processes are:—

1. *Primary Voters.*—Every male Palestinian citizen over 25 years of age (with the usual exceptions of criminals, bankrupts, &c.) is a primary voter.

2. *Secondary voters* are elected by the primary voters, who for this purpose are grouped roughly into areas including about 200 primary voters. The areas correspond as far as possible to villages and quarters of towns and to religious communities. If all the secondary electors were elected, the total numbers would be—

Moslems	...	...	...	...	...	670
Jews	...	...	...	...	...	79
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	59
Druses	...	...	...	...	...	15

3. The secondary electors are then grouped into twelve colleges by the High Commissioner, *i.e.*, eight for Moslems, two for Christians and two for Jews. In addition to this classification by communities, the colleges are to be so distributed as to cover Palestine as far as possible.

4. Each of the electoral colleges elects one member of the Legislative Council.

5. There will, therefore, be twelve unofficial members of the Legislative Council.

APPENDIX II.

Report of Interview between Sir H. Samuel and Executive Committee of Palestine Arab Congress, February 6, 1923.

Present:

Sir Herbert Samuel, *High Commissioner.*

Sir Wyndham Deedes.

Mr. Bentwich.

Mr. Richmond.

Mr. Luke.

Hafiz Bey Toukan.

Abdul Kader Muzaffer.

Ibrahim Eff. Shammas.

Auni Bey Abdul Hadi.

Issa Eff. Al-Bandak.

Jamal Bey Hussein.

SIR HERBERT SAMUEL: I am glad that you are able to attend here this afternoon. I would desire to make a statement with regard to the elections, and afterwards I shall be very glad to hear any observations that you would wish to make.

I have observed in the Press and elsewhere the objections that have been made to the elections, and the protests that have been made against them.

The Government is unable to accept your objections for the reasons which I shall give:—

In June of last year His Majesty's Government in London made a statement of policy which provided for the summoning of a Legislative Council in Palestine, and in August of last year His Majesty King George signed an Order in Council providing a Constitution for Palestine on similar lines. Moreover, the League of Nations has sanctioned a mandate for Palestine in which the Administration is required to develop self-governing institutions. It is therefore necessary to give an opportunity to the