LEAGUE OF NATIONS

QUESTION OF ALEXANDRETTA

FINAL REGULATIONS
for the First Elections in the Sanjak of Alexandretta

1. REPORT OF THE COUNCIL COMMITTEE

[Translation.]

The Committee set up by the Council’s resolution of January 31st, 1938, consisting of the representatives of Belgium, the United Kingdom, France, Sweden and Turkey, sat at Geneva from March 7th to 19th, under the chairmanship of the representative of Sweden.

2. The following sat as members of the Committee:

   For Belgium: M. Bourquin;
   For the United Kingdom: Mr. Rendel, and subsequently Mr. Bowker;
   For France: M. de Tessan, and subsequently M. Lagarde, assisted by M. Lucien-Hubert;
   For Sweden: M. Westman;
   For Turkey: M. Menemencioğlu, assisted by M. Sadak.

3. The Committee’s terms of reference are laid down in the Council’s resolution of January 31st, 1938, as follows:

   “Within the limits of the provisions and texts adopted by the Council on May 29th, 1937, and accepted by France and Turkey, a Committee of the Council, consisting of representatives of Belgium, the United Kingdom, France, Sweden and Turkey, will endeavour to make such modifications as may prove necessary in the regulations drawn up by the Electoral Commission. The President of the Electoral Commission will afford the Committee his assistance. The Committee’s decisions must be unanimous.

   “In the probable event of this work’s being completed before the Council’s next session, the Committee will submit to the President of the Council the regulations finally adopted by it. The President of the Council will then immediately communicate those regulations to the mandatory Power, on behalf of the Council, for promulgation in the Sanjak.

   “Furthermore, the Committee will take the decisions mentioned in paragraphs 8 and 9 of the report adopted by the Council on May 29th, 1937, concerning, on the one hand, the appointment of officials and staff, and, on the other, the date of the first elections, it being understood that it will postpone the latest date mentioned (April 15th, 1938) as far as may be necessary.”


1938. 1.
II.

4. The Committee proceeded to discuss in their order the articles of the Regulations drawn up by the Electoral Commission. It took note of the Turkish Government’s observations, which were laid before it in the form of a counter-draft by that Government’s representative on the Committee.

Mr. Reid, President of the Electoral Commission, whose co-operation the Committee greatly appreciated, was invited to be present at the discussions, and furnished all additional information necessary for the study of the texts.

5. After introducing such amendments as seemed necessary into the text drawn up by the Electoral Commission, the Committee unanimously decided upon the final text of the Regulations.

6. The Committee considers it superfluous to comment in detail upon the amendments it has made in the Regulations as drawn up by the Commission. It would merely make the following observations:

(a) In regard to the penal provisions, the Committee decided, on the proposal of the representatives of France and Turkey, that they should be applied by a special tribunal composed of nationals of members of the League of Nations other than France and Turkey.

(b) It was thought superfluous to retain Article 7 of the Regulations drawn up by the Commission, which deals with the “patronage” of candidatures; since it is patent that the authorities of the Sanjak could in no case extend their patronage to candidates.

(c) The expression “public officials” as used in the Regulations, refers not merely to officials in the strict sense, but also to gendarmes and members of the police and military forces.

(d) The Committee recommends that, when the Chairman of a board has to have an elector arrested under the powers vested in him by paragraph 3 of Article 13, he should take steps to ensure that such arrest shall not have the effect of preventing the elector from exercising his right to vote.

(e) In order to expedite the proceedings, it was agreed that the authorities should bring to the notice of the communities the lists of representatives drawn up at the time of the Commission’s first visit to the Sanjak, and should call the attention of the communities either to confirm the appointment of those representatives or to appoint others. The authorities will communicate the lists so established to the Commission immediately upon its arrival in the Sanjak.

(f) Needless to say, it is for the authority exercising executive power to take the necessary steps to convene at the earliest possible date the first Assembly, chosen through the legislative elections.

III.

7. Under the terms of the Council’s resolution, it is for the Committee to appoint the officials and staff required to enable the Electoral Commission to discharge its duties. A list of persons appointed by the Committee is appended to this report.1 The Committee has instructed its Chairman to fix the terms of the engagement of each of these officials. The letters of appointment will be signed by the Secretary-General of the League.

Disciplinary questions affecting these persons will be settled by the Commission.

As regards interpreters and subordinate staff, the Committee felt that the Electoral Commission should be free to engage them for itself in whatever manner it might think best.

8. Lastly, it rested with the Committee to determine the date of the first elections, postponing what was originally fixed as the latest date, viz., April 15th, 1938. The Committee accordingly decided that the elections should in any event be completed by July 15th, 1938, on the understanding that the Electoral Commission would do its utmost to complete the proceedings by June 30th, 1938.

* * *

1 Judges: M. Aristide Phocas (Greek), President; M. Kruse-Jensen (Norwegian), Deputy; M. Pierre Burnier (Swiss), Deputy.

“Delegates”: Mr. A. P. Nicol (British); Mr. C. V. Dodgson (British); Mr. G. Hilhouse (British); M. E. Polet (Belgian); M. G. Vandenberghe (Belgian); M. Fernand Houssa (Belgian); M. Demètre Bourguin (Greek); M. Demètre Stephanou (Greek); M. A. L. Wurfblin (Dutch); M. A. H. Bennewitz (Dutch); M. J. Lucht (Dutch); M. Jonas Lie (Norwegian); M. E. de Plogmore (Swedish); M. Erik Delin (Swedish); M. J. Leconte (Swiss); M. Roland Gorb (Swiss); Dr. Dragoljub Pavkovic (Yugoslav); Dr. Ivan Tomšć (Yugoslav).
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[Translation.]

CHAPTER I. — GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Article 1.

The term "Commission" as hereinafter employed shall mean the Commission provided for in Article 15 of the Fundamental Law of the Sanjak of Alexandretta—hereinafter referred to as the Fundamental Law—and appointed by the Council of the League of Nations to organise and supervise the whole of the proceedings involved in the first elections to the Assembly of the Sanjak of Alexandretta—hereinafter referred to as the Assembly—the territory of the Sanjak being delimited in Article 4 of the Statute of the Sanjak1—hereinafter referred to as the Statute.

A. THE COMMISSION.

Article 2.

The Commission shall finally decide all questions, and settle, on its own authority, all disputes, arising out of the electoral proceedings.

The decisions taken by the Commission within the limits of its powers shall override all other decisions.

The decisions of the Commission shall be taken by a majority of the members present.

Article 3.

The Commission shall have power:

(a) To decide upon an application from any of the persons referred to in Article 9, paragraph 2, and Article 12 of the Statute, who, not having been registered prior to the beginning of the electoral proceedings, may ask leave to establish his right to take part therein;

(b) To decide upon any complaint from a person who deems himself wrongfully deprived of the right to be registered and to vote, and to take steps to secure the free exercise of those rights to any person who may allege that pressure of any kind whatsoever has been brought to bear upon him;

(c) To decide any disputes that may arise as to whether certain persons were actually "established" in the territory of the Sanjak prior to January 1st, 1937, within the meaning of Article 9 of the Statute, as interpreted by paragraph 21 of the Report of the Committee of Experts.1

Article 4.

The Commission, the section and constituency election boards, and the Committee of Appeal, shall be assisted by representatives of the communities referred to in Article 15 of the Fundamental Law and, if necessary, of the communities referred to in Article 9.

Accordingly, each of the aforesaid communities shall appoint a representative or representatives to each of these bodies, and a substitute or substitutes to replace them in case of need.

The Commission shall consult the community representatives on questions connected with the electoral proceedings on which it may have to decide in plenary session. It shall itself determine the conditions of such consultation.

Article 5.

If a community representative or, in his default, his substitute, on being duly summoned, fails to attend any of the proceedings at which his attendance is required by these regulations, such proceedings may nevertheless take place, and shall not be invalidated by his absence.

Should a community representative engage in systematic obstruction, the Chairman may temporarily—or, if need be, permanently—deprive him of the rights with which he was invested.

He shall then be replaced by his substitute, or, if he has no substitute, by a new representative appointed by the community concerned.

Should the substitute or new representative likewise engage in systematic obstruction, and should the Chairman then take similar action against him, the proceedings shall none the less be deemed to be valid.

The absence of the Mukhtar from any of the proceedings at which his attendance is required by these Regulations shall not invalidate such proceedings.

Article 6.

The Commission shall appoint a committee of three persons selected either from its own members or from the officials appointed by the League of Nations.

This committee, after affording the community representatives an opportunity of stating their views, shall finally decide, on behalf of the Commission, all appeals lodged under the terms of Chapter II of these Regulations.

The committee's decision upon any appeal shall not be valid unless the committee is so composed as to include no member who shared in the responsibility for the decision complained of.

B. SPECIAL TRIBUNAL.

Article 7.

A special tribunal shall be set up to deal with the offences contemplated in Chapter VII of these Regulations.

The tribunal shall be composed of a judge and two deputies.

The auxiliary staff (clerks, interpreters, etc.) required by the tribunal shall be supplied by the local judicial authorities.

C. ELECTORAL PROCEEDINGS.

Article 8.

The object of the electoral proceedings is to elect, by the system defined in these Regulations, the Assembly of the Sanjak, which shall consist of a single chamber of forty members.

Article 9.

The electoral proceedings shall comprise three successive operations:

(a) Registration of electors according to communities;
(b) Elections at the first stage;
(c) Elections at the second stage.

Article 10.

For all electoral proceedings the constituency shall be the caza. The voting section shall be the nahié or quarter; two voting sections may be established in the same nahié or quarter. An election board shall be responsible for the proceedings in each constituency and in each voting section.

Article 11.

(a) The election boards referred to in the preceding article shall consist:

(1) For each voting section:

Of one or more members of the Commission or of delegates selected from among the officials appointed by the League of Nations, who shall sit in a deliberative capacity, together with the Mukhtar of the village or quarter concerned in the proceedings and one or more representatives appointed by each of the communities enumerated in Article 15 of the Fundamental Law.

In sections where this may be found necessary, the "Kurdish community" and the "other communities" referred to in Article 9 of the Fundamental Law shall be invited to appoint representatives. The Mukhtar and the community representatives shall sit in an advisory capacity.

(2) For each constituency:

Of three members selected from the members of the Commission or the officials appointed by the League of Nations, who shall sit in a deliberative capacity, together with one or more representatives appointed by each of the communities enumerated in Article 15 of the Fundamental Law.

In constituencies in which this may be found necessary, the "Kurdish community" and the "other communities" referred to in Article 9 of the Fundamental Law shall be invited to appoint representatives. The community representatives shall sit in an advisory capacity.

(b) The Commission shall appoint the Chairmen and the members sitting in a deliberative capacity.

Article 12.

The election boards of the voting sections shall be responsible for the following proceedings:

(a) Registration of electors at the first stage;

(b) Election of electors at the second stage.

Article 13.

The policing of the premises of the section and constituency boards shall be a matter for the Chairmen of such boards. No armed force may be stationed on such premises except on their instructions.

Throughout the period of the elections, the Sanjak authorities shall be required to comply with the recommendations of the Chairmen of the boards in regard to police arrangements in connection with the electoral proceedings.

In the event of disorder or acts of violence, the Chairman of the board may suspend the proceedings. He may cause any person whose conduct disturbs, or threatens to disturb, the maintenance of order to be arrested and kept temporarily in custody.

Article 14.

Should it be materially impossible for the Chairman of an election board to conduct the registration or voting proceedings, he may postpone such proceedings until a later date.

CHAPTER II. — REGISTRATION.

Article 15.

The purpose of the registration of electors is to determine the number of electors at the second stage and the number of deputies to which the various communities in the Sanjak as a whole and in each caza will be entitled.

Article 16.

A person shall be registered as an elector at the first stage only if:

(1) He is a male citizen of the Sanjak within the meaning of Articles 8 to 12 of the Statute;

(2) He was born prior to July 1st, 1918;

(3) He has not forfeited the right to vote through being sentenced to loss of civil rights or through a personal disability established by law and duly recorded by the competent authority.
Article 17.

In accordance with Article 9 of the Fundamental Law, electors at the first stage shall register with the board referred to in Article 12 dealing with registration as members of one of the following communities: "Turkish community", "Alawite community", "Arab community", "Armenian community", "Greek Orthodox community", "Kurdish community", "other communities".

It shall be the duty of every person qualified as an elector at the first stage to register. The Commission shall fix the dates for the registration of electors. It shall give publicity to the foregoing provisions by appropriate means.

If for paramount reasons registration cannot be effectively carried out in the place prescribed, the Chairman of the board may decide temporarily to transfer the seat of the board elsewhere. In such case, he shall inform the public of the place and date of registration.

Article 18.

Registration shall be effected with the following boards:

In the case of electors who have acquired Sanjak citizenship under Article 9, paragraph 1, of the Statute and are resident in the Sanjak: with the appropriate board for the place in which they were habitually resident on March 31st, 1938. Nevertheless, public officials shall register with the appropriate board for the place in which they are serving at the time of registration;

In the case of electors who have acquired Sanjak citizenship under Article 9, paragraph 2, of the Statute but are no longer resident in the Sanjak: with the appropriate board for the place in which they resided before their departure;

In the case of electors registered under Article 9, paragraph 2, of the Statute: with the appropriate board for the place in which such registration took place;

In the case of electors who have acquired Sanjak citizenship under Article 12 of the Statute: with the board at the principal centre of the caza in which is situated the place in which they themselves (paragraph (a) of that Article) or their fathers (paragraph (b) of that Article) were born.

Article 19.

Each elector at the first stage shall apply in person before the board, and shall state in good faith:

1. His name and his father's name;
2. His place of birth;
3. His age;
4. His habitual place of residence on March 31st, 1938;
5. The community to which he belongs.

The applicant shall be presumed to be a member of the community to which he declares himself to belong. Nevertheless, should the representative of any community so request, the Chairman of the board may formally question the applicant as to the truth of his declaration. If he then confirms it and publicly affirms that his decision was freely reached, he shall be registered accordingly.

Article 20.

Should the board consider that an elector has made a false declaration with a view to obtaining registration for which he is not qualified, the Chairman shall intimate his refusal to register him and shall, thereupon, draw up a formal record of the case. The applicant may appeal against such a decision within seven days.

Article 21.

No person may register more than once.

Article 22.

The representative of any community on the board shall be entitled to object to registration on the grounds:

That the applicant does not possess all the qualifications necessary to become an elector, or
That, though qualified, he is not entitled to be registered by the board to which he has applied.

All objections must be accompanied by a statement of grounds and must be raised at the time of application, failing which they may not be entertained.

Article 23.

The Chairman shall hear the arguments both of the person raising an objection and of the applicant. He may take the opinion of the authorities and representatives of communities and may obtain any necessary information.
His decision shall be rendered at the current meeting of the board. Negative decisions shall be accompanied by a statement of grounds and recorded. Those concerned shall be informed of their right of appeal.

Article 24.

The Chairman of the board may, of his own motion, raise either of the considerations set out in Article 22. In such cases, he shall hear the arguments of the applicant and of the representatives of the communities concerned, obtain any material information and, if necessary, take the opinion of the authorities and render his decision at the current meeting of the board.

Article 25.

Should the Chairman not consider the evidence at his disposal sufficient, he may, as an exceptional measure, postpone his decision. In such a case the decision, which shall be taken with the least possible delay, shall be communicated in writing to the applicant, to the person raising the objection and to the representative of the community or communities concerned, together with an intimation of their right to appeal to the Commission.

Registrations which are not opposed at the time cannot, thereafter, be called into question.

Article 26.

All appeals must:

(a) Refer to a dispute raised in the course of the registration proceedings;
(b) Reach the Committee of Appeal provided for in Article 6 within seven days following the verbal delivery of the contested decision or the despatch of the letter notifying the applicant of such decision;
(c) Indicate in what particulars and on what grounds it is sought to reverse the contested decision;
(d) Be accompanied by all such documents as are required to support the appeal.

Article 27.

The Committee of Appeal shall refuse to entertain any appeal not fulfilling the conditions laid down in the preceding article. Should it decide that the appeal is in good and due form, the Committee, after assembling whatever material it deems necessary for its decision, shall advise the appellant, together with the representative of the community or communities concerned, of the place, date and time at which the appeal will be heard. On the date fixed the Committee shall hear the persons notified, or, failing them, their appointed representatives. The grounds of the Committee's decision shall not be stated, nor shall such decisions be subject to appeal. They shall take effect immediately and be communicated in writing to those concerned.

Article 28.

On registration, each duly registered elector shall receive from the Chairman of the board a card, the possession of which will qualify him to vote in the elections at the first stage. Such card shall bear the number under which the applicant has been entered in the register of his community in the order of his application to the board. The electors' cards of the various communities shall be of different colours.

Article 29.

During the registration proceedings the registers and other relevant documents shall, at the end of the day, be sealed with the Chairman's seal in the presence of the members of the board. The removal of the seals shall be effected in like manner. The day after the termination of the registration proceedings for which it is responsible, each board shall count those registered as belonging to the several communities. Should the count not be completed the same day, the registers and relevant documents shall be sealed in the manner described in the first paragraph of the present article. On the completion of the count, a record shall be drawn up in duplicate and signed by the members of the board sitting in a deliberative capacity.

Article 30.

As soon as the registration proceedings are completed and the disputes to which they may give rise are disposed of, the Commission shall publish in French, Turkish and Arabic the list of electors at the first stage, with particulars of the villages or quarters to which they belong and the communities in which they are registered.
CHAPTER III. — ALLOCATION OF SEATS IN THE ASSEMBLY AND DETERMINATION OF THE NUMBER OF ELECTORS AT THE SECOND STAGE.

Article 31.

After consideration of the results of the registration proceedings, the Commission shall decide, in the manner prescribed below, the number of electors at the second stage and of the deputies to which the various communities shall be entitled in the Sanjak as a whole and in each caza, in accordance with Articles 5, 10 and 11 of the Fundamental Law.

Article 32.

For each community there shall be one elector at the second stage for 100 duly registered electors at the first stage.

Article 33.

The number of deputies allotted to each of the communities mentioned in Article 9 of the Fundamental Law shall be determined by the number of electors registered as belonging to those communities.

Nevertheless, each community shall be assured of a minimum number of deputies as follows:

Turkish community ....................................... 8
Alawite community ....................................... 6
Arab community ........................................... 2
Armenian community ...................................... 2
Greek Orthodox community ............................ 1

In consequence of the application of this provision, the number of deputies may be increased to more than forty.

Article 34.

The mandates of electors at the second stage and deputies allotted to a given community in respect of the Sanjak as a whole shall be distributed as between the different cazas by the Commission as it shall think most equitable, and as far as possible in exact proportion to the number of the electors of each community registered in the several cazas.

A schedule of the mandates thus allotted shall be made public by posting in appropriate places.

CHAPTER IV. — ELECTIONS AT THE FIRST STAGE (ELECTION OF ELECTORS AT THE SECOND STAGE).

Article 35.

The constituency for the election of the electors at the second stage shall be the caza. The elections shall be conducted by secret ballot. The candidates elected shall be those obtaining a relative majority.

Article 36.

Electors at the second stage shall possess the following qualifications:

1. They shall be electors at the first stage.
2. They shall be able to read and write.

Article 37.

Notice of all candidatures shall be given by the candidates personally, and as far as possible, at the time of their registration as electors at the first stage.

The Chairman of the board shall satisfy himself that candidates are qualified to become electors at the second stage.

Candidatures put forward subsequently to the termination of the registration proceedings shall be examined by the Commission in the manner prescribed below:

Candidates shall be required to appear personally before the Commission within five days following the termination of the registration proceedings.

The latest date for the withdrawal of candidatures shall be five days before the date of the elections at the first stage.

The Commission shall take the relevant decisions on its own authority.

Article 38.

Lists of candidates thus recognised shall be drawn up according to communities and cazas. They shall be published by the Commission by means of placards, the text of which shall be identically the same as that of the voting-papers referred to in Article 41.
Should the number of recognised candidates for a given community in any caza be less than
the number fixed in accordance with the provisions of Chapter III, the Commission shall consider
how the list of candidates may as far as possible be completed without undue loss of time.

Article 39.

Should the Commission find that in the case of certain cazas and communities the number
of candidates does not exceed the number of electors at the second stage fixed in application
of the provisions of Chapter III, it shall declare all such candidates returned unopposed.

It shall render such decisions public, and such publication shall be regarded as equivalent
to notice that for the caza and community concerned a ballot will be unnecessary.

Article 40.

The Commission shall give proper notice of the places, dates and times at which balloting
will open for the election of the other candidates.

Article 41.

The voting papers shall be printed on paper of different colours for the different communities
mentioned in Article 17 of the present Regulations; the colours shall be the same as those adopted
for the electors' cards provided for in Article 28.

The voting-papers shall bear only the names of the recognised candidates for the community
and caza concerned.

The order of the names of the candidates of each community on the voting-paper shall be
determined by the Commission by the drawing of lots.

Opposite the name of each candidate there shall be an enclosed space to be blacked in by
electors desiring to vote for such candidate.

The voting-papers shall bear the Commission's stamp and the number of the voting section.

Article 42.

The election board having assembled on the date and at the time fixed, the Chairman of the
board shall open the ballot-box and publicly show it to be empty; he shall then lock it, keeping
the key himself or giving it into the keeping of his deputy. The ballot-box shall then be sealed
by the Chairman in such a way that it cannot be opened without the seals being broken.

Throughout the period of the electoral proceedings an extract of the lists of electors, as referred
to in Article 30, shall be kept on the table of the board.

Article 43.

The electors shall be called forward one by one and shall state their identity, which shall be
certified if necessary by the Mukhtar of the village or quarter.

Any dispute as to the identity of an elector shall be settled at the current meeting by the
election board.

The elector shall present his elector's card to the Chairman, who, in exchange, shall hand
him a voting-paper for the community in which he is registered. The voting-paper shall first
have been stamped with the stamp of the board.

The voter's name shall then be marked off in the list of electors.

The elector's attention shall be drawn to the fact that he may vote for not more than the
number of candidates fixed under the provisions of Chapter III.

Article 44.

Electors who declare that they can read shall enter the polling-booth and shall there fill up
their voting-papers, blacking in the enclosed space opposite the names of the candidates for whom
they vote.

Should an elector declare that he cannot read or is prevented by some infirmity from voting
without assistance, the Chairman or his deputy shall accompany him into the polling-booth and
fill up the voting-paper in accordance with his instructions.

Article 45.

Every effort shall be made to ensure that the voting shall be completed, if possible, in a
single day.

If for any voting section more than a quarter of the total number of electors summoned shall
have presented themselves by the end of the first day, the Chairman may order the ballot to
be closed.

If this proportion has not been reached, the Chairman shall continue the election proceedings
on the next day, and shall make every effort to have the persons concerned again summoned
through the Mukhtar.

In such circumstances the aperture of the ballot-box shall be publicly sealed.

On the next day the seal shall be publicly removed on the arrival of the first electors, and the
ballot shall continue until the time fixed for the close of the voting.

Article 46.

After the close of the ballot, the votes shall be counted by the board, which may obtain the
assistance of additional tellers chosen from among the staff of the Commission.
The voting-papers taken from the ballot-box shall be classified and numbered by communities, without, however, being read.

Should the number of voting-papers cast by any given community be greater or less than the number of voters, the fact should be mentioned in the record. In the first case the voting-papers of the community shall all be replaced in the ballot-box, from which the Chairman shall extract a number of papers equal to the number of electors having voted for the community concerned. The surplus voting-papers shall be publicly burned without being counted or read.

Blank voting-papers, papers on which the voters indicate their identity and those not bearing the stamp of the Board shall not be reckoned in calculating the majority, though they shall be annexed to the record.

Should the votes indicated on a voting-paper exceed the number of candidates to be elected, as many names shall be struck out at the bottom of the paper as shall be required to reduce the number of votes to the figure fixed in application of the provisions of Chapter III.

Furthermore, votes for candidates other than those whose names are printed shall not be held valid.

Article 47.
Should two or more candidates obtain the same number of votes, lots shall be drawn to decide between them.

Article 48.
The Chairman shall finally decide any difficulties arising in the course of the proceedings. All such decisions shall be entered in the record. The relevant documents or voting-papers shall be annexed after being initialled by the Chairman and his deputy.

Article 49.
After the counting of the votes, the results of the ballot shall be combined and declared at the chief centres in the nahiés and at the headquarters of the municipalities. Electors at the second stage shall receive a certificate from the Commission recording their election.

CHAPTER V. — ELECTIONS AT THE SECOND STAGE (APPOINTMENT OF DEPUTIES TO THE ASSEMBLY).

Article 50.
Any citizen desiring to stand as a candidate for election to the Assembly must appear in person before the Commission, or cause himself to be represented by some person appointed for the purpose, immediately after publication of the lists under Article 34, and not later than the tenth day before the poll. The notice of candidature must be in writing.

The Commission shall ascertain that the candidate complies with the following conditions, that is to say, that he:

(1) Is qualified for election at the second stage;
(2) Was born before July 1st, 1913.

No person may be a candidate in more than one caza at once.

If the above conditions are fulfilled, the Commission shall deliver a certificate of candidature to the person concerned.

The Commission shall publicly post the names of the recognised candidates.

Article 51.
The provisions of Article 39 shall be applicable mutatis mutandis to the case of particular cazas and communities where the number of candidates thus recognised by the Commission does not exceed the number of seats allotted to the community concerned for the caza in question.

Article 52.
The electors at the second stage of cazas and communities, the deputies of which have not already been declared elected under the preceding article, shall be requested to meet at the chief centre of their caza, at a date and hour to be determined by the Commission, for the purpose of electing the number of deputies determined by the Commission, as provided in Chapter III of the present Regulations.

Article 53.
The provisions of Article 41 of the present Regulations shall be applicable mutatis mutandis to the voting-papers for the elections at the second stage.

The election board shall have a ballot-box for each community. The attention of electors shall be drawn to the fact that they may vote only for the number of candidates determined in the manner provided in Chapter III of the present Regulations.
Article 54.
In any given community, the poll shall not be valid unless three-fifths of the electors at the second stage of the community have voted.

Where this quorum is attained, those candidates who have obtained a relative majority shall be elected.

Where the quorum of three-fifths is not attained, the ballot-box of the community shall be sealed by the Chairman and kept in safe custody.

The Chairman shall in such case summon the electors concerned for the earliest possible date.

At the end of the day thus appointed the poll shall be finally closed and the votes counted.

The Chairman shall in such case summon the electors concerned for the earliest possible date.

The candidates shall be elected by a relative majority.

Where two or more candidates have obtained the same number of votes, lots shall be drawn to decide between them.

The Chairman shall impose a fine of 25 Syrian pounds on any elector at the second stage failing to vote without a good and sufficient reason and shall notify the authorities whenever this is done.

Article 55.
The provisions of Article 46 shall be applicable mutatis mutandis to the counting of votes.

Article 56.
As soon as it has determined the results of the election, the Commission shall inform each deputy of his election, in writing.

The Commission shall publish the names of the deputies.

CHAPTER VI. — ELECTION POSTERS.

Article 57.
Election propaganda by means of posters shall be permitted for the elections only at the first and second stages.

Article 58.
All posters must show the name of the person or persons by whom they are issued and the name and address of the printer.

Article 59.
It shall be prohibited to display posters or to send or distribute leaflets, circulars or manifestoes in favour of persons whose candidature has not yet been made public.

Article 60.
It shall be prohibited to display or distribute in any constituency posters, placards or manifestoes in support of candidates standing in another constituency.

Article 61.
For the duration of the election period, special spaces shall be reserved by the administrative authorities for the display of election posters in the cities of Antioch, Alexandretta and Kirkik-Khan, and in the chief centres of the nahiés. In each such space, an adequate surface shall be allotted to each community for which there are candidates.

No election posters shall be displayed elsewhere than in the spaces allotted.

Election posters shall be free of stamp duty.

Article 62.
The posters referred to in the present chapter which do not comply with the prescribed conditions shall be torn down or confiscated.

CHAPTER VII. — PENAL PROVISIONS.

A. OFFENCES AND PENALTIES.

Article 63.
Any person required to supply information or to furnish assistance in connection with any proceedings provided for in the present Regulations shall be liable, in the event of refusal or abstention, to a fine of from 5 to 50 Syrian pounds.
Article 64.

Any person objecting in bad faith to the registration of an elector (Article 22) shall be liable to a fine of from 5 to 50 Syrian pounds.

Article 65.

Persons who, by gifts or inducements in money or in kind, shall procure or attempt to procure the making of a false declaration in connection with the registration provided for in Chapter II, or who, by the same means, shall obtain or attempt to obtain votes directly or through the intermediary of third parties, or who, by the same means, shall induce or attempt to induce one or more voters to abstain from registering or voting or standing as a candidate, shall be liable to a fine of from 100 to 250 Syrian pounds. Persons accepting or soliciting such gifts or inducements shall be liable to the same penalty.

Article 66.

Persons who, by violence, constraint or menaces, induce or attempt to induce an elector, through fear of loss of employment or injury to his person, family or property, to abstain from registering or voting or standing as a candidate, or who, by the same means, procure or attempt to procure the making of a false declaration in connection with the registration provided for in Chapter II, or who, by the same means, deter or attempt to deter an elector from voting in accordance with his convictions, shall be liable to imprisonment for not less than three months or more than two years together with a fine of from 100 to 250 Syrian pounds, or to one or other of these penalties.

Article 67.

Persons who, independently of the cases for which special provision is made under the present Regulations, shall violate or attempt to violate the secrecy of the ballot before, during or after the poll, or who shall obstruct or attempt to obstruct the proceedings of the poll, or alter or attempt to alter the results thereof, shall be liable to a fine of from 100 to 250 Syrian pounds.

Article 68.

Persons who knowingly issue false papers shall be liable to imprisonment for not less than one month or more than one year, together with a fine of from 100 to 250 Syrian pounds.

Article 69.

Persons who, by false declarations, obtain or attempt to obtain registration without being qualified therefor, or who, by the same means, improperly cause any other person to be registered or struck off the register, or attempt to cause him to be registered or struck off the register, shall be liable to a fine of from 25 to 100 Syrian pounds. Persons who, in such cases, make use of false papers shall be liable to imprisonment for not less than one month or more than one year, together with a fine of from 50 to 150 Syrian pounds, or to one or other of these penalties.

Article 70.

Persons not qualified to vote who shall vote or attempt to vote shall be liable to a fine of from 10 to 100 Syrian pounds.

Article 71.

The following persons shall be liable to imprisonment for not less than one month or more than one year and to a fine of from 100 to 250 Syrian pounds.

1. Persons who falsify or attempt to falsify the registration proceedings by reproducing declarations incorrectly, whether verbally or in writing;

2. Persons who alter or attempt to alter entries in the registers;

3. Persons who, being entrusted at a poll with the duty of receiving or numbering or counting the voting-papers of the electors, remove, alter or add voting-papers or read out a name other than the name written on a voting-paper;

4. A person who, being entrusted with the duty of filling in the voting-paper of an illiterate elector or of an elector prevented by infirmity from voting without assistance, shall, in so doing, give his votes to candidates other than those designated by him.

Article 72.

With the exception of the case of armed forces called in under Article 13, no person bearing arms shall be permitted to enter any registration office or polling station. If the arms are carried openly, the offender shall be liable to a fine of from 5 to 25 Syrian pounds. If the arms are concealed, the offender shall be liable to imprisonment for not less than fifteen days or more than
three months, together with a fine of from 25 to 50 Syrian pounds or to one or other of these penalties, without prejudice, however, to the application of the penalties for carrying prohibited arms.

**Article 73.**

Persons who, by means of manifestly false declarations in connection with the election procedure laid down by the present Regulations, intercept or divert votes or induce an elector or electors not to register or to abstain from voting, shall be liable to a fine of from 100 to 250 Syrian pounds.

**Article 74.**

Persons who, by menacing demonstrations, disturb the registration or voting proceedings or an electoral meeting, shall be liable to a fine of from 100 to 250 Syrian pounds. If the freedom of registration or of the poll is by this means interfered with, the offenders shall be liable to imprisonment for not less than one month or more than one year together with a fine of from 100 to 250 Syrian pounds, or to one or other of these penalties.

**Article 75.**

Any unauthorised entry into the premises of an election board with a view to interference with the freedom of registration or of the poll shall be punishable by imprisonment for not less than three months or more than two years together with a fine of from 100 to 250 Syrian pounds, or one or other of these penalties.

Should the unauthorised entry referred to in the previous paragraph be effected under threat of armed violence, or should there be interference with the poll, the penalty shall be imprisonment for not less than one year or more than five years. This penalty shall be doubled if the offence is the result of concerted design to be carried out either in the Sanjak as a whole or in one or more cazas or nahiés.

**Article 76.**

Persons who, in the course of registration or voting proceedings, are guilty of insulting behaviour or violence towards the Chairman or to any of the members of the board, or who, by acts or violence or threats, delay or obstruct the proceedings, shall be liable to imprisonment for not less than one month or more than one year, together with a fine of from 100 to 250 Syrian pounds, or to one or other of these penalties.

**Article 77.**

The removal of ballot-boxes containing votes not yet counted shall be punishable by imprisonment for not less than three months or more than two years together with a fine of from 100 to 250 Syrian pounds.

**Article 78.**

Falsification of the poll, whether by members of the board or by agents of the authority appointed for the custody of the votes not yet counted, shall be punishable by imprisonment for not less than one year or more than five years together with a fine of from 100 to 250 Syrian pounds.

**Article 79.**

Theft or destruction of official documents belonging to the Commission or to any of its delegates shall be punishable by imprisonment for not less than three months or more than five years together with a fine of from 100 to 250 Syrian pounds, or by one or other of these penalties. Attempted theft or destruction of such documents shall be punishable by imprisonment for not less than one month or more than one year together with a fine of from 50 to 150 Syrian pounds, or one or other of these penalties.

**Article 80.**

Offences against the provisions of Chapter VI shall be punishable by a fine of from 25 to 75 Syrian piastres.

In the event of a repetition of the offence, the offenders shall be liable to a fine of from 1 to 5 Syrian pounds for each offence. It shall be deemed to be a repetition of the offence if the offender has already been convicted of the same offence in the course of the electoral proceedings.

**Article 81.**

Any public official found guilty of any of the offences referred to in the foregoing Articles shall be liable to a penalty of not less than twice the penalty for which the said Articles provide.

**B. Penal Procedure.**

**Article 82.**

Subject to the following provisions, the special tribunal provided for in Article 7 shall lay down its own procedure for the preliminary investigation and trial of the cases submitted to it. This procedure shall be summary and expeditious in so far as is compatible with the protection of the defendant's interests and the efficient administration of justice.
Article 83

The judge shall decide in the first and last resort. His decisions shall not be subject to appeal.

Article 84.

The deputies shall perform such duties as the judge may assign to them. They shall, if necessary, act in his stead. The functions of public prosecutor shall be discharged by one of the deputies hereinafter referred to as the "prosecutor".

Article 85.

Criminal proceedings shall be instituted by the prosecutor.

Article 86.

The prosecutor shall collect the evidence. Should the evidence of an offence be insufficient, or if on any other grounds a prosecution is not warranted, he shall dismiss the case. Such decisions are not subject to appeal.

Article 87.

In regard to any offence or offences connected with offences under the present Regulations, the prosecutor shall decide whether proceedings shall be instituted in the special tribunal in the matters within its jurisdiction.

Until a judgment having the force of res judicata has been rendered, the prosecutor shall have the right to request the local courts to communicate any documents of which he may deem it necessary to have cognisance.

In the case of concurrent proceedings in regard to related offences, the local courts shall postpone judgment until the special tribunal has rendered its decision.

Article 88.

Any person apprehended in the act of committing an offence punishable by imprisonment shall at once be brought before the prosecutor, who shall question him and, where appropriate, bring him before the tribunal for examination. In such a case, the prosecutor may order the accused to be kept in custody.

Article 89.

Should the case not be ready for trial, the tribunal shall remand the accused pending further investigations; it may, according to the circumstances of the case, order that the accused be held in custody or provisionally released on bail. An order committing an accused person to custody shall state the acts with which he is charged and the article of the present Regulations under which proceedings are taken.

Article 90.

Should the accused so request, the tribunal shall grant him a period of not more than four days in which to prepare his defence.

Article 91.

Proceedings under the present Regulations shall be held to be barred by lapse of time, on the expiry of a period of fifteen days after the date of the proclamation of the result of the elections to the Assembly.

Article 92.

The functions of the special tribunal shall commence simultaneously with those of the Commission. They shall terminate one month after the proclamation of the result of the elections to the Assembly.

Article 93.

The local authorities shall afford assistance to the tribunal and the prosecutor, whenever these may so request.

Article 94.

The judgments rendered by the tribunal shall be enforced by the local authorities.