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1st May 1939*

# ACTS

PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURE

OF THE

REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA

DURING THE SESSION 1938

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

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MONROVIA

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GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,  
(DEPARTMENT OF STATE)  
MONROVIA, LIBERIA.

1938

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PUBLIC ACTS  
OF THE  
THIRTY-EIGHTH LEGISLATURE  
OF THE  
REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.

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Passed at their Fourth Session which was begun and held at the City of Monrovia, County of Montserrado, the Second Monday in October A. D. 1938 and adjourned without day on the 17th day of December A. D. 1938.

CHAPTER I.

AN ACT PROVIDING FOR THE TRAVEL EXPENSES OF  
THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL LEGISLATURE.

*It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:*

Section 1. That from and immediately after the passage of this Act, the travelling allowance of the Members of the Legislature to and from Session shall be in accordance with the following schedule:

|                              |         |
|------------------------------|---------|
| From Montserrado County      | \$10.00 |
| From Maryland County         | 72.00   |
| From Sinoe County            | 49.68   |
| From Grand Bassa County      | 43.92   |
| From Grand Cape Mount County | 43.92   |
| From Territory of Marshall   | 10.00   |

Section 2. In the event the passage rates on ships to and from the several Counties should at any time exceed the present existing passage rates, the President shall be authorized to instruct the Secretary of the Treasury to pay each individual

Member of the Legislature in addition a sum sufficient to cover the increased cost.

Section 3. Such Members of the Clerical Staff of each House, including the Sergeants-at-Arm and Chaplains, as are not residents in or about the Capital shall be entitled to receive travelling expenses at the rate of ten cents (\$0.10) per mile.

Section 4. All laws, or parts of laws conflicting with the provisions of this Act, are hereby repealed.

Section 5. This Act shall take effect immediately and be published in hand-bills.

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved October 21, 1938.

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## CHAPTER II.

AN ACT TO AMEND SECTION XXXIX OF THE ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT RELATING TO MATRIMONIAL CAUSES" PASSED AND APPROVED FEBRUARY 24TH 1936.

*It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:*

Section 1. That from and immediately after the passage of this Act, Section 39 of the Act referred to in the preamble hereof be and the same is hereby amended by adding the following:

"Provided, however, that this shall apply only in cases of divorce where the ground of action is adultery."

Section 2. This Act shall take effect immediately and be published in hand-bills.

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved November 29, 1938.

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CHAPTER III.

AN ACT AMENDATORY TO THE STATUTE LAWS OF  
LIBERIA RELATING TO APPEALS.

*It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:*

Section 1. That from and after the passage of this Act, that portion of Section 2, of "An Act Amendatory to the Act Establishing the Judiciary and Fixing the Powers Common to the several Courts and Amending the Acts Regulating Appeal", approved January 13, 1894, as set forth the causes for dismissal of an appeal, and as contained in Section 430, page 497 of the first volume of the Revised Statutes be so altered and amended as to read:

"That no act nor omission of a Judge nor any officer of Court shall affect the validity of an appeal, but such act, mistake or negligence shall be remedied by some appropriate order of the appellate court so as to promote substantial justice.

"That the appellate court might dismiss an appeal upon motion properly taken for any of the following reasons only:

1. Failure to file approved Bill of Exceptions.
2. Failure to file an approved Appeal Bond or where said bond is fatally defective.
3. Failure to pay cost of lower Court.
4. Non-appearance of Appellant."

Section 2. This Act shall take effect immediately and be published in hand bills.

Any law or part of laws conflicting with the provisions of this Act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved 21st, November 1938.

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## CHAPTER IV.

## AN ACT AMENDING SECTION 1414 OF THE REVISED STATUTES.

*It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:*

Section 1. That from and after the publication of this Act, Section 1414 of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended to read:

"The corporate powers of each township shall be exercised by a Commissioner who shall be appointed to office by the President of the Republic and shall serve during the pleasure of the President; and in addition to the said Commissioner, the affairs of each township shall be conducted by the following officers, viz:

A Town Clerk

A Treasurer

Three (3) Road Overseers

Three (3) Constables, all of whom shall as heretofore be elected by the Annual Township Meeting.

Section 2. All duties, privileges and authority heretofore vested in the three Commissioners are hereby delegated to the single Commissioner appointed as provided herein, and he shall make quarterly reports of his administrative acts to the Secretary of the Interior in Montserrado County, or County Superintendent of his County and render from time to time such other reports as may be required of him.

All laws to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved 21st November, 1938.

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## CHAPTER V.

AN ACT EXTENDING THE JURISDICTION OF ALL MUNICIPAL COURTS IN COMMONWEALTH AND MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS IN THIS REPUBLIC IN ACTIONS OF DEBT, DETINUE, REPLEVIN, TROVER AND SLANDER.

*It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:*

Section 1. That from and after the passage of this Act the jurisdiction of all Magistrates in Municipal Courts in Commonwealth and Municipal Districts in this Republic shall be extended to three hundred dollars (\$300.00) in actions of debts, detinue, replevin and trover.

Section 2. Said Municipal Courts shall also have jurisdiction to try, and determine actions of slander provided always that the damages awarded shall in no case exceed one hundred dollars (\$100.00)

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved November 21, 1938.

## CHAPTER VI.

AN ACT AMENDING AN ACT ENTITLED AN ACT TO REPEAL THE CHARTER OF THE CITY OF ROBERTSPORT AND CREATING THE MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF ROBERTSPORT, COUNTY OF GRAND CAPE MOUNT, PASSED AND APPROVED JANUARY 27, 1936.

*It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:*

Section 1. That from and immediately after the passage of this Act, the Act creating the Municipal District of Robertsport, Grand Cape Mount County, be and the same is hereby amended as follows:

Section 2. That the Municipal Court shall have, besides the concurrent jurisdiction conferred by law exclusive jurisdiction over the following causes within the Municipal District of Robertsport:

(a) Examination of all criminal cases above the jurisdiction of a Justice of the Peace to try and determine.

(b) All Revenue cases other than real estate, where the amount involved does not exceed ten dollars (\$10.00)

(c) All violation of Sanitation laws and regulations, and

(d) All violation of Municipal Ordinances. Violation of Revenue and Sanitation laws and regulations to be tried in a summary manner.

Section 3. The Municipal Court Clerk shall keep a record of all cases tried and determined in said court, and make a monthly report to the Bureau of Internal Revenue of all Government tax fees, fines and forfeitures imposed by said court. He shall also be required to make a quarterly report to the Circuit Court at the first day's sitting of said court of all cases disposed of in the Municipal Court; all Government tax fees, fines and forfeitures imposed. Said report shall be approved by the Police Magistrate. Failure to report as herein required, the Municipal Court Clerk shall be fined in a sum not to exceed ten dollars (\$10.00) for each failure.

Section 4. The Chief of Police shall be required to make a quarterly report to the Circuit Court on the first day's sitting of said court, showing the number of writs served, the amount of Government tax fees, fines and forfeitures collected and deposited, and other disposition made of writs or warrants served by him. He shall also be required to make a monthly report to the Bureau of Internal Revenue of all Government tax fees, fines and forfeitures collected and deposited. Failure to report as herein provided, he shall be fined in the sum of not more than twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) in the discretion of the Circuit Judge.

Section 5. The Officers of the Municipal District of Robertsport shall receive the following salaries of not more than:-

|                       |          |                   |
|-----------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Commissioner          | \$300.00 | per annum         |
| Inspector of Police   | 150.00   | " "               |
| Chief of Police       | 150.00   | " "               |
| Police Magistrate     | 200.00   | " "               |
| Municipal Court Clerk | 120.00   | " "               |
| (with legal fees)     |          |                   |
| Municipal Clerk       | 100.00   | " "               |
| Policemen             | 48.00    | (each) per annum. |

The annual salaries shall be fixed from year to year by budget submitted by the Commissioner and approved by the President

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of Liberia, and shall in no wise exceed the amounts above stated; at least 50% of all revenues collected in, and allocated to the Municipal District of Robertsport shall be appropriated for public works.

Section 6. This Act shall take effect on the first day of January A. D. 1939, and shall be published in hand-bills.

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved November 21, 1938.

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## CHAPTER VII.

**A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE EXTENDED HIS EXCELLENCY EDWIN BARCLAY, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA, BY THE NATIONAL LEGISLATURE OF LIBERIA, FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE PEOPLE OF THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA FOR THE SATISFACTORY MANNER IN WHICH HE HAS CONDUCTED THE AFFAIRS OF STATE DURING HIS INCUMBENCY.**

Whereas, from the year A. D. 1930 up to the present Honorable Edwin Barclay, as President, has justified the confidence reposed in him by the people of this Republic, and

Whereas, during the greater portion of said tenure of office the Republic was caused to face some of the most complicated and difficult situations she has ever experienced in her international relationship with foreign powers to the extent of threatening her very existence as a free State, and

Whereas, through the keen statesmanship of the said President Edwin Barclay, acting under the guidance of an ever directing Providence, he was able to dissipate the clouds that darkened our National atmosphere and to lead us out of them and by re-establishing international confidence, respect and good-will on all sides, and

Whereas, President Barclay's broadmindedness and farseeing leadership has greatly improved the economic conditions of the country, and is doing everything in his power to make the people of the Republic self-supporting and prosperous by encouraging industry and thrift throughout the land, and

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Whereas, by a judicious study and handling of the several issues affecting the internal relationship of the several units composing the citizenry of the Republic he is bringing about a closer and sympathetic touch and understanding each with the other, and all into a solid homogeneous entity than ever before, in which composition and reciprocity of feelings and action lies the success, prosperity and security of the nation.

*Therefore it is resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:-*

Section 1. That for and on behalf of the people of the Republic of Liberia, a vote of confidence be, and the same is hereby extended His Excellency Edwin Barclay, President of the Republic of Liberia, for the able and satisfactory manner in which he has conducted the affairs of this Republic from the year 1930 up to the present.

Section 2. That because of the confidence which his past conduct of the affairs of State justifies, we, the legally constituted representatives of the people of this Republic, do hereby in their name and on their behalf pledge a loyal and sympathetic support to and cooperation with all his future efforts that will be advanced from time to time so long as they tend to enhance the success, prosperity and perpetuity of the Republic of Liberia.

Section 3. That a copy of these Resolutions be borne to His Excellency the President of Liberia by a Committee of eleven, consisting of five Senators and six members of the House of Representatives to be appointed by the presiding officer of each House with the compliments of the National Legislature of Liberia. (i) That a copy of said Resolutions be filed in the Archives of the Republic in the Department of State. (ii) That a copy be published in the "Weekly Mirror" for general information as early as practicable.

ADOPTED BY UNANIMOUS VOTE OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.

December 9, 1938.

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CHAPTER VIII.

AN ACT REPEALING AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT APPROVING THE MINING AGREEMENT ENTERED INTO BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA AND THE NOORD EUROPEESCHE ERTS EN PYRIET MAATSCHAPPY AND DATED AUGUST 23RD, 1937." APPROVED DECEMBER 9, 1937. AND AUTHORIZING THE PRESIDENT TO EXPLORE OTHER MEANS OF EXPLOITING THE IRON ORE DEPOSITS OF LIBERIA.

Whereas, it having appeared that the conditions laid down in the Act approved December 9, 1937, by which the Legislature gave approval to a proposed agreement between the Government of Liberia and the Noord Europeesche Erts En Pyriet Maatschappy, subject to certain limitations and conditions set out in said Act, have proved unacceptable to the said Noord Europeesche Erts En Pyriet Maatschappy; and

Whereas, there does not appear any justifiable reason for a modification of the terms set out in said Act; Therefore

*It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:*

Section 1. That the Act entitled: "An Act approving the Mining Agreement entered into between the Government of the Republic of Liberia and the Noord Europeesche Erts En Pyriet Maatschappy and dated August 23rd, 1937" approved December 9, 1937, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Section 2. That the Legislature hereby express their disapproval of the terms of the proposed Agreement entered into between the Government of Liberia and the Noord Europeesche Erts En Pyriet Maatschappy, and of the modifications suggested thereto by the said Noord Europeesche Erts En Pyriet Maatschappy.

Section 3. That as the exploitation of the iron ore deposits of the Republic is considered essential to the economic development of the State, the President be and he is hereby authorized to explore other means of securing the exploitation of the iron ore deposits of the Republic on terms acceptable to the Legislature of Liberia.

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved December 12, 1938

## CHAPTER IX.

## AN ACT RELATING TO BONDS OF PUBLIC SERVANTS AND OFFICIALS.

*It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:*

Section 1. That on and after date of the approval of this Act, action by the Republic of Liberia to establish the proof or disproof of the authenticity of the violation of a bond executed in favour of the Republic of Liberia by public servants and officials, shall be instituted in a Circuit Court and heard by the Judge summarily.

Section 2. The violation of the obligation of a bond by any public servant or official, as provided in Section 2. of an Act, entitled: "An Act amending Section 36 of the Revised Statutes of Liberia Relating to Bonds of Public Servants and Officials approved January 20, 1936, shall be presumed to have been established should such public servant or official fail to produce on demand by the Government, or its duly authorized representative, all public funds, revenue stamps, postage stamps, Government obligations, or other property of whatsoever kind or description, for which responsible, whether such failure to so produce is due to any act, inadvertent or otherwise, by such public servant or official, or for other reason or reasons. This Section shall not however be construed in any way so as to prevent such public servant or official appearing and answering any complaint filed against him, or showing any facts or circumstances which might negative the presumption.

Section 3, Violation of the obligation of a bond having been established in accordance with the provisions of Section 2. of this Act to the satisfaction of the Judge, such public servant or official shall immediately restore to the Republic of Liberia the exact sum found to be due together with costs of the proceedings. Should he fail immediately so to do, his real and personal estates shall, upon an order of the court, be immediately seized and sold to satisfy the same. Should the personal and real estates of said public servant or official be insufficient to satisfy said sum due and costs, then the order of seizure and sale of real and personal estates shall automatically extend to the sureties of said bond. Upon recovery of the sum of money found to be due by said public servant or official same shall be paid immediately into the Treasury of the Republic in satisfac-

tion of the Government's claim. In any case of seizure and sale of the real and personal estates either of a public servant, official or sureties, the sum realized is discovered to be in excess of the amount due Government and the accrued cost of proceedings, the residue shall be paid over to the person or persons from whose estate said residue is collected.

Section 4. Upon completion of an action, as provided by this Act, and after recovery by the Republic of all funds or other property found to be due together with costs of proceedings, the clerk of such circuit court shall refer the records of the action to the Department of Justice for information and necessary criminal prosecution under provisions of the Criminal Code of Liberia in such case made and provided.

Section 5. This Act shall take effect immediately and be published in hand-bills.

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved December 12, 1938.

## CHAPTER X.

AN ACT AMENDING ARTICLE 2 SECTIONS 1, (a), (b), (c) AND 19, ARTICLE 3 SECTIONS 28 AND 30 OF AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT TO PROVIDE AN INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA, APPROVED DECEMBER 11, 1937."

*It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:*

Section 1. That from and immediately after the passage of this Act, Article 2, Section 1 (a) shall be amended to read: (a) "On each City or Town lot two dollars (\$2.00), and in addition thereto one-half of one per centum of the assessed value of any building or improvement thereon, provided however that each new building shall be assessed at its full valuation and shall be carried on the books of the Revenue Bureau at that value for ten years. Thereafter, if no further improvements have been made on the building it shall be assessed at a reduction of 15% of the original value. In the event additional improvements have been made to the building prior to the expiry of the ten years period, such additional improvement shall be assessed at 90% of its cost and added to the original value of the building. In order to ascertain the cost



of new buildings, or the cost of improvements to old buildings, the owner of the building improved shall submit to the Bureau of Revenues a sworn statement of his actual or approximate expenditure on the construction. An allowance of 15 per centum shall be deducted from the cost as shewn by such sworn statement and this last sum shall represent the taxable valuation."

Substitute for Article 2 Section 1 (b) the following:  
"On each parcel of farm land within the corporate limits of any Commonwealth District, Municipality or Township, there shall be assessed and collected a real estate tax of six cents (\$0.06) per acre, provided nevertheless that no parcel of land covered by this Section shall be taxed at less than two dollars and fifty cents (\$2.50). There shall also be collected one-half of one per centum on the assessed valuation of any building and/or other improvement thereon."

Substitute for Article 2 Section 1 (c) the following:  
"On each parcel of improved farm land not included in paragraphs (a) and (b) there shall be assessed and collected a real estate tax of two and one-half cents (\$0.02½) per acre; provided nevertheless that the tax on each such parcel of land shall not be less than one dollar and fifty cents (\$1.50). There shall also be collected one-half of one per centum on the assessed value of any building and/or any improvement made thereon. The term "improved farm land" shall mean any plot of land the cultivated portion of which shall not be less than 25% of its total area."

Article 2 Section 19 shall be amended to read as follows:  
"From and immediately after the effective date of this Act there shall be levied and collected an annual tax of one dollar and fifty cents (\$1.50) from each and every person owning real estate in any Commonwealth District or Municipality within the Republic of Liberia, and all male residents of the Republic of twenty-one years of age and over who may be residents in any such Commonwealth District or Municipality but not owning real estate therein shall likewise be subject to the payment of the tax herein prescribed. Citizens of the Republic who own real estate in one locality and reside, either temporarily or permanently in another locality shall be subject to the payment of the tax in each city or town where they own real estate. The tax prescribed in this Section shall be levied and collected annually for the benefit of the Commonwealth District or Municipality in which such tax is collected and, when so appropriated by the Legislature, shall be dis-

bursed for payment of expenses incidental to the installation and maintenance of lights; for the maintenance and repairs of public buildings; for the construction and upkeep of roads, streets and bridges; and for other public improvements in such Commonwealth District and Municipality. The provisions of this Section shall not be applied to Municipalities and Townships which have no public lighting system."

Article 3 Section 28 (Schedule License Fees) shall be amended to read as follows:

|  |         |
|--|---------|
| (28) Goldsmiths  | \$12.50 |
| After item 44 insert 44A Mechanics<br>not otherwise specified herein | \$5.00  |
| Item 50 amended to read:<br>"Pharmacists and Dispensers"             | \$25.00 |

Delete Section 30 of Article 3 and substitute therefor the following:

Except as provided in Section 22 of this Article any person, Corporation, Association, Society, Fraternity, Firm or Company which is required to take out license under the provisions of this Act and who fails so to do within one month after the prescribed date or time, shall upon conviction before a Court of competent jurisdiction be fined in a sum equal to twice the required fee and shall in addition be restrained from further violation of the provisions of this Act until the fine and court cost have been paid in full and until the license fee has also been paid.

Section 2. This Act shall take effect immediately and be published in hand-bills.

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved December 14, 1938.

## CHAPTER XI.

**AN ACT ABOLISHING THE POSITION OF JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND CREATING INSTEAD THE OFFICE OF STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE.**

*It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:*

Section 1. That from and immediately after the effective date of this Act, the President be, and is hereby empowered, whenever in his discretion he shall deem same necessary and expedient, and the financial condition of the Government would warrant to divide each of the Counties of the Republic into magisterial areas, or to designate certain areas as magisterial areas, the number and extent of which shall be such as he may decide.

Section 2. That the President shall appoint over each magisterial area an official styled "Stipendiary Magistrate," who shall replace Justices of the Peace heretofore appointed; and who acting under the laws governing Justice of the Peace shall discharge all duties and functions heretofore appertaining to and exercised by a Justice of the Peace.

Section 3. The President shall also appoint Assistant Stipendiary Magistrates who shall serve only in conjunction with the Stipendiary Magistrate in cases heretofore requiring two Magistrates or Justices of the Peace; and preside over cases in which venue has been changed to them. Said Assistant Stipendiary Magistrates shall be compensated for their services out of fees accruing from any given case in which they serve.

Section 4. That in case a change of venue be sought by litigants said venue shall be changed to the Assistant Stipendiary Magistrate in manner as provided by the statute laws governing change of venue before Justices of the Peace.

Section 5. That in the case of Citizens' Meeting in any Magisterial Area, Municipality, Corporation or Township, the citizens present shall elect a chairman to preside over the said Meeting. The law requiring two Justices of the Peace to preside over such Meetings is hereby repealed.

Section 6. A Stipendiary Magistrate, shall hold office for a period of four years, and shall be eligible for reappointment. He may, however, be removed from office prior to the expiration of his term of office for official misconduct.

Section 7. A Stipendiary Magistrate, in addition to the qualification required of a Justice of the Peace, shall be a qualified lawyer. He shall not be entitled to any cost or fees whatever, and all revenue and receipts of his court, including cost shall be deposited with the nearest office of the Bureau of Internal Revenue without any deductions, except in favour of Assistant Stipendiary Magistrates whenever they serve, the successful parties in civil suits, the constables and witnesses according to the Statutory Schedule of fees. Salary of a Stipendiary Magistrate shall be six hundred dollars (\$600.00) per annum.

Section 8. Appeal from the judgment of the Stipendiary Magistrate shall lie to the Circuit Court of the Judicial Circuit in which the magisterial area is situated.

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved December 14, 1938.

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## CHAPTER XII.

### AN ACT AMENDATORY TO "AN ACT TO REGULATE THE IMPORTATION, EXPORTATION, SALE AND DISPENSING OF NARCOTIC AND DANGEROUS DRUGS" APPROVED NOVEMBER 5, 1937.

*It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:*

That from and after the publication of this Act, narcotic and dangerous drugs of a poisonous nature may not be imported, exported or sold except by persons or firms holding license for such purpose or by physicians and pharmacists qualified as such under the laws of the Republic. In all cases of importation or exportation, the Customs authorities will require the exhibition of a permit issued by the Bureau.

Section 2. Pharmacists and firms who may sell and dispense drugs in accordance with the provisions of this Act shall keep a detail record of all such drugs received either by importation or by local purchase and of all drugs sold, dispensed or exported, giving dates in each case. This record may at any time be examined by the Health Authorities. Copies of such record shall be furnished quarterly to the Bureau of Public Health and Sanitation.

Section 3. Except in the case of physicians, qualified under the laws of the Republic, no use, sale, dispensing or application of narcotic or dangerous drugs shall be permitted except by

authority of prescription issued over the signature of a qualified physician. Such prescription shall be included in the records required to be kept by pharmacies or firms selling or dispensing drugs, as provided in Section 2 hereof.

Section 4. All permits to import or to export drugs, as herein provided, shall be issued upon forms to be prescribed by the Director of Public Health and Sanitation, and the Bureau shall keep an accurate record of all such permits issued and shall furnish manufacturing countries regularly with information required by the Opium Convention of 1925, Chapter V, Article 13.

Section 5. Immediately after receiving the narcotic or dangerous drugs for which an import permit was issued, the importer shall inform the Bureau of Public Health and Sanitation when appropriate notification will be given by the Bureau to the Sanitary authorities of the exporting countries in accordance with the International Opium Convention.

Section 6. Immediately after the effective date of this Act, the Bureau of Public Health and Sanitation shall give public notice of the drugs, chemical and medical preparations, which are considered dangerous and the importation whereof, by virtue of the provisions of this Act, is subject to the prior procurement of an import permit. This list may be supplemented from time to time in like manner as and when necessary.

Section 7. For further control of the import of narcotic and dangerous drugs into the country, the Government reserves to itself the right to import all narcotic and dangerous drugs needed in the Republic through the Pharmacy of the Liberian Government Hospital. In this case it will be illegal for physicians, pharmacists, hospitals, etc., to purchase their needs except from the Pharmacy of the Government Hospital.

Section 8. Any person not being a licensed physician who shall import, export, sell, give, administer or otherwise illegally traffic in narcotic and dangerous drugs, or who shall induce or otherwise encourage the use by any person or persons of dangerous or narcotic drugs with a view to making them addicts, shall be guilty of an offence and, upon conviction, shall be imprisoned for a period not less than seven (7) years and not exceeding twenty (20) years, and the medical authorities shall seize and confiscate all stocks of narcotic or dangerous drugs illegally held by them. The unauthorized selling, giving or administering of any narcotic or other dangerous drugs to any



person or persons shall be presumed to be with intent to making such person addict within the meaning of this section.

Section 9. Any person not being a licensed physician, dispenser or pharmacist, who shall hold, possess, have in his possession or otherwise keep a stock or stocks of narcotic or other dangerous drugs, shall be guilty of an offence and on conviction shall be liable to a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250.00) for each ounce of such narcotic or other dangerous drugs found in his possession, and to imprisonment for a period not less than twelve (12) months and not exceeding two (2) years. All narcotic or other dangerous drugs discovered under the provisions of this section shall be seized and confiscated to the State.

Section 10. Any and all violations of this Act not otherwise punishable under the terms hereof shall be punishable upon conviction of the party or parties accused by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars (\$100.00) nor over five hundred dollars (\$500.00) or by both fine and imprisonment. In each case where license is held by the party accused, such license shall be cancelled.

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved December 16, 1938.

### CHAPTER XIII.

#### [AN ACT RELATING TO NATURALIZATION

*It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:*

Section 1. That from and after the passage of this Act, all laws or parts of law conflicting with the provisions of this Act, are hereby repealed.

Section 2. This Act shall be known as the Naturalization Act, and shall be enforced from the date of its publication.

Section 3. The term Naturalization, when used in this Act, shall mean the act of clothing or adopting any alien Negro of the age of twenty-one years and upward, or any alien person of Negro descent, of the age of twenty-one years and upward with the privileges of a native citizen of the Republic of Liberia.

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Section 4. Filing of Declaration of Intention to become a citizen: Any alien Negro or any alien person of Negro descent intending to become a citizen of the Republic of Liberia, shall as a pre-requisite appear before the office of the Clerk of any Circuit Court, or his authorized deputy, in the jurisdiction in which such alien resides and file a declaration upon oath or affidavit of his intention to become a citizen.

Section 5. The Declaration of Intention mentioned above must give information regarding the applicant, that is, his name, age, occupation, physical description, place of birth, last foreign residence, and allegiance, date of arrival in Liberia, name of vessel (if any) by which he entered the territory of the Republic, and present residence.

Section 6. Petition for Citizenship: An applicant for naturalization must not less than two nor more than three years after he has made his declaration of intention, make and file a petition signed in his own handwriting and duly verified in which he must give information similar to that required in the Declaration of Intention, and he must state that he does not believe in Anarchy. The petition must also show that he renounces all foreign allegiance and intends to reside permanently within the Republic of Liberia, and must state whether he has heretofore been refused naturalization, and if so, on what grounds; and it must be verified by two credible witnesses, citizens of the Republic of Liberia, who personally know that the applicant has been at least two years a resident in the territory of the Republic of Liberia, or of the County where the application is made, and who personally know him to be of good moral character, and that he has not been guilty of any impropriety in his public conduct.

Section 7. Oath of Allegiance: The applicant shall declare upon oath before the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the County in which he resides that he will support the Constitution and laws of the Republic of Liberia, and that he absolutely and entirely renounces and abjures all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign Prince, Potentate, State and Sovereignty whatever and particularly to the one of which he was before a citizen or subject.

Section 8. Notice and Hearing: Upon the filing of a Declaration of Intention and a petition for naturalization, the Clerk of the Court is required to file a copy thereof with the Attorney General for his information, and to give public notice

thereof by posting data regarding the applicant, together with the date, as near as may be, of the final hearing, and the names of the witnesses whom the applicant expects to summon in his behalf; and if the applicant desires the Clerk of Court shall issue subpoenas for such witnesses, who shall not be those verifying the position.

Section 9. Fees: The Clerk of the Court shall charge and collect from the petitioner the following fees in each proceeding for naturalization, an internal revenue stamp fee \$3.00, and stamps of the aforesaid value shall be placed upon each Declaration of Intention. A further charge of \$3.00, shall be made by the Clerk of the Court for his services in receiving and filing each Declaration of Intention and Petition for Naturalization and for issuing a Certificate of Citizenship to the Petitioner.

Section 10. The Department of Justice shall have the right to intervene in all matters of naturalization for the purpose of cancelling Certificates of Citizenship, or for the purpose of cross examining the petitioner and the witnesses produced in support of his petition, and has the right to call witnesses and produce evidence in opposition to the petition.

Section 11. Cancellation of certificate for fraud or absence: If any naturalized alien shall have fraudulently secured a Certificate of Citizenship, or if any alien who after the issuance of a Certificate of Citizenship shall return to the country of his nativity, or go to any other foreign country, and take up permanent residence therein for seven consecutive years, and no account can be given of his absence, the Judge of the Circuit Court upon information of the Attorney General, County or District Attorney shall have authority to cancel the certificate of the said naturalized alien and the Clerk of the Court shall notify the Department of State of such cancellation. All lands held in the territory of the Republic by any person whose Certificate of Citizenship is so cancelled, shall be forfeited and they shall be escheated to the Government, unless said naturalized alien shall leave a wife or legitimate children in the Republic. Officials and employees of Government who may be engaged on Governmental duties abroad are however exceptions to the provisions of this paragraph.

Section 12. Application to be filed in the Department of State: The Secretary of State shall furnish the Clerk of Court



in each County with forms of Declaration of Intention, and Certificate of Citizenship. All declarations shall be signed by the applicant in triplicate, and a copy thereof shall be forwarded by the Clerk of Court to the Department of State, within thirty days after the date of its execution, and the same shall be filed in the Department of State.

Section 13. Penalty for fraud or official neglect: Any person falsely procuring the naturalization of any party, or any person making any false statement, or doing any wrongful thing contrary to the provisions of this chapter, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and shall be punished with a fine not exceeding \$300.00 or imprisonment not exceeding six months or both; and any officer neglecting any duty imposed upon him by this chapter shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished with a fine not exceeding \$200.00 or dismissal from office, or both.

Section 14. Evidence of Naturalization: The Clerk of Court shall keep a record of all naturalization certificates issued and of all cases where naturalization has been refused, and such record shall be sufficient proof of naturalization. If the record is available parol evidence will not be admitted to prove or disprove naturalization, but where no naturalization records can be produced secondary evidence of the contents may be given just as secondary evidence of the contents of any record may be given.

Section 15. After an immigrant shall have been naturalized he shall then be entitled to a Certificate of Citizenship to be issued to him by the Clerk of the Circuit Court.

### SCHEDULE OF FORM:

#### DECLARATION OF INTENTION:

Republic of Liberia,  
County \_\_\_\_\_

I \_\_\_\_\_ age \_\_\_\_\_ years, do declare on oath [or affirm] that it is my intention to settle permanently in the Republic of Liberia, and to become a citizen thereof; and I hereby declare my allegiance to the Republic of Liberia and renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign Power and particularly to the \_\_\_\_\_ being the foreign Power of which I am now a citizen or subject, so help me God.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ A.D. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Clerk of the Circuit Court.

\_\_\_\_\_  
County.

# CERTIFICATE OF CITIZENSHIP.

Republic of Liberia,

County \_\_\_\_\_

Be it known that on this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ A. D. \_\_\_\_\_ who previous to his [or her] naturalization was a citizen or subject of \_\_\_\_\_ at present residing at \_\_\_\_\_ in the Republic of Liberia, having filed his [or her] Declaration of Intention as provided by law, and having satisfied me by his [or her] own statement under oath that he [or she] is a person of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the Republic of Liberia, and has been in every respect a law abiding person during his [or her] residence in the Republic; and having taken oath to support and defend the Constitution and laws of the Republic of Liberia against all enemies, foreign and domestic, and to renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign power particularly to the \_\_\_\_\_ being the foreign power to which he [or she] formerly owed allegiance.

Therefore it is ordered: That said \_\_\_\_\_ be and he [or she] is hereby admitted as a citizen of the Republic of Liberia.

In Witness whereof this Certificate is signed by the Clerk of the County of \_\_\_\_\_ this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ A. D. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Clerk of the Circuit Court,

\_\_\_\_\_  
County.

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved December 14, 1938.

## CHAPTER XIV.

### AN ACT TO LEGALIZE CERTAIN EXECUTIVE ORDERS ISSUED BY THE PRESIDENT DURING THE YEAR 1938.

*It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:*

Section 1. That Executive Orders Numbers 2, 4, 5, 14, 17, 21, 24 issued by the President during the year 1938, as shown in the accompanying schedule, be and the same are hereby approved and given full force and effect of law with the exception of twenty-four.

2. Prohibiting the removal of official records and accounts from the Office, Bureau or Department to which such records and accounts pertain.
4. Registration of Births and Deaths in Cities, Townships and Settlements.
5. Official Working Day.
14. Interior Department Reorganization (Bureau of Tribal Affairs).
17. Re fees of Notaries Public.
21. Amendment to Rule XI of Rules and Regulations governing the Classified Civil Service of the Republic of Liberia.

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved December 17, 1938.

## CHAPTER XV.

**AN ACT APPROVING THE BUDGET PRESENTED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA, AND PROVIDING FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE GOVERNMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR, JANUARY 1, 1939 TO DECEMBER 31, 1939.**

*It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:*

Section 1. That from and immediately after the passage of this Act, the Budget presented by the Secretary of Treasury of the Republic of Liberia, for the year 1939, be approved; and he is hereby authorized to meet the expenses of the Government from January 1, 1939 to December 31, 1939, in terms mentioned hereunder, under warrant of the President of the Republic of Liberia.

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved December 5, 1938.

## CHAPTER XVI.

**AN ACT PROVIDING FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A RESERVE FUND.**

Whereas, annual appropriations by the Legislature provide for expenditures in an amount equal to the total estimated income of Government during the year for which appropriations are made, and

Whereas, no provision has so far been enacted by the Legislature in order to provide the Executive Government with authority to defray expenses of an extraordinary or emergency nature that may arise during any fiscal year for which appropriations have been made; therefore,

*It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:*

Section 1. That the President of the Republic of Liberia be and is hereby authorized to establish a reserve fund for the purpose of defraying expenses of Government of an emergency or extraordinary nature which have not been foreseen and provided for in the annual budget of appropriations enacted by the Legislature.

Section 2. The reserve fund authorized in Section 1, of of this Act, shall be established only with funds subject to disbursement for ordinary Government purposes, as provided by existing law, which may accrue from time to time in excess of the estimated revenues for any fiscal year, in excess of the ordinary requirements of Government, or from any income of Government not obligated by existing law or agreement.

Section 3. All deposits of funds to the credit of the Reserve Fund Account will be made from the Depositary Account of the Government in accordance with existing law and regulations, and all withdrawals from such Reserve Fund Account in virtue of an Executive Warrant and under the same conditions and requirements as in the case of withdrawals of funds from the official deposit account of the Government. Such withdrawals may be made on authority of the President of Liberia and shall be subject to approval of the National Legislature at the next regular Session thereof.

Section 4. The President of the Republic of Liberia is limited, in the withdrawals of funds from the Reserve Fund Account, to uses incidental to any National Emergency which may arise: for combating any epidemic constituting a danger to public health and safety, or other purpose of an immediate and extraordinary nature which may occur during a period when the National Legislature is not in Session and for which Legislative approval is lacking.

Section 5. No provision of this Act shall be construed to imply or authorize any disposition of Government income in a manner inconsistent with existing law or agreement, except as provided in Section 4 hereof.

Section 6. This Act shall take effect immediately and be published in hand bills.

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.  
Approved November 25, 1938.

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## CHAPTER XVII

## AN ACT PROVIDING FOR THE APPROPRIATION OF CERTAIN PUBLIC MONIES FOR SUNDRY PURPOSES.

*It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:-*

Section 1. In accordance with the provision of Section II, Paragraph "C" of the Agreement Supplementary to the Loan Agreement of 1926, dated November 10, 1937, excess revenues and receipts of Government for the calendar year 1937 in the amount of Thirty Thousand Two hundred and Thirty-two dollars and fifty and one-half cents (\$30,232.50½), be and are hereby appropriated as follows:

## FISCAL AGENTS

For amortization of Bonds issued and outstanding under the terms of the Loan Agreement of 1926 and/or under the terms of the Agreement Supplementary to the Loan Agreement of 1926, dated November 10, 1937, twenty-five per cent (25%) of said excess revenues and receipts of Government, or Seven Thousand Five hundred Fifty-eight dollars and thirteen cents (\$7,558.13)

## CHIEF EXECUTIVE

For purchase of Office equipment, Three hundred and sixty dollars (\$360.00).

## THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

For application towards the liquidation of the principal only of the Government's Floating Debt existing at December 31, 1934, Ten Thousand seventy-seven dollars and fifty and one-half cents (\$10,077.50½).

For application towards payment for cost of construction of the Aviation Slipway, One thousand nine hundred seventy-seven dollars and fifty cents (\$1,977.50)

For application towards repairs of Public Buildings, One thousand dollars (\$1,000.00).

For application towards election expenses, Seven hundred dollars (\$700.00).



For application towards General Contingent, Four hundred fifty-nine dollars and thirty-seven cents (\$459.37).

### THE BUREAU OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION

For payment of expenses incidental to the control of sleeping sickness, and purchase of medicines incidental to control of the spread of yaws and leprosy, Five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00).

### THE GOVERNMENT LIGHT AND POWER PLANT

The payment of expenses incidental to operation and maintenance, Two thousand three hundred dollars (\$2,300.00).

### THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

For the payment of travel expenses of two employees of the Liberian Government Radio Station from Monrovia to Dakar for the purpose of Meteorological Study in the interest of the Republic of Liberia, Eight hundred dollars (\$800.00).

Section 2. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to pay the amounts specified in Section 1, of this Act, under warrant of the President of the Republic of Liberia.

Section 3. This Act shall take effect immediately and be published in hand-bills.

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved November 29, 1938.

## CHAPTER XVIII.

### AN ACT PROVIDING FOR THE APPROPRIATION OF CERTAIN PUBLIC MONIES FOR SUNDRY PURPOSES.

Whereas, in the Act of the Legislature approved November 25, 1937, an amount of Ten thousand eight hundred and seventy-three dollars (\$10,873.00) was duly appropriated for the purchase of supplies for the subsistence of the Liberian Frontier Force, which amount was found in excess of the total amount required for the purpose stated and consequently constitutes a surplus subject to appropriation for other purposes, and

Whereas, unused and surplus appropriations exist on account of salaries of the staff of the Government Hospital in an amount of Five Thousand dollars (\$5,000.00), on account of a drainage system in an amount of One thousand dollars (\$1,000.00), and on account of salaries of employees of the Bureau of Audits One hundred and twenty dollars (\$120.00), in all an amount of Six thousand one hundred and twenty dollars (\$6,120.00), therefore,

*It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:*

Section 1. That the amount of Sixteen thousand nine hundred and ninety-three dollars (\$16,993.00) be and are hereby appropriated as follows:

### **TREASURY DEPARTMENT**

For application towards payment for the cost of construction of an Aviation Slipway, Three thousand one hundred and seventy-three dollars (\$3,173.00).

For payment of expenses incurred by the Government in connection with its participation in a World's Fair to be held in the year 1939 at the City of New York, United States of America, One thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars (\$1,750.00).

### **DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

For payment of Judiciary expenses, Two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500.00).

### **THE BUREAU OF REVENUES**

For payment of Commissions to Chiefs on account of Hut Tax collections, One thousand eight hundred dollars (\$1,800.00).  
For local travel expenses, Four hundred and fifty dollars (\$450.00).  
For printing of official forms and purchase of stationery, Three hundred dollars (\$300.00).

### **INTERIOR DEPARTMENT**

For salary and allowance for Supervising Inspector in the Agricultural Bureau, Nine hundred dollars (\$900.00).

### **THE BUREAU OF AUDITS**

For the purchase of office equipment and stationery, One hundred and twenty dollars (\$120.00).

## THE BUREAU OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION

For payment of expenses in connection with remodelling the Government Hospital, Five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00).

For the construction of dustbins in the Commonwealth District of Monrovia, One thousand dollars (\$1,000.00).

Section 2. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to pay the amounts specified in Section 1, of this Act, under warrant of the President of Liberia.

Section 3. This Act shall take effect immediately and be published in hand-bills.

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved November 29, 1938.

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CHAPTER XIX.

## AN ACT TO CONTROL THE DISTILLATION OF RUM AND OTHER POTABLE SPIRITS.

*It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:*

Section 1. That this Act shall be cited as the Distillery Act of 1939 and shall come into force at such date as may be proclaimed by the President of Liberia.

Section 2. That in this Act unless the context otherwise requires:

"Secretary" shall mean the Secretary of the Treasury or such other person as the Secretary may designate in writing to perform any of the duties herein prescribed to be performed by the Secretary.

"Inspector" shall mean the Secretary or any person designated by him to exercise the powers of inspection under this Act.

"Person" shall mean a person, company, firm, partnership, corporation, association or other legal organization.



"Gallon" shall mean the United States gallon of 231 cubic inches.

"Distiller" means any person who manufactures rum or other potable spirits whether owning his own still or not and includes any person who uses the still of another whether he pays tolls or not.

"Distillery" means any place where rum or other potable spirits are manufactured.

"Rum" means any domestic potable alcoholic spirits.

"Bonded Warehouse" shall mean a private or Government Warehouse as prescribed in Section 6 hereof.

Section 3. That from and after the effective date of this Act, the extension of sugar cane planting is prohibited except under permit issued by the Secretary, for which no fees shall be required. Provided, however, that this Section shall not apply to any farm which on the effective date of this Act shall have been cut and burnt or was in the process of being planted.

Section 4. That every distiller, within two months after the effective date of this Act, shall register himself as such with the Secretary in a form and manner prescribed by him. Each distiller shall pay a registration fee of \$10.00 in revenue stamps and shall receive a registration Certificate which shall at all times be conspicuously displayed in his distillery.

Section 5. That each person growing sugar cane shall within two months after the effective date of this Act register with the Secretary a complete description of all sugar cane fields which were in growth or in process of being planted on the effective date of this Act, for which a registration fee of 25 cents in revenue stamps shall be paid. A sugar cane field not registered as provided in this Act shall be presumed to be a new field and subject to permit as provided in Section 3 hereof. Any person violating the provisions of this Section shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$25.00 and not more than \$50.00. For the second offence said farm shall be confiscated to the Government.

Section 6. That every distillery shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition under such rules and regulations as the Secretary may prescribe with the approval of the President.

Section 7. That all rum shall be deposited in a bonded warehouse within 48 hours after the distillation. Each distiller may provide a suitable warehouse approved as such by the Secretary and under such bond as the Secretary may determine. Provided, however, that on approval of the Secretary, a distiller may deposit rum in a bonded warehouse owned by another person and, provided further, that at his option the Secretary may provide a Government Warehouse in which all distillers in the immediate vicinity shall be compelled to deposit rum. Storage fees for the use of Government Warehouses shall be fixed at the rate of one-half cent per gallon per diem. Provided that no such fees shall be paid until after seven [7] days from the date of storage. Storage fees for private warehouses shall be the same as for Government Warehouses.

Section 8. That a receipt shall be given for all rum deposited in a bonded warehouse showing the quantity, date and alcoholic content, and such receipt shall be negotiable.

Section 9. That it shall be unlawful for any person to buy, sell or transport rum other than such as has been deposited in and withdrawn from a bonded warehouse subject to the exception provided in Section 12 hereof.

Section 10. That no rum shall be withdrawn from a bonded warehouse except upon presentation of a warehouse receipt.

Section 11. That an excise tax shall be paid on all rum withdrawn from a bonded warehouse on the following basis: six [6] cents per gallon on rum with alcoholic contents of not less than 40 nor more than 45 degrees by volume as determined by the Tralles alcohol-meter and for every additional five degrees above 45 degrees an additional tax of five [5] cents per gallon shall be paid.

Section 12. That the excise tax herein prescribed shall be paid in revenue stamps. A special revenue stamp of the required value shall be cancelled and affixed over the opening of each container of rum in such manner that the rum cannot be withdrawn except by breaking the stamp. It shall be unlawful for any person to withdraw rum from a stamped container except by

breaking the stamp or to remove a revenue stamp in an unbroken condition from a container or to possess or to use or to attempt to use for the purpose of evading payment of the excise tax, an unbroken cancelled revenue stamp which has been removed from a container.

Section 13. That it shall be unlawful to transport, buy, sell or offer to sell rum except in containers with unbroken cancelled revenue stamps affixed over the opening thereof. Provided, however, that under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, rum may be transported from a distillery to a bonded warehouse in containers without revenue stamps affixed. Violation of the provisions of this Section shall, in addition to other penalties provided for violation of this Act, subject the rum to confiscation by an Inspector or other authorized official of Government.

Section 14. That rum shall be transferred from containers in which stored in a bonded warehouse to other containers only under supervision of an Inspector and such transfer shall be made only on payment of the excise tax by affixing and cancelling revenue stamps. Such transfer shall be made only in a bonded warehouse or such other place as the Secretary may designate.

Section 15. That a domestic liquor dealer subject to the license provisions of the Internal Revenue Code approved December 11, 1937, shall not possess, buy, or sell rum except in containers with the required value of unbroken cancelled revenue stamps affixed.

Section 16. That it shall be unlawful for any person to store, transport, buy, sell or possess rum in containers other than of wood, glass or earthenware or other material approved by the Secretary.

Section 17. That it shall be lawful for an Inspector to enter at any time any distillery or any place where he has reasons to believe the distillation of rum is being carried on for the purpose of inspection, and he may examine the books, counterfoils or other documents pertinent to such examination and he may call upon any distiller or his representative for an explanation of any discrepancy.

Section 18. That it shall be lawful for an Inspector to enter at any time during usual business hours any wholesale or retail establishment where rum is sold for the purpose of in-

spection and he may call upon the owner or his representative to produce any receipts, counterfoils or other documents relevant to his inspection and he may examine the same, check the stocks of rum and call upon the owner or his representative for explanation of any discrepancy.

Section 19. That all provisions of the Internal Revenue Code approved December 11, 1937 relating to distilleries and the licensing of same are hereby repealed.

Section 20. That any person who obstructs an Inspector in the lawful execution of his duties or omits to do anything it is his duty to do under this Act or contravenes any provision thereof shall be guilty of an offence and on conviction before a Justice of the Peace shall be liable to a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars or six months imprisonment or both.

Section 21. That any Inspector shall have full power of seizure and arrest in cases of violation of any provisions of this Act.

Section 22. That all regulations provided by this Act to be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury shall not be effective unless approved by the President.

Section 23. That the President may make or cause to be made regulations as follows:

1. Prescribing the books to be kept by distillers and domestic liquor dealers.
2. Prescribing the materials from which stills are to be made and the manner of operating same.
3. Providing fines not exceeding twenty-five dollars or month's imprisonment or both for breach of any regulation.
4. Providing for the licensing of distillery helpers.
5. Providing for the better carrying into effect of the provision of this Act.

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding. 21

Approved December 17, 1938.

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CHAPTER XX.

AN ACT RELATING TO THE OFFICE OF THE CURATOR OF  
INTESTATE ESTATES.

Whereas, the Act creating the office of "Curator of Intestate Estates," approved March 5, 1936, does not specify how such office should be conducted and does not define the scope of the authority to be exercised by said Curators; nor the procedure to be followed in handling and disposing of property of an intestate estate; therefore:

*It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:-*

Section 1. That the President be and he is hereby authorized to issue from time to time such rules and regulations as may, in his discretion, be deemed requisite for the proper and efficient operation of the office of Curator of Intestate Estates.

Section 2. That such rules and /or regulations as may be issued by the President under the provisions hereof, shall have full force and effect of law until and unless revoked by Acts of the Legislature.

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved December 16, 1938.

CHAPTER XXI.

AN ACT TO REPEAL SECTION 3 OF THE ACT ENTITLED:  
"AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR DEFENCE COUNSEL."

*It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:*

Section 1. That Section 3 of the above cited Act approved March 2, 1936, providing a compensation for Defence Counsel be and the same is hereby repealed.

Section 2. That Defence Counsels instead of fees shall receive as compensation for their services the following salaries:

|                         |          |
|-------------------------|----------|
| Montserrado County      | \$500.00 |
| Grand Bassa County      | \$300.00 |
| Sinoe County            | \$300.00 |
| Maryland County         | \$300.00 |
| Grand Cape Mount County | \$300.00 |



Section 3. This Act shall be effective from the first day of January, 1939, and be published in hand-bills.

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved December 16, 1938.

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## CHAPTER XXII.

### AN ACT RELATING TO THE PAY OF SPECIAL JURIES IN CIVIL CASES.

*It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:*

Section 1. That from and immediately after the passage of this Act, the pay of each jurymen serving on special jury in civil cases shall be seventy-five (75) cents per diem, instead of one dollar and twenty-five cents as heretofore.

Section 2. That immediately upon rendition of final judgment the jury fee shall be calculated by the Clerk of Court and said amount paid by the losing party to the Sheriff without reference to the general costs of the trial which shall be paid within the usual time of sixty days. Failure to pay said jury fee within three days execution shall issue.

Section 3. The payment of all costs by the losing party shall be a condition precedent to an appeal.

Section 4. All laws or parts of laws conflicting with this Act are hereby repealed.

This Act shall take effect immediately and be published in hand-bills.

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved December 5, 1938.

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CHAPTER XXIII.

AN ACT REPEALING SECTIONS 1155, 1156, 1161 AND 1162 OF THE REVISED STATUTES AND AUTHORIZING THE PRESIDENT TO ISSUE REGULATIONS CONTROLLING THE TRAINING OF THE MILITIA AND FIXING PENALTIES FOR THE NON-PERFORMANCE OF MILITARY DUTY.

*It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:*

Section 1. That Sections 1155, 1156, 1161 and 1162 of the Revised Statutes be and the same are hereby repealed.

Section 2. That the President of the Republic be and he is hereby authorized to make regulations fixing the period of drill for the Militia and providing penalties for the non-performance of military duty.

Section 3. That all such rules made by the President and promulgated through the War Department shall have the force and effect of law.

Section 4. Any laws or parts of laws conflicting with the provisions of this Act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding,

Approved December 16, 1938.

CHAPTER XXIV.

AN ACT PROVIDING FOR APPEALS IN CRIMINAL CAUSES.

Whereas neither by Criminal Code nor by the General Statutes of the Republic has any provision for appeals from judgment in Criminal Causes been made; and whereas it appears requisite that such provision be made:

*It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:-*

Section 1. That from and after the publication of this Act the only mode of reviewing a judgment or order in a criminal action or proceeding of a criminal nature shall be by criminal appeal as provided herein.

Section 2. The party appealing shall be styled the Appellant, and the adverse party the Appellee but the title of the action shall not be changed in consequence of the appeal.

Section 3. An appeal from a judgment of conviction after indictment in a criminal proceeding may be taken to the Supreme Court by the prisoner; and upon appeal any decision of the lower Court or any intermediate order or proceeding forming part of the judgment record may be reviewed. All appeals by a prisoner shall be taken as a matter of right.

Section 4. For every purpose of an appeal a conviction shall be deemed a final judgment. The execution of such final judgment may, as hereinafter provided, be suspended or stayed by the Court in which trial was had, except the indictment be for murder, attempt to murder, treason, sedition, conspiracy, riot or threats against a public official, in which cases, upon a judgment of conviction the defendant shall be immediately imprisoned. Where a notice of appeal operates as a stay of execution as herein provided, the appellant shall furnish a recognizance conditioned that he will prosecute his appeal and in a case of a judgment against him will submit himself to the custody of the Court. This recognizance shall be effective pending the judgment of the Supreme Court. The amount of the recognizance shall be stated by the Court in which original judgment is given or by a bail commissioner.

Section 5. An appeal to the Supreme Court may be taken by the State only in the following cases:

- (a) Upon a judgment for the prisoner on a demurrer to the indictment.
- (b) Upon an order of the Court arresting the judgment.

Section 6. An appeal must be taken within three months after the judgment was rendered or the order entered.

Section 7. An appeal must be taken in the following manner:

- (a) By the service of a notice in writing on the Clerk of the Court in which judgment was entered and with whom the judgment record is filed, stating that the prisoner appeals from judgment. Such notice must be filed within forty-eight (48) hours after the judgment of conviction or the order is entered.
- (b) Within ten days after the filing of the appeal notice provided for in the preceding paragraph the appellant shall file for the approval of the trial judge a bill of exceptions setting forth in an orderly manner, succinctly and clearly any grounds of exception or objection to the procedure, judgment, ruling or



orders, to which the trial judge's attention was called during the trial which the appellant might consider relevant to his claim for review.

- (c) If the appeal be taken by the prisoner a similar notice must be served upon the Attorney General. If the judgment be of death the Attorney General must give notice thereof to the official in whose custody the defendant may be as a stay of execution of a sentence of death.
- (d) If the appeal be taken by the State a similar notice must be served on the defendant or on the Counsel who appeared for him at the trial.

Section 8. An appeal taken by the State shall in no case operate to stay or affect the operation of a judgment in favour of the defendant until the judgment be reversed.

Section 9. Except as provided in Section 4 of this Act, an appeal to the Supreme Court from a judgment of conviction or other determination of a criminal suit effected in accordance with the provisions of Section 7 hereof shall be effective as a stay of execution of the judgment or other determination. And the Clerk of the Court in which the judgment was entered shall within thirty days after it is filed without charge certify to the Supreme Court the full and complete record of the case including the notice of appeal, bill of exceptions, interlocutory orders and rulings and judgments, and a complete transcript of the evidence entered upon the records and the final judgment and sentence.

Section 10. The Supreme Court shall review the case upon the record certified as provided in the preceding section and may order a new trial, if it be satisfied that the verdict against law or that justice requires a new trial; or the Supreme Court may affirm the verdict and sentence or impose such sentence as the lower Court should have imposed.

Section 11. If an appeal be irregular in any substantial particular, but not otherwise, the Supreme Court may on any day in term on motion of the appellee, provided he has given five days notice to the appellant of the motion, order the appeal dismissed. The Court may also upon like motion dismiss the appeal:

- (a) If the appeal be not taken in accord with the provision of Section 7 of this Act.

(b) If the certification of the record be not made within the time specified in Section 9, unless for good cause the Supreme Court may enlarge the time to make the return in the specific case.

(c) If the appellant delays or neglects to bring on the appeal for argument as promptly after the return of the records has been made as the circumstances of the case may reasonably admit.

Section 12. Appeals in criminal causes shall be heard as promptly as possible and where it involves a question of life or liberty shall be given precedence on the dockets over all other causes.

Section 13. When an appeal is called for argument the appellant must furnish the court with copies of the notice of appeal and the judgment record, except where the judgment is death. Should he fail so to do, the court in its discretion may order the appeal dismissed.

Section 14. Judgment of affirmance may be given by the court without hearing arguments, if the appellant fails to appear. But judgment of reversal shall only be given upon argument even though the respondent fails to appear.

Section 15. After hearing the appeal the court must give judgment without regard to technical errors or defects or to exceptions which do not affect the substantial right of the parties.

Section 16. Upon hearing the appeal the Supreme Court may, in cases where an erroneous judgment has been entered upon a lawful verdict or finding of fact, correct the judgment to conform to the verdict or finding. In all other cases they must either affirm or reverse the judgment appealed from, and in case of reversal may, if necessary or proper, order a new trial.

Section 17. If a new trial be ordered it shall proceed in all respects as if no trial had been had.

Section 18. If a judgment against the prisoner be reversed without ordering a new trial the Supreme Court must direct, if he be in custody, that he be discharged therefrom, or if he be admitted to bail, that his bail be exonerated.

Section 19. On a judgment of affirmance against the defendant, the original judgment must be carried into effect as the

Supreme Court may direct, and if the defendant be at large a warrant shall be issued for his arrest and the judgment rendered on appeal carried into effect. If a judgment be corrected, the corrected judgment must be carried into execution, as the Supreme Court may direct.

Section 20. When judgment of the Supreme Court is given, it must be entered in the judgment book and a certified copy of the entry shall be forthwith remitted to the Clerk of the Court in which the original judgment was given.

Section 21. The decision of the Supreme Court and the returns shall be remitted to the Court below in the same form and manner as in civil actions.

Section 22. After the certificate of the judgment has been remitted as provided in Section 20 of this Act, the Supreme Court has no further jurisdiction of appeal or of the proceedings therein and except as provided in Section 16 all orders which may be necessary to carry the judgment into effect must be made by the court to which the certified judgment of the Supreme Court is remitted.

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved December 16, 1938.

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## CHAPTER XXV.

### AN ACT PRESCRIBING LAWS AND REGULATIONS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE SEVERAL PRISONS OF THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.

*It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:*

Section 1. This Act shall be cited as the Prisons Law of 1938, and shall apply to all prisons within the Republic of Liberia.

#### INTERPRETATION OF ACT

Section 2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires: "Prisoner" includes every person lawfully committed to custody, whether on remand for trial, or for punishment, or otherwise detained under legal authority.

"Magistrate" means a Municipal Magistrate, Stipendiary Magistrate, a Justice of the Peace, any Judge of a court of record, or District Commissioner.

"Prison" includes common gaol, penitentiary, house of correction, and the airing grounds or other grounds of the prison.

"Superintendent" means the person appointed to be the Superintendent of a prison and the keeper of the prison whether central or local.

"Keeper" includes any person appointed by the President to have charge of a prison including the Superintendent.

"Prison Officer" means any person holding any office or performing any duty in, or in connection with, a prison.

"The Rule" means any laws or rules relating to any prison already established, or hereafter to be established, which may be made by authority of this or any other Act or regulation for the time being in force.

## ESTABLISHMENT OF PRISONS

Section 3. It shall be lawful for the President by Executive Order to establish official prisons in any part of the Republic of Liberia, whether such part be a county, territory, district, town, city or settlement, and no place shall be deemed to be an official prison unless designated by the President, and to close any prison, whether now in use or hereafter to be established.

## TEMPORARY PRISON

Section 4. In case of necessity, the President may, by Executive Order, authorize the use of any suitable building as a temporary prison.

## PRESENT BUILDINGS TO BE PRISONS

Section 5. The buildings used as common gaols for the imprisonment of prisoners at Monrovia, Grand Bassa, Sinoe, Maryland, Grand Cape Mount, Marshall, Careysburg, and any buildings now in use, in districts, towns, cities, or settlements as prisons and any buildings which may be used as a prison established as such by the President, shall be prisons within the meaning of this Act.

### IMPRISONMENT IN CERTAIN CASES.

Section 6. Unless otherwise ordered by the President, Judges of Courts of Record at any place in the Republic of Liberia other than the City of Monrovia, who shall commit a prisoner for trial on appeal before the Supreme Court and shall sentence a prisoner to imprisonment for a term exceeding one month, in cases where the prisoner is unable to give bond, shall endorse on the back of the warrant of commitment that such prisoner shall be detained or imprisoned in the central prison at Monrovia; and this endorsement shall be sufficient warrant for the removal of the prisoner to the said central prison for detention or imprisonment, as the case may be, and for the superintendent of the prison to receive and keep him under such endorsed commitment.

### REMOVAL OF PRISONERS FROM ONE PRISON TO ANOTHER.

Section 7. Every prisoner now under sentence or hereafter sentenced may, by Executive Order, be removed from one prison to another prison.

### WORKING OF PRISONERS IN ANY PART AND WITHOUT PRECINCT OF PRISON.

Section 8. Every prisoner now under sentence, or who shall hereafter undergo sentence, may, by Executive Order of the President, be put to work in any part of the Republic of Liberia, and without the precinct of any prison.

### REMOVAL OF PRISONER FROM HINTERLAND PRISON, TO PRISONS WITHIN THE COUNTIES, DISTRICT OR TERRITORY.

Section 9. (1) It shall be lawful for the President to order that any prisoner now under sentence or hereafter sentenced, and whether such prisoner be sentenced to prison within the hinterland district, to be removed from any prison in the hinterland to any prison within a county, territory or district and likewise, it shall be lawful for the President by Executive Order to order the removal of any prisoner from a prison in a county, territory or district to any prison within the hinterland jurisdiction; provided:

### RETURN FOR RELEASE.

(2) That any prisoner so removed shall be returned before the expiration of his sentence to the prison in the county, territory or district from which he was so removed, in order that he may be released therefrom at the expiration of said sentence.



## INDEMNITY

(3) No personal action shall be brought against any person in respect of any act *bona fide* done in carrying out the provision of this Act.

## REMOVAL OF PRISONER TO CHIEFDOM WITHIN HINTERLAND DISTRICT

Section 10. (1) It shall be lawful for the President, by warrant under his hand, to direct the removal of any prisoner, before the expiration of such prisoner's sentence to the chiefdom in the hinterland district to which such prisoner belongs, there to undergo the residue of his sentence, and in such warrant the President may direct the prisoner to be delivered into the custody of the persons named or described in the warrant or someone or more of them, and to be held in custody and conveyed to the chiefdom to which such prisoner belongs.

(2) Every warrant purporting to be issued in pursuance of this Act, and to be under the hand of the President, shall be received in evidence in all courts of justice of the Republic of Liberia, without further proof, and shall be evidence of the facts stated therein, and all acts done in pursuance of such warrant shall be deemed to have been authorized by law.

(3) Every person named or described in the warrant shall, when acting in virtue thereof, have all the powers, authorities, protections and privileges of a sheriff, policeman, constable, deputy sheriff, court messenger or other ministerial officer.

## REMOVAL OF PRISONERS TO HOSPITAL ASYLUM OR ISOLATION WARD

Section 11. Where there is no infirmary or isolation ward within or attached to the prison compound, upon medical certificate, it shall be lawful for the President to direct the removal, either temporarily or otherwise, to the lunatic asylum, the asylum for incurables, the public hospital, or other suitable buildings, of any prisoner who may be suffering from insanity, leprosy, or any contagious or infectious disorder, and such prisoner shall be deemed to be in the legal custody of the person who may be appointed by the Government to have the charge of him; provided, that any prisoner who is suffering from any contagious or infectious disease and whose removal is urgent may be removed and kept in custody as aforesaid on the temporary warrant of the Prison Superintendent pending his receipt of the order of the President.

## ESCAPE OF PRISONER

Section 12. If a prisoner escapes, or attempts to escape, he shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof before a circuit court shall be liable, if he were undergoing a sentence of imprisonment for a period of not less than three years to imprisonment, with hard labour, for a further period not exceeding one year; provided always, that when a prisoner escapes or attempts to escape he was undergoing a sentence of imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, or was a prisoner on remand or awaiting trial, he shall be tried by the magistrate, and upon conviction shall be liable to imprisonment with hard labour, for a further period not exceeding six months in addition to any other term of imprisonment to which he shall have been, or may be, sentenced to undergo.

## PRISON OFFICERS AIDING PRISONERS TO ESCAPE

Section 13. Every prison officer who aids or abets any prisoner to escape or attempt to escape from custody, or who, by gross carelessness, wilful neglect of duty, or direct disobedience of orders, or who, with intent to facilitate the escape of any such prisoner, conveys or causes to be conveyed into any prison or other building in which he may for the time being be lawfully confined, any mask, dress or other disguise, or any letter, tool or any other article or thing calculated to assist such escape, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before the circuit court shall be liable to imprisonment, with hard labour, for any period not exceeding two years nor less than one year.

## AIDING OR ABETTING ESCAPES

Section 14. Every person other than a prison official who aids or abets any prisoner in escaping or attempting to escape from legal custody, or who, with intent to facilitate the escape of any prisoner, conveys or causes to be conveyed, into any prison or other building in which he the prisoner may for the time being be lawfully confined, any mask, dress, or other disguise, or any letter, tool, or vehicle, or any other article or thing calculated to assist such escape, shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before the circuit court, shall be liable to imprisonment with hard labour for any term not exceeding two years, nor less than one year.

## INTERFERENCE WITH PRISONERS PROHIBITED

Section 15. (1) If any person, except for a lawful purpose and with the authority in writing of the Keeper or officer in charge of any prison:

- a) Communicates or interferes in any manner with any prisoner at work without the precinct of such prison: or,
- b) Brings or attempts in any manner to introduce into such prison, or conveys to any prisoner on his way to or from work or whilst at work, any substance or thing prohibited by law or by the rules of the prison to be brought or introduced into the prison, or to be in the possession of a prisoner; or,
- c) By desire of any prisoner conveys any prohibited substance or thing into, or out of such prison; he shall be apprehended, and shall on summary conviction before the magistrate, be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars, or to imprisonment with hard labour for a period not exceeding four months, nor less than two months.

(2) If a prison officer does any of the things mentioned in the foregoing sub-section, except in the discharge of his lawful duty as prescribed by law or by the rules of the prisons, he shall be guilty of an offence, and shall on summary conviction thereof before a magistrate or Justice of the Peace be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars or to imprisonment, with hard labour, for a period not exceeding four months and not less than two months, and, in addition thereto, shall forfeit any salary that may be due to him, and, shall not be qualified to receive any gratuity or pension which he might otherwise have been awarded and shall be dismissed from office.

### EVERY PRISONER SHALL BE DEEMED TO BE IN THE LEGAL CUSTODY OF THE KEEPER.

Section 16. Every prisoner confined in any prison shall be deemed to be in the legal custody of the keeper of the prison or of any person to whom the keeper may depute the custody of such prisoner, either temporarily or otherwise, under the authority of the President, for the purpose of carrying out any of the provisions of this Act or any other Act which may come into force, or any regulation prescribed in pursuance of the authority granted under this or any other Act; provided that nothing in this Act contained shall affect the jurisdiction or responsibility of the Sheriff in respect of prisoners under sentence of death, or his jurisdiction or control over portions of the prison where such prisoners are confined, and the officer thereof, so far as may be necessary for the purpose of carrying into effect the sentence of death or for any purpose relating thereto.

## APPOINTMENT OF PRISON OFFICERS

Section 17. (1) The President may appoint: a Keeper of the Monrovia Central Prison who shall be styled "The General Superintendent of Prisons" and may assign to him such salary and allowance as may be fixed by the Legislature in the Annual Budget;

(2) For the Monrovia Central Prison, a Surgeon, a Chaplain, a Prison Works Administrator, a Chief Warder, a Matron, and such other officers as he may consider necessary for the management of such prison and whose salaries and expenses shall have been fixed in the Annual Budget.

(3) A Keeper of the prisons in each county, district, territory, town and city, who shall be styled "Local Prison Superintendent" and whose salary shall be fixed annually in the national Budget.

## POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

Section 18. The Superintendent shall have powers and shall perform such duties of inspection, direction, supervision, and control of, and over the prison, prison officers and prisoners as are enacted by this Act, or as may be prescribed by the prison rules.

## TO BE SUBJECT TO CONTROL OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Section 19. In the performance of his duties, the General Superintendent of Prisons shall be subject to the general control and directions of the Attorney General. The Local Prison Superintendents shall, in the performance of their respective duties be subject to the control and direction of the General Superintendent of Prisons. In the hinterland, the Local Prison Superintendent in the performance of his duties shall be subject to the control and direction of the District Commissioner. In the county, territory and districts within the county jurisdiction, inspection of the prisons shall be carried out at least twice a month by the County, Territorial and District Attorney of the locality in which the prison is established.

## REPORT BY KEEPER OF DISTRICT PRISON TO DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

Section 20. The Keeper of the District Prison shall not have power to punish either their subordinates or any prisoner for any breaches of prison rule, but shall report the same to the District Commissioner. The Keeper of the Hinterland Prisons

and all other prisons within the Republic of Liberia shall make quarterly reports to the Attorney General upon the forms prescribed therefor by the Department of Justice, copy of which shall be filed with the District Commissioner; the report shall be transmitted regularly on the thirtieth day of November, thirty-first day of March, thirtieth day of June, and thirtieth day of September of each year, through the District Commissioner to the Secretary of Interior, who shall immediately transmit the same to the Attorney General.

### **DISTRICT COMMISSIONERS TO HAVE POWER OF THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT OF PRISONS**

Section 21. The District Commissioners shall have the like powers as are conferred by this or any other Prison Act, or any Prison Rules prescribed in virtue thereof, on the General Superintendent of Prisons.

### **KEEPER NOT LIABLE TO ANY ACTION FOR ESCAPE**

Section 22. The Keeper shall not be liable to any action for the escape from imprisonment of any prisoner, unless it can be shown or proved that such escape has resulted from the want of proper care, attention and supervision on his part.

### **LIABILITY OF SHERIFF**

Section 23. The Sheriff shall not be liable for the escape from imprisonment of any prisoner after such prisoner shall have been handed over to the custody of the Keeper. Proof that the prisoner has been handed over to the Keeper by the Sheriff or any officer acting under his direction shall be, the endorsement of receipt of the prisoner by the Keeper duly signed by the Keeper of the prison.

### **RETURNS BY SUPERINTENDENTS**

Section 24. The Prison Superintendent, or in the Hinterland, the District Commissioner shall make a return in writing to the circuit court at any regular session authorized by law before each sitting thereof, detailing the number and description of prisoners confined within such prison and awaiting their trial, showing any previous convictions of such prisoner; and he shall also furnish the Attorney General, and the County Attorney of the County nearest the reporting district with a like return ten days before the sitting of the circuit court of the county to which the report is being made, and shall either himself attend or de-



pute one of the officers of the prison to attend at every such sitting of the court and answer all such inquiries as may be made with respect to state and condition of the prison and the prisoners confined therein.

### WHIPPING NOT TO EXCEED 15 STROKES

Section 25. No whipping ordered by any court, justice of the peace, magistrate or district commissioner shall exceed the number of 15 strokes at any one whipping, or for any one offense or for breach of the prison rules.

### FORM OF INFORMATION

Section 26. In any information against any person for any offence contrary to the provision of this Act, it shall be sufficient to charge and allege that the prisoner by whom, or in relation to whom, such offense was committed was, at the time of such commission, under sentence of imprisonment with or without hard labour, as the case may be, and in lawful custody.

### CLERK OF COURT TO FURNISH CERTIFICATE OF CONVICTION

Section 27. The Clerk of Court or other officer having the custody of the records of court where such sentence shall have been passed or made shall, at the request of the Attorney General in Montserrat County or in the counties, or in the city, territory and district by the County, Territory or District Attorney thereof, make out and give a certificate in writing, signed by him containing the effect and substance only (omitting the formal part or parts thereof respectively, of every information and conviction of such offender, and of the sentence thereupon, which certificate shall upon proof of identity be sufficient evidence of the conviction and sentence of such offender.)

### VISITS TO THE PRISONS

Section 28. It shall be lawful for the Attorney General, (or any person designated by him) to visit any prison at any time and shall have power to examine into the general state and condition thereof, the treatment and condition of the prisoners and such other matters and things as may be advisable and he shall once in every year make a report to the President on the state and condition of the prisons accompanied by such recommendations as he may think proper. The Sheriff for the County or

any law officer for the State may be deputed by the Attorney General to carry out the visit and inspection and to examine the state and condition of the prison and prisoners and all other matters appertaining to them and to report their findings to the Attorney General. Every Sheriff of a county, territory or district in which the prison is situated shall visit the prison in his county, territory or district at least once a week and shall examine into the general state and condition thereof, the treatment and condition of the prisoners and such other matters and things as may be advisable, and to report to, in Montserrado County, the Attorney General, and in each of the counties, territory or district, to the County, Territorial or District Attorney and may make suggestions and recommendations for the better conduct and management of the prison.

### THE ATTORNEY GENERAL TO MAKE RULES

Section 29. The general supervision, direction and control of the several prisons and prisoners of the Republic of Liberia shall be vested in the Attorney General: he shall have power, under approval of the President to make such rules as may be necessary or desirable for the good government of the prisons of the Republic of Liberia, in so far as circumstances admit, the treatment of prisoners, the punishment of offenses committed in any prison, the employment of prisoners under sentence, within or without the precinct of the prison, the carrying out of the provisions of this or any other subsequent act governing the prisons and the prescriptions of the rules made in pursuance thereof and such other matters and things as may be deemed necessary and proper.

### BREACH OF PRISON RULES

Section 30. Any prisoner committing any breach of the prisons rules shall be dealt with in the manner provided for by law or in such rules.

### PERSON GIVING FALSE EVIDENCE SUBJECT TO PENALTY FOR PERJURY

Section 31. All offenses, against prison discipline and rules, committed by prisoners, except such as the Superintendent is empowered to deal with, shall be inquired into by the Sheriff and any person giving false evidence at such inquiry shall be liable to all the pains and penalties attached to perjury. For the purpose of this section, the Sheriff shall have magisterial powers with respect to administering oaths.

## SALE OF UNCLAIMED ARTICLES

Section 32. All articles taken from any prisoner and remaining unclaimed in the hands of the Superintendent of a prison, or in the Hinterland, the District Commissioner for a longer period than six months from the death or discharge of such prisoner, shall be publicly sold in such manner as the prison Superintendent or District Commissioner shall deem expedient, and the proceeds shall be paid in the Treasury and form part of the general revenues.

## PERSON SUED FOR ANYTHING DONE IN PURSUANCE OF THIS ACT PLEADING THE GENERAL ISSUE

Section 33. If any suit or action shall be prosecuted against any person for anything done in pursuance of this Act or any other prison law or rules made in pursuance thereof, such person may plead the general issue and cite this Act and the rules made in pursuance thereof, in abatement of the action, and the special matter in evidence at any trial to be had thereupon, and that the same was done by the authority of this or any other Prison Act, or rule; and if the verdict or judgment shall be given for the defendant or the plaintiff shall be non-suited or discontinue his action after issue joined, or if upon demurrer or otherwise, judgment shall be given against the plaintiff, the defendant shall recover double costs and have the like remedy for the same as any defendant hath by law in other cases; and, though such verdict or judgment shall be given for the plaintiff in any such action such plaintiff shall not have costs against the defendant.

## POWER TO BRING PRISONER UPON WARRANT TO GIVE EVIDENCE

Section 34. It shall be lawful for any judge of a court of record, municipal magistrate or justice of the peace to issue a warrant under his hand directed to the Superintendent or Keeper of any prison ordering him to bring up any person confined as a prisoner under any order of commitment for trial, or under any civil process to be examined as a witness in any cause or matter pending, or to be inquired of, in any court, or to be examined as a witness in any inquiry by a Commission appointed by the President in virtue of the provisions of any law or presidential decree: provided that such warrant shall not be granted as of course, nor unless the judge, municipal magistrate or justice of the peace as the case may be, shall be shewn that the evidence to be given by such prisoner have probable ground for believing that the evidence of the prisoner is material; the warrant shall only be issued upon the written application

of the party in whose favour such prisoner is called to testify as a witness; and, such application shall specifically state that the evidence is material to the issue joined between the plaintiff and defendant, and that no better evidence exists, that the application is not made for the mere purpose of delay, and shall briefly state the facts which the testifying prisoner intends to prove. The Prison Superintendent, Keeper of the prison, or person in whose custody such prisoner may be shall forthwith obey such warrant by bringing the prisoner to the court in his custody, or by delivering him to such officer of the court as the warrant may order; and, if the prisoner under the terms of the warrant be delivered to any officer of the court, the Keeper of the prison or other person shall not whilst such prisoner is in custody of the court or officer, be liable for the escape of such prisoner. Every warrant issued in pursuance of the provisions of this section for bringing up from the prison a prisoner to give evidence shall be issued in triplicate, two copies of which shall be deposited with the Keeper of the prison when the warrant is served upon him; the copies of warrants so deposited with the Keeper of the prison shall become a part of the prison records, and in addition to the entry in the register of the prison of the transaction, the Keeper of the prison shall endorse on the back of each warrant the date of service upon him, time of delivery of the prisoner, date of return of the prisoner, and all other necessary matters of information; one copy of such warrant shall be annexed to the monthly report of the Prison Superintendent when it is being forwarded to the Attorney General.

### REMOVAL OF PRISONER FOR TRIAL

Section 35. A prisoner may be brought up for trial, and may be removed by or under the direction of the Keeper of the prison in which he is confined from such prison to another, for the purpose of being tried, and no prisoner whilst in the custody of the prison officer shall be deemed to have escaped, although he may be taken to different places of confinement.

### PROCEDURE WHERE A PRISONER IS CHARGED BEFORE A COURT WITH AN OFFENSE

Section 36. If any person imprisoned in any prison shall be charged with any offence before any court which if such person was not imprisoned, would require the issuance of a warrant of arrest, such court may issue an order in the form of the schedule hereto attached or to the like effect on the Keeper of the prison in which such person is imprisoned, directing him to bring such

person before the court. Such Keeper shall bring the person charged with the offence before the court accordingly, and the like proceedings shall be had with respect to such offence as if he had been brought up on a warrant; provided, that if the person so charged shall be remanded, committed for trial, imprisoned or detained by such court, he shall be so remanded, committed for trial, imprisoned, or detained either in the prison whence he came, or in such other prison as such court may direct.

### REMISSION OF SENTENCE

Section 37. Provision may be made by the rules of the prison for enabling the prisoner sentenced to imprisonment, whether by one sentence or cumulative sentences for a period of six months or over, to earn by special industry and good conduct a remission of a portion of his imprisonment, and on his discharge his sentence shall be deemed to have expired.

### RELEASE OF PRISONERS

Section 38. No prisoner shall be released except upon the following provision of law:

1. By order of the President, exercising the Constitutional power in granting executive clemency to any prisoner regularly sentenced by a court of justice;
2. By operation of law, or expiration of the term of sentence;
3. Prisoners dying from natural causes or accident, (1) a medical certificate must be issued by the Medical Officer certifying the cause of death; (2) a notation must be made on the register of the prison immediately; (3) the duplicate of the certificate must be filed with the Attorney General;
4. Prisoners awaiting trial released by written order of a court of justice, shewing that the release is the result of acquittal of the defendant when being tried, or that during the trial or examination the court finds no merits upon which to predicate a charge and therefore discharges the defendant from further custody.

### FORM AND PROCEDURE OF RELEASE

Section 39. Every release issued in pursuance of the provisions of the foregoing section shall be made in quadruplicate upon the form provided in the prison rules, the original, duplicate and triplicate shall be sent to the Attorney General, who shall retain the original in the records of the Department of Justice.



and transmit the duplicate and triplicate to the Sheriff of the county in which the prisoner is incarcerated: immediately upon the receipt by the said Sheriff of the two copies of release, he shall retain the duplicate in the files of his office and transmit the triplicate to the prison keeper who shall execute the orders contained therein. In a case where a prisoner detained for trial is released by a court of justice upon grounds of acquittal, or discharged for want of evidence, the release in triplicate shall be sent to the law officer of the county, territory or district of the releasing court; the law officer shall retain one copy of the release and forward two copies to the Sheriff for disposition as hereinbefore prescribed.

### PENALTY FOR VIOLATING PRISONER'S RELEASE LAW

Section 40. No court of justice shall *sua sponte* release any prisoner except in accordance with the provisions contained in Sections 38 and 39 of this Act: any person or official violating the provisions of this section, shall upon complaint addressed to the President by the Attorney General or any law officer deputed by him, and proof thereon, be fined in the sum of fifty dollars or be suspended or dismissed from office.

### VISITING PRISON BY PRIVATE PERSONS, OR OFFICIALS NOT AUTHORIZED

Section 41. It shall be unlawful for any person to enter upon the prison grounds, compound or in any prison house, house of correction or place of detention where prisoners are detained or held in custody, without permission previously granted in writing upon the form prescribed by the prison rules for this purpose, duly issued under the hand and signature of the Sheriff of the county, territory or district in which the prison is situated and to which visitation is desired to be made. It shall be unlawful for any official to enter upon the prison grounds, or the compound or to enter into any building where prisoners are detained or confined under any color of right or authority of officialdom unless he is authorized to do so by virtue of authority granted under this or any subsequent enactment or the rules prescribed in pursuance of this Act or any other subsequent Prison Act.

### OFFICIALS AUTHORIZED TO VISIT PRISON WITHOUT PREVIOUS PERMISSION

Section 42. The following officials of Government are authorized or permitted to visit any prison within the Republic

of Liberia without previous permission being granted: the President and Vice President of Liberia; the Attorney General of Liberia; any law officer of the county, territory or district in which the prison is established; and the members of the National Legislature of the Republic of Liberia.

### VISITING DAYS

Section 43. The Prison Rules may fix or prescribe the days and hours on which visits to the prison may be made and, may provide for permits to be issued by the prison keeper to visit any prison on visiting days. All such permission shall be reported to the Sheriff at the end of the week. The rules of the prison may limit or restrain the conduct of visitors and their privileges whilst visiting the prisoners; any breach of such rules may be punished by a fine of not more than ten dollars nor less than five dollars upon complaint and proof before the Municipal Magistrate or Justice of the Peace by the Sheriff of the county, the prison keeper or any other officer of the prison.

### PRISONERS TO PERFORM HARD LABOUR

Section 44. Every prisoner sentenced to a term of imprisonment in virtue of the provisions of law shall perform hard labour during the term of his sentence and no modification or suspension of this provision shall be made unless upon:

1. Orders of the President of Liberia;
2. Advice of the Medical Officer of the Prison or other reputed Medical Officer employed in the service of the Liberian Government, specifically certifying that such prisoner is physically unable to perform hard labour. In the county, territory or district where no Medical Officer is appointed by Government generally, or specifically to the prison, any prisoner interested may apply to the law officer of the locality through the prison keeper for a medical examination of the state of his health and such examination shall be ordered by the law officer to whom the application is made and the medical certificate shall be issued by the examining physician and transmitted to the law officer of the locality in which the prisoner is detained or confined.

### QUALIFICATION OF PERSONNEL APPOINTED TO POSITION IN PRISON SERVICE

Section 45. No person shall be appointed to the positions of Prison Superintendent, Chaplain, Prison Works Administrator, Chief

Warder and Clerk unless he shall have passed the Civil Service Examination. Nevertheless, in order to promote efficiency and discipline in the Prison Service, the President may appoint a military officer of rank to the position of Superintendent of any prison, and, when such officer is appointed, he shall be detached from the military command during the period he serves as Superintendent.

## SECURITY TO GOVERNMENT FOR PERFORMANCE OF DUTY

Section 46. Every Prison Superintendent, Prison Works Administrator, Chief Warder and Clerk employed in the Prison Service of the Republic of Liberia shall give bond or security to the Republic of Liberia for the faithful performance of the duty assigned him from time to time, the bond to be the form prescribed in the Prison Rules and the sum therein named shall be fixed in the discretion of the President.

## LIABILITY OF KEEPER TO PRISONER

Section 47. The Keeper of a prison shall not be liable to a prisoner for acts done within the legal scope of his power; no action shall lie against him for severe treatment where the acts done are in accordance with the regulations of the prison and are necessary for the proper punishment of the prisoner, or to secure his submission and obedience.

## IDENTIFICATION OF PRISONERS

Section 48. Every prisoner incarcerated or committed to any prison within the Republic of Liberia shall be identified by taking his photograph and bertillon measurements; these shall be preserved in the records of the prison and duplicates thereof shall be filed in the Central Office of the Department of Justice, the records made and information recorded in respect of such identification or discovery shall be strictly confidential and excluded from judicial inquiry unless upon order of the Attorney General or other law officer for the Republic. These identification records shall be received in evidence and shall be conclusive on the question of identity. No inspection of the records of identification shall be permitted to any person except upon the written permission of the Attorney General or other law officer of the Department of Justice.

## VISITORS TO PRISON TO BE SEARCHED

Section 49. The Superintendent or Keeper of the prison may in his discretion require every visitor to the Prison, except the

authorized official visitors, to be searched, but no search shall be made without the consent of the visitor; all searches shall be done in private; should the visitor decline or refuse to permit himself to be searched, the Superintendent or Keeper shall have the right to decline to permit his visit to the prison ground or interview with the prisoner, and may further request such visitor to vacate the prison premises and upon his refusal to depart, may eject him. No action of damages shall lie against the Superintendent or Keeper of the prison for the exercise of the powers and duties imposed upon him in this section.

### ACTION TO BE COMMENCED WITHIN SIX MONTHS

Section 50. All actions, suits and prosecutions to be commenced against any person for anything done in pursuance of this Act shall be commenced within six months after the act is committed and not later.

### SAVING OF RIGHTS OF EXISTING OFFICERS

Section 51. Nothing in this Act shall affect any officer holding office in this Prison Service at the passing of this Act, and each officer employed or appointed in the Prison Service of the Republic shall continue to hold office until discharged or until his successor is appointed, and until he is relieved by discharge, suspension or otherwise, he shall be subject to the duties and liabilities herein prescribed and as may be prescribed in the Prison Rules.

Approved December 16, 1938.

## CHAPTER XXVI

AN ACT AMENDING SECTIONS 2, 3, 4, 6, 9 AND 10 OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT CHARTERING THE SAINT JOHN RIVER CITY, GRAND BASSA COUNTY, REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA, APPROVED JANUARY 29, 1920."

*It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:*

Section 1. That from and immediately after the passage of this Act, Section Two (2) of the above cited Act be and is hereby amended as follows:

After the words "consist of" on the first line of said section delete the word "seven" and insert the word "five".

Section 2. That after the word "commence" on the first line of Section 3 of said Act, delete the remainder of said section and insert the following words:

"At the Southern boundary of the Settlement of Bexley at the point known as 'Rick's Wharf' on the bank of the Saint John River running West eight miles; thence North eight (8) miles to the Gbee-Yae Creek at the Northern boundary of the Settlement of Harrisville; thence South eight (8) miles along the bank of the Saint John River including all the areas formerly known as the Settlements of Bexley, Hartford, Fortsville, Harrisville and Buelah."

Section 3. That after the words "Mayor and" on the second line of Section 4, delete the word "seven" and insert the word "five". On the third line of said section, delete the words "for two years" and insert the words "for four years."

Section 4. That the word "three-fourth ( $3/4$ )," on the second line of Section 6 be and is hereby deleted and the word "four-fifth" inserted. On line seven delete the word "one-fourth" and insert the word "one-fifth."

Section 5. Delete the words "each month" on the second line of Section 9 and insert the following words "January, April, July and October."

Section 6. After the words "Mayor and" on the first line of Section 10, delete the word "seven" and insert the word "five".



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Section 7. This Act shall go into effect immediately and be published in hand bills.

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved November 21, 1938.

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PRIVATE ACTS  
OF THE  
THIRTY-EIGHTH LEGISLATURE  
OF THE  
REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA

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CHAPTER XXVII

AN ACT GRANTING A PENSION TO COLONEL EDWARD  
W. LEONARDS OF GRAND BASSA COUNTY.

Whereas, Colonel Edward W. Leonards of Grand Bassa County has petitioned the National Legislature of Liberia showing forth his long and continued service in the Militia of the Republic of Liberia, covering a period of 48 years and has been in active service in the year 1892, in Grand Bassa County, in the year 1893; in an expedition in Maryland County under the command of Colonel Gross, and in the year 1903, commanded the Grand Bassa and Sinoe Regiments in the Nana Kroo Expedition, and thereafter commanded the Second Regiment of the Liberian Army, until he honourably retired; and

Whereas, the said Colonel Edward W. Leonards is now old and feeble being of the age of seventy years, and has declined in health; therefore:

*It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:*

Section 1. That from and immediately after the passage of this Act the said Edward W. Leonards be, and is hereby granted an annual pension of One hundred and fifty dollars (\$150.00) for

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his natural life, to be paid in monthly payments of twelve dollars and fifty cents per month, commencing from the month of January A. D. 1939.

Section 2. And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to draw for same under warrant of the President from any monies in the Public Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Passed by limitation.

October 18, 1938.

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### CHAPTER XXVIII

#### AN ACT RESTORING E.A.L. McCaULAY OF GREENVILLE, SINOE COUNTY, REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA, TO CITIZENSHIP.

*It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:*

Section 1. That from and immediately after the passage of this Act, E. A. L. McCaulay of the City of Greenville, Sinoe County, of the Republic of Liberia, is hereby restored to citizenship.

Section 2. This Act shall take effect immediately and be published in hand bills.

Passed by limitation.

October 24, 1938.

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### CHAPTER XXIX

#### JOINT RESOLUTION GRANTING THOMAS M. MOORE, MAJOR GENERAL, LIBERIAN ARMY, OF THE COUNTY OF GRAND BASSA, R. L., AN ANNUITY.

Whereas, Major General Thomas M. Moore, Liberian Army, of the County of Grand Bassa, R. L., has faithfully served his country in the Army, rising from the rank of Private to that of Major General of the Army; and

Whereas, it is the policy of the Government to show appreciations to those of her citizens who faithfully rendered valuable services for her; and

Whereas, the said Thomas M. Moore during his active services, in defence of his country, did receive several bodily wounds;

*It is resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:*

Section 1. That immediately after the passage of this Joint Resolution, Major General Thomas M. Moore, L. A., of Grand Bassa County be and is hereby granted an annuity of three hundred dollars (\$300.00) during his natural life.

Section 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to pay the same under warrant of the President, out of any monies in the Public Treasury not otherwise appropriated in monthly installments of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00).

Section 3. The effective date of this Joint Resolution shall be the first day of January A. D. 1939.

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding

Passed by limitation.

November 17, 1938.

### CHAPTER XXX.

A JOINT RESOLUTION GRANTING TO MARY L. FORD OF SINOE COUNTY, R. L., WIDOW OF THE LATE PRINCE A. FORD, THE PENSION GRANTED HER HUSBAND.

*It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:*

Section 1. That from and immediately after the passage of this Joint Resolution, Mary L. Ford of Sinoe County is hereby granted the pension of fifty dollars per annum that by law was formerly paid her late husband.

Section 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury, under warrant of the President, shall pay same out of any monies of the Public Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Section 3. This Act shall take effect as of January 1, 1939.

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Passed by limitation.

November 17, 1938.

## CHAPTER XXXI

**JOINT RESOLUTION GRANTING TO NANCY G. WALBUCK, WIDOW OF THE LATE SANDY WALBUCK OF GRAND BASSA COUNTY THE PENSION WHICH WAS BY LAW PAID TO HER LATE HUSBAND.**

*It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:*

Section 1. That from and immediately after the passage of this Joint Resolution, Nancy G. Walbuck is hereby granted the pension which Sandy Walbuck, her husband, was by law paid.

Section 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to pay same, upon warrant of the President, out of any monies in the Public Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Section 3. This Act shall take effect as from the first day of January A. D. 1939, and be published in hand bills.

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Passed by limitation.

November 17, 1938.

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## CHAPTER XXXII

**A JOINT RESOLUTION GRANTING AGABUS E. WALKER OF MONTSERRADO COUNTY, AN ANNUITY**

Whereas, Agabus E. Walker did serve his country in three expeditions, and in which expeditions he served in a faithful and patriotic manner; and

Whereas, in the last expedition in which he served as Captain of Company Johnson Volunteers in the year 1910, settling a tribal war in the Yarn vor quella Section, Liberian hinterland, he was compelled to expose himself in such a manner that he became afflicted and as a result of said affliction, his health became impaired to the extent that he has now become an invalid and unable to maintain himself, and

Whereas, it has always been the policy of the Government to show appreciation in a concrete way for faithful, honest and



patriotic services rendered by her citizens with a view of stimulating others to like services; therefore,

*It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:*

Section 1. That from and immediately after the passage of this Joint Resolution, Agabus E. Walker of the City of Careysburg, Montserrado County, is hereby granted an annuity in the sum of \$150.00 annually during his natural lifetime.

Section 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury under warrant of the President be and he is hereby authorized to draw for same out of any monies in the Public Treasury not otherwise appropriated, in monthly installments of \$12.50.

Section 3. This Joint Resolution shall take effect as from the first day of January A. D. 1939.

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Passed by limitation.

November 20, 1938.

### CHAPTER XXXIII

AN ACT GRANTING EIGHTEEN ACRES OF LAND TO REVEREND AND MRS. C. F. WALIN, AND MISS LUCILLE JINKINS, TRUSTEES OF THE ASSOCIATE FELLOWSHIP OF THE ASSEMBLY OF GOD'S MISSION, OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, BLUE BARROW IN THE MANTRO CHIEFDOM, SINOE COUNTY, FOR MISSIONARY AND EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES.

*It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:*

Section 1. That from and immediately after the passage of this Act, such persons named be and they are hereby granted eighteen acres of public land at Blue Barrow in the Mantro Chiefdom, Sinoe County, to be used by them and their successors in office for missionary and educational purposes.

Section 2. That the President of the Republic be and is hereby authorized to grant a deed for eighteen acres of public land to the above mentioned trustees of the aforesaid assembly in Blue Barrow, Mantro Chiefdom, Sinoe County, out of any

public lands in the above mentioned Chiefdom of the County aforesaid not otherwise appropriated.

Section 3. That the said trustees and other officers of the said assembly and their successors in office shall hold and possess the aforementioned tract of land as long as the said land is continuously used for the purposes herein set forth, provided that, should the said grant cease for two consecutive years to be employed and used for the service herein specified, said land together with all rights therein, and all buildings and appurtenances thereto belonging shall revert to Government of the Republic without compensation.

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved November 21, 1938.

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#### CHAPTER XXXIV

#### JOINT RESOLUTION GRANTING C. C. BODO HOFFMAN OF HOFFMAN STATION, MARYLAND COUNTY, R. L., AN ANNUITY.

*It is resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:*

Section 1. That from and after the passage of this Joint Resolution, C. C. Bodo Hoffman of Maryland County, R. L., for loyal and patriotic services rendered the country in several expeditions against the enemies of the Republic, be and is hereby granted an annuity of sixty dollars (\$60.00) during his natural life.

Section 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury, R. L., is hereby authorized, under warrant of the President, to pay the same out of any monies in the Public Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Section 3. That the effective date of this Joint Resolution shall be the first day of January A. D. 1939.

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved November 21, 1938.

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## CHAPTER XXXV

### JOINT RESOLUTION GRANTING J. CATHERINE SMITH OF THE COUNTY OF GRAND BASSA, REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA, AN ANNUITY.

Whereas, John J. Smith did serve his country in the expedition of A. D. 1910 thereby receiving mortal wounds which resulted in his death causing an irreparable loss to his widow, J. Catherine Smith, who is now aged and incapable of providing for her maintenance; therefore

*It is resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:*

Section 1. That the said J. Catherine Smith, widow of the late John J. Smith of the County of Grand Bassa, Republic of Liberia, be and is hereby granted an annuity of sixty dollars (\$60.00) during her natural life.

Section 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury, R. L., be and is hereby authorized, under warrant of the President, to pay same out of any monies in the Public Treasury not otherwise appropriated in monthly installments of five dollars (\$5.00) each.

Section 3. The effective date of this Joint Resolution shall be the first day of January A. D. 1939.

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved November 21, 1938.

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## CHAPTER XXXVI

### JOINT RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE PAYMENT TO CHARLES VANAH WRIGHT OF THE SETTLEMENT OF AR-THINGTON, MONTSERRADO COUNTY, A SUM OF MONEY AS COMPENSATION FOR USE BY THE GOVERNMENT, OF HIS HOUSE AND ENTIRE PREMISES AS A "PEST HOUSE" IN THE YEAR A. D. 1929.

Whereas, in conformity with the principles of the doctrine of "expropriation," the Government becomes legally bound to administer just compensation to its citizens when in a case presented it is clear that they are entitled to same, and

Whereas, by a petition duly submitted to the Legislature by Charles Vanah Wright of the Settlement of Arthington aforesaid, setting forth on oath, that in February of the year A. D. 1929, on the outbreak of smallpox in the aforesaid Settlement, his house and entire premises therein situated were requisitioned for four (4) months by the Sanitary Department appointed by the Government to be used as a "Pest House" for housing smallpox cases, thus preventing the spread of the malady; and

Whereas, by virtue of an award of an arbitration duly ordered by the Honourable L. A. Grimes, Attorney General of the Republic of Liberia, he, the said petitioner was awarded a sum of One hundred and eighty-one dollars and sixty cents (\$181.60); therefore

*It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:*

Section 1. That from and after the passage of this Joint Resolution, the sum of One hundred and eighty-one dollars and sixty cents is hereby appropriated to compensate Charles Vanah Wright of the Settlement of Arthington, Montserrado County, for the use by Government of his house and entire premises in the aforesaid Settlement; and the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized to pay same from any monies not otherwise appropriated, and upon warrant of the President of the Republic of Liberia. Said amount shall appear in the official budget for the ensuing fiscal year.

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved November 21, 1938.

## CHAPTER XXXVII

### JOINT RESOLUTION GRANTING ANNUITY TO A. R. CHINOWETH, SR., OF THE COUNTY OF GRAND CAPE MOUNT.

Whereas, A. R. Chinoweth, Sr., immigrated to Liberia in the year 1888, at the age of twenty-eight years, and two years later was enrolled in the Militia; and upon two (2) occasions was called into active service, when the Settlement of Cape Mount was placed under martial law, to repel the invading forces from the hinterland; and

Whereas, the said A. R. Chinoweth, Sr., also served in the expedition under command of the late General R. A. Sherman when the memorable battle of Gbesseh was fought, and was also in the engagement at the town of Gleemah; and

Whereas, he served in the Militia for twenty years attaining the rank of 1st Lieutenant, and also served as Commissary for over 15 consecutive years, until said post was closed by the Government; and

Whereas, the said A. R. Chinoweth, Sr., is now old and unable to pursue his usual avocations being of the age of 78 years, the best portion whereof has been given in the service of his country; therefore:

*It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:*

Section 1. That from and immediately after the passage of this Joint Resolution, A. R. Chinoweth, Sr., be and is hereby granted an annuity in the sum of one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120.00) per annum for his natural lifetime.

Section 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury, under warrant of the President, be and is hereby authorized to draw for same out of any monies in the Public Treasury not otherwise appropriated, in monthly installments of ten dollars (\$10.00) per month.

Section 3. This law shall take effect as from the first day of January A. D. 1939, and be immediately published in hand bills.

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved November 21, 1938.



## CHAPTER XXXVIII

### JOINT RESOLUTION GRANTING LOTT HILL OF THE COUNTY OF MONTSERRADO, REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA, A PENSION.

Whereas, Lott Hill of Montserrado County, R. L., did serve his country as a soldier during the Stehn-Bopolu expedition, A. D. 1900, thereby sustaining serious bodily wounds which incapacitated him from performing manual labour; and

Whereas, it is the policy of Government to show concrete appreciation to its citizens for valiant services rendered their country:

*It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:*

Section 1. That from and immediately after the passage of this Joint Resolution, Lott Hill of Montserrado County, R. L., be and is hereby granted an annual pension of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) during his natural lifetime.

Section 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury be and is hereby authorized, under warrant of the President, to pay same out of any monies in the Public Treasury not otherwise appropriated, in monthly installments of eight dollars thirty-three and a third cents (\$8.33 1/3).

Section 3. This Joint Resolution shall take effect on the first day of January A. D. 1939.

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Passed by limitation.

November 22, 1938.

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## CHAPTER XXXIX

### JOINT RESOLUTION GRANTING SARAH WOODALL OF MONTSERRADO COUNTY, REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA, ANNUITY.

Whereas, Frank Woodall, Private, Liberian Army, did serve his country during the Cape Palmas War of nineteen hundred and ten (A. D. 1910) under the command of Captain John Betty, Liberian Army, and during said war lost his life thereby causing an irreparable loss to his mother Sarah Woodall who is now aged and infirm without any means of support; and

Whereas, it is the policy of the Government to show appreciation for faithful and heroic services rendered by her citizens;

*It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:*

Section 1. That from and immediately after the passage of this Joint Resolution, Sarah Woodall of Montserrado County, Republic of Liberia, be and is hereby granted an annuity in the sum of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) during her natural lifetime.

Section 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury, under warrant of the President, be and is hereby authorized to draw for same out of any monies in the Public Treasury not otherwise appropriated, in monthly installments of eight dollars, thirty-three and a third cents (\$8.33 1/3).

Section 3. The effective date of this Joint Resolution shall be the first day of January, A. D. 1939.

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved November 25, 1938.

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## CHAPTER XL

### AN ACT INCORPORATING THE FARMERSVILLE PROGRESSIVE UNION OF THE SETTLEMENT OF FARMERSVILLE, SINOE COUNTY, REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.

*It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:*

Section 1. That from and immediately after the passage of this Act, the Union known and styled as the "Farmersville Progressive Union," of the Settlement of Farmersville, Sinoe County, of which A. E. Montgomery is President; B. A. Frazier, Vice President; A. E. M. Rauls, Patron; D. J. Clarke, Vice Patron; Fanny J. Davies, Secretary; Lina Quins, Treasurer; Eliza Bing, Chaplain; M. J. Turner, Marshall; and J. J. Bing and others who may become associated with them together with their successors in office, be and the same is hereby incorporated and declared a body politic and corporate under the name and style of the "Farmersville Progressive Union" of the Settlement of Farmersville, Sinoe County, Republic of Liberia, and by

this name may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded in any courts of this Republic having competent jurisdiction.

Section 2. That the object of the Union shall be to care for the orphans, attend the sick and bury their dead, as well as to do all that tend to promote the social, moral and intellectual welfare of their members and the community in general.

Section 3. That said Union may own property real and personal to the value of five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00) and singular and all the rights privileges by law granted to similar bodies politic and corporate.

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved November 26, 1938.

## CHAPTER XLI

AN ACT GRANTING A FERRY FRANCHISE TO HARRIET HARMON, J. ALLEN BENSON, J. WALLACE SMITH, JANNIE BROWNELL NEE WHITE, C. C. DOUGANS NEE RUSSELL, STEPHEN J. CRUSOE, T. REUBEN HILL, THOMAS R. HORACE, MOSES B. KING, JAMES E. MORGAN AND JOHN S. WOODS ON THE MECHLIN, BENSON AND SAINT JOHN RIVERS BETWEEN EDINA, UPPER BUCHANAN AND MOORE'S POINT, GRAND BASSA COUNTY, REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA, TO BE KNOWN AS THE "EDINA - BUCHANAN FERRY COMPANY.

*It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:*

Section 1. That from and immediately after the passage of this Act, Harriet Harmon, J. Allen Benson, J. Wallace Smith, Jannie Brownell nee White, Cecelia C. Dougans nee Russell, Stephen J. Crusoe, T. Reuben Hill, Thomas R. Horace, Moses B. King, James E. Morgan, John S. Woods, and such other persons, as may hereafter be associated with them, their heirs and assigns, be and are hereby declared a body politic and corporate under the name and style of the "Edina-Buchanan Ferry Company" of Grand Bassa County, Republic of Liberia, and as such may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded in any of the courts of this Republic having competent jurisdiction; may acquire and hold property both personal and real, to the value of five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00).

Section 2. That said Company is granted the sole right to run a ferry across the Mechlin, Benson and St. John rivers between Edina, Upper Buchanan and parts adjacent, to and fro, with all the rights and privileges thereto belonging for a period of ten years with the right of ten more years after the expiration of the first period of ten years; and shall have power to do all other things necessary and done by similar bodies corporate.

Section 3. The maximum charges for crossing in said ferry shall be twelve cents (12 cts.). Government employees, soldiers and messengers while travelling on official duties shall always be given preference and shall cross free of charge. This shall in no case prevent any person from crossing said rivers at the points named, in their own canoes or boats.

Section 4. Said Company shall keep at each ferry established, a sufficient number of safe canoes and boats for said purpose subject at all time and hours to the needs of travellers, and shall have the exclusive right to said ferriage.

Section 5. All laws or part of laws conflicting with the provisions of this Act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Passed by limitation.

November 29, 1938.

## CHAPTER XLII

AN ACT REPEALING AN ACT INCORPORATING THE FERRY BOAT COMPANY OF BUCHANAN, GRAND BASSA COUNTY, REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA, PASSED AND APPROVED OCTOBER 12, A. D. 1916, AMENDED JANUARY 15, A. D. 1931.

*It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:*

Section 1. That from and immediately after the passage of this Act, the Act incorporating the "Ferry Boat Company of Buchanan, Grand Bassa County, Republic of Liberia," passed and approved October 12, A. D. 1916 and the amendment thereto passed by limitation January 15, A. D. 1931, be and the same are hereby repealed, revoked and annulled.

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved November 29, 1938.

XLIII

**AN ACT RESTORING S. A. BING OF THE SETTLEMENT OF FARMERSVILLE, SINOE COUNTY, LIBERIA, TO ALL THE RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES OF CITIZENSHIP.**

*It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:*

Section 1. That from and immediately after the passage of this Act, S. A. Bing of the Settlement of Farmersville, County of Sinoe, and the Republic of Liberia, is hereby restored to all the rights and privileges of citizenship.

Section 2. This Act shall take effect immediately and be published in hand-bills.

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved December 5, 1938.

XLIV

**AN ACT INCORPORATING THE ATINA READING CIRCLE OF SASSTOWN, SINOE COUNTY, REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.**

*It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:*

Section 1. That from and immediately after the passage of this Act, the Association known as and styled the "Atina Reading Circle" of the Township of Sasstown, Sinoe County, of which Stephen S. Togba, is President; J. Nimley Blamoh, Vice President; David C. Tobour, Secretary; Thomas P. Nimene, Critic; Francis F. Doh, Treasurer; Joseph B. Kie, Financial Secretary; John W. Toe, Chaplain; Joseph S. Wah, Marshall; and Dennis N. Davis, James M. Nagbe, Philip S. Broh, Peter B. Taper, Jeremiah J. Teh, Paul T. War, and others who may become associated with them, together with their successors in office, be and the same is hereby incorporated and declared a body politic and corporate under the name and style of the "Atina Reading Circle" of the Township of Sasstown, Sinoe County, Liberia, and by that name may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded in any court of this Republic having competent jurisdiction.

Section 2. That the object of the Atina Reading Circle shall



be to promote the social, moral, intellectual and physical conditions of its members; to entertain the public from time to time with debates, concerts, and other public entertainments.

Section 3. That the said Atina Reading Circle may own property, real and personal, to the value of two thousand dollars (\$2,000.00), and enjoy singular and all the rights and privileges by law granted to similar bodies politic and corporate.

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved December 7, 1938.

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## CHAPTER XLV

### AN ACT GRANTING TO ELLA F. MINOR OF SINOE COUNTY, AN ANNUITY OF ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

*It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:*

Section 1. That from and immediately after the passage of this Act, Ella F. Minor of the County of Sinoe, be and she is hereby granted an annual sum of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) to be paid in monthly installments of eight dollars and thirty-three and one third cents.

Section 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury of this Republic be and he is hereby authorized to draw same under warrant of the President out any money in the Public Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Section 3. This Act shall take effect as of the first day of January A. D. 1939.

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Passed by limitation.

December 7, 1938.

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CHAPTER XLVI

AN ACT TO REPEAL AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT GRANTING A FERRY FRANCHISE TO J. C. JOHNS COMPANY," PASSED AND APPROVED DECEMBER 9, 1929, AN ACT GRANTING FERRY FRANCHISE TO I. L. HOFF AND COMPANY, PASSED AND APPROVED DECEMBER 11, 1934; BOTH OF THE COUNTY OF GRAND CAPE MOUNT, AND GRANTING FERRY FRANCHISE TO THE WAKOLO FERRY TRANSPORT COMPANY, INCORPORATED, COUNTY OF GRAND CAPE MOUNT.

Whereas, since the granting of ferry franchise to J. C. Johns and Company in the year 1929, and I. L. Hoff and Company, in the year 1934, neither Company has commenced operation; and

Whereas, the need for a safe and reliable ferry transport is growing daily in importance so to enable the movement of persons and freight;

*It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:*

Section 1. That from and immediately after the passage of this Act, the Acts granting ferry franchise to J. C. Johns and Company and I. L. Hoff and Company be and the same are hereby repealed.

Section 2. That N. B. Buxton, I. L. Hoff, E. O. K. Freeman, Mambu Kia Howo, A. H. Butler and J. J. Greene, and such other persons as may be associated with them, their heirs and assigns are hereby declared a body politic under the name and style of the Wakolo Ferry Transport Company, Incorporated.

Section 3. That the said Wakolo Ferry Transport Company, Incorporated, shall have the sole and exclusive right to maintain and run a ferry transport, from the City of Robertsport to and from the town of Sawilor, and to and from the town of Deah, both on the Maffar River, And from the City of Robertsport to and from the Mecca Point, and from the town of Sulima to and from the point of Towele on the Benson or Piso Lake, for a period of ten years with the privilege of another ten years. To sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded in any court of this Republic having competent jurisdiction, and shall hold real and personal property to the amount of ten thousand dollars.

Section 4. The said Company shall have the right to construct wharves and landing piers to facilitate its ferry trans-

port business, construct and maintain safe and reliable canoes, boats or motor boats, and do all other things done by similar corporate bodies.

Section 5. Transportation across the points named in this Act shall be free to all Government officials, soldiers and messengers when travelling on duty, provided, however, that where no travelling allowance or fees are provided by law for such duty, and shall be given preference. The maximum charge of each person from the City of Robertsport to and from the town of Deah shall be forty-eight cents (\$0.48), from the City of Robertsport to and from the town of Sawilor shall be twenty-four cents (\$0.24), from the City of Robertsport to and from Mecca Point shall be twelve cents (\$0.12), from the town of Sulima to and from Towele Point on the Benson or Piso Lake shall be twelve cents (\$0.12).

Section 6. Nothing in this Act shall be construed as to prevent other persons from transporting their persons and personal goods in their own crafts.

Section 7. This Act shall take effect as of the first day of January 1939, and be published in hand-bills.

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved December 7, 1938.

## CHAPTER XLVII

### AN ACT INCORPORATING THE HOFFMAN STATION COMPANY OF MARYLAND COUNTY IN LIBERIA, AND GRANTING IT CERTAIN RIGHTS.

Whereas, communication and general business between the Settlement of Hoffman Station and Harper City in Maryland County, Liberia, are very often delayed and at times unsafe because of the absence of any regular and safe provision to cross the Hoffman River which flows between these residential places; and

Whereas, all previous efforts to construct a bridge between these two places to facilitate and make safe general intercourse have not yet succeeded; and

Whereas, medical opinions are unanimous that the existing practice of wading water in order to get from one to the other is very improper and largely responsible for the prevalence of certain diseases in said locality; and

Whereas, the principal avocations of many persons living in this area require a constant crossing from one to the other at a great loss of time and with risk of property, health and life; and

Whereas, it is always the wise policy of the Government to voluntarily undertake, when convenient, or approve and encourage private progressive measures for the safety and convenience of her citizens; therefore

*It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:*

Section 1. That C. C. Hoffman, President; J. H. Nelson, First Vice President; S. K. Scott, Second Vice President; H. N. Prowd, Business Manager; Godfrey G. Evans, Secretary; W. T. Toomey, Treasurer; J. P. Jackson, J. Y. Wright, H. Jacques R. Scotland, Bobbo Henning, Sissimah Wesley, of the County of Maryland, Liberia, and such other person or persons who may be associated with them, be and are hereby constituted a body politic under the name and style of "The Hoffman Station Ferry Company," and as such may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded before any court of this Republic having competent jurisdiction; may possess real and personal property to the value of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000.00).

Section 2. That said Company is hereby granted the right to run a ferry across the Hoffman River over those parts which flow between Hoffman Station, at a point known and called Palm Grove Landing, and Harper City at any suitable point east of the point known and called Sissimah Wesley Landing. This right is for a period of ten (10) calendar years certain with option of renewal for a further period of ten years, commencing from the date of the approval of this Joint Resolution provided, however, that immediately upon the completion of the bridge referred to in the second Section of the preamble of this Act, this ferry right shall automatically cease.

Section 3. That the fee for crossing each person from and to any of the herein given points shall not exceed four cents (\$0.04). Except that all officials of the Government when on duty, and Government property in transit, shall have preference and be ferried free of charge.

Section 4. That the said Company shall have the right to construct a wharf or wharves to facilitate its ferry landing; and, to do all other things done by similar bodies corporate.

Section 5. Nothing in this Act shall prevent a person or persons from crossing in his or her own craft.

Section 6. The said Ferry Company shall keep suitable and substantial boats or canoes at the above mentioned points for convenience of the public.

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved December 10, 1938.

### CHAPTER XLVIII

## AN ACT INCORPORATING THE PROGRESSIVE CROWD TWELVE OF THE CITY OF CAREYSBURG, MONTSERRADO COUNTY.

*It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:*

Section 1. That from and immediately after the passage of this Act, P. Edward Nelson, President; Robert D. Urey, President Emeritus; J. R. D. Craig, Vice President; Gabriel E. Knuckles, Jr., Secretary; Samuel P. Urey, Treasurer; William T. Urey, Master of Ceremonies; James G. Johnson, Henry T. Dennis, and Thomas J. Wardsworth together with all other persons who may connect themselves with said Crowd and their successors in office, be and they are hereby declared a body politic and corporate under the name and style of the Progressive Crowd Twelve of Careysburg, Montserrado County, and under this name may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded in any court of this Republic having competent jurisdiction.

Section 2. That the ostensible object of the Progressive Crowd Twelve shall be to promote the social, moral, mental and physical condition of its members; to entertain the public from time to time with series of debates, social and dramatic concerts, athletic sports and other public entertainments, and to promote the social, moral and physical conditions of the citizens of Careysburg.

Section 3. That the said Progressive Crowd Twelve of Careysburg, Montserrado County, is hereby granted the right and privilege of acquiring real and personal property to the value of \$5,000.00, and to do such other things as are done by similar corporate bodies, and may establish rules and regulations



for the government of the Crowd not in conflict with the laws and Constitution of this Republic.

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Passed by limitation.

December 13, 1938.

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## CHAPTER XLIX

**AN ACT RESTORING ANTHONY WILLIAMS OF THE COMMONWEALTH DISTRICT OF BUCHANAN, GRAND BASSA COUNTY, TO ALL THE RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES OF CITIZENSHIP.**

*It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:*

Section 1. That from and immediately after the passage of this Act, Anthony Williams of the Commonwealth District of Buchanan, Grand Bassa County, Republic of Liberia, is hereby restored to all the rights and privileges of citizenship.

Section 2. This Act shall take effect immediately and be published in hand-bills.

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Passed by limitation.

December 13, 1938.

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## CHAPTER L

**AN ACT TO GRANT THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, OPERATING IN KPLAPO SECTION OF THE KROO COAST DISTRICT IN MARYLAND COUNTY, FIFTY ACRES OF LAND.**

Whereas, the Methodist Episcopal Board of Foreign Missions of the United States of America, has begun operation of a new industrial and educational program near Barclayville in the Kplapo Section of the Kroo Coast District, Maryland County, Republic of Liberia; and has applied to the Government for the grant of one hundred (100) acres of land upon which to carry out their plan of operation; therefore

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*It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:*

Section 1. That from and after the passage of this Act, fifty acres of public land, not otherwise assigned or adopted, is hereby granted the said Mission in the Kplapo Section of the Kroo Coast District in Maryland County, to be selected by them under Government supervision; and that the said parcel of land when selected is to be held by them and utilized as they may deem necessary for effective carrying out of their program of industry and education, so long as same is used for these express purposes; and should they cease operations, the same with all buildings, improvements and appurtenances thereon erected, made and appertaining shall revert to the Government without any charge or demand from the said Board whatever.

Section 2. That whenever the operations of said Board at the place mentioned herein justify it, an additional grant of fifty (50) acres of land is hereby authorized, so that the maximum number of acres to be granted said Board within the area is one hundred (100) acres under the same terms and conditions as mentioned in Sections one and four of this Act.

Section 3. The President of Liberia be and he is hereby empowered to execute a deed for same unto the said Board of Foreign Missions as soon as they shall apply for same.

Section 4. All expense for survey and other necessary things to be done to perfect title under the conditions stipulated in this Act shall be borne by the said Board of Foreign Missions, and shall not be recoverable, in case they cease after commencing operation, from the Government.

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved December 16, 1938.

## LI

### AN ACT INCORPORATING THE MAMBA CHEMICAL CORPORATION.

*It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:*

Section 1. That from and immediately after the passage of this Act, Monroe Phelps, President; F. A. K. Russell, Secretary;

J. H. Ricks, Cyril Henries, R. S. Wiles, James S. Smith, B. D. Peal, Joseph Phelps, Directors, and such other persons as may from time to time be associated with them, be and they are hereby created a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of the Mamba Chemical Corporation, and under such name and style, may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded in any courts of justice of this Republic.

Section 2. The Corporation shall have power to make articles of association and bye-laws for its government, to create offices and to appoint officers thereto, who shall have perpetual succession. The Corporation shall employ a Common Seal and have the right to acquire, possess and hold real and personal property to the value of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000.00); and with the view to the further development and encouragement of the extension of industries within the Republic of Liberia, the said Corporation and such associated or subsidiary companies which it may authorize or establish within Liberia, are hereby granted the sole and exclusive right within the Republic to manufacture soaps, candies and all other confectioneries for the period of fifteen (15) years from the date of the passage of this Act; provided, nevertheless, that no right herein granted to the Corporation shall be let or otherwise granted to any alien.

Section 3. Should the said Corporation or any subsidiary Company created by it fail to put into operation within one year from the date of the passage of this Act, one or more factories for the manufacture of one or more of the articles herein named; the rights hereby granted shall automatically be revoked, and shall be of no force and effect.

Section 4. Nothing in this Act shall be construed as to prohibit the making by a citizen for his personal and non-commercial use, any of the products covered in this grant.

Section 5. This Act shall take effect immediately and shall be published in hand bills.

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved December 17, 1938.

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CHAPTER LII

AN ACT FIXING THE DAY OF ADJOURNMENT OF THE  
FOURTH SESSION OF THE THIRTY-EIGHTH LEGISLATURE  
OF THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.

*It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the  
Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:*

Section 1. That from and after the passage of this Act the  
4th Session of the 38th Legislature of the Republic of Liberia  
adjourns *sine die* on the 17th day of December A. D. 1938.

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved December 16, 1938.

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