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CHAPTER 26

PENAL CODE

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A CODE OF CRIMINAL LAW

[1st April 1963.]

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8 of 1965
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10 of 1971
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LN 46A of 1978
LN 88 of 1978
11 of 1986
5 of 1987
16 of 1987
17 of 1987
5 of 1989
17 of 1989
9 of 1990

PART I

PRELIMINARY

1. This Act (hereinafter referred to as this Code) may be cited as the Penal Code.

2. Except as hereinafter expressly provided nothing in this Code shall affect-

(a) the liability, trial or punishment of a person for an offence against the common law or against any other law in force in Solomon Islands other than this Code; or

(b) the liability of a person to be tried or punished for an offence under the provisions of any law in force in Solomon Islands relating to the jurisdiction of the High Court in respect of acts done beyond the limits of Solomon Islands; or

(c) the power of any court to punish a person for contempt of such court; or

(d) the liability or trial of a person or the punishment of a person under any sentence passed or to be passed, in respect of any act done or commenced before the commencement of this Code; or

(e) any power of Her Majesty, or of the Governor-General as the representative of Her Majesty, to grant any pardon or to remit or commute in whole or in part or to respite the execution of any sentence passed or to be passed; or

(f) any of the Statutes, Ordinances, Regulations or Articles for the time being in force for the government of Her Majesty's naval, military or air forces, or the police forces of Solomon Islands:

Provided that if a person does an act which is punishable under this Code and is also punishable under another Act, Statute or other law of any of the kinds mentioned in this section, he shall not be punished for that act both under that Act, Statute or law and also under this Code.

PART II

INTERPRETATION

3. This Code shall be interpreted in accordance with the Interpretation and General Provisions Act and the principles of legal interpretation obtaining in England, and expressions used in it shall be presumed, so far as is consistent with their context, and except as may be otherwise expressly provided, to be used with the meaning attaching to them in English criminal law and shall be construed in accordance therewith.

4. In this Code, unless the context otherwise requires-

"Act" includes any Act of the Imperial Parliament having the force of law in Solomon Islands;

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"court" means a court of competent jurisdiction;

"dangerous harm" means harm endangering life;

"document of title to goods" includes any bill of lading, India warrant, dock warrant, warehousekeeper's certificate, warrant or order for the delivery or transfer of any goods or valuable thing, bought or sold note, or any other document used in the ordinary course of business as proof of the possession or control of goods, or authorising or purporting to authorise, either by endorsement or by delivery, the possessor of such document to transfer or receive any goods thereby represented or therein mentioned or referred to;

"document of title to lands" includes any deed, map, roll, register, paper, or parchment, written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, being or containing evidence of the title, or any part of the title, to any real estate or to any interest in or out of any real estate and includes an instrument issued under the provisions of the Land and Titles Act;

"dwelling-house" includes any building or structure or part of a building or structure which is for the time being kept by the owner or occupier for the residence therein of himself, his family or servants or any of them, and it is immaterial that it is from time to time uninhabited; a building or structure adjacent to or occupied with a dwelling-house is deemed to be part of the dwelling-house;

"felony" means an offence which is declared by law to be a felony or, if not declared to be a misdemeanour, is punishable, without proof of previous conviction, with imprisonment for three years or more;

"grievous harm" means any harm which amounts to a maim or dangerous harm, or seriously or permanently injures health or which is likely so to injure health, or which extends to permanent disfigurement, or to any permanent or serious injury to any external or internal organ, membrane or sense;

"harm" means any bodily hurt, disease or disorder whether permanent or temporary;

"judicial proceeding" includes any proceeding had or taken in or before any court, tribunal, commission of inquiry or person, in which evidence may be taken on oath;

"knowingly" used in connection with any term denoting uttering or using, implies knowledge of the character of the thing uttered or used;

"mail" includes every conveyance by which postal packets are carried, whether it be a vessel, car, coach, cart, horse or any other conveyance, and also a person employed in conveying or delivering postal packets, and also any vessel employed by or under the post office for the transmission of postal packets by contract or otherwise in respect of postal packets transmitted by the vessel;

"mail bag" includes a bag, box, parcel or any other envelope or covering in which postal packets in course of transmission by post are conveyed, whether it does or does not contain any such packet;

"maim" means the destruction or permanent disabling of any external or internal organ, member or sense;

"misdemeanour" means any offence which is not a felony;

"money" includes bank notes, bank drafts, cheques and any other orders, warrants or requests for the payment of money;

"night" or "night-time" means the interval between half-past six o'clock in the evening and half-past six o'clock in the morning;

"oath" includes affirmation or declaration and "swear" includes affirm or declare;

"offence" is an act, attempt or omission punishable by law;

"officer of the post office" includes the Comptroller of Posts and Telecommunications and any person employed in any business of the post office, whether employed by the Comptroller of Posts and Telecommunications or by any person under him or on behalf of the post office;

"person" and "owner", and other like terms, when used with reference to property, include corporations of all kinds and any other association of persons capable of owning property, and also when so used include Her Majesty;

"person employed in the public service" means any person holding any of the following offices or performing the duty thereof, whether as a deputy or otherwise, namely-

- (i) any office to which a person is appointed or nominated by Act or by election; or

(ii) any civil office, the power of appointing to which or removing from which is vested in any person or persons holding an office of any kind included in either of the two last preceding paragraphs of this section; or

(iii) any office of arbitrator or umpire in any proceeding or matter submitted to arbitration by order or with the sanction of any court, or in pursuance of any Act;

and the said term further includes-

(i) a Magistrate;

in (ii) a member of a commission of inquiry appointed under or pursuance of any Act;

(iii) any person employed to execute any any process of a court;

(iv) all persons in the employment of any Department of the Government;

(v) a person acting as a minister of religion of whatsoever denomination, in so far as he performs functions in respect of the notification of intending marriage or in respect of the solemnisation of marriage, or in respect of the making or keeping of any register or certificate of marriage, birth, baptism, death or burial, but not in any other respect;

(vi) a person in the employ of a Council established under the Local Government Act;

"possession"-

(a) "be in possession of" or "have in possession" includes not only having in one's own personal possession, but also knowingly having anything in the actual possession or custody of any other person, or having anything in any place (whether belonging to or occupied by oneself or not) for the use or benefit of oneself or of any other person;

(b) if there are two or more persons and any one or more of

them with the knowledge and consent of the rest has or have anything in his or their custody or possession, it shall be deemed and taken to be in the custody and possession of each and all of them;

"postal packet" means a letter, post-card, reply post-card, newspaper, book, packet, pattern or sample packet, or parcel, and every packet or article transmissible by post, and includes a cable message and a telegram;

"property" includes any description of real and personal property, money, debts and legacies, and all deeds and instruments relating to or evidencing the title or right to any property, or giving a right to recover or receive any money or goods, and also includes not only such property as has been originally in the possession or under the control of any person, but also any property into or for which the same has been converted or exchanged, and anything acquired by such conversion or exchange, whether immediately or otherwise;

"public" refers not only to all persons within Solomon Islands, but also to the persons inhabiting or using any particular place, or any number of such persons, and also to such indeterminate persons as may happen to be affected by the conduct in respect to which such expression is used;

"public place" or "public premises" includes any public way and any building, place or conveyance to which, for the time being, the public are entitled or permitted to have access either without any condition or upon condition of making any payment, and any building or place which is for the time being used for any public or religious meetings or assembly or as an open court;

"public way" includes any highway, market place, square, street, bridge or other way which is lawfully used by the public;

"publicly" when applied to acts done, means either

(a) that they are so done in any public place as to be seen by any person whether such person be or be not in a public place;
or

(b) that they are so done in any place not being a public place as to be likely to be seen by any person in a public place;

"trustee" means a trustee on some express trust created by some deed, will, or instrument in writing, and includes the heir or personal representative of any such trustee, and any other

person upon or to whom the duty of such trust shall have devolved or come, and also an executor and administrator, and an official receiver, assignee, liquidator or other like officer acting under any present or future Act relating to joint stock companies or bankruptcy;

"utter" includes using or dealing with and attempting to use or deal with and attempting to induce any person to use, deal with or act upon the thing in question;

"valuable security" includes any writing entitling or evidencing the title of any person to any share or interest in any public stock, annuity, fund or debt of any part of Her Majesty's dominions, or any territory which is under Her Majesty's protection or in respect of which a mandate has been accepted by Her Majesty, or of any foreign state, or in any stock, annuity, fund or debt of any body corporate, company or society, whether within or without Her Majesty's dominions, or any territory which is under Her Majesty's protection or in respect of which a trusteeship has been accepted by Her Majesty, or to any deposit in any bank, and also includes any scrip, debenture, bill, note, warrant, order or other security for the payment of money, or any authority or request for the payment of money or for the delivery or transfer of goods or chattels, or any accountable receipt, release or discharge, or any receipt or other instrument evidencing the payment of money, or the delivery of any chattel personal, and any document of title to lands or goods;

"vessel" includes any ship, a boat and every other kind of vessel used in navigation either on the sea or in inland waters, and includes aircraft;

"wound" means any incision or puncture which divides or pierces any exterior membrane of the body, and any membrane is exterior for the purpose of this definition which can be touched without dividing or piercing any other membrane.

PART III

TERRITORIAL APPLICATION OF THIS CODE

5. Subject to the provisions of this Code, this Code shall apply to every place within Solomon Islands or within the territorial limits thereof.

6. When an act which, if wholly done within the jurisdiction of the court, would be an offence against this Code, is done partly within and partly

beyond the jurisdiction, every person who within the jurisdiction does or makes any part of such act may be tried and punished under this Code in the same manner as if such act had been done wholly within the jurisdiction.

PART IV

GENERAL RULES AS TO CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY

7. Ignorance of the law does not afford any excuse for any act or omission which would otherwise constitute an offence unless knowledge of the law by the offender is expressly declared to be an element of the offence.

8. A person is not criminally responsible in respect of an offence relating to property, if the act done or omitted to be done by him with respect to the property was done in the exercise of an honest claim of right and without intention to defraud.

9. Subject to the express provisions of this Code relating to negligent acts and omissions, a person is not criminally responsible for an act or omission which occurs independently of the exercise of his will, or for an event which occurs by accident.

Unless the intention to cause a particular result is expressly declared to be an element of the offence constituted, in whole or part, by an act or omission, the result intended to be caused by an act or omission is immaterial.

Unless otherwise expressly declared, the motive by which a person is induced to do or omit to do an act or to form an intention is immaterial so far as regards criminal responsibility.

10. A person who does or omits to do an act under an honest and reasonable, but mistaken, belief in the existence of any state of things is not criminally responsible for the act or omission to any greater extent than if the real state of things had been such as he believed to exist. Mistake of fact

The operation of this rule may be excluded by the express or implied provisions of the law relating to the subject.

11. Every person is presumed to be of sound mind, and to have been of sound mind at any time which comes in question, until the contrary is proved.

12. Subject to the express provisions of this Code and of any other law in force a person shall not be criminally responsible for an act or omission if at the time of doing the act or making the omission he is through any disease affecting his mind incapable of understanding what he is doing, or of knowing that he ought not to do the act or make the omission:

Provided that a person may be criminally responsible for an act or omission, although his mind is affected by disease, if such disease does not in fact produce upon his mind one or other of the effects above mentioned in reference to that act or omission.

13.-(1) Save as provided in this section intoxication shall not constitute a defence to any criminal charge.

(2) Intoxication shall be a defence to any criminal charge if by reason thereof the person charged at the time of the act or omission complained of did not know that such act or omission was wrong or did not know what he was doing and-

(a) the state of intoxication was caused without his consent by the malicious or negligent act of another person; or

(b) the person charged was by reason of intoxication insane, temporarily or otherwise, at the time of such act or omission.

(3) Where the defence under the preceding subsection is established, then in a case falling under paragraph (a) thereof the accused shall be discharged and in a case falling under paragraph (b) the provisions of this Code and of the Criminal Procedure Code relating to insanity shall apply.

(4) Intoxication shall be taken into account for the purpose of determining whether the person charged had formed any intention, specific or otherwise, in the absence of which he would not be guilty of the offence.

(5) For the purpose of this section "intoxication" shall be deemed to include a state produced by narcotics or drugs.

14. A person under the age of eight years is not criminally responsible for any act or omission.

A person under the age of twelve years is not criminally responsible for an act or omission, unless it is proved that at the time of doing the act or making the omission he had capacity to know that he ought not to do the act or make the omission.

A male person under the age of twelve years is presumed to be incapable of having sexual intercourse.

15. Except as expressly provided by this Code, a judicial officer is not criminally responsible for anything done or omitted to be done by him in the exercise of his judicial functions, although the act done is in excess of his judicial authority or although he is bound to do the act omitted to be done.

16. A person is not criminally responsible for an offence if it is committed by two or more offenders, and if the act is done or omitted only because during the whole of the time in which it is being done or omitted the person is compelled to do or omit to do the act by threats on the part of the other offender or offenders instantly to kill him or do him grievous bodily harm if he refuses; but threats of future injury do not excuse any offence.

17. Subject to any express provisions in this Code or any other law in operation in Solomon Islands, criminal responsibility for the use of force in the defence of person or property shall be determined according to the principles of English common law.

18. Where any person is charged with a criminal offence arising out of the lawful arrest, or attempted arrest, by him of a person who forcibly resists such arrest or attempts to evade being arrested, the court shall, in considering whether the means used were necessary, or the degree of force used was reasonable, for the

Use of force in effecting arrest

apprehension of such person, have regard to the gravity of the offence which had been or was being committed by such person and the circumstances in which such offence had been or was being committed by such person.

19. A married person is not free from criminal responsibility for doing or omitting to do an act merely because the act or omission takes place in the presence of that person's spouse; but on a charge against a married person for any offence other than treason or murder, it shall be a good defence to prove that the offence was committed in the presence of and under the coercion of that person's spouse.

20. A person cannot be punished twice either under the provisions of this Code or under the provisions of any other law for the same act or omission, except in the case where the act or omission is such that by means thereof he causes the death of another person, in which case he may be convicted of the offence of which he is guilty by reason of causing such death, notwithstanding that he has already been convicted of some other offence constituted by the act or omission.

PART V

PARTIES TO OFFENCES

21. When an offence is committed, each of the following persons is deemed to have taken part in committing the offence and to be guilty of the offence, and may be charged with actually committing it, that is to say-

(a) every person who actually does the act or makes the omission which constitutes the offence;

(b) every person who does or omits to do any act for the purpose of enabling or aiding another person to commit the offence;

(c) every person who aids or abets another person in committing the offence;

(d) any person who counsels or procures any other person to commit the offence;

In the last-mentioned case he may be charged either with committing the offence or with counselling or procuring its commission.

A conviction of counselling or procuring the commission of an offence entails the same consequences in all respects as a conviction of committing the offence.

Any person who procures another to do or omit to do any act of such a nature that, if he had himself done the act or made the omission, the act or omission would have constituted an offence on his part, is guilty of an offence of the same kind, and is liable to the same punishment, as if he had himself done the act or made the omission; and he may be charged with doing the act or making the omission.

22. When two or more persons form a common intention to prosecute an unlawful purpose in conjunction with one another, and in the prosecution of such purpose an offence is committed of such a nature that its commission was a probable consequence of the prosecution of such purpose, each of them is deemed to have committed the offence.

23. When a person counsels another to commit an offence, and an offence is actually committed after such counsel by the person to whom it is given, it is immaterial whether the offence actually committed is the same as that counselled or a different one, or whether the offence is committed in the way counselled or in a different way, provided in either case that the facts constituting the offence actually committed are a probable consequence of carrying out the counsel.

In either case the person who gave the counsel is deemed to have counselled the other person to commit the offence actually committed by him.

If the facts constituting the offence actually committed are not a probable consequence of carrying out the counsel, the person who gave the counsel is not deemed to be responsible.

PART VI

PUNISHMENTS

24.-(1) All imprisonment for an offence shall be without hard labour.

(2) A person liable to imprisonment for life or any other period may be sentenced for any shorter term.

(3) A person liable to imprisonment for an offence may be sentenced to pay a fine in addition to or instead of imprisonment.

(4) Where a person after conviction for an offence is convicted of another offence, either before sentence is passed upon him under the first conviction or before the expiration of that sentence, any sentence of imprisonment which is passed upon him under the subsequent conviction shall be executed after the expiration of the former sentence, unless the court directs that it shall be executed concurrently with the former sentence or any part thereof:

Provided that it shall not be lawful for a court to direct that a sentence of imprisonment in default of payment of a fine shall be executed concurrently with a former sentence.

(5) A warrant under the hand of the Judge or Magistrate by whom any person is sentenced to imprisonment, ordering that the sentence be carried out in any prison within Solomon Islands, shall be issued by the sentencing Judge or Magistrate, and shall be full authority to the officer in charge of such prison and to all other persons for carrying into effect the sentence described in such warrant. Subject to the provisions of this section every sentence shall be deemed to commence from and to include the whole of the day on which it was pronounced except where otherwise provided in this Code or otherwise ordered by the court.

25. Where a fine is imposed under any law, then in the absence of express provisions relating to such fine in such law the following provisions shall apply-

(a) where no sum is expressed to which the fine may extend, the amount of the fine which may be imposed is unlimited, but shall not be excessive;

(b) where the sum to which the fine may amount is expressed, any lesser fine may be imposed;

(c) in the case of an offence punishable with a fine or a term of imprisonment the imposition of a fine or a term of imprisonment shall be a matter for the discretion of the court;

(d) in the case of an offence punishable with imprisonment as well as a fine in which the offender is sentenced to a fine with or without imprisonment and in every case of an offence punishable with fine only in which the offender is sentenced to a fine the court passing sentence may, in its discretion-

(i) direct by its sentence that in default of payment of the fine the offender shall suffer imprisonment for a certain term, which imprisonment shall be in addition to any other imprisonment to which he may have been sentenced or to which he may be liable under a commutation of sentence; and also

(ii) issue a warrant for the levy of the amount on the immovable and movable property of the offender by distress and sale under warrant:

Provided that if the sentence directs that in default of payment of the fine the offender shall be imprisoned, and if such offender has undergone the whole of such imprisonment in default, no court shall issue a distress warrant.

26.-(1) The term of imprisonment to which a person may be sentenced by a court in default of payment of a fine shall be such term as in the opinion of the court will satisfy the justice of the case but shall not exceed the maximum fixed by the following scale-

Amount *Maximum*

Period

Not exceeding \$2	...	...	...	...	7 days
Exceeding \$2 but not exceeding \$4	...	...	...	...	14 days
„ \$4	„	„	\$20	...	6 weeks
„ \$20	„	„	\$180	...	2 months
„ \$80	„	„	\$200	...	3 months
„ \$200	...	...	...	...	6 months

(2) The imprisonment which is imposed in default of payment of a fine shall terminate whenever the fine is either paid or levied by process of law.

27. Any person convicted of an offence may be ordered to make compensation to any person injured by his offence and such compensation may be either in addition to or in substitution for any other punishment.

Distress

28.-(1) When a court orders money to be paid by an accused person or by a prosecutor or complainant for fine, penalty, compensation, costs, expenses or otherwise, the money may be levied on the movable and immovable property under warrant. If he shows sufficient movable property to satisfy the order his immovable property shall not be sold.

(2) Such person may pay or tender to the officer having the execution of the warrant the sum therein mentioned, together with the amount of the expenses of the distress up to the time of payment or tender, and thereupon the officer shall cease to execute the same.

(3) A warrant under this section may be executed within the territorial limits of the jurisdiction of the court issuing the same, and it shall authorise the distress and sale of any property belonging to such person without such limits when endorsed by a Magistrate within the territorial limits of whose jurisdiction such property is found.

(4) Any person claiming to be entitled to or to have a legal or equitable interest in the whole or part of any property attached in execution of a warrant issued under this section may, at any time prior to the receipt by the court of the proceeds of sale of such property, give notice in writing to the court of his objection to the attachment of such property. Such notice shall set out shortly the nature of the claim which such person (hereinafter in this section referred to as the objector) makes to the whole or part of the property attached, and shall certify the value of the property claimed by him. Such value shall be deposed to upon affidavit which shall be filed with the notice.

(5) Upon receipt of a valid notice given under subsection (4) of this section, the court shall, by an order in writing addressed to the officer having the execution of the warrant, direct the stay of execution proceedings.

(6) Upon the issue of an order under subsection (5) of this section, the court shall, by notice in writing, direct the objector to appear before such court and establish his claim upon a date to be specified in the notice.

(7) A notice shall be served upon the person whose property was, by the warrant issued under subsection (1) of this section, directed to be attached, and, unless the property is to be applied to the payment of a fine, upon the person entitled to the proceeds of the sale of such property. Such notice shall specify the time and place fixed for the appearance of the objector and shall direct the person upon whom the notice is served

to appear before the court at the same time and place if he wishes to be heard upon the hearing of the objection.

(8) Upon the date fixed for the hearing of the objection, the court shall investigate the claim and, for such purpose, may hear any evidence which the objector may give or adduce and any evidence given or adduced by any person served with a notice in accordance with the provisions of subsection (7) of this section.

(9) If, upon investigation of the claim, the court is satisfied that the property was not, when attached, in the possession of the person ordered to pay the money or of some person in trust for him or in the occupancy of a tenant or other person paying rent to him, or that, being in the possession of the person ordered to pay the money at such time it was so in his possession not on his own account or as his own property but on account of or in trust for some other person or partly on his own account and partly on account of some other person, the court shall make an order releasing the property, wholly or to such extent as it thinks fit, from attachment.

(10) If, upon the date fixed for his appearance, the objector fails to appear, or if, upon investigation of the claim in accordance with the provisions of subsection (8) of this section, the court is of opinion that the objector has failed to establish his claim, the court shall order the attachment and execution to proceed, and shall make such order as to costs as it deems fit.

(11) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to deprive a person who has failed to comply with the requirements of subsection (4) of this section of the right to take any other proceedings which, apart from the provisions of this section, may lawfully be taken by a person claiming an interest in property attached under a warrant.

(12) No distress made under this section shall be deemed unlawful, nor shall any person making the same be deemed a trespasser, on account of any defect or want of form in the summons, conviction, warrant of distress or other proceedings relating thereto.

29.-(1) When a convicted person has been sentenced to a fine only and to imprisonment in default of payment of a fine, and whether or not a warrant of distress has been issued under section 28, the court may make an order directing the fine to be paid on or before a specified date, not being more than thirty days from the date of the order, and in the event of the fine not being paid on or before that date may, subject to the other provisions of this section, forthwith issue a warrant of committal. The court may, before making such order, require the convicted person to execute

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a bond, with or without sureties, conditioned for his appearance before the court on the specified date if the fine be not in the meantime paid. Upon the making of an order under this subsection the sentence of imprisonment shall be deemed to be suspended and the convicted person shall be released from custody.

(2) In any case in which an order for the payment of money has been made, on non-recovery of which imprisonment may be awarded, and the money is not paid forthwith, the court may require the person ordered to make such payment to enter into a bond as prescribed in subsection (1) of this section, and in default of his so doing may at once pass sentence of imprisonment as if the money had not been recovered.

(3) The court may in its discretion direct that any money to which this section applies may be paid by instalments at such times and in such amounts as the court may deem fit; but so nevertheless that in default of payment of any such instalment as aforesaid the whole of the amount outstanding shall become and be immediately due and payable, and all the provisions of this Code applicable to a sentence of fine and to imprisonment in default of payment thereof shall apply to the same accordingly.

(4) A warrant of commitment to prison in respect of the non-payment of any sum of money by a person to whom time has been allowed for payment under the provisions of subsection (1) of this section, or who has been allowed to pay by instalments under the provisions of subsection (3) of this section, shall not be issued unless the court shall first make inquiry as to his means in his presence:

Provided that a court may issue such a warrant of commitment without any further inquiry as to means if it shall have made such inquiry in the presence of the convicted person at the time when the fine was imposed or at any subsequent time and the convicted person shall not before the expiration of the time for payment have notified the court of any change in his means or applied to the court for an extension of time to pay the fine.

(5) After making inquiry in accordance with the provisions of subsection (4) of this section, the court may, if it thinks fit, instead of issuing a warrant of commitment to prison, make an order extending the time allowed for payment or varying the amount of the instalments or the times at which the instalments were, by the previous order of the court, directed to be paid, as the case may be.

(6) For the purpose of enabling inquiry to be made under the provisions of subsection (4) of this section, the court may issue a summons to the person ordered to pay the money to appear before it and, if he does not

appear in obedience to the summons, may issue a warrant for his arrest or, without issuing a summons, issue in the first instance a warrant for his arrest.

30.-(1) If the officer having the execution of a warrant of distress reports that he could find no property or not sufficient property whereon to levy the money mentioned in the warrant with expenses, the court may by the same or a subsequent warrant commit the person ordered to pay to prison for a time specified in the warrant, unless the money and all expenses of the distress, commitment and conveyance to prison, to be specified in the warrant, are sooner paid.

(2) When it appears to the court that distress and sale of property would be ruinous to the person ordered to pay the money or his family, or (by his confession or otherwise) that he has no property whereon the distress may be levied, or other sufficient reason appears to the court, the court may if it thinks fit, instead of or after issuing a warrant of distress, commit him to prison for a time specified in the warrant, unless the money and all expenses of the commitment and conveyance to prison, to be specified in the warrant, are sooner paid.

(3) The period for which a person may be committed to prison in default of or in lieu of distress under this section shall be-

(a) if the person has been sentenced to a term of imprisonment in default of payment of a fine, the period to which he was so sentenced;

(b) in other cases such period as the court considers reasonable subject to the maximum laid down in subsection. (1) of section 26 relating to fines.

31.-(1) Any person committed for non-payment may pay the sum mentioned in the warrant, with the amount of expenses therein authorised (if any), to the person in whose custody he is, and that person shall thereupon discharge him if he is in custody for no other matter.

(2) If any person committed to prison for non-payment shall pay any sum in part satisfaction of the sum adjudged to be paid, the term of his imprisonment shall be reduced by a number of days bearing as nearly as possible the same proportion to the total number of days for which such person is committed, as the sum so paid bears to the sum for which he is liable.

(3) The officer in charge of a prison in which a person is confined who is desirous of taking advantage of the provisions of the preceding subsection shall, on application being made to him by such prisoner, at once take him before a court, and such court

shall certify the amount by which the term of imprisonment originally awarded is reduced by such payment in part satisfaction, and shall make such order as is required in the circumstances.

Security for keeping the
peace
LN 2 of 1966, s. 4

32.-(1) A person convicted of an offence may, instead of or in addition to any punishment to which he is liable, be ordered to enter into his own recognisance, with or without sureties, in such amount as the court thinks fit, conditioned that he shall keep the peace and be of good behaviour for a time to be fixed by the court, not exceeding two years, and may be ordered to be imprisoned until such recognisance, with sureties if so directed, is entered into; but so that the imprisonment for not entering into the recognisance shall not extend for a term longer than six months:

Provided that no order shall be made under this section where the person convicted has been sentenced to a term of imprisonment of more than six months.

(2) In addition to the powers conferred by subsection (1) of this section any Judge or Magistrate shall have power in any trial before him, whether or not the complaint be dismissed, to bind both the complainant and defendant with or without sureties, to keep the peace and be of good behaviour for a period not exceeding one year and may order any person so bound, in default of compliance with the order, to be imprisoned for three months or until such earlier time as he so complies:

Provided that a defendant who has been sentenced to more than six months' imprisonment shall not be bound over under this subsection:

And provided further that a complainant shall not be bound over under the powers contained in this subsection unless he shall have been given an opportunity to address the court personally or by an advocate as to why he should not be bound over.

33.-(1) In any case in which a person is convicted before any court of any offence, if it appears to the court before which he is convicted that having regard to the circumstances including the nature of the offence and the character of the accused it is expedient to release the offender on probation, the court may, instead of sentencing him at once to any punishment, direct that he be released on his entering into a bond, with or without sureties, and during such period (not exceeding two years) as the court may direct, to appear and receive sentence when called upon and in the meantime to keep the peace and be of good behaviour.

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(2) If at any time the court which convicted the offender is satisfied that the offender has failed to observe any of the conditions of his recognisance, it may issue a warrant for his apprehension.

(3) An offender when apprehended on any such warrant shall be brought forthwith before the court by which the warrant was issued and such court may either remand him in custody until the case is heard or admit him to bail with a sufficient surety conditioned for his appearing for sentence. Such court may, after hearing the case, pass sentence.

34. The provisions of sections 111, 112 and 114 of the Criminal Procedure Code shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to recognisances taken under sections 32 or section 33 of this Code.

Provisions of Criminal
Procedure Code relating
to recognisance to apply
10 of 1971, s. 16
1 of 1972, s. 3
Cap. 7

35.-Where, in any trial, the court thinks that the charge against the accused person is proved but is of opinion that, having regard to the character, antecedents, age, health or mental condition of the accused, or to the trivial nature of the offence or to the extenuating circumstances in which the offence was committed, it is not expedient to inflict any punishment, the court may, without proceeding to conviction, make an order dismissing the charge either absolutely or conditionally.

36.-(1) Without prejudice to the provisions of sections 32, 33 or 35, where in any trial the court thinks that the charge against the accused person is proved but is of the opinion that the accused is under the age of sixteen years and is in need of care, protection or control, the court may-

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(a) without proceeding to conviction, make an order committing him to the care of any fit person, whether a relative or not, who is willing to undertake the care of him, and at the same time, or at any subsequent time on the application of the person to whose care the accused has been committed, make an order that the parent or guardian (if any) of the accused make a contribution towards the maintenance of the accused of such sum as the court, having regard to the means of such parent or guardian, thinks fit, and upon the making of such order the provisions of sections 28, 30 and 31 shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to such parent or guardian as they apply to an accused person; or

(b) order his parent or guardian to enter into a recognisance with or without sureties, in such amount as the court thinks fit, to exercise proper care and guardianship.

(2) Every order and every recognisance made or entered into pursuant to the provisions of subsection (1) of this section shall, unless some earlier date of termination is ordered by the court, remain in force until the person in respect of whom the order was made of the recognisance entered into, attains the age of eighteen years.

(3) Any fit person to whose care, protection or control any person has been committed pursuant to the provisions of this section may at any time apply to the court for variation or cancellation of the order, and the court may vary or cancel the order or replace it by such order as may to the court appear expedient.

(4) Any person committed to the care of a fit person pursuant to the provisions of this section who absconds therefrom may be arrested by any police officer without warrant and either brought before a Magistrate's Court or summarily returned to the care of such fit person; and in the case of any such person who is brought before a Magistrate's Court, such court may order that he be returned to the custody of such fit person, or if having regard to all the circumstances, it appears to such court advisable so to do, it may order that he be committed to the care of some other fit person.

37. For the purpose of the preceding section, and without prejudice to the generality of the expression, a person shall be deemed to be in need of "care, protection or control", who, in the opinion of the court, is not receiving such care, protection or control as a good parent or guardian may be expected to give or is beyond the control of his parent or guardian; and the expression "fit person" includes any local authority, religious institution, welfare association or other organisation able and willing to undertake the care, protection or control of persons under the age of eighteen years.

38. Without prejudice to the provision of section 36, where in any case the accused

person is charged with any offence for the commission of which a fine, costs or compensation may be imposed and the court is of opinion that the charge against the accused is proved but that the accused is under the age of sixteen years, it may, without proceeding to conviction, make an order that the fine, costs or compensation be paid by the parent or guardian of the accused, instead of by the accused, and in such event the provisions of sections 28, 30 and 31 shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to such parent or guardian as they apply to an accused person.

39.-(1) Every warrant for the execution of any sentence may be issued either by the Judge or Magistrate who passed the sentence or by his successor in office.

(2) The court may at any time amend any defect in substance or in form in any order or warrant, and no omission or error as to the time and place, and no defect in form in any order or warrant given under this Code, shall be held to render void or unlawful any act done or intended to be done.

40.-(1) When any person, having been convicted of any offence punishable with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards, is again convicted of any offence punishable with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards, the court may, if it thinks fit, at the time of passing sentence of imprisonment on such person, also order that he shall be subject to police supervision as hereinafter provided for a term not exceeding five years from the date of the expiration of such sentence.

(2) If such conviction is set aside on appeal or otherwise, such order shall become void.

(3) Every person subject to police supervision, and who is at large in Solomon Islands, shall-

(a) report himself personally once in each month to the officer in charge of the police station nearest to his place of residence at such time as may be directed by such police officer, or as may be prescribed by rules under this section; and

(b) notify the place of his residence and any change of such residence at such time and place and in such manner and to such person as may be prescribed by rules under this section.

(4) If any person subject to police supervision who is at large in Solomon Islands refuses or neglects to comply with any requirement prescribed by this section or by any rule made thereunder, such person shall unless he proves to the satisfaction of the court before which he is tried that he did his best to act in conformity with the law, be guilty of an offence and liable to imprisonment for six months.

(5) The Chief Justice may make rules for carrying out the provisions of this section.

41. When in this Code no punishment is specially provided for any misdemeanour, it shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or with a fine or with both.

42.-(1) The time during which an escaped person is at large shall not be counted as part of the term of the sentence which he was serving at the time of his escape.

(2) When sentence is passed under this Code on an escaped convict, such sentence-

(i) if of a fine shall, subject to the provisions of this Code, take effect immediately;

(ii) if of imprisonment, shall be executed in accordance with the provisions of subsection (4) of section 24.

43. When any person is convicted of an offence under any of the following sections, namely sections 91, 92, 93, 117, 118 and 374, the court may, in addition to or in lieu of any penalty which may be imposed, order the forfeiture to Her Majesty of any property which has passed in connection with the commission of the offence or, if such property cannot be forfeited or cannot be found, of such sum as the court shall assess as the value of the property; and any property or sum so forfeited shall be dealt with in such manner as the court may direct. Payment of any sum so ordered to be forfeited may be enforced in the same manner and subject to the same incidents as in the case of the payment of a fine.

44.-(1) Subject to the provisions of subsections (2) and (3) of this section, a court which passes a sentence of imprisonment on any offender for a term not more than two years for any offence, may order-

(a) that the sentence shall not take effect during a period specified in the order; or

(b) that after the offender has served part of the sentence in prison, the

remainder of the sentence shall not take effect during a period specified in the order,

unless during the period specified in the order, the offender commits another offence punishable with imprisonment and a court thereafter orders under section 45 that the original sentence shall take effect:

Provided, that the period specified in the order shall not be less than one year or more than two years.

(2) The provisions of subsection (1) of this section shall not apply where the offence involved the use or the illegal possession of a weapon.

(3) A court shall not deal with an offender by means of a suspended sentence unless the case appears to the court to be one in respect of which a sentence of imprisonment would have been appropriate in the absence of any power to suspend such a sentence by an order under subsection (1) of this section.

(4) A court which passes a suspended sentence on any offender for an offence shall not make a probation order in respect of another offence of which he is convicted before the court or for which he is dealt with by the court on the same occasion.

(5) Where a court passes a suspended sentence on an offender in respect of an offence and a term of imprisonment in respect of another offence the court shall direct that the suspended sentence be concurrent with the term of imprisonment.

(6) On passing a suspended sentence the court shall explain to the offender in ordinary language his liability under section 45, if during the period of suspension he commits a subsequent offence punishable with imprisonment.

45.-(1) Subject to subsection (3) of this section, where an offender is convicted of a subsequent offence punishable with imprisonment committed during the period of suspension, the court before which he is convicted for the subsequent offence shall, unless the sentence has already taken effect, consider his case and deal with him by one of the following methods -

(a) order that the suspended sentence shall take effect with the original term unaltered;

(b) order that the sentence shall take effect with the substitution

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of a lesser term for the original term;

(c) by order vary the original order made under section 44 by substituting for the period specified therein a period expiring not later than two years from the date of the variation; or

(d) make no order with respect to the suspended sentence, and a court shall make an order under paragraph (a) of this subsection unless the court is of opinion that it would be unjust to do so in view of all the circumstances which have arisen since the suspended sentence was passed, including the facts of the subsequent offence, and where it is of that opinion the court shall state its reasons.

(2) Where a court deals with an offender in respect of a suspended sentence passed by another court, the court dealing with the offender shall notify the court which passed the suspended sentence of the manner in which the offender was dealt with.

(3) Where a Magistrate's Court deals with an offender during the period of suspension of a sentence passed by the High Court, the Magistrate shall, after conviction of the offender and before passing to sentence, commit him in custody to the High Court for sentencing.

46.-(1) Where during the period of suspension, a person is convicted by a court for a subsequent offence, but such court had no information of the suspended sentence, any court may, on receipt of information relating to such suspended sentence and the conviction for the subsequent offence, issue a summons requiring such person to appear at the place and time specified therein or may issue a warrant for his arrest.

Discovery of further
offence
16 of 1987, s. 2

(2) A summons or warrant issued under subsection (1) of this section shall direct the person to appear or be brought before the court by which he was convicted in respect of the subsequent offence and upon such person appearing or being brought, the court shall deal with him under section 45 in respect of the suspended sentence.

47.-(1) Where a court passes on an offender a suspended sentence, the court may make a suspended sentence supervision order placing the offender under the supervision of an officer appointed for the purpose by the court, for such period as may be specified in the order not exceeding the period during which the sentence is suspended and subject to such conditions as to residence as the court shall consider necessary.

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(2) An offender in respect of whom a suspended sentence supervision order is in force shall keep in touch with the officer in accordance with such instructions as may from time to time be given to him by that officer and the offender shall notify the officer of any change of address.

(3) If, at any time while a suspended sentence supervision order is in force in respect of an offender, it appears on information provided by the officer to the court of the area in which the offender resides that the offender has failed to comply with any of the requirements of subsections (1) and (2) of this section, the court may issue a summons requiring the offender to appear before the court at a time specified in such summons, or may, if the information is in writing and on oath, issue a warrant for his arrest.

(4) If it is proved to the satisfaction of the court before which the offender appears or is brought under this section that he has failed without reasonable cause to comply with any of the requirements of the suspended sentence supervision order, the court may, without prejudice to the continuance of the order, impose on him a fine not exceeding three hundred dollars.

(5) In this section "officer" means the probation officer or any other suitable person the court seems fit to appoint under subsection (1). of this section.

PART VII

OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER

48. Any person who compasses, imagines, invents, devises or intends any act, matter or theory, the compassing, imagining, inventing, devising or intending whereof is treason by the law of England for the time being in force, and expresses, utters or declares such compassing, imagining, inventing, devising or intending by publishing any printing or writing or by any overt act, or does any act which, if done in England, would be deemed to be treason according to the law of England for the time being in force, is guilty of the offence termed treason and shall be liable to imprisonment for life.

49. Any person who instigates any foreigner to invade Solomon Islands with an armed force shall be guilty of treason, and shall be liable to imprisonment for life.

50. Any person who-

(a) becomes an accessory after the fact to treason; or

(b) knowing that any person intends to commit treason, does not give information thereof with all reasonable despatch to the Prime Minister or to a Magistrate or police officer or use other reasonable endeavours to prevent the commission of the offence,

shall be guilty of the felony termed misprision of treason, and shall be liable to imprisonment for life.

51. Any person who forms an intention to effect any of the following purposes, that is to say-

(a) to depose Her Majesty from the style, honour and royal name of the Crown of the United Kingdom, or of any other of Her Majesty's dominions or countries; or

(b) to levy war against Her Majesty within any part of her Majesty's dominions, or within any country which has been declared to be under her protection or in respect of which Her Majesty has accepted a mandate, in order by force or constraint to compel her to change her measures or counsels, or in order to put any force or constraint upon, or in order to intimidate or overawe, the legislature or legislative authority of any of Her Majesty's dominions, or of any country which has been declared to be under her protection or in respect of which Her Majesty has accepted a mandate; or

(c) to instigate any foreigner to make an armed invasion of any of Her Majesty's dominions or of any country which has been declared to be under her protection or mandate,

and manifests such intention by an overt act, or by publishing any printing or writing, shall be guilty of a felony, and shall be liable to imprisonment for life.

52.-(1) Any person who with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group as such, commits any of the following acts:-

(a) killing members of the group;

(b) causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group;

(c) deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part;

(d) imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group;

(e) forcibly transferring children of the group to another group,

is guilty of genocide and shall-

(i) if the offence consists of the killing of any person, be sentenced to imprisonment for life;

(ii) in any other case, be liable to imprisonment for fourteen years and notwithstanding section 24(3) may not be sentenced to pay a fine instead of imprisonment.

(2) Proceedings for an offence of genocide shall not be instituted except by or with the consent of the Director of Public Prosecutions.

53.-(1) A person cannot be tried for treason, or for any of the felonies defined in the four last preceding sections, unless the prosecution is commenced within two years after the offence is committed.

(2) Nor can a person charged with treason, or with any of such felonies, be convicted, except on his own plea of guilty, or on the evidence in open court of two witnesses at the least to one overt act of the kind of treason or felony alleged, or the evidence of one witness to one overt act, and one other witness to another overt act of the same kind of treason or felony.

(3) This section does not apply to cases in which the overt act of treason alleged is the killing of Her Majesty, or a direct attempt to endanger the life or injure the person of Her Majesty.

54. Any person who advisedly attempts to effect any of the following purposes, that is to say-

(a) to seduce any person serving in Her Majesty's naval, military or air forces or any police officer from his duty and allegiance to Her Majesty; or

(b) to incite any such persons to commit an act of mutiny or any traitorous or mutinous act; or

(c) to incite any such persons to make or endeavour to make a mutinous assembly,

shall be guilty of a felony and shall be liable to imprisonment for life.

55. Any person who-

(a) aids, abets, or is accessory to, any act of mutiny by; or

(b) incites to sedition or to disobedience to any lawful order given by a superior officer,

any non-commissioned officer or private of Her Majesty's naval, military or air forces or any police officer, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour.

56. Any person who, by any means whatever, directly or indirectly-

(a) procures or persuades or attempts to procure or persuade to desert; or

(b) aids, abets or is accessory to the desertion of; or

(c) having reason to believe he is a deserter, harbours or aids in concealing,

any non-commissioned officer or private of the said naval, military or air forces or any police officer shall be guilty of a misdemeanour and shall be liable to imprisonment for six months.

57. Any person who-

(a) knowingly and advisedly aids an alien enemy of Her Majesty, being a prisoner of war in Solomon Islands, whether such prisoner is confined in a prison or elsewhere, or is suffered to be at large on his parole, to escape from his prison or place of confinement, or, if he is at large on his parole, to escape from Solomon Islands, shall be guilty of a felony, and shall be liable to imprisonment for life;

(b) negligently and unlawfully permits the escape of any such person as is mentioned in the last preceding paragraph, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour.

58. In the case of any of the offences defined in this Part of this Code, when the manifestation by an overt act of an intention to effect any purpose is an element of the offence, every act of conspiring with any person to effect that purpose, and every act done in furtherance of the purpose by any of the persons conspiring, is deemed to be an overt act manifesting the intention.

59. Any person who-

(a) administers, or is present at and consents to the administering of, any oath, or engagement in the nature of an oath, purporting to bind the person who takes it to commit murder; or

(b) takes any such oath or engagement, not being compelled to do so,

shall be guilty of a felony, and shall be liable to imprisonment for life.

60. Any person who-

(a) administers, or is present at and consents to the administering of, any oath or engagement in the nature of an oath, purporting to bind the person who takes it to act in any of the ways following, that is to say-

- (i) to engage in any mutinous or seditious enterprise;
- (ii) to commit any offence other than murder;
- (iii) to disturb the public peace;
- (iv) to be of any association, society or confederacy, formed for the purpose of doing any such act as aforesaid;
- (v) to obey the orders or commands of any committee or body of men not lawfully constituted, or of any leader or commander or other person not having authority by law for that purpose;
- (vi) not to inform or give evidence against any associate, confederate or other person;
- (vii) not to reveal or discover any unlawful association, society or confederacy, or any illegal act done or to be done, or any illegal oath or engagement that may have been administered or tendered to or taken by himself or any other person, or the import of any such oath or engagement; or

(b) takes any such oath or engagement, not being compelled to do so,

shall be guilty of a felony, and shall be liable to imprisonment for seven years.

61. A person who takes any such oath or engagement as is mentioned in the two last preceding sections cannot set up as a defence that he was compelled to do so, unless within fourteen days after taking it, or, if he is prevented by actual force or sickness, within fourteen days after the termination of such prevention, he declares by information on oath before a Magistrate, or, if he is on actual service in the police force, either by such information or by information to his commanding officer, the whole of what he knows concerning the matter, including the person or persons by whom and in whose presence, and the place where and the time when, the oath or engagement was administered or taken.

62.-(1) Any person who-

(a) without the permission of the Governor-General trains or drills any other person to the use of arms or the practice of military exercises, movements or evolutions; or

(b) is present at any meeting or assembly of persons, held without the permission of the Governor-General, for the purpose of training or drilling any other persons to the use of arms or the practice of military exercises, movements or evolutions,

shall be guilty of a felony, and shall be liable to imprisonment for seven years.

(2) Any person who, at any meeting or assembly held without the permission of the Governor-General, is trained or drilled to the use of arms, or the practice of military exercises, movements or evolutions, or who is present at any such meeting or assembly for the purpose of being so trained or drilled, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour.

63. Any person who-

(a) maliciously fabricates or knowingly spreads abroad or publishes, whether by writing or by word of mouth or otherwise, any false news or false report tending to create or foster public alarm, public anxiety or disaffection or to produce public detriment; or

(b) acts or is acting in a manner prejudicial to the public safety or to the peace and good order of any part of Solomon Islands; or

(c) endeavours to disturb the public peace by exciting hatred or contempt of any class of persons,

shall be guilty of a misdemeanour and shall be liable to imprisonment for one year or to a fine of two hundred dollars.

PART VIII

**OFFENCES AFFECTING RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN STATES AND EXTERNAL
TRANQUILLITY**

Defamation of foreign
princes
LN 46A of 1978

64. Any person who, without such justification or excuse as would be sufficient in the case of the defamation of a private person, publishes anything intended to be read, or any sign or visible representation, tending to degrade, revile or expose to hatred or contempt any foreign prince, potentate, ambassador or other foreign dignitary with intent to disturb peace and friendship between Solomon Islands and the country to which such prince, potentate, ambassador or dignitary belongs, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour.

65. Any person who is guilty of piracy or any crime connected with or relating or akin to piracy shall be liable to be tried and punished according to the law of England for the time being in force:

Provided that a person convicted of piracy or any crime connected with or relating or akin to piracy who on being so convicted would by the law of England be sentenced to death shall instead of being sentenced to death be sentenced to imprisonment for life.

PART IX

UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLIES, RIOTS AND OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY.

66.-(1) A society includes any combination of ten or more persons whether the society be known by any name or not.

(2) A society is an unlawful society-

(i) if formed for any of the following purposes-

(a) levying war or encouraging or assisting any person to levy war on the Government or the inhabitants of any part of Solomon Islands; or

(b) killing or injuring or inciting to the killing or injuring of any person; or

(c) destroying or injuring or inciting to the destruction or injuring of any property; or

(d) subverting or promoting the subversion of the Government or of its officials; or

- (e) committing or inciting to acts of violence or intimidation; or
 - (f) interfering with, or resisting, or inciting to interference with or resistance to the administration of the law; or
 - (g) disturbing or inciting to the disturbance of peace and order in any part of Solomon Islands; or
- (ii) if declared by an order of the Governor-General to be a society dangerous to the good government of Solomon Islands.

67. Any person who manages or assists in the management of an unlawful society is guilty of a felony, and shall be liable to imprisonment for seven years.

68. Any person who-

(a) is a member of an unlawful society; or

(b) knowingly allows a meeting of an unlawful society, or of members of an unlawful society, to be held in any house, building or place belonging to or occupied by him or over which he has control,

shall be guilty of a felony, and shall be liable to imprisonment for three years.

69.-(1) A prosecution for an offence under the two last preceding sections shall not be instituted except with the consent of the Director of Public Prosecutions:

Provided that a person charged with such an offence may be arrested, or a warrant for his arrest may be issued and executed, and any such person may be remanded in custody or on bail, notwithstanding that the consent of the Director of Public Prosecutions to the institution of a prosecution for the offence has not been obtained, but no further or other proceedings shall be taken until that consent has been obtained.

(2) In any prosecution for an offence under the two last preceding sections it shall not be necessary to prove that the society consisted of ten or more members; but it shall be sufficient to prove the existence of a combination of persons, and the onus shall then rest with the accused to prove that the number of members of such combination did not amount to ten.

(3) Any person who attends a meeting of an unlawful society shall be presumed, until and unless the contrary is proved, to be a member of the society.

(4) Any person who has in his possession or custody or under his control any of the insignia, banners, arms, books, papers, documents or other property belonging to an unlawful society, or wears any of the insignia, or is marked with any mark of the society, shall be presumed, unless and until the contrary is proved, to be a member of the society.

70. Any peace officer, and any police officer authorised in writing by a peace officer, may enter with or without assistance any house or building or into any place in which he has reason to believe that a meeting of an unlawful society, or of persons who are members of an unlawful society, is being held, and to arrest or cause to be arrested all persons found therein and to search such house, building or place, and seize or cause to be seized all insignia, banners, arms, books, papers, documents and other property which he may have reasonable cause to believe to belong to any unlawful society, or to be in any way connected with the purpose of the meeting.

For the purposes of this section the expression "peace officer" means any Magistrate or any police officer not below the rank of Inspector.

71.-(1) When a society is declared to be an unlawful society by an order of the Governor-General the following consequences shall ensue-

(a) the property of the society within Solomon Islands shall forthwith vest in an officer appointed by the Secretary to the Cabinet;

(b) the officer appointed by the Secretary to the Cabinet shall proceed to wind up the affairs of the society, and after satisfying and providing for all debts and liabilities of the society and the cost of the winding up, if there shall then be any surplus assets shall

prepare and submit to the Secretary to the Cabinet a scheme for the application of such surplus assets;

(c) such scheme, when submitted for approval, may be amended by the Secretary to the Cabinet in such way as he shall think proper in the circumstances of the case;

(d) the approval of the Secretary to the Cabinet to such a scheme shall be denoted by the endorsement thereon of a memorandum of such approval signed by the Secretary to the Cabinet, and, upon this being done, the surplus assets, the subject of the scheme, shall be held by such officer upon the terms and to the purposes thereby prescribed;

(e) for the purpose of the winding up, the officer appointed by the Secretary to the Cabinet shall have all the powers vested in a receiver in bankruptcy for the purpose of the discovering of the property of a debtor and the realisation thereof.

(2) The Secretary to the Cabinet may, for the purpose of enabling a society to wind up its own affairs, suspend the operation of this section for such period as to him shall seem expedient.

(3) The provisions of subsection (1) of this section shall not apply to any property seized at any time under section 70.

72. Subject to the provisions of the last preceding section, the insignia, banners, arms, books, papers, documents and other property belonging to an unlawful society shall be forfeited to Her Majesty, and shall be dealt with in such manner as the Secretary to the Cabinet may direct.

73. When three or more persons assemble with intent to commit an offence, or, being assembled with intent to carry out some common purpose, conduct themselves in such a manner as to cause persons in the neighbourhood reasonably to fear that the persons so assembled will commit a breach of the peace, or will by such assembly needlessly and without any reasonable occasion provoke other persons to commit a breach of the peace, they shall be an unlawful assembly.

It is immaterial that the original assembling was lawful if, being assembled, they conduct themselves with a common purpose in such a manner as aforesaid.

When an unlawful assembly has begun to execute the purpose for which it is assembled by a breach of the peace and to the terror of the public, the assembly is

called a riot, and the persons assembled are said to be riotously assembled.

74. Any person who takes part in an unlawful assembly shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall be liable to imprisonment for one year.

75. Any person who takes part in a riot shall be guilty of a misdemeanour.

76. Any Magistrate or, in his absence, any officer of police not below the rank of Inspector, in whose view twelve or more persons are riotously assembled, or who apprehends that a riot is about to be committed by twelve or more persons assembled within his view, may make or cause to be made a proclamation in the Queen's name, in such form as he thinks fit, commanding the rioters or persons so assembled to disperse peaceably.

Making proclamation for rioters to disperse

77. If, upon the expiration of a reasonable time after such proclamation made, or after the making of such proclamation has been prevented by force, twelve or more persons continue riotously assembled together, any person authorised to make such proclamation, or any police officer, or any other person acting in aid of such person or police officer, may do all things necessary for dispersing the persons so continuing assembled, or for apprehending them or any of them, and, if any person makes resistance, may use all such force as is reasonably necessary for overcoming such resistance and shall not be liable in any criminal or civil proceeding for having, by the use of such force, caused harm or death to any person.

78. If proclamation is made, commanding the persons engaged in a riot, or assembled with the purpose of committing a riot, to disperse, every person who, at or after the expiration of a reasonable time from the making of such proclamation, takes or continues to take part in the riot or assembly, is guilty of a felony, and shall be liable to imprisonment for five years.

79. Any person who forcibly prevents or obstructs the making of such proclamation as is in section 76 mentioned, is guilty of a felony and shall be liable to imprisonment for ten years; and if the making of the proclamation is so prevented, every person who, knowing that it has been so prevented, takes or continues to take part in the riot or assembly shall be liable to imprisonment for five years.

80. Any persons who, being riotously assembled together, unlawfully pull down or destroy, or begin to pull down or destroy any building, machinery or structures are guilty of a felony, and each of them shall be liable to imprisonment for life.

81. Any persons who, being riotously assembled together, unlawfully damage any of the things in the last preceding section mentioned, shall be guilty of a felony, and each of them shall be liable to imprisonment for seven years.

82. All persons shall be guilty of a misdemeanour who, being riotously assembled, unlawfully and with force prevent, hinder or obstruct the loading or unloading of any aircraft, vehicle or vessel, or the starting or transit of any aircraft, vehicle or vessel, or the sailing operations or navigation of any aircraft or vessel, or unlawfully and with force board any aircraft, vehicle or vessel with intent to do so.

Riotously interfering with aircraft, vehicle or vessel
8 of 1965, Sched

83. Any person who goes armed in public without lawful occasion in such a manner as to cause fear to any person shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and his arms may be forfeited.

84.-(1) For the purposes of this section, the Minister may by order designate any area or public place in Solomon Islands, to be a restricted area or place.

(2) Any person who, in a restricted area or place, without reasonable excuse the proof of which shall be on him, carries or has in his possession or under his control any weapon is guilty of a misdemeanour.

(3) Any police officer who has reason to believe that a weapon is being concealed or carried on any person or vehicle in a restricted area or place may, without warrant or other written authority, search and detain any such person or vehicle and take possession of such weapon.

(4) Any person who obstructs or hinders any police officer from lawfully

exercising any powers conferred on him by subsection (3) of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanour.

(5) When any person is convicted of an offence under this section, the court may order that such weapon be forfeited.

(6) In this section "weapon" means any article or instrument capable of causing injury to any person and without restricting the generality of this subsection shall include any knife, bushknife, club, firearm or explosive.

85. Any person who, in order to take possession thereof, enters on any lands or tenements in a violent manner, whether such violence consists in actual force applied to any other person or in threats or in breaking open any house or in collecting an unusual number of people, shall be guilty of the misdemeanour termed forcible entry.

It is immaterial whether he is entitled to enter on the land or not, provided that a person who enters upon lands or tenements of his own, but which are in the custody of his servant or bailiff, does not commit the offence of forcible entry.

86. Any person who, being in actual possession of land without colour of right, holds possession of it, in a manner likely to cause a breach of the peace or reasonable apprehension of a breach of the peace, against a person entitled by law to the possession of the land shall be guilty of the misdemeanour termed forcible detainer.

87. Any person who takes part in a fight in a public place shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall be liable to imprisonment for one year.

88. Any person who challenges another to fight a duel, or attempts to provoke another to fight a duel, or attempts to provoke any person to challenge another to fight a duel, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour.

89. Any person who-

(a) with intent to intimidate or annoy any person, threatens to break or injure a dwelling-house; or

(b) with intent to alarm any person in a dwelling-house, discharges loaded firearms or commits any other breach of the peace,

shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall be liable to imprisonment for one year.

If the offence is committed in the night the offender shall be liable to imprisonment for two years.

90. Any persons who assemble together, to the number of three or more, for the purpose of evading any of the provisions of any law for the time being in force relating to customs or excise shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and each such person shall be liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for twelve months.

PART X

CORRUPTION AND THE ABUSE OF OFFICE

91. Any person who-

(a) being employed in the public service, and being charged with the performance of any duty by virtue of such employment, corruptly asks for, solicits, receives or obtains, or agrees or attempts to receive or obtain, any property or benefit of any kind for himself or any other person on account of anything already done or omitted to be done, or to be afterwards done or omitted to be done, by him in the discharge of the duties of his office; or

(b) corruptly gives, confers, or procures, or promises or offers to give or confer, or to procure, or attempt to procure, to, upon, or for any person employed in the public service, or to, upon, or for any other person, any property or benefit of any kind on account of any such act or omission on the part of the person so employed,

is guilty of a felony and shall be liable to imprisonment for seven years.

92. Any person who, being employed in the public service, takes or accepts from any person for the performance of his duty as such officer, any reward beyond his proper pay and emoluments, or any promise of such reward, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall be liable to imprisonment for three years.

93. Any person who, being employed in the public service, receives any property or benefit of any kind for himself or any other person, on the understanding, express or implied, that he shall favour the person giving the property or conferring the benefit, or any one in whom that person is interested, in any transaction then pending, or likely to take place, between the person giving the property or conferring the benefit, or any one in whom he is interested, and any person employed in the public service, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour and shall be liable to imprisonment for six months.

94. Any person who, being employed in the public service, and being charged by virtue of his employment with any judicial or administrative duties respecting property of a special character, or respecting the carrying on of any manufacture, trade or business of a special character, and having acquired or holding, directly or indirectly a private interest in any such property, manufacture, trade or business, discharges any such duties with respect to the property, manufacture, trade or business in which he has such interest or with respect to the conduct of any person in relation thereto, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall be liable to imprisonment for one year.

95. Any person who, being employed in the public service, in such a capacity as to require him to furnish returns or statements touching any sum payable or claimed to be payable to himself or to any other person, or touching any other matter required to be certified for the purpose of any payment of money or delivery of goods to be made to any person, makes a return or statement touching any such matter which is, to his knowledge, false in any material particular shall be guilty of a misdemeanour.

96.-(1) Any person who, being employed in the public service, does or directs to be done, in abuse of the authority of his office, any arbitrary act prejudicial to the rights of another, is guilty of a misdemeanour.

If the act is done or directed to be done for purpose of gain, he shall be guilty of a felony, and shall be liable to imprisonment for three years.

(2) A prosecution for any offence under this or either of the two last preceding sections shall not be instituted except by or with the sanction of the Director of Public Prosecutions.

97. Any person who, being authorised or required by law to give any certificate touching any matter by virtue whereof the rights of any person may be prejudicially affected, gives a certificate which is, to his knowledge, false in any material particular, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour.

98. Any person who administers an oath, or takes a solemn declaration or affirmation or affidavit, touching any matter with respect to which he has not by law any authority to do so shall be guilty of a misdemeanour:

Provided that this section shall not apply to an oath, declaration, affirmation or affidavit administered by or taken before a Magistrate or a Justice of the Peace in any matter relating to the preservation of the peace or the punishment of offences or relating to inquiries respecting sudden deaths, nor to an oath, declaration, affirmation or affidavit administered or taken for some purpose which is lawful under the laws of another country, or for the purpose of giving validity to an instrument in writing which is intended to be used in another country.

99. Any person who-

(a) not being a judicial officer assumes to act as a judicial officer; or

(b) without authority assumes to act as a person having authority by law to administer an oath or take a solemn declaration or affirmation or affidavit or to do any other act of a public nature which can only be done by persons authorised by law to do so; or

(c) represents himself to be a person authorised by law to sign a document testifying to the contents of any register or record kept by lawful authority, or testifying to any fact or event, and signs such a document as being so authorised, when he is not, and knows that he is not, in fact, so authorised.

shall be guilty of a misdemeanour.

100. Any person who-

(a) personates any person employed in the public service on an occasion when the latter is required to do any act or attend in any place by virtue of his employment; or

(b) falsely represents himself to be a person employed in the public service, and assumes to do any act or to attend in any place for the purpose of doing any act by virtue of such employment.

shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall be liable to imprisonment for three years.

101. Whoever holds out any threat of injury to any person employed in the public service, or to any person in whom he believes that person employed in the public service to be interested, for the purpose of inducing that person employed in the public service to do any act, or to forbear or delay to do any act connected with the exercise of the public functions of such person employed in the public service, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour.

A prosecution for an offence under this section shall not be instituted except by or with the sanction of the Director of Public Prosecutions.

PART XI

PERJURY AND FALSE STATEMENTS AND DECLARATIONS

102.-(1) Any person lawfully sworn as a witness or as an interpreter in a judicial proceeding who wilfully makes a statement material in that proceeding which he knows to be false or does not believe to be true shall be guilty of the misdemeanour termed perjury, and shall be liable to imprisonment for seven years.

(2) Where a statement made for the purpose of a judicial proceeding is not made before the tribunal itself but is made on oath before a person authorised by law to administer an oath to the person who makes the statement and to record or authenticate the statement it shall, for the purposes of this section, be treated as having been made in a judicial proceeding.

(3) The question whether a statement on which perjury is assigned was material is a question of law to be determined by the court of trial.

103. Any person who-

(a) being required or authorised by law to make any statement on oath for any purpose and being lawfully sworn (otherwise than in a judicial proceeding) wilfully makes a statement which is material for that purpose and which he knows to be false or does not believe to be true; or

(b) wilfully uses any false affidavit for the Bills of Sale Act,

shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall be liable to imprisonment for seven years.

104. Any person who-

(a) for the purpose of procuring a marriage or a certificate or licence for marriage knowingly and wilfully makes a false oath or makes or signs a false declaration, notice or certificate required under any Act for the time being in force relating to marriage; or

(b) knowingly and wilfully makes or knowingly and wilfully causes to be made for the purpose of being inserted in any register of marriage a false statement as to any particular required by law to be known and registered relating to any marriage; or

(c) forbids the issue of any certificate or licence for marriage by falsely representing himself to be a person whose consent to the marriage is required by law knowing such representation to be false,

shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall be liable to imprisonment for seven years.

105.-(1) Any person who-

(a) wilfully makes any false answer to any question put to him by any registrar of births or deaths relating to the particulars required to be registered concerning any birth or death or wilfully gives to any such registrar any false information concerning any birth or death or the cause of any death; or

(b) wilfully makes any false certificate or declaration under or for the purposes of any Act relating to the registration of births or deaths or knowing any such certificate or declaration to be false, uses the

same as true or gives or sends the same as true to any person; or

(c) wilfully makes, gives or uses any false statement or declaration as to a child born alive as having been still-born or as to the body of a deceased person or a still-born child in any coffin or falsely pretends that any child born alive was still-born; or

(d) makes any false statement with intent to have the same inserted in any register of births or deaths,

shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall be liable to imprisonment for seven years.

(2) A prosecution under this section shall not be commenced more than three years after the commission of the offence.

106.-(1) Any person who knowingly and wilfully makes (otherwise than on oath) a statement false in a material particular and the statement is made-

(a) in a statutory declaration; or

(b) in an abstract, account, balance sheet, book, certificate, declaration, entry, estimate, inventory, notice, report, return or other document which he is authorised or required to make, attest or verify by any Act for the time being in force; or

(c) in any oral declaration or oral answer which he is required to make by, under or in pursuance of any Act for the time being in force,

shall be guilty of a misdemeanour.

(2) For the purposes of this section "statutory declaration" means a declaration made by virtue of the Statutory Declarations Act, 1835, or of any Act applying or extending the provisions thereof.

107. Any person who-

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(a) procures or attempts to procure himself to be registered on any register or roll kept under or in pursuance of any Act for the time being in force of persons qualified by law to practise any vocation or calling; or

(b) procures or attempts to procure a certificate of the registration of any person on any such register or roll as aforesaid,

by wilfully making or producing or causing to be produced, either verbally or in writing, any declaration, certificate or representation which he knows to be false or fraudulent, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall be liable to imprisonment for twelve months.

108.-(1) Every person who aids, abets, counsels, procures or suborns another person to commit an offence against any of the six preceding sections of this Code shall be liable to be proceeded against, tried and punished as if he were a principal offender.

(2) Every person who incites or attempts to procure or suborn another person to commit an offence against any of the six preceding sections of this Code shall be guilty of a misdemeanour.

109. A person shall not be liable to be convicted of any offence against any of the seven preceding sections of this Code or of any offence declared by any other Act to be perjury or subornation of perjury or to be punishable as perjury or subornation of perjury solely upon the evidence of one witness as to the falsity of any statement alleged to be false.

110. Any person who, with intent to mislead any tribunal in any judicial proceeding- Fabricating evidence

(a) fabricates evidence by any means other than perjury or subornation of perjury; or

(b) knowingly makes use of such fabricated evidence,

shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall be liable to imprisonment for seven years.

111.-(1) Where two or more inconsistent or contradictory statements of fact or alleged fact, material to the issue or matter in question, have been wilfully made on oath by one and the same witness in any judicial proceeding or proceedings, whether before the same court or tribunal or person or not, such witness shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall be liable to imprisonment for six months.

(2) Upon the trial of any person for an offence under this section, it shall not be necessary to prove the falsity of either of the inconsistent or contradictory statements, but, upon proof that both the statements were made by him, the court, if satisfied that the statements, or either of them, were or was made with intent to deceive the court, tribunal or person before whom the statements or either of them were or was made, shall convict the accused.

112. On a prosecution-

(a) for perjury alleged to have been committed on the trial of an information for felony or misdemeanour; or

(b) for procuring or suborning the commission of perjury on any such trial,

the fact of the former trial shall be sufficiently proved by the production of a certificate containing the substance and effect (omitting the formal parts) of the information and trial purporting to be signed by the registrar or other person having the custody of the records of the court where the information was tried or by the deputy of that registrar or other person without proof of the signature or official character of the clerk or persons appearing to have signed the certificate.

113. For the purposes of this Part of this Code, the forms and ceremonies used in administering an oath are immaterial if the court or person before whom the oath is taken has power to administer an oath for the purpose of verifying the statement in question and if the oath has been administered in a form and with ceremonies which

Forms and ceremonies of
oath immaterial

the person taking the oath has accepted without objection or has declared to be binding on him.

PART XII

OTHER OFFENCES RELATING TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

114. Any person who practises any fraud or deceit, or knowingly makes or exhibits any false statement, representation, token or writing, to any person called or to be called as a witness in any judicial proceeding, with intent to affect the testimony of such person as a witness, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour.

115. Any person who, knowing that any book, document, or thing of any kind whatsoever is or may be required in evidence in a judicial proceeding, wilfully removes or destroys it or renders it illegible or undecipherable or incapable of identification, with intent thereby to prevent it from being used in evidence, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour.

116. Any person commits a misdemeanour who-

(a) conspires with any other person to accuse any person falsely of any crime or to do anything to obstruct, prevent, pervert or defeat the course of justice; or

(b) in order to obstruct the due course of justice, dissuades, hinders or prevents any person lawfully bound to appear and give evidence as a witness from so appearing and giving evidence or endeavours to do so; or

(c) obstructs or in any way interferes with or knowingly prevents the execution of any legal process, civil or criminal.

117. Any person who asks, receives or obtains, or agrees or attempts to receive or obtain, any property or benefit of any kind for himself or any other person upon any agreement or understanding that he will compound or conceal a felony, or will abstain from, discontinue or delay a prosecution for a felony, or will withhold any evidence thereof, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour.

118. Any person who, having brought, or under pretence of bringing, an action against another person upon a penal Act in order to obtain from him a penalty for any offence committed or alleged to have been committed by him, compounds the action without the order or consent of the court in which the action is brought or is to be brought, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour.

119. Any person who-

(a) publicly offers a reward for the return of any property which has been stolen or lost, and in the offer makes use of any words purporting that no questions will be asked, or that the person producing such property will not be seized or molested; or

(b) prints or publishes any such offer,

shall be guilty of a misdemeanour.

120. Any person who corruptly takes any money or reward directly or indirectly, under pretence or upon account of helping any person to recover any property which has, under circumstances which amount to felony or misdemeanour, been stolen or obtained in any way whatsoever, or received, shall (unless he has used all due diligence to cause the offender to be brought to trial for the same) be guilty of felony, and shall be liable to imprisonment for seven years.

121.-(1) Any person who-

(a) within the premises in which any judicial proceeding is being had or taken, or within the precincts of the same, shows disrespect, in speech or manner, to or with reference to such proceeding, or any person before whom such proceeding is being had or taken; or

(b) having been summoned to give evidence in a judicial proceeding, fails to attend; or

(c) being present at a judicial proceeding and being called upon to give evidence, refuses to be sworn or to make an affirmation; or

(d) having been sworn or affirmed, refuses without lawful excuse to answer a question or to produce a document which it is within his power to produce; or

(e) having attended a judicial proceeding to give evidence, remains in the room in which such proceeding is being had or taken after the witnesses have been ordered to leave such room; or

(f) causes an obstruction or disturbance in the course of a judicial proceeding; or

(g) while a judicial proceeding is pending, makes use of any speech or writing misrepresenting such proceeding or capable of prejudicing any person in favour of or against any parties to such proceeding, or calculated to lower the authority of any person before whom such proceeding is being had or taken; or

(h) publishes a report of the evidence taken in any judicial proceeding which has been directed to be held in private; or

(i) attempts wrongfully to interfere with or influence a witness in a judicial proceeding, either before or after he has given evidence, in connection with such evidence; or

(j) dismisses a servant because he has given evidence on behalf of a certain party to a judicial proceeding; or

(k) wrongfully retakes possession of land from any person who has recently obtained possession by a writ of court; or

(l) commits any other act of intentional disrespect to any judicial proceeding, or to any person before whom such proceeding is being

had or taken,

shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable to imprisonment for three months.

(2) When an offence against paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g) or (h) of subsection (1) of this section is committed in view of the court, the court may cause the offender to be detained in custody, and at any time before the rising of the court on the same day may take cognisance of the offence and sentence the offender to a fine of one hundred dollars or in default of payment to imprisonment for one month. 11 of 1986, s. 2

(3) The provisions of this section shall be deemed to be in addition to and not in derogation from the power of the High Court to punish for contempt of court.

122. Any person who in relation to any offence bribes or attempts to bribe or makes any promise to any other person with either of the following two intents-

(a) to obstruct, defeat or pervert the course of justice in the court;
or

(b) to dissuade any person from doing his duty in connection with the course of justice in the court,

shall be guilty of a misdemeanour.

123. Every person who (whether in the court or elsewhere) injures, damages or threatens or attempts to injure or damage any person, a member of that person's family or property with the following intents-

(a) to obstruct, defeat or pervert the course of justice in the court;

(b) to dissuade any person from doing his duty in connection with the course of justice in the court; or

(c) for having attended a judicial proceeding and given evidence in connection with the course of justice,

shall be guilty of a misdemeanour.

PART XIII
RESCUES AND ESCAPES AND OBSTRUCTING OFFICERS
OF COURT

124. Any person who by force rescues or attempts to rescue from lawful custody any other person- Rescue
2 of 1966, s. 13

(a) if such last-named person is under sentence of imprisonment for life, or charged with an offence punishable with imprisonment for life, shall be guilty of a felony, and shall be liable to imprisonment for life; and

(b) if such other person is imprisoned on a charge or under sentence for any offence other than those specified above, shall be guilty of a felony, and shall be liable to imprisonment for seven years; and

(c) in any other case, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour.

If the person rescued is in the custody of a private person, the offender must have notice of the fact that the person rescued is in such custody.

125. Any person who, on being arrested for an offence, violently resists any police officer arresting him, or being in lawful custody, escapes from such custody, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour.

126. Any person who-

(a) aids a prisoner in escaping or attempting to escape from lawful custody; or

(b) conveys anything or causes anything to be conveyed into a prison with intent to facilitate the escape of a prisoner; or

(c) being a gaoler, warder or other person lawfully placed in

charge of any prisoner, knowingly or wilfully permits, or connives at, the escape of a prisoner from lawful custody,

shall be guilty of a felony, and shall be liable to imprisonment for seven years.

127. Any person who, when any property has been attached or taken under the process or authority of any court, knowingly, and with intent to hinder or defeat the attachment or process, receives, removes, retains, conceals, or disposes of such property, shall be guilty of a felony, and shall be liable to imprisonment for three years.

128. Any person who wilfully obstructs or resists any person lawfully charged with the execution of an order or warrant of any court shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall be liable to imprisonment for one year. Obstructing court officers

PART XIV

MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC AUTHORITY

129. Any person employed in the public service who, in the discharge of the duties of his office, commits any fraud or breach of trust affecting the public, whether such fraud or breach of trust would have been criminal or not if committed against a private person, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour.

130. Whoever gives to any person employed in the public service any information which he knows or believes to be false intending thereby to cause, or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby cause such person employed in the public service-

(a) to do or omit anything which such person employed in the public service ought not to do or omit if the true state of facts respecting which such information is given were known to him; or

(b) to use the lawful power of such person employed in the public service to the injury or annoyance of any person,

shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall be liable to imprisonment for six months or to a fine of one hundred

dollars.

PART XV

OFFENCES RELATING TO RELIGION

131. Any person who destroys, damages or defiles any place of worship or any object which is held sacred by any class of persons with the intention of thereby insulting the religion of any class of persons or with the knowledge that any class of persons is likely to consider such destruction, damage or defilement as an insult to their religion, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour.

132. Any person who voluntarily causes disturbance to any assembly lawfully engaged in the performance of religious worship or religious ceremony, is guilty of a misdemeanour.

Disturbing religious
assemblies

133. Every person who, with the intention of wounding the feelings of any person or of insulting the religion of any person or with the knowledge that the feelings of any person are likely to be wounded, or that the religion of any person is likely to be insulted thereby, commits any trespass in any place of worship or in any place of sepulture, or in any place set apart for the performance of funeral rites or as a depository for the remains of the dead, or offers any indignity to any human corpse, or causes disturbance to any persons assembled for the purpose of funeral ceremonies, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour.

134. Whoever unlawfully hinders the burial of the dead body of any person, or without lawful authority in that behalf disinters, dissects or harms the dead body of any person, or being under a duty to cause the dead body of any person to be buried, fails to perform such duty, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour.

135. Any person who, with the deliberate intention of wounding the religious feelings of any other person, writes any word, or any person who, with the like intention, utters any word or makes any sound in the hearing of any other person or makes any gesture or places any object in the sight of any other person, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall be liable to imprisonment for one year.

PART XVI
OFFENCES AGAINST MORALITY

136. Any person who has unlawful sexual intercourse with a woman or girl, without her consent, or with her consent if the consent is obtained by force or by means of threats or intimidation of any kind, or by fear of bodily harm, or by means of false representations as to the nature of the act, or in the case of a married woman, by personating her husband, is guilty of the felony termed rape.

137. Any person who commits the offence of rape shall be liable to imprisonment for life.

138. Any person who attempts to commit rape is guilty of a felony, and shall be liable to imprisonment for seven years. Attempt

139. Any person who, with intent to marry or have sexual intercourse with a woman of any age, or to cause her to be married or carnally known by any other person, takes her away, or detains her, against her will, is guilty of a felony, and is liable to imprisonment for seven years.

140. Any person who with intent that any unmarried girl under the age of eighteen years shall have unlawful sexual intercourse with any man, whether such sexual intercourse is intended to be with any particular man, or generally, takes or causes to be taken such girl out of the possession and against the will of her father or mother, guardian or any other person having the lawful care or charge of her, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour:

Provided that it shall be a sufficient defence to any charge under this section if it shall be made to appear to the court that the person so charged had reasonable cause to believe and did in fact believe that the girl was of or above the age of eighteen years.

141.-(1) Any person who unlawfully and indecently assaults any woman or girl is guilty of a felony, and shall be liable to imprisonment for five years.

(2) It is no defence to a charge for an indecent assault on a girl under the age of fifteen years to prove that she consented to the act of indecency.

(3) Whoever, intending to insult the modesty of any woman or girl, utters any word, makes any sound or gesture, or exhibits any object, intending that such word or sound shall be heard, or that such gesture or object shall be seen, by such woman or girl, or whoever intrudes upon the privacy of a woman or girl by doing an act of a nature likely to offend her modesty, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall be liable to imprisonment for one year.

142.-(1) Any person who has unlawful sexual intercourse with any girl under the age of thirteen years is guilty of a felony, and shall be liable to imprisonment for life.

(2) Any person who attempts to have unlawful sexual intercourse with any girl under the age of thirteen years is guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall be liable to imprisonment for two years.

(3) It is no defence to a charge for an offence under this section to prove that the girl consented to the act.

143.-(1) Any person who-

(a) has or attempts to have unlawful sexual intercourse with any girl being of or above the age of thirteen years and under the age of fifteen years; or

(b) has or attempts to have unlawful sexual intercourse with any female idiot or imbecile woman or girl under circumstances which

do not amount to rape but which prove that the offender knew at the time of the commission of the offence that the woman or girl was an idiot or imbecile,

shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall be liable to imprisonment for five years:

Provided that it shall be a sufficient defence to any charge under paragraph (a) of this subsection if it shall be made to appear to the court before whom the charge is brought that the person so charged had reasonable cause to believe and did in fact believe that the girl was of or above the age of fifteen years.

(2) No prosecution shall be commenced for an offence under paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of this section more than twelve months after the commission of the offence.

(3) It is no defence to any charge under paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of this section to prove that the girl consented to the act.

144.-(1) Any person who-

(a) procures or attempts to procure any girl or woman under the age of eighteen years, to have unlawful sexual intercourse, either in Solomon Islands or elsewhere, with any other person or persons; or

(b) procures or attempts to procure any woman or girl to become, either in Solomon Islands or elsewhere, a common prostitute; or

(c) procures or attempts to procure any woman or girl to leave Solomon Islands, with intent that she may become an inmate of or frequent a brothel elsewhere; or

(d) procures or attempts to procure any woman or girl to leave her usual place of abode in Solomon Islands (such place not being a brothel), with intent that she may for the purposes of prostitution become an inmate of or frequent a brothel either in Solomon Islands or elsewhere,

shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall be liable to imprisonment for two years:

Provided that no person shall be convicted of any offence under this section upon the evidence of one witness only, unless such witness be corroborated in some material particular by evidence implicating the accused.

(2) It is no defence to any charge under this section to show that the girl or woman procured was procured with her consent.

145. Any person who-

(a) by threats or intimidation procures or attempts to procure any woman or girl to have unlawful sexual intercourse either in Solomon Islands or elsewhere; or

(b) by false pretences or false representations procures any woman or girl to have any unlawful sexual intercourse either in Solomon Islands or elsewhere; or

(c) applies, administers to, or causes to be taken by any woman or girl any drug, matter or thing, with intent to stupefy or overpower so as thereby to enable any person to have unlawful sexual intercourse with such woman or girl,

shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall be liable to imprisonment for two years:

Provided that no person shall be convicted of an offence under this section upon the evidence of one witness only, unless such witness be corroborated in some material particular by evidence implicating the accused.

146. Any person who, being the owner or occupier of premises, or having or acting or assisting in the management or control thereof, induces or knowingly suffers any girl under the age of thirteen years to resort to or be upon such premises for the purpose of having unlawful sexual intercourse with any man, whether such sexual intercourse is intended to be with any particular man or generally, shall be guilty of a felony, and shall be liable to imprisonment for life:

Provided that it shall be a sufficient defence to any charge under this section if it shall be made to appear to the court before whom the charge shall be brought that the person so charged had reasonable cause to believe and did in fact believe that the girl was of or above the age of fifteen years.

147. Any person who, being the owner or occupier of premises, or having or acting or assisting in the management or control thereof, induces or knowingly suffers any girl of or above the age of thirteen years and under the age of fifteen years to resort to or be upon such premises for the purpose of having unlawful sexual intercourse with any man, whether such sexual intercourse is intended to be with any particular man or generally, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall be liable to imprisonment for two years:

Provided that it shall be a sufficient defence to any charge under this section if it shall be made to appear to the court before whom the charge is brought that the person so charged had reasonable cause to believe and did in fact believe that the girl was of or above the age of fifteen years.

148.-(1) Any person who detains any woman or girl against her will-

(a) in or upon any premises with intent that she may have unlawful sexual intercourse with any man, whether any particular man or generally; or

(b) in a brothel,

shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall be liable to imprisonment for two years.

(2) When a woman or girl is in or upon any premises for the purpose of having unlawful sexual intercourse, or is in any brothel, a person shall be deemed to detain such woman or girl in or upon such premises or in such brothel if, with intent to compel or induce her to remain in or upon such premises or in such brothel, such person withholds from such woman or girl any wearing apparel or other property belonging to her, or where wearing apparel has been lent or otherwise supplied to such woman or girl by or by the directions of such person, such person threatens such woman or girl with legal proceedings if she takes away with her the

wearing apparel so lent or supplied.

No legal proceedings, whether civil or criminal, shall be taken against any such woman or girl for taking away or being found in possession of any such wearing apparel as was necessary to enable her to leave such premises or brothel.

149.-(1) Any parent or any other person having the custody, charge or care of a minor under the age of fifteen years who lets for hire or otherwise disposes of such minor with intent that such minor shall at any age be employed or used for the purpose of prostitution or unlawful sexual intercourse with any person or for any unlawful and immoral purpose, or knowing it to be likely that such minor at any age will be employed or used for any such purpose, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall be liable to imprisonment for two years.

Disposing of minors
under the age of fifteen
years for immoral
purposes

(2) When a minor under the age of fifteen years is let for hire or otherwise disposed of to a common prostitute or other person of known immoral character, the parent or person so disposing of such minor shall, until the contrary is proved, be deemed to have disposed of such minor with the intent mentioned in this section.

150.-(1) Any person who hires or otherwise obtains possession of any minor under the age of fifteen years with intent that such minor shall at any age be employed or used for the purpose of prostitution or unlawful sexual intercourse with any person or for any unlawful and immoral purpose or knowing it to be likely that such minor at any age will be employed or used for any such purpose, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall be liable to imprisonment for two years.

(2) Any common prostitute or other person of known immoral character who hires or otherwise obtains possession of a minor under the age of fifteen years shall, until the contrary is proved, be deemed to have obtained possession of such minor with the intent mentioned in this section.

151.-(1) If it appears to any Magistrate, on information made before him on oath by any parent, relative or guardian of any woman or girl or other person who, in the opinion of the Magistrate, is acting bona fide in the interests of any woman or girl, that there is reasonable cause to suspect that such woman or girl is unlawfully detained for immoral purposes by any person in any place within the jurisdiction of such

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Magistrate, such Magistrate may issue a warrant authorising the person named therein to search for, and, when found, to take to and detain in a place of safety such woman or girl until she can be brought before a Magistrate; and the Magistrate before whom such woman or girl is brought may cause her to be delivered up to her parents or guardians, or otherwise dealt with as circumstances may permit or require.

(2) A Magistrate issuing such warrant may, by the same or any other warrant, cause any person accused of so unlawfully detaining such woman or girl to be arrested and brought before a Magistrate and proceedings to be taken for punishing such person according to law.

(3) A woman or girl shall be deemed to be unlawfully detained for immoral purposes if she is so detained for the purpose of being unlawfully and carnally known by any man, whether any particular man or generally; and-

(a) either is under the age of fifteen years; or

(b) if she is of or over the age of fifteen years and under the age of eighteen years, is so detained against her will or against the will of her father or mother or of any person having the lawful care or charge of her; or

(c) if she is of or over the age of eighteen years and is so detained against her will.

(4) Any person authorised by warrant under this section to search for any woman or girl so detained as aforesaid may enter (if need be, by force) any house, building or other place mentioned in the warrant, and may remove such woman or girl therefrom.

(5) Every warrant issued under this section shall be addressed to and executed by a police officer who shall be accompanied by the parent, relative or guardian or other person making the information if such person so desire unless the Magistrate shall otherwise direct.

152. Where on the trial of any offence under sections 136 to 151 inclusive of this Code it is proved to the satisfaction of the court that the seduction, prostitution or unlawful detention of any female under the age of eighteen years has been caused, encouraged or favoured by her father, mother, guardian, master or mistress, the court may divest such father, mother, guardian, master or mistress of all authority over her and appoint any person or persons willing to take charge of such female to be her guardian until she has attained the age of eighteen years or any age below

this as the court may direct and the court may from time to time rescind or vary such order by the appointment of any other person or persons as such guardian or in any other respect.

153.-(1) Any person who-

(a) knowingly lives wholly or in part on the earnings of prostitution;
or

(b) in any public place persistently solicits or importunes for immoral purposes; or

(c) for the purpose of gain exercises control, direction or influence over the movements of a prostitute in such a manner as to show that he or she is aiding, abetting or compelling her prostitution with any other person or generally,

shall be guilty of a misdemeanour.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1)(a) of this section, a person who is proved to be living with or to be habitually in the company of a prostitute shall, unless that person satisfies the court to the contrary, be deemed to be knowingly living on the earnings of prostitution.

154. If it is made to appear to a Magistrate by information on oath that there is reason to suspect that any house or any part of a house is used by a woman or a girl for purposes of prostitution, and that any person residing in or frequenting the house is living wholly or in part on the earnings of the prostitute, or is exercising control, direction or influence over the movements of the prostitute, the Magistrate may issue a warrant authorising any police officer to enter and search the house and to arrest such person.

155. Any person who-

(a) keeps or manages or acts or assists in the management of a brothel; or

(b) being a tenant, lessee or occupier of any premises knowingly permits such premises or any part thereof to be used as a brothel or for the purposes of habitual prostitution; or

(c) being the lessor or landlord of any premises or the agent of such lessor or landlord lets the same or any part thereof with the knowledge that such premises or some part thereof are or is to be used as a brothel or is willfully a party to the continued use of such premises or any part thereof as a brothel,

shall be guilty of a misdemeanour.

156. Any person who conspires with another to induce any woman or girl, by means of any false pretence or other fraudulent means, to permit any man to have unlawful sexual intercourse with her shall be guilty of a misdemeanour.

157. Any person who, with intent to procure the miscarriage of a woman, whether she is or is not with child, unlawfully administers to her or causes her to take any poison or other noxious thing, or uses any force of any kind, or uses any other means whatever, shall be guilty of a felony, and shall be liable to imprisonment for life.

Attempts to procure abortion

158. Any woman who, being with child, with intent to procure her own miscarriage, unlawfully administers to herself any poison or other noxious thing, or uses any force of any kind, or uses any other means whatever, or permits any such thing or means to be administered or used to her, shall be guilty of a felony, and shall be liable to imprisonment for life.

159. Any person who unlawfully supplies to or procures for any person anything whatever, knowing that it is intended to be unlawfully used with intent to procure the miscarriage of a woman, whether she is or is not with child, is guilty of a felony, and shall be liable to imprisonment for five years.

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160. Any person who-

(a) commits buggery with another person or with an animal; or

(b) permits a male person to commit buggery with him or her,

shall be guilty of a felony, and shall be liable to imprisonment for fourteen years.

161. Any person who attempts to commit any of the offences specified in the last preceding section, or who is guilty of any assault with intent to commit the same, or any indecent assault upon any male person shall be guilty of a felony, and shall be liable to imprisonment for seven years.

162. Any person who, whether in public or private-

(a) commits any act of gross indecency with another of the same sex;

(b) procures another of the same sex to commit any act of gross indecency; or

(c) attempts to procure the commission of any act of gross indecency by persons of the same sex,

shall be guilty of a felony and be liable to imprisonment for five years.

163.-(1) Any male person who has sexual intercourse with a female person, who is to his knowledge his granddaughter, daughter, sister or mother, is guilty of a felony, and shall be liable to imprisonment for seven

years:

Provided that if it is alleged in the information or charge and proved that the female person is under the age of thirteen years, the offender shall be liable to imprisonment for life.

(2) It is immaterial that the sexual intercourse was had with the consent of the female person.

(3) If any male person attempts to commit any such offence as aforesaid he shall be guilty of a misdemeanour.

(4) On the conviction before any court of any male person of an offence under this section, or of an attempt to commit the same, against any female under the age of eighteen years, it shall be in the power of the court to divest the offender of all authority over such female, and, if the offender is the guardian of such female, to remove the offender from such guardianship, and in any such case to appoint any person or persons willing to take charge of such female, to be the guardian or guardians of such female during her minority or any less period, and the court may at any time vary or rescind the order by the appointment of any other person as such guardian, or in any other respect.

164. Any female person of or above the age of fifteen years who with consent permits her grandfather, father, brother or son to have sexual intercourse with her (knowing him to be her grandfather, father, brother or son, as the case may be) shall be guilty of a felony, and shall be liable to imprisonment for seven years.

165. In the two last preceding sections the expressions "brother" and "sister" respectively include half-brother and half-sister, and the provisions of the said sections shall apply whether the relationship between the person charged with an offence and the person with whom the offence is alleged to have been committed is or is not traced through lawful wedlock.

Test of relationship

166. No prosecution for an offence under sections 163 or 164 shall be commenced without the sanction of the Director of Public prosecutions

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167. Except as otherwise expressly stated, it is immaterial in the case of the offences referred to in this Part of this Code committed with respect to a woman or girl under a specified age, that the accused person did not know that the woman or girl was under that age, or believed that she was not under that age.

168. Whenever, upon the trial for any offence punishable under this Code, it may be necessary to prove sexual intercourse, it shall not be necessary to prove the completion of the intercourse by the actual emission of seed but the intercourse shall be deemed complete upon proof of penetration only.

PART XVII

OFFENCES RELATING TO MARRIAGE

169. Any person who wilfully and by fraud causes any woman who is not lawfully married to him to believe that she is lawfully married to him and to cohabit or have sexual intercourse with him in that belief, shall be guilty of a felony, and shall be liable to imprisonment for ten years.

170.-(1) Any person who, having been previously married and having a husband or wife living, goes through a ceremony of marriage which is void by reason of its taking place during the life of such husband or wife, shall be guilty of a felony, and shall be liable to imprisonment for seven years:

Provided that this section shall not extend to any person whose marriage with such husband or wife has been declared void by a court of competent jurisdiction, nor to any person who contracts a marriage during the life of a former husband or wife, if such husband or wife, at the time of the subsequent marriage, shall have been continually absent from such person for the space of seven years, and shall not have been heard of by such person as being alive within that time.

(2) For the purposes of this section a ceremony of marriage under customary law shall not be deemed to constitute a valid previous marriage unless it has been registered under the provisions of the Islanders' Marriage Act.

171. Any person who dishonestly or with fraudulent intention goes through the ceremony of marriage, knowing that he is not thereby lawfully married, shall be guilty of a felony, and shall be liable to imprisonment for five years.

PART XVIII

NUISANCES AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES

172. Any person who does an act not authorised by law or omits to discharge a legal duty and thereby causes any common injury, or danger or annoyance, or obstructs or causes inconvenience to the public in the exercise of common rights, commits the misdemeanour termed a common nuisance, and shall be liable to imprisonment for one year.

It is immaterial that the act or omission complained of is convenient to a larger number of the public than it inconveniences, but the fact that it facilitates the lawful exercise of their rights by a part of the public may show that it is not a nuisance to any of the public.

173.-(1) Any person who-

(a) for the purpose of or by way of trade or for the purpose of distribution or public exhibition, makes, produces or has in his possession any one or more obscene writings, drawings, prints, paintings, printed matter, pictures, posters, emblems, photographs, cinematograph films, or any other obscene objects, or any other object tending to corrupt morals; or

(b) for any of the purposes above-mentioned imports, conveys or exports, or causes to be imported, conveyed or exported, any such matters or things, or in any manner whatsoever puts any of them in circulation; or

(c) carries on or takes in any business, whether public or private, concerned

with any such matters or things, or deals in any such matters or things in any manner whatsoever, or distributes any of them or exhibits any of them publicly, or makes a business of lending any of them; or

(d) advertises or makes known by any means whatsoever with a view to assisting the circulation of, or traffic in, any such matters or things, that a person is engaged in any of the acts referred to in this section, or advertises or makes known how, or from whom, any such matters or things can be procured either directly or indirectly; or

(e) publicly exhibits any indecent show or performance or any show or performance tending to corrupt morals,

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall be liable to imprisonment for two years or to a fine of two hundred dollars.

(2) If, in respect of any of the offences specified in paragraphs (a), (b), (c) or (d) of subsection (1) of this section, any constituent element thereof is committed in Solomon Islands, such commission shall be sufficient to render the person accused of such offence triable therefor in Solomon Islands.

(3) A court, on convicting any person of an offence against this section, may order to be destroyed any matter or thing made, possessed or used for the purpose of such offence.

(4) A court may, on the application of the Director of Public Prosecutions or a public prosecutor, order the destruction of any obscene matter or thing to which this section relates, whether any person may or may not have been convicted under the provisions of this section in respect of such obscene matter or thing.

174.-(1) Where any person has in his possession, any obscene video tape or photograph (whether an original, reproduction or copy) in circumstances which raise a reasonable presumption that such obscene video tape or photograph was imported into Solomon Islands, shall in the absence of reasonable excuse, be treated as being in possession of such video tape or photograph, as the case may be, for the purposes mentioned in section 173 and in contravention of the provisions of the Customs and Excise Act.

(2) Any other person who is found in the company of that person in those circumstances shall, in the absence of reasonable excuse, be treated as also being in possession of such obscene video tape or photograph, as the case may be, for the same purposes mentioned in section 173 and in contravention of the Customs and

Excise Act.

175. The following persons-

(a) any person who, having no visible means of support or insufficient lawful means, shall not (being thereunto required by any Magistrate or who, being duly summoned for such purpose, shall be brought before any Magistrate) give good account of his means of support to the satisfaction of such Magistrate:

(b) any person wandering abroad or placing himself in any street to beg or gather alms or causing or procuring or encouraging any child so to do;

(c) any common prostitute behaving in a disorderly or indecent manner in any public place;

(d) any person who is drunk and disorderly in any public place or who, in any public place, behaves in a riotous or disorderly manner, and every person who in any other place whatsoever assembles together with others and while so assembled behaves in a riotous or disorderly manner;

(e) any person who without lawful excuse publicly does any indecent act;

(f) any person who in any public place solicits for immoral purposes; and

(g) any person wandering about and endeavouring by the exposure of wounds or deformation to obtain or gather alms,

are deemed idle and disorderly persons, and shall be liable to imprisonment for two months or to a fine of twenty dollars:

Provided that in the event of any conviction under this section the Magistrate may,

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in addition to or in lieu of any other penalty, by order direct that the person convicted be conveyed to his place or province of origin in Solomon Islands or the place or province in Solomon Islands in which such person is ordinarily resident and that he reside there for such period not exceeding three years as may be specified in the order, and where any such order is made additional to a sentence of imprisonment the order shall take effect forthwith upon the termination of such sentence; if any person subject to such order fails to comply with the provisions of such order he shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to imprisonment for six months.

176. The following persons-

(a) any person convicted of an offence under the last preceding section after having been previously convicted as an idle and disorderly person;

(b) any person going about as a gatherer or collector of alms, or endeavouring to procure charitable contributions of any kind or nature, under any false or fraudulent pretence;

(c) any person found wandering or loitering in or upon or near any premises or in any public way or any place adjacent thereto or in any public place at such time and under such circumstances as to lead to the conclusion that such person is there for an illegal or disorderly purpose; and

(d) any person wilfully and obscenely exposing his person in any public place or within view thereof,

are deemed to be rogues and vagabonds, and are guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall be liable for the first offence to imprisonment for three months, and for every subsequent offence to imprisonment for one year:

Provided that in the event of any conviction under this section the Magistrate may, in addition to or in lieu of any other penalty, by order direct that the person convicted be conveyed to his place or province of origin in Solomon Islands or the place or province in Solomon Islands in which such person is ordinarily resident and that he reside there for such period not exceeding three years as may be specified in the order, and where any such order is made additional to a sentence of imprisonment the order

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shall take effect forthwith upon the termination of such sentence; if any person subject to such order fails to comply with the provisions of such order he shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to imprisonment for six months.

177.-(1) Where the Magistrate makes an order under sections 175 and 176, he may in the order direct that the person convicted be subject to the supervision of a suitable person nominated for the purpose by the court, for such period as may be specified in the order, not exceeding the period during which the convicted person is required to reside in the place or province.

Persons convicted under sections 175 or 176 subject to supervision
16 of 1987, s. 4

(2) The person nominated pursuant to subsection (1) of this section shall be responsible to the supervision of the convicted person and submit to the court such reports and information as may be required in terms of the order.

178. Any person who-

(a) in any public way slaughters any animal except such as may have met with accident or which for public safety or other reasonable cause ought to be killed on the spot; or

(b) in any public way leads or drives any cattle without proper and sufficient assistance; or

(c) exposes for sale any goods whatsoever so that the same project into or over any public way; or

(d) hangs or places any clothes on any line or cord projecting over any part of any public way or any wall, fence or paling abutting upon any public way; or

(e) wantonly extinguishes the light of or destroys or damages any street-lamp or who wantonly disturbs any inhabitant by pulling or ringing any door-bell or knocking at any door; or

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(f) wantonly pulls down, destroys, damages or defaces any sign or signboard; or

(g) without lawful authority lays down in any public way any stone, timber or other materials (except building materials so enclosed as to prevent injury to passengers); or

(h) throws or who, being the owner or occupier of any house or other building, permits to be thrown from any part of such house or building, into any public way any rubbish, water, matter or thing whatsoever; or

Throwing rubbish, etc.,
from houses

(i) without lawful authority throws or lays any dirt, ashes or nightsoil or any carrion, offal, trees, bush, brushwood, decayed vegetables or rubbish of any kind into or upon any public way; or

(j) being the owner of any dangerous or ferocious dog suffers the same to go at large unmuzzled in any public place; or

(k) being the owner of any dog knowingly suffers the same to go at large in a rabid state in any public place; or

(l) in or near any public place blasts any rock, stone or timber without permission of the Provincial Secretary or senior police officer for the province; or

(m) in any public place writes or draws any indecent word or representation or uses any profane, indecent or obscene language or is otherwise guilty of any obscene or indecent conduct; or

(n) in any public place uses threatening or abusive or insulting words or behaviour with intent to provoke a breach of the peace or whereby a breach of the peace may be occasioned; or

(o) in any public place carries or causes to be carried any butcher's meat without proper and sufficient covering; or

(p) in any public place plays at any game or flies any kite or throws any stone or other missile or wilfully or negligently makes any noise or does any act or thing in a manner likely to terrify or injure any passenger or cattle or to injure any property; or

(q) in any public way drives or conducts any cattle or any carriage or other vehicle in a careless or violent or furious manner or employs any incompetent person to drive or conduct any carriage or other vehicle or permits any horse or other animal to be driven in any carriage or vehicle unless properly harnessed; or

(r) permits any cattle to be at large in any public way or leaves any horsedrawn vehicle in any public way without some person in charge thereof or obstructs the passage of any public way or neglects or refuses to remove such obstruction when requested so to do by any police officer or private person; or

(s) obstructs in any way the free passage of any public way or who in any manner wilfully prevents any person from passing him or who by any negligence or misbehaviour prevents or interrupts the free passage on any public way of any person, motor vehicle, bicycle, wagon, carriage, cart, horse, mule or beast of burden; or

(t) to the obstruction, annoyance or danger of any resident or passenger-

(i) leaves or places or causes to be left or placed any furniture, goods, tub, basket, box, pail, bucket, stool, bench, seat or package on any public way; or

(ii) places or causes to be placed any blind, shade, covering, awning or other projection over or along any public way unless the same be eight feet at least above the public way; or

(iii) carries any naked light in any public way,

is guilty of an offence, and shall be liable to a fine of ten dollars or to imprisonment for one month.

179. Any person found in a public place drunk so as to be incapable of taking care of himself is guilty of an offence and shall be liable to a fine of twenty dollars and such person may be arrested without warrant by any police officer.

180.-(1) Any person who in any town area wilfully and wantonly, and after being warned to desist, shouts or beats any drum or tomtom or blows any horn or shell, or sounds or plays upon any musical instrument, or sings or makes any other loud or unseemly noise, to the reasonable annoyance or disturbance of the public, is guilty of an offence, and shall be liable to a fine of ten dollars or to imprisonment for one month.

(2) For the purposes of this section and section 178 "town area" means any area which has been declared to be a town and any other area to which the provisions of this section may be applied by order of the Prime Minister.

(3) The provisions of this section shall not apply in the case of a drum, bell, gong or tomtom beaten for the purpose of indicating the time of day or to summon a church congregation.

181. Any person who pollutes or obstructs any aqueduct, dam, sluice, pipe, pump, watercourse or fountain, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall be liable to a fine of forty dollars or to imprisonment for two months.

182. Any person who, without the consent of the owner or occupier, posts or otherwise affixes any placard or other paper upon any wall, house or building, or defaces any such wall, house or building by chalk or paint or otherwise, is guilty of an offence, and shall be liable to a fine of ten dollars or to imprisonment for one month.

183.-(1) Any person who permits any dog or other animal which he knows to be dangerous or to have injured any person or domestic animal to go at large without being under proper control is guilty of an offence and shall be liable to a fine of ten dollars or to imprisonment for one month.

(2) If any dog or other animal, which is known to its owner to be dangerous or to have injured any person or domestic animal, in any public place rushes at or attacks any person or animal whereby such person or animal is injured or endangered, the owner of such dog or animal is guilty of an offence and shall be liable to a fine of fifteen dollars or to imprisonment for six weeks, and in the event of any subsequent attack by such dog or animal its owner shall be liable to a fine of thirty dollars or to imprisonment for two months and the court may, in addition to or in lieu of any fine or imprisonment which may be imposed, order the destruction of such dog or animal.

For the purposes of this subsection "owner" in relation to a dog or other animal means the keeper of that dog or animal and includes the occupier of any premises in which such dog or animal is ordinarily kept or permitted to live or remain, and includes any person in whose care such dog or animal temporarily may be, whether loose or confined, and any person who may harbour such dog or animal.

(3) Any person who incites a dog or other animal to attack, worry or frighten any person or animal is guilty of an offence and shall be liable to a fine of twenty dollars or to imprisonment for six weeks.

184.-(1) Any person who, not being a person serving in Her Majesty's naval, military or air forces, or in any constabulary or police force in the United Kingdom, or in any British possession, or in any country under the protection of Her Majesty, or in respect of which Her Majesty has accepted a mandate, wears without the permission of the Secretary to the Cabinet the uniform of any of those forces, or any dress having the appearance or bearing any of the regimental or other distinctive marks of such uniform, is guilty of an offence, and shall be liable to imprisonment for one month or to a fine of ten dollars:

Wearing of uniform
without authority
prohibited
2 of 1966, s. 16
LN 46A of 1978

Provided that nothing in this section shall prevent any person from wearing any uniform or dress in the course of a stage play performed in any place in which stage plays may lawfully be publicly performed, or in the course of a music-hall or circus performance, or in the course of any bona fide military representation.

(2) Any person who unlawfully wears the uniform of any of the forces aforesaid, or any dress having the appearance or bearing any of the regimental or other distinctive marks of any such uniform, in such a manner or in such circumstances as to be likely to bring contempt on that uniform, or employs any other person so to wear such uniform or dress, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall be liable to imprisonment for two months or to a fine of forty dollars.

(3) Any person who, not being in the service of Solomon Islands or having previously received the written permission of the Secretary to the Cabinet so to do, imports or sells or has in his possession for sale any such uniform as aforesaid, or the buttons or badges appropriate thereto, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall be liable to imprisonment for six months, or to a fine of two hundred dollars.

(4) When any person has been convicted of any offence under this section, the uniform, dress, button, badge or other thing in respect of which the offence has been committed shall be forfeited unless the court otherwise orders.

185. Any person who unlawfully or negligently does any act which is, and which he knows or has reason to believe to be, likely to spread the infection of any disease dangerous to life, is guilty of a misdemeanour.

186. Any person who voluntarily vitiates the atmosphere in any place so as to make it noxious to the health of persons in general dwelling or carrying on business in the neighbourhood or passing along a public way, is guilty of a misdemeanour.

187. Any person who, for the purposes of trade or otherwise, makes loud noises or offensive or unwholesome smells in such places and circumstances as to annoy any considerable number of persons in the exercise of their common rights, commits and is liable to be punished as for a common nuisance. Offensive trades

188. Any person who, in a manner so rash or negligent as to endanger any property, does any act with fire or any combustible matter or omits to take precautions against any probable danger from any fire or combustible matter in his possession, is guilty of a misdemeanour.

189.-(1) Any person who-

(a) enters into or upon property in the possession of another with intent to commit an offence or to intimidate or annoy any person lawfully in possession of such property;

(b) having lawfully entered into or upon such property unlawfully remains there with intent thereby to intimidate, insult or annoy any such person or with intent to commit any offence; or

(c) unlawfully persists in coming or remaining upon such property after being warned not to come thereon or to depart therefrom,

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall be liable to imprisonment for three months.

If the property upon which the offence is committed is any building, tent or vessel used as a human dwelling, or any building used as a place of worship, or as a place for the custody of property, the offender shall be liable to imprisonment for one year.

(2) Any person who enters by night any dwelling-house, or any verandah or passage attached thereto, or any yard, garden or other land adjacent to or within the curtilage of such dwelling-house, without lawful excuse, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall be liable to imprisonment for one year.

190. Any person who-

(a) performs any magic ritual in respect of which there is a general belief among any class of persons that harm may be caused to any person; or

(b) has in his possession, without lawful excuse, any article commonly associated by any class of persons with harmful magic,

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall be liable to imprisonment for two months or to a fine of forty dollars.

PART XIX DEFAMATION

191. Any person who, by print, writing, painting, effigy, or by any means

otherwise than solely by gestures, spoken words or other sounds, unlawfully publishes any defamatory matter concerning another person, with intent to defame that other person, is guilty of the misdemeanour termed "libel".

192. Defamatory matter is matter likely to injure the reputation of any person by exposing him to hatred, contempt or ridicule, or likely to damage any person in his profession or trade by an injury to his reputation.

193.-(1) A person publishes a libel if he causes the print, writing, painting, effigy or other means by which the defamatory matter is conveyed, to be so dealt with, either by exhibition, reading, recitation, description, delivery or otherwise, as that the defamatory meaning thereof becomes known or is likely to become known to either the person defamed or any other person.

(2) It is not necessary for libel that a defamatory meaning should be directly or completely expressed; and it suffices if such meaning and its application to the person alleged to be defamed can be collected either from the alleged libel itself or from any extrinsic circumstances, or partly by the one and partly by the other means.

194. Any publication of defamatory matter concerning a person is unlawful within the meaning of this Part of this Code, unless-

(a) the matter is true and it was for the public benefit that it should be published; or

(b) it is privileged on one of the grounds hereafter mentioned in this Part of this Code

195.-(1) The publication of defamatory matter is absolutely privileged, and no person shall under any circumstance be liable to punishment under this Code in respect thereof, in any of the following cases, namely-

(a) if the matter is published by the Governor-General, the Cabinet or Parliament, in any official document or proceeding; or

(b) if the matter is published in the Cabinet or Parliament by the Prime Minister, a Minister or a member of Parliament; or

(c) if the matter is published by order of the Governor-General; or

(d) if the matter is published concerning a person subject to naval or military discipline for the time being, and relates to his conduct as a person subject to such discipline, and is published by some person having authority over him in respect of such conduct, and to some person having authority over him in respect of such conduct; or

(e) if the matter is published in the course of any judicial proceedings by a person taking part therein as a Judge, Magistrate, commissioner, advocate, assessor, witness or party thereto; or

(f) if the matter published is in fact a fair report of anything said, done or published in the Cabinet or Parliament; or

(g) if the person publishing the matter is legally bound to publish it.

(2) Where a publication is absolutely privileged, it is immaterial for the purposes of this Part whether the matter be true or false, and whether it be or be not known or believed to be false, and whether it be or be not published in good faith:

Provided that nothing in this section shall exempt a person from any liability to punishment under any other Part of this Code or under the express provisions of any other Act in force within Solomon Islands.

196. A publication of defamatory matter is privileged, on condition that it was published in good faith, if the relation between the parties by and to whom the publication is made is such that the person publishing the matter is under some legal, moral or social duty to publish it to the person to whom the publication is made or has a legitimate personal interest in so publishing it, provided that the publication does not exceed either in extent or matter what is reasonably sufficient for the occasion, and in any of the following cases, namely-

Cases in which publication of defamatory matter is conditionally privileged

(a) if the matter published is in fact a fair report of anything said, done or shown in a civil or criminal inquiry or proceeding before any court:

Provided that if the court prohibits the publication of anything said or shown before it, on the ground that it is seditious, immoral or

blasphemous, the publication thereof shall not be privileged; or

(b) if the matter published is a copy or reproduction, or in fact a fair abstract, of any matter which has been previously published, and the previous publication of which was or would have been privileged under the last preceding section; or

(c) if the matter is an expression of opinion in good faith as to the conduct of a person in a judicial, official or other public capacity, or as to his personal character so far as it appears in such conduct; or

(d) if the matter is an expression of opinion in good faith as to the conduct of a person in relation to any public question or matter, or as to his personal character so far as it appears in such conduct; or

(e) if the matter is an expression of opinion in good faith as to the conduct of any person as disclosed by evidence given in a public legal proceeding, whether civil or criminal, or as to the conduct of any person as a party, witness or otherwise in any such proceeding, or as to the character of any person so far as it appears in any such conduct as in this paragraph mentioned; or

(f) if the matter is an expression of opinion in good faith as to the merits of any book, writing, painting, speech, or other work, performance or act published or publicly done or made or submitted by a person to the judgment of the public, or as to the character of the person so far as it appears therein; or

(g) if the matter is a censure passed by a person in good faith on the conduct of another person in any matter in respect of which he has authority, by contract or otherwise, over the other person, or on the character of the other person so far as it appears in such conduct; or

(h) if the matter is a complaint or accusation made by a person in good faith against another person in respect of his conduct in any matter, or in respect of his character so far as it appears in such conduct, to any person having authority, by contract or otherwise, over that other person in respect of such conduct or matter or having authority by law to inquire into or receive complaints respecting such conduct or matter; or

(i) if the matter is published in good faith for the protection of the rights or interests of the person who publishes it, or of the person to whom it is published, or of some person in whom the person to whom it is published is interested.

197. A publication of defamatory matter shall not be deemed to have been made in good faith by a person, within the meaning of the last preceding section, if it is made to appear either-

(a) that the matter was untrue, and that he did not believe it to be true; or

(b) that the matter was untrue, and that he published it without having taken reasonable care to ascertain whether it was true or false; or

(c) that, in publishing the matter, he acted with intent to injure the person defamed in a substantially greater degree or substantially otherwise than was reasonably necessary for the interest of the public or for the protection of the private right or interest in respect of which he claims to be privileged.

198. If it is proved, on behalf of the accused person, that the defamatory matter was published under such circumstances that the publication would have been justified if made in good faith, the publication shall be presumed to have been made in good faith until the contrary is made to appear, either from the libel itself, or from the evidence given on behalf of the accused person, or from evidence given on the part of the prosecution.

PART XX

MURDER AND MANSLAUGHTER

199.-(1) Any person who by an unlawful act or omission causes the death of another person is guilty of the felony known as manslaughter. An unlawful omission is an omission amounting to culpable negligence to discharge a duty tending to the preservation of life or health, whether such omission is or is not accompanied by an intention to cause death or bodily harm.

(2) Any person who commits the felony of manslaughter shall be liable to imprisonment for life.

200. Any person who of malice aforethought causes the death of another person by an unlawful act or omission is guilty of murder and shall be sentenced to imprisonment for life.

201.-(1) Where a person kills another in the course or furtherance of some other offence, the killing shall not amount to murder unless done with the same malice aforethought (express or implied) as is required for a killing to amount to murder when not done in the course or furtherance of another offence.

(2) For the purposes of the foregoing subsection, a killing done in the course or for the purpose of resisting an officer of justice, or of resisting or avoiding or preventing a lawful arrest, or of effecting or assisting an escape or rescue from legal custody, shall be treated as a killing in the course or furtherance of an offence.

202. Malice aforethought may be expressed or implied and express malice shall be deemed to be established by evidence proving either of the following states of mind preceding or co-existing with the act or omission by which death is caused, and it may exist where that act is unpremeditated-

(a) an intention to cause the death of or grievous bodily harm to any person, whether such person is the person actually killed or not; or

(b) knowledge that the act which caused death will probably cause the death of, or grievous bodily harm to, some person whether such person is the person actually killed or not, although such knowledge is accompanied by indifference whether death or grievous bodily harm is caused or not, or by a wish that it may not be caused.

203.-(1) Where a person kills or is a party to the killing of another, he shall not be convicted of murder if he was suffering from such abnormality of mind (whether arising from a condition of arrested or retarded development of mind or any inherent causes or induced by disease or injury) as substantially impaired his mental responsibility for his acts and omissions in doing or being a party to the killing.

(2) On a charge of murder, it shall be for the defence to prove that the person charged is by virtue of this section not liable to be convicted of murder.

(3) A person who but for this section would be liable, whether as principal or as accessory, to be convicted of murder shall be liable instead to be convicted of manslaughter.

(4) The fact that one party to a killing is by virtue of this section not liable to be convicted of murder shall not affect the question whether the

killing amounted to murder in the case of any other party to it.

204. Where a person by an intentional and unlawful act causes the death of another person the offence committed shall not be of murder but only manslaughter if any of the following matters of extenuation are proved on his behalf, namely-

(a) that he was deprived of the power of self-control by such extreme provocation given by the person killed as is mentioned in the next succeeding section; or

(b) that he was justified in causing some harm to the other person, and that, in causing harm in excess of the harm which he was justified in causing, he acted from such terror of immediate death or grievous harm as in fact deprived him for the time being of the power of self-control; or

(c) that, in causing the death, he acted in the belief in good faith and on reasonable grounds, that he was under a legal duty to cause the death or to do the act which he did.

205. Where on a charge of murder there is evidence on which the court can find that the person charged was provoked (whether by things done or by things said or by both together) to lose his self-control, the question whether the provocation was enough to make a reasonable man do as he did shall be determined by the court; and in determining that question there shall be taken into account everything both done and said according to the effect which it would have on a reasonable man.

206. Where a woman by any wilful act or omission causes the death of her child being a child under the age of twelve months, but at the time of the act or omission the balance of her mind was disturbed by reason of her not having fully recovered from the effect of giving birth to the child or by reason of the effect of lactation consequent upon the birth of the child, then, notwithstanding that the circumstances were such that but for the provisions of this section the offence would have amounted to murder, she shall be guilty of felony, to wit, infanticide, and may for such offence be dealt with and punished as if she had been guilty of manslaughter of the child.

Infanticide

207. A person is deemed to have caused the death of another person although his act is not the immediate or the whole cause of death in any of the following cases-

(a) if he inflicts bodily injury on another person in consequence of which that other person undergoes surgical or medical treatment which causes death. In this case it is immaterial whether the treatment was proper or mistaken, if it was employed in good faith and with common knowledge and skill; but the person inflicting the injury is not deemed to have caused the death if the treatment which was its immediate cause was not employed in good faith or was so employed without common knowledge or skill;

(b) if he inflicts bodily injury on another which would not have caused death if the injured person had submitted to proper surgical or medical treatment or had observed proper precautions as to his mode of living;

(c) if by actual or threatened violence he causes such other person to perform an act which causes the death of such person, such act being a means of avoiding such violence which in the circumstances would appear reasonable to the person whose death is so caused;

(d) if by any act or omission he hastened the death of a person suffering under any disease or injury which apart from such act or omission would have caused death;

(e) if his act or omission would not have caused death unless it had been accompanied by an act or omission of the person killed or of other persons.

208. A child becomes a person capable of being killed when it has completely proceeded in a living state from the body of its mother, whether it has breathed or not, and whether it has an independent circulation or not, and whether the navel-string is severed or not.

209. A person is not deemed to have killed another if the death of that person does not take place within a year and a day of the cause of death.

Limitation as to time of death

Such period is reckoned inclusive of the day on which the last unlawful act contributing to the cause of death was done.

When the cause of death is an omission to observe or perform a duty,

the period is reckoned inclusive of the day on which the omission ceased.

When the cause of death is in part an unlawful act, and in part an omission to observe or perform a duty, the period is reckoned inclusive of the day on which the last unlawful act was done or the day on which the omission ceased, whichever is the later.

PART XXI

DUTIES RELATING TO THE PRESERVATION OF LIFE AND HEALTH

210. It is the duty of every person having charge of another who is unable by reason of age, sickness, unsoundness of mind, detention or any other cause to withdraw himself from such charge, and who is unable to provide himself with the necessaries of life, whether such charge is undertaken under a contract or is imposed by law, or arises by reason of any act, whether lawful or unlawful, of the person who has such charge, to provide for that other person the necessaries of life; and he shall be deemed to have caused any consequences which adversely affect the life or health of the other person by reason of any omission to perform that duty.

211. It is the duty of every person who, as head of a family, has charge of a child under the age of fifteen years, being a member of his household, to provide the necessaries of life for such child; and he shall be deemed to have caused any consequences which adversely affect the life or health of the child by reason of any omission to perform that duty, whether the child is helpless or not.

212. It is the duty of every person who as master or mistress has contracted to provide necessary food, clothing or lodging for any servant or apprentice under the age of fifteen years to provide the same; and he or she shall be deemed to have caused any consequences which adversely affect the life or health of the servant or apprentice by reason of any omission to perform that duty.

213. It is the duty of every person who, except in the case of necessity, undertakes to administer surgical or medical treatment to any other person, or to do any other lawful act which is or may be dangerous to human life or health, to have reasonable skill and to use reasonable care in doing such act; and he shall be deemed to have caused any consequences which adversely affect the life or health of any person by

Duty of persons doing dangerous acts

reason of any omission to observe or perform that duty.

214. It is the duty of every person who has in his charge or under his control anything, whether living or inanimate, and whether moving or stationary, of such a nature that, in the absence of care or precaution in its use or management, the life, safety or health of any person may be endangered, to use reasonable care and take reasonable precautions to avoid such danger; and he shall be deemed to have caused any consequences which adversely affect the life or health of any person by reason of any omission to perform that duty.

PART XXII

OFFENCES CONNECTED WITH MURDER AND SUICIDE

215. Any person who-

(a) attempts unlawfully to cause the death of another; or

(b) with intent unlawfully to cause the death of another does any act, or omits to do any act which it is his duty to do, such act or omission being of such a nature as to be likely to endanger human life,

is guilty of a felony, and shall be liable to imprisonment for life.

216. Any person who becomes an accessory after the fact to murder is guilty of a felony, and shall be liable to imprisonment for seven years.

217. Any person who, knowing the contents thereof, directly or indirectly causes any person to receive any writing threatening to kill any person is guilty of a felony, and shall be liable to imprisonment for ten years.

218. Any person who conspires with any other person to kill any person, whether such person is in Solomon Islands or elsewhere, is guilty of a felony, and shall be liable

Conspiracy to murder

to imprisonment for ten years.

219.-(1) Any person who aids, abets, counsels or procures the suicide of another, or an attempt by another to commit suicide, is guilty of a felony, and shall be liable to imprisonment for fourteen years.

(2) If on the trial of an information for murder or manslaughter it is proved that the accused aided, abetted, counselled or procured the suicide of the person in question, he may be found guilty of that offence.

220. Any person who, when a woman is delivered of a child, endeavours by any secret disposition of the dead body of the child to conceal the birth, whether the child died before, at or after its birth, is guilty of a misdemeanour.

221.-(1) Any person who, with intent to destroy the life of a child capable of being born alive, by any wilful act causes a child to die before it has an existence independent of its mother, is guilty of felony known as child destruction, and shall be liable to imprisonment for life:

Provided that no person shall be found guilty of an offence under this section unless it is proved that the act which caused the death of the child was not done in good faith for the purpose of preserving the life of the mother.

(2) For the purposes of this section, evidence that a woman had at any material time been pregnant for a period of twenty-eight weeks or more shall be prima facie proof that she was at that time pregnant of a child capable of being born alive.

PART XXIII

OFFENCES ENDANGERING LIFE AND HEALTH

222. Any person who, by any means calculated to choke, suffocate or strangle, and with intent to commit or facilitate the commission of a felony or misdemeanour, or to facilitate the flight of an offender after the commission or attempted commission of a felony or misdemeanour, renders or attempts to render any person incapable of resistance, is guilty of a felony, and shall be liable to imprisonment for life.

223. Any person who, with intent to commit or to facilitate the commission of a felony or misdemeanour, or to facilitate the flight of an offender after the commission or attempted commission of a felony or misdemeanour, administers or attempts to administer any stupefying or overpowering drug or thing to any person, is guilty of a felony, and shall be liable to imprisonment for life.

Stupefying in order to
commit felony or
misdemeanour

224. Any person who, with intent to maim, disfigure or disable any person, or to do some grievous harm to any person, or to resist or prevent the lawful arrest or detention of any person-

(a) unlawfully wounds or does any grievous harm to any person by any means whatever; or

(b) unlawfully attempts in any manner to strike any person with any kind of projectile or with a spear, sword, knife or other dangerous or offensive weapon; or

(c) unlawfully causes any explosive substance to explode; or

(d) sends or delivers any explosive substance or other dangerous or noxious thing to any person; or

(e) causes any such substance or thing to be taken or received by any person; or

(f) puts any corrosive fluid or any destructive or explosive substance in any place; or

(g) unlawfully casts or throws any such fluid or substance at or upon any person, or otherwise applies any such fluid or substance to the person of any person,

is guilty of a felony, and shall be liable to imprisonment for life.

225. Any person who unlawfully-

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(a) prevents or obstructs any person who is on board of, or is escaping from, a vessel which is in distress or wrecked, in his endeavours to save his life; or

(b) obstructs any person in his endeavours to save the life of any person so situated,

is guilty of a felony, and shall be liable to imprisonment for life.

226. Any person who unlawfully does grievous harm to another is guilty of a felony, and shall be liable to imprisonment for fourteen years.

227. Any person who unlawfully, and with intent to do any harm to another, puts any explosive substance in any place whatever, is guilty of a felony, and shall be liable to imprisonment for fourteen years.

228. Any person who unlawfully, and with intent to injure or annoy another, causes any poison or noxious thing to be administered to, or taken by, any person, and thereby endangers his life, or does him grievous harm, is guilty of a felony, and shall be liable to imprisonment for fourteen years.

229. Any person who unlawfully wounds another is guilty of a misdemeanour and shall be liable to imprisonment for five years.

230. Any person who unlawfully and with intent to injure or annoy any person causes any poison or other noxious thing to be administered to or taken by any person is guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall be liable to imprisonment for five years.

231.-(1) Any person who intimidates or molests any other person shall be guilty of an offence and liable to imprisonment for three years.

(2) A person intimidates another person who, with intent to cause alarm to that person or to cause him to do any act which he is not legally bound to do or to omit to do any act which he is legally entitled to do, causes or threatens to cause unlawful injury to the person, reputation or property of that person or anyone in whom that person is interested.

(3) A person molests another person who, with intent as aforesaid, dissuades or attempts to dissuade, by whatever means, anyone from entering or approaching or dealing at any premises at which that person carries on trade or business or works or otherwise from dealing with that person, or with any person by whom that person is employed, in the course of his trade or business, or watches and besets any premises where that person resides or works or carries on trade or business or happens to be, or the approaches to such premises, or persistently follows that person or anyone in whom that person is interested from place to place, or interferes with any property owned or used by, or deprives of or hinders in the use of such property, that person or anyone in whom that person is interested.

(4) Nothing in subsection (3) of this section shall apply to any peaceful picketing which is lawful under the provisions of any law relating to trade unions or trade disputes within the meaning of the Trade Unions Act.

232. Any person who, being charged with the duty of providing for another the necessities of life, without lawful excuse fails to do so, whereby the life of that other person is or is likely to be endangered, or his health is or is likely to be permanently injured, is guilty of a felony, and shall be liable to imprisonment for three years.

233.-(1) If any person who has attained the age of fifteen years and has the custody, charge or care of any child or young person under that age, wilfully assaults, ill-treats, neglects, abandons, or exposes him, or causes or procures him to be assaulted, ill-treated, neglected, abandoned, or exposed in a manner likely to cause him unnecessary suffering or injury to health (including injury to or loss of sight, or hearing, or limb or organ of the body, and any mental derangement), that person shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall be liable to imprisonment for five years.

(2) For the purposes of this section-

(a) a parent or other person legally liable to maintain a child or young person shall be deemed to have neglected him in a manner likely to cause injury to his health if he has failed to provide adequate food, clothing, medical aid or lodging for him;

(b) where it is proved that the death of an infant under three years of age was caused by suffocation (not being suffocation caused by disease or the presence of any foreign body in the throat or air passages of the infant) while the infant was in bed with some other person who has attained the age of fifteen years, that other person shall, if he was, when he went to bed, under the influence of drink,

be deemed to have neglected the infant in a manner likely to cause injury to its health.

(3) A person may be convicted of an offence under this section-

(a) notwithstanding that actual suffering or injury to health, or the likelihood of actual suffering or injury to health, was obviated by the action of another person;

(b) notwithstanding the death of the child or young person in question.

(4) Nothing in this section shall be construed as affecting the right of any parent, teacher, or other person, having the lawful control of a child or young person to administer reasonable punishment to him.

234. A person is not criminally responsible for performing in good faith and with reasonable care and skill a surgical operation upon any person for his benefit, or upon an unborn child for the preservation of the mother's life, if the performance of the operation is reasonable, having regard to the patient's state at the time and to all the circumstances of the case.

235. Any person authorised by law or by the consent of the person injured by him to use force is criminally responsible for any excess, according to the nature and quality of the act which constitutes the excess.

236. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 235, consent by a person to the causing of his own death or his own maim does not affect the criminal responsibility of any person by whom such death or maim is caused.

PART XXIV

CRIMINAL RECKLESSNESS AND NEGLIGENCE

237. Any person who, in a manner so rash or negligent as to endanger human life or to be likely to cause harm to any other person-

(a) drives any vehicle or rides on any public way; or

(b) navigates, or takes part in the navigation or working of, any vessel; or

(c) does any act with fire or any combustible matter, or omits to take precautions against any probable danger from any fire or any combustible matter in his possession; or

(d) omits to take precautions against any probable danger from any animal in his possession; or

(e) gives medical or surgical treatment to any person whom he has undertaken to treat; or

(f) dispenses, supplies, sells, administers or gives away any medicine or poisonous or dangerous matter; or

(g) does any act with respect to, or omits to take proper precautions against any probable danger from, any machinery of which he is solely or partly in charge; or

(h) does any act with respect to, or admits to take proper precautions against any probable danger from, any explosive in his possession,

is guilty of a misdemeanour.

238. Any person who unlawfully does any act, or omits to do any act which it is his duty to do, not being an act or omission specified in the preceding section, by which act or omission harm is caused to any person, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall be liable to imprisonment for six months.

239. Whoever does, with any poisonous substance, any act in a manner so rash or negligent as to endanger human life, or to be likely to cause hurt or injury to any other person, or knowingly or negligently omits to take such care with any poisonous substance in his possession as is sufficient to guard against probable danger to human life from such poisonous substance, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall be liable to imprisonment for six months, or to a fine of two hundred dollars.

240. Any person who, by any unlawful act or omission not otherwise specified in this Part of this Code, causes the safety of any person travelling by any aircraft, vehicle or vessel to be endangered, is guilty of a misdemeanour.

241. Any person who exhibits any false light, mark or buoy, intending or knowing it to be likely that such exhibition will mislead any navigator, shall be liable to imprisonment for seven years.

Exhibition of false light,
mark or buoy

242. Any person who knowingly or negligently conveys, or causes to be conveyed for hire, any person by water in any vessel, when that vessel is in such a state or so loaded as to be unsafe, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour.

243. Any person who by doing any act, or by omitting to take reasonable care with any property in his possession or under his charge, causes danger, obstruction or injury to any person in any public way or public line of navigation, is liable to a fine of two hundred dollars.

PART XXV

ASSAULTS

244. Any person who unlawfully assaults another is guilty of a misdemeanour, and, if the assault is not committed in circumstances for which a greater punishment is provided in this Code, shall be liable to imprisonment for one year.

245. Any person who commits an assault occasioning actual bodily harm is guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall be liable to imprisonment for five years.

246. Any person who assaults and strikes or wounds any Magistrate, police or customs officer, or other person lawfully authorised in or on account of the execution of his duty in or concerning the preservation of any vessel in distress, or of any vessel or goods or effects wrecked, stranded, or cast on shore or lying under water, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall be liable to imprisonment for seven years.

247. Any person who-

(a) assaults any person with intent to commit a felony or to resist or prevent the lawful apprehension or detainer of himself or of any other person for any offence; or

(b) assaults, resists or wilfully obstructs any police officer in the due execution of his duty, or any person acting in aid of such officer; or

(c) assaults any person in pursuance of any unlawful combination or conspiracy to raise the rate of wages, or respecting any trade, business, or manufacture or respecting any person concerned or employed therein; or

(d) assaults, resists or obstructs any person engaged in lawful execution of process, or in making a lawful distress, with intent to rescue any property lawfully taken under such process or distress; or

(e) assaults any person on account of any act done by him in the execution of any duty imposed on him by law,

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall be liable to imprisonment for two years.

PART XXVI

OFFENCES AGAINST LIBERTY

248. For the purposes of this Part of this Code-

(a) any person who conveys any person beyond the limits of Solomon Islands without the consent of that person, or of some person legally authorised to

consent on behalf of that person, is said to kidnap that person; and

(b) any person who by force compels, or by any deceitful means induces, any person to go from any place, is said to abduct that person.

249. Any person who kidnaps any person is guilty of a felony and shall be liable to imprisonment for seven years.

250. Any person who kidnaps or abducts any person with intent to cause that person to be secretly and wrongfully confined, is guilty of a felony, and shall be liable to imprisonment for seven years.

251. Any person who kidnaps or abducts any person in order that such person may be subjected, or may be so disposed of as to be put in danger of being subjected, to grievous harm, or slavery, or to the unnatural lust of any person, or knowing it to be likely that such person will be so subjected or disposed of, is guilty of a felony, and shall be liable to imprisonment for ten years.

Kidnapping or abducting in order to subject person to grievous harm, slavery, etc

252. Any person who, knowing that any person has been kidnapped or has been abducted, wrongfully conceals or confines such person, is guilty of a felony, and shall be punished in the same manner as if he had kidnapped or abducted such person with the same intention or knowledge, or for the same purpose, as that with or for which he conceals or detains such person in confinement.

253. Any person who unlawfully, either by force or fraud, leads, or takes away, or decoys or entices away, or detains any child under the age of fourteen years, with intent to deprive any parent, guardian or other person having the lawful care or charge of such child, of the possession of such child, or with intent to steal any article upon or about the person of such child, to whomsoever such article may belong; and any person who with any such intent, receives or harbours any such child, knowing the same to have been by force or fraud led, taken, decoyed, enticed away, or detained, as in this section before mentioned, is guilty of a felony, and shall be liable to imprisonment for seven years:

Provided that no person who shall have claimed in good faith any right to the possession of such child, or is the mother or shall have claimed to be the father of an illegitimate child, shall be liable to be prosecuted by virtue hereof, on account of the getting possession of such child, or taking such child out of the possession of any person having the lawful charge thereof.

254. Any person who unlawfully takes or causes to be taken any unmarried girl, being under the age of fifteen years, out of the possession and against the will of her father or mother, or of any other person having the lawful care or charge of her, is guilty of a misdemeanour.

255. Whoever wrongfully confines any person is guilty of a misdemeanour and shall be liable to imprisonment for one year or to a fine of four hundred dollars.

256. Any person who unlawfully compels any person to labour against the will of that person is guilty of a misdemeanour.

PART XXVII

LARCENY, EMBEZZLEMENT AND CONVERSION

257.-(1) Every inanimate thing which has value and is the property of any person, and if adhering to the realty then after severance therefrom, is capable of being stolen:

Provided that, save as hereinafter expressly provided with respect to fixtures, growing things, and minerals as defined in the Mines and Minerals Act, anything attached to or forming part of the realty is not capable of being stolen by the person who severs the same from the realty, unless after severance he has abandoned possession thereof.

(2) Every tame creature, whether tame by nature or wild by nature and subsequently tamed, which is the property of any person, is capable of being stolen.

(3) Creatures wild by nature, of a kind which is not ordinarily found in a

condition of natural liberty in Solomon Islands, which are the property of any person, and which are usually kept in a state of confinement, are capable of being stolen, whether they are actually in confinement or have escaped from confinement.

(4) Creatures wild by nature, of a kind which is ordinarily found in a condition of natural liberty in Solomon Islands, which are the property of any person, are capable of being stolen while they are in confinement, and while they are being actually pursued after escaping from confinement, but not at any other time.

(5) A creature wild by nature is deemed to be in a state of confinement so long as it is in a den, cage, sty, tank or other small enclosure, or is otherwise so placed that it cannot escape, and that its owner can take possession of it at pleasure.

(6) Wild creatures in the enjoyment of their natural liberty are not capable of being stolen, but their dead bodies are capable of being stolen:

Provided that the carcase of a creature wild by nature and not reduced into possession while living is not capable of being stolen by the person who has killed such creature, unless after killing it he has abandoned possession of the carcase.

(7) Everything produced by or forming part of the body of a creature capable of being stolen is capable of being stolen.

258.-(1) A person steals who, without the consent of the owner, fraudulently and without a claim of right made in good faith, takes and carries away anything capable of being stolen with intent, at the time of such taking, permanently to deprive the owner thereof: Definition of theft

Provided that a person may be guilty of stealing any such thing notwithstanding that he has lawful possession thereof, if, being a bailee or part owner thereof, he fraudulently converts the same to his own use or the use of any person other than the owner.

(2) (a) The expression "takes" includes obtaining the possession-

- (i) by any trick;
- (ii) by intimidation;

(iii) under a mistake on the part of the owner with knowledge on the part of the taker that possession has been so obtained; or

(iv) by finding, where at the time of finding the finder believes that the owner can be discovered by taking reasonable steps.

(b) The expression "carries away" includes any removal of anything from the place which it occupies, but in the case of a thing attached, only if it has been completely detached.

(c) The expression "owner" includes any part owner, or person having possession or control of, or a special property in, anything capable of being stolen.

259. If any person, who is a member of any co-partnership or is one of two or more beneficial owners of any property, steals or embezzles any such property of or belonging to such co-partnership or to such beneficial owners he is liable to be dealt with, tried, and punished as if he had not been or was not a member of such co-partnership or one of such beneficial owners.

260.-(1) A wife has the same remedies and redress under this Code for the protection and security of her own separate property as if such property belonged to her as a feme sole:

Provided that no proceedings under this Part of this Code shall be taken by any wife against her husband while they are living together as to or concerning any property claimed by her, nor while they are living apart as to or concerning any act done by the husband while they were living together concerning property claimed by the wife, unless such property has been wrongfully taken by the husband when leaving or deserting or about to leave or desert his wife or for the purpose of giving it to a paramour.

(2) A wife doing an act with respect to any property of her husband, which, if done by the husband in respect to property of the wife, would make the husband liable to criminal proceedings by the wife under this Part of this Code, shall be in like manner liable to criminal proceedings by her husband.

261.-(1) Stealing for which no special punishment is provided under this Code or any other Act for the time being in force is simple larceny and a felony punishable with imprisonment for five years.

(2) Any person who commits the offence of simple larceny after having been previously convicted of felony, shall be liable to imprisonment for ten years.

(3) Any person who commits the offence of simple larceny, after having been previously convicted of any misdemeanour punishable under this Part or under Part XXXV of this Code, shall be liable to imprisonment for seven years.

262. Any person who steals any will, codicil or other testamentary instrument, either of a dead or of a living person, is guilty of a felony, and shall be liable to imprisonment for

life.

263. Any person who steals the whole or any part of-

(a) any document of title to lands; or

(b) any record, writ, return, panel, petition, process, interrogatory, deposition, affidavit, rule, order, warrant of attorney, or any original document of or belonging to any court of record, or relating to any cause or matter, civil or criminal, begun, depending or terminated in any such court; or

(c) any original document relating to the business of any office or employment under Her Majesty, and being or remaining in any office appertaining to any court of justice, or in Government House, or in any Government or public office,

is guilty of a felony, and shall be liable to imprisonment for five years.

264. Any person who maliciously or fraudulently abstracts, causes to be wasted or

diverted, consumes or uses any electricity is guilty of a felony, and shall be liable to be punished as in the case of simple larceny.

265. Any person who steals or severs with intent to steal any mineral as defined in the Mines and Minerals Act is guilty of a felony, and shall be liable to imprisonment for five years.

266. Any person who-

(a) steals a mail bag; or

(b) steals from a mail bag, post office, post office letter box, officer of the post office, or mail, any postal packet in course of transmission by post; or

(c) steals any chattel, money or valuable security out of a postal packet in course of transmission by post; or

(d) stops a mail with intent to rob the mail,

is guilty of a felony, and shall be liable to imprisonment for ten years.

267. Any person who, being an officer of the post office, steals or embezzles a postal packet in the course of transmission by post, is guilty of a felony and shall be liable-

(a) if the postal packet contains any chattel, money or valuable security, to imprisonment for life; and

(b) in all other cases to imprisonment for seven years.

268. For the purposes of the last two preceding sections-

(a) a postal packet shall be deemed to be in course of transmission by post from the time of its being delivered to a post office to the time of its being delivered to the person to whom it is addressed;

(b) the delivery of a postal packet of any description to a letter

carrier or other person authorised to receive postal packets of that description for the post shall be a delivery to a post office; and

(c) the delivery of a postal packet at the house or office of the person to whom the packet is addressed or to him or to his servant or agent or other person considered to be authorised to receive the packet according to the usual manner of delivering that person's postal packets shall be a delivery to the person addressed.

269. Any person who steals in any dwelling-house any chattel, money, or valuable security-

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