

4. The principal of any such loan shall be charged on the general revenues and assets of the Island with priority over any subsequent charges.

Principal of loan a charge on general revenue.

5. There shall be further charged as aforesaid:—

Security for payment and due remittance of interest.

(1.) Such yearly or half-yearly payments on account of the interest on and the repayment of the principal of the loan as the Treasury fix; and

(2.) Interest at such rate as the Treasury fix on any such payments in arrear.

6. The High Commissioner shall from time to time appropriate from general revenues the sums (so far as they are not provided for by any special fund appropriated to the purpose) which are required to meet the said yearly or half-yearly payments on account of the interest and the repayment of the principal of the loan, and on account of the interest on such payments in arrear, and shall remit the same to the Treasury in such manner as the Treasury determine.

Appropriation for payment of interest and loan.

7. The High Commissioner shall from time to time appropriate from the general revenues all amounts (so far as they are not provided for by any special fund appropriated to the purpose) which may appear to him to be necessary to defray the cost of the proper maintenance of the Irrigation Works, and of the proper maintenance and working of the Railway and Harbour.

Appropriation for maintenance and working.

8. The provisions of this Law with regard to the charging of the principal and interest of loans and the payment thereof shall apply to any advances, other than those authorized by the Colonial Loans Act, 1899, which may hereafter be made by way of loan to the Government of the Island by the Treasury, and to the defraying of the cost of the proper maintenance and working of any Public Works constructed from moneys so advanced.

Application of Law to loans other than those authorized by Colonial Loans Act, 1899.

SEDITIONOUS PUBLICATIONS.

14 OF 1921.

TO FACILITATE THE SUPPRESSION OF SEDITIONOUS PUBLICATIONS, AND TO PROVIDE FOR THE TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF NEWSPAPERS CONTAINING SEDITIONOUS MATTER.

MALCOLM STEVENSON.]

[April 13, 1921.

1. This Law may be cited as the Seditious Publications Law, Short title. 1921.

2. In this Law, unless the context otherwise requires:—

Interpreta-
tion.

“ Publication ” includes all written or printed matter and every thing, whether of a nature similar to written or printed matter or not, containing any visible representation, or by its form, shape, or in any manner capable of suggesting words or ideas, and every copy and reproduction of or extract from any publication.

“ Periodical publication ” includes every publication issued periodically, or in parts or numbers at intervals, whether regular or irregular.

“ Newspaper ” means a periodical publication containing any public news or comments thereon or any discussion of political matters.

“ Seditious publication ” includes every publication, whether periodical or otherwise, having a seditious intention.

Power to
prohibit im-
portation of
seditious
publications.

3.—(1.) Whenever the High Commissioner in Council is of opinion that any publication is seditious, the High Commissioner in Council may, if he thinks fit, by proclamation published in the *Cyprus Gazette*, prohibit the importation into Cyprus of that publication and also, in the case of a periodical publication, of any past or future issue of that publication.

(2.) If any person imports, prints, publishes, copies, reproduces, or has in his possession, power or control, any publication of which the importation is for the time being prohibited by proclamation, he shall be guilty of an offence against this Law, and the publication shall be forfeited to His Majesty.

(3.) Any person to whom a publication of which the importation is for the time being prohibited by proclamation is sent without his knowledge or privity or in execution of an order given before the prohibition on its importation came into effect, or who has such a publication in his possession, power, or control, at the time when the prohibition on its importation comes into effect shall forthwith deliver it to the officer in charge of the nearest Police Station, and, if he fails to do so, shall be guilty of an offence against this Law.

(4.) Any person who complies with the provisions of the immediately preceding sub-section of this section or is convicted of a breach

of the provisions of that sub-section shall not be fined or imprisoned for having imported the same publication or for having it in his possession, power, or control.

(5.) The Island Postmaster or any person in the public service authorized by him who suspects that any postal packet contains a publication of which the importation is for the time being prohibited shall send the packet to the Chief Collector of Customs.

(6.) This section shall have effect as if it formed part of the Customs and Excise Regulations Law, 1879, and a person punishable under that Law and also this Law may be punished under either Law, but shall not be punished twice for the same offence. Law 24 of 1879.

4.—(1.) Whenever any person is convicted of publishing a seditious libel in any newspaper, the Court may, if it thinks fit, either in lieu of or in addition to any other punishment, make orders as to all or any of the following matters, that is to say:— Suspension of newspaper containing seditious matter.

(a.) Prohibiting either absolutely or except on conditions to be specified in the order, for any period not exceeding one year from the date of the order the future publication of that newspaper;

(b.) Prohibiting either absolutely or except on the conditions to be specified in the order, for the period aforesaid, the publisher, proprietor, or editor of that newspaper, from publishing, editing, or writing for any newspaper, or from assisting, whether with money or money's worth, material, or personal service, or otherwise, in the publication, editing, or production of any newspaper; and

(c.) That for the period aforesaid any printing press used in the production of the newspaper be used only on conditions to be specified in the order or that it be seized by the Police and detained by them for the period aforesaid.

(2.) If any person contravenes an order made under this section, he shall be guilty of an offence against this Law.

(3.) Nothing in this Law shall affect the power of the Court to punish any person contravening an order made under this section for contempt of Court, but so that a person shall not be punished twice for the same offence.

(4.) The offence of publishing a seditious libel in a newspaper shall be triable on information before an Assize Court and not otherwise.

Power of Court to prohibit circulation of seditious publications.

5.—(1.) Whenever on the application of the King's Advocate it is shown to the satisfaction of the Court that the issue or circulation of a seditious publication is or, if commenced or continued, would be likely to lead to unlawful violence or appears to have the object of promoting feelings of hostility between different classes or races of the community, the Court shall make an order (in this Law called a "prohibition order") prohibiting the issue and circulation of that publication (in this Law called a "prohibited publication") and requiring every person having any copy of the prohibited publication in his possession, power, or control forthwith to deliver every such copy into the custody of the Police.

(2.) An order under this section may be made *ex parte* on the application of the King's Advocate.

(3.) It shall be sufficient if the order so describes the prohibited publication that it can be identified by a reasonable person who compares the prohibited publication with the description in the prohibition order.

(4.) Every person on whom a copy of a prohibition order is served by any member of the Police shall forthwith deliver to that member every prohibited publication in his possession, power, or control, and, if he fails to do so, he shall be guilty of an offence against this Law.

(5.) Every person to whose knowledge it shall come that a prohibited publication is in his possession, power or control, shall forthwith deliver every such publication to the person in charge of the nearest Police Station.

(6.) The Court may, if it thinks fit, either before or after or without service of the prohibition order on any person issue a warrant authorizing any member of the Police not below the rank of sergeant and his assistants to break, enter, and search, either by day or night, any building or place specified in the order, and any enclosure, room, box, receptacle, or thing in such building or place, and to seize and carry away every prohibited publication there found, and to use such force as may be necessary for the purpose

(7.) A copy of the prohibition order and of the search warrant shall be left in a conspicuous position at every building or place so entered.

(8.) The owner of any prohibited publication delivered or seized under this Law may at any time within fourteen days after the delivery or seizure apply to the Court for the discharge of the prohibition order, and the Court, if on the hearing of the application it decides that the prohibition order ought not to have been made, shall discharge the order and shall order the prohibited publication delivered by or seized from the applicant to be returned to him.

(9.) Every prohibited publication delivered or seized under this section with respect to which an application is not filed within the time aforesaid or which is not ordered to be returned to the owner shall be taken as forfeited and shall be dealt with in such manner as the High Commissioner may direct.

(10.) For the purposes of this section the Court means the Supreme Court or a Judge thereof.

6. Unless otherwise provided every person guilty of an offence against this Law shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding six months or to both such fine and imprisonment.

Punishment
for offences.

7. A person shall not be prosecuted under this Law without the written consent of the King's Advocate.

Fiat of
King's
Advocate.

8. Nothing in this Law shall be deemed to repeal or affect the provisions of any other law, but so that a person shall not be punished twice for the same offence.

Saving of
other powers.

SEED CORN LOANS.

6 OF 1898.

TO FACILITATE THE LENDING OF SEED CORN FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

W. F. HAYNES SMITH.]

[June 4, 1898.]

1. This Law may be cited as the Seed Corn Loans Law, 1898. Short title.

2. In this Law,—

“Seed Corn” means and includes wheat, barley, oats, and vetches; Definitions.