

CHAPTER 289.

GENEVA CONVENTIONS.

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS.

SECTION.

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CHAPTER 289.

GENEVA CONVENTIONS.

26 of 1959.

An Ordinance to Enable Effect to be Given to Certain International Conventions Done at Geneva on the 12th day of August, 1949, and for Purposes Connected therewith.

[1ST SEPTEMBER, 1959.]

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Eliz. 2, c. 52.

WHEREAS by the Geneva Conventions Act, 1957, Her Majesty may by Order in Council direct that any of the provisions of the said Act shall extend, subject to such exceptions and modifications, if any, as may be specified in the Order to this territory:

S.I. 1959
No. 1301.
*

AND WHEREAS by the Geneva Conventions Act (Colonial Territories) Order in Council, 1959, the provisions of the said Geneva Conventions Act, 1957 (other than section 4 and sub-section (2) of section 8) have been extended to Sierra Leone (Colony and Protectorate) as from the 1st day of September, 1959:

AND WHEREAS it is expedient that further provision should be made adopting sub-section (1) of section 4 of the said Geneva Conventions Act, 1957.

Short title
and date of
operation.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Geneva Conventions Ordinance, and shall be deemed to have come into operation on the 1st day of September, 1959.

* This S.I. is printed in the last Volume of this Edition.

2. In this Ordinance, unless the context otherwise requires—

Interpreta-
tion.

“protected internee” means a person protected by the Convention set out in the Fourth Schedule to the Geneva Conventions Act, 1957 and interned in Sierra Leone;

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Eliz. 2, c. 52.

“protected prisoner of war” means a person protected by the Convention set out in the Third Schedule to the said Geneva Conventions Act, 1957;

“the protecting power” in relation to a protected prisoner of war or a protected internee means the power or organisation which is carrying out, in the interests of the power of which he is a national, or of whose forces he is, or was at any material time, a member, the duties assigned to protecting powers under the Convention set out in the Third or, as the case may be, Fourth Schedule to the said Geneva Conventions Act, 1957.

3. (1) Where a protected prisoner of war or a protected internee has been sentenced to death or to imprisonment for a term of two years or more, the time within which he must give notice of appeal or notice of his application for leave to appeal to the West African Court of Appeal or the time within which he must enter his appeal to the Supreme Court as the case may be, shall, notwithstanding anything in the Ordinances relating to such appeals, be the period from the date of his conviction or, in the case of an appeal against sentence, of his sentence to the expiration of ten days after the date on which he receives a notice given—

Appeals by
protected
persons.

(a) in the case of a protected prisoner of war, by an officer of Her Majesty's forces;

(b) in the case of a protected internee by or on behalf of the Superintendent or Keeper of the prison in which he is confined,

that the protecting power has been notified of his conviction and sentence, and in a case to which the foregoing provisions of this sub-section apply, a reference to the period aforesaid shall be substituted for any reference to the period of ten days after the date of conviction in sub-section (1) of section 7 of the West African Court of Appeal (Criminal Cases) Ordinance or for any reference to the period of fifteen days or thirty days in section 5 of the Appeals from Magistrates' Courts Ordinance, as the case may be.

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(2) Where after an appeal to the Supreme Court the sentence on a protected prisoner of war or a protected internee remains

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or has become a sentence of imprisonment for a term of two years or more, the time within which he must enter his appeal to the West African Court of Appeal shall, instead of being a period of eight days from the date when the decision of the Supreme Court was given (as prescribed in sub-section 2 of section 33 of the Appeals from Magistrates' Courts Ordinance) be a period from that date to seven days after the date when the convicted person receives a notice given as mentioned in paragraph (a) or, as the case may be, paragraph (b) of sub-section (1) that the protecting power has been notified of the decision of the Supreme Court.
