

- (3.) 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 carnal connection with such woman or girl,

shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour.

4. This law shall not exempt any person from any proceeding for an offence which is punishable under any law other than this law, so that a person be not punished twice for the same offence.

WRECKS.

12 OF 1886.

TO REGULATE INQUIRIES INTO WRECKS, AND TO PROVIDE FOR THE CUSTODY AND DISPOSAL OF WRECKED PROPERTY.

[August 3, 1886.]

1. In this Law—

Definitions.

“Consular Officer” includes any person for the time being discharging the duties of Consul or Vice-Consul;

“Receiver” means any person authorized by this Law to act as Receiver of Wreck;

“Ship” includes any description of vessel, except boats and other craft usually impelled by oars and lighters under fifteen tons;

“Owner” in the case of a ship includes the master and every other person who is for the time being entitled, either as owner or agent for the owner, to receive the freight, demurrage or charges payable in respect of the ship, and, in the case of goods, includes every person who is for the time being entitled, either as owner or agent for the owner, to the possession of any goods, subject in the case of a lien, if any, to the lien;

“Wreck” includes the following, when found in the sea or any tidal water or the shores thereof; that is to say:—

(a.) Goods which have been cast into the sea and sink and remain under water;

(b.) Goods which have been cast or fall into the sea and remain floating on the surface;

(c.) Goods which are sunk in the sea, but are attached to a floating object in order that they may be found again;

(d.) Goods which are thrown away or abandoned, and any ship abandoned without hope or intention of recovery;

“Commissioner” of a district includes any person having authority to act for the Commissioner;

“Hard labour” means the punishment defined by Article 19 of the Ottoman Penal Code as amended by the Criminal Law and Procedure Amendment Law, 1886.

“Imprisonment” means the punishment defined by Article 34 of the Ottoman Penal Code.

Goods lost between ship and shore not to be considered as wreck.

2. Goods washed away or cast into the sea or sunk from boats or lighters whilst engaged in carrying the goods to or from any ship lying at anchor in any port or harbour shall not be deemed to be wreck within the meaning of this Law, unless they are abandoned by the owner or shipper thereof, or unless the owner or shipper has required the assistance of the Receiver of Wreck in the recovery of them.

INQUIRIES AS TO WRECKS, ETC.

Inquiries to be instituted in cases of wreck and casualty.

3. In any of the cases following:—

Whenever any ship is lost, stranded, abandoned, or materially damaged on or near the coasts of Cyprus;

Whenever any ship causes material damage to another ship on or near the coasts;

Whenever by reason of any casualty happening in or on board of any ship on or near the coasts loss of life ensues;

Whenever such loss, stranding, abandonment, damage, or casualty happens elsewhere, and any competent witnesses thereof arrive or are found at any place within Cyprus;

It shall be lawful for the Commissioner of the District in which, or nearest to the place where the loss, stranding, abandonment, damage or casualty occurred, if it occurred on or near the coasts of Cyprus, but if it occurred elsewhere, for the Commissioner of the District in which such witnesses as aforesaid are found or can conveniently be examined, or in either case for any person appointed

for the purpose by the High Commissioner, to make inquiry respecting the loss, stranding, abandonment, damage, or casualty.

4.—(1.) Every Commissioner or other person acting under the provisions of section 3 hereof, shall have the following powers:— Powers of officer conducting.

(a.) He may go on board any ship, and may inspect it or any part of it, or any of the machinery, boats, equipments, or articles on board of it, to which the provisions of this Law apply, not unnecessarily detaining or delaying her from proceeding on any voyage.

(b.) He may enter and inspect any premises, the entry or inspection of which appears to him to be requisite for the purpose of the report which he is directed to make.

(c.) He may, by summons under his hand, require the attendance of all such persons as he thinks fit to call before him and examine for that purpose, and may require answers or returns to any inquiries he thinks fit to make.

(d.) He may require and enforce the production of all books, papers, or documents which he considers important for that purpose.

(e.) He may administer oaths or may, in lieu of requiring or administering an oath, require every person examined by him to subscribe a declaration of the truth of the statements made by him on his examination.

(2.) Every witness so summoned shall be allowed such expenses as would be allowed to a witness attending on a summons to give evidence before the District Court; and in case of any dispute as to the amount of such expenses, the matter shall be referred to the President of the District Court.

(3.) Every person who refuses to give evidence before the Commissioner or other person as aforesaid, or who refuses to make any answer, or to give any returns, or to produce any document in his possession, or to make or subscribe any declaration, which the Commissioner or other person is hereby empowered to require, shall for each offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

5. The Commissioner or other person shall examine the witnesses on the inquiry as to the following matters:— Matters to be inquired into.

(a.) The name and description of the ship, her port of registry, official number and tonnage;

(b.) The names of the master and of the owners;

(c.) The names of the owners of the cargo;

- (d.) The ports or places from and to which the ship was bound;
- (e.) The occasion of the distress of the ship;
- (f.) The services rendered;
- (g.) Such other matters or circumstances relating to the ship or to the cargo on board her, as he thinks necessary.

Mode of inquiry.

He shall take the examination down in writing, and shall make a report upon the nature and causes of the loss, damage, or casualty as to which the inquiry is held, and shall make three copies of the evidence and two copies of the report, and shall forward them to the Chief Secretary, who shall retain a copy of the evidence and report and shall forward a copy of the evidence to the Secretary for managing the affairs of Lloyds in England, and a copy of the evidence and of the report to the Board of Trade in England.

Penalty for impeding officer in the discharge of his duty.

6. Any person who wilfully impedes any such Commissioner or other person in the execution of his duty, whether on board ship or otherwise, shall incur a penalty not exceeding ten pounds, and may be seized and detained by such Commissioner or by any person or persons whom he may call to his assistance until such offender can be conveniently taken before a Court or Magistrate.

RECEIVERS OF WRECK.

Receivers of wreck.

7. The High Commissioner may from time to time, by writing under his hand and the Official Seal of the Island of Cyprus, appoint such persons as he shall think fit to be Receivers of Wreck in each District in Cyprus, who shall perform the duties and exercise the powers hereinafter mentioned, and are hereinafter referred to as "the Receiver."

Duty of Receiver when any ship is stranded or in distress.

Whenever a ship or boat is stranded or in distress at any place on the shore of the sea within the limits of the Island, the Receiver in the district within which the place is situate shall, upon being made acquainted with the accident, forthwith proceed to the place; and upon his arrival there he shall take the command of all persons present, and assign such duties to such person, and issue such directions as he may think fit with a view to the preservation of the ship or boat and the lives of the persons belonging thereto, and the cargo and apparel thereof; and if any person wilfully disobeys the directions, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds; but it shall not be lawful for the Receiver to interfere between the master of the ship or boat and his crew in matters relating to the management thereof, unless he is requested so to do by the master.

8. The Receiver may, with a view to such preservation as aforesaid of the ship or boat, persons, cargo and apparel, do the following things:—

Powers of Receiver to call on persons to help.

- (a.) Summon such number of able-bodied men as he thinks necessary to assist him;
- (b.) Require the master or other person having the charge of any ship or boat near at hand to give such aid with his men, ship, or boats as may be in his power;
- (c.) Demand the use of any wagon, cart, or horses or other beasts of burden that may be near at hand;

and any person refusing, without reasonable cause, to comply with any summons, requisition, or demand so made shall for every such refusal be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

9. All cargo and other articles belonging to the ship or boat that may be washed ashore, or otherwise be lost or taken from the ship or boat, shall be delivered to the Receiver; and any person, whether he is the owner or not, who secretes or keeps possession of any such cargo or article, or refuses to deliver it to the Receiver or to any person authorized by him to demand it shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds; and the Receiver or other person so authorized may take the cargo or article by force from the person so refusing to deliver it.

Things washed ashore or lost or taken from any ship or boat to be delivered to Receiver.

10. Whenever any such accident occurs to any ship or boat, and any person plunders, creates disorder, or obstructs the preservation of the ship, boat, lives, or cargo, the Receiver may cause him to be apprehended, and may use force for the suppression of such plundering, disorder, or obstruction, with power to command all able-bodied Ottoman and British subjects to assist him in the use of such force.

Power of Receiver to suppress plunder and disorder by force.

11. During the absence of the Receiver from the place where any such accident as aforesaid occurs, the following officers in succession, each in the absence of the other, in the order in which they are named; that is to say, any Principal Officer of Customs or Officer of Inland Revenue, and also any Magistrate, Commissioned Officer on full pay in the Naval Service of Her Majesty, or Commissioned Officer on full pay in the Military Service of Her Majesty, may do all matters and things hereby authorized to be done by the Receiver, with this exception, that with respect to any goods or articles belonging to any such ship or boat, the delivery up of which to the Receiver is hereinbefore required, any officer so acting shall be

Certain officers to exercise powers of Receiver in his absence.