

LEGAL AFFAIRS

REVISED RULES AND REGULATIONS

M 535324

GOVERNING THE HINTERLAND

OF

LIBERIA

52-82-23
HARLEY

JANUARY 7, 2001

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F O R W O R D

The prima object of these Regulations is to ensure proper organization; and to inaugurate a system for Interior Administration as will tend to coordinate the various agencies of Government operating in Hinterland and County Areas under the agencies of our service as well as all other Units and Organizations engaged in the solution of the multifarious problems relating to our indigeneous people particularly those within hinterland areas. To provide adequate protection for all persons travelling through, or who desire to dwell permanently in those parts that they may enjoy in safety and tranquility their natural rights and the blessings of life, in keeping with the true spirit, purpose and intent of our Declaration of Independence and the Organic Law of the Country.

To encourage by all practical means religious, industrial, commercial and agricultural pursuits; and to formulate plans calculated to bring about better social and economic conditions for greater progress, improvement and national development.

(SGD) S. DAVID COLEMAN
S. DAVID COLEMAN
SECRETARY OF INTERIOR, R. L.

A M E N D M E N T S

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

SECTION 1. That the Revised Laws and Administrative Regulations proposed by the Secretary of the Interior for the Government of the Hinterland of the Republic, in schedule hereto attached, be and the same are hereby approved with the following amendments:

SECTION 2. That the provisions of the Laws and Regulations hereby approved and enacted shall apply within the organized Counties, to such areas as are wholly inhabited by uncivilized natives in the same manner as if those areas were within the Hinterland Districts.

SECTION 3. That with a view of promoting more efficient administration the President be and he is hereby authorized from time to time as may be necessary for this purpose, to modify and enlarge the provisions of the Regulations hereby approved, or to introduce new Regulations. These new Regulations shall be submitted to the Legislature annually for their approval, and shall be effective as law after the approval of the Legislature.

ANY LAW TO THE CONTRARY NOTWITHSTANDING.

APPROVED:
DECEMBER 22, 1949.

(SGD) WILLIAM V.S. TUBMAN,
WILLIAM V.S. TUBMAN,
PRESIDENT OF LIBERIA

REVISED LAWS
AND
ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS
FOR
***** GOVERNING THE HINTERLAND *****

ARTICLE I.

TERRITORIAL DIVISION:

The Hinterland of the Republic of Liberia, for administrative purposes, shall be divided into three provinces, namely:

- (a) The Western Province,
- (b) The Central Province,
- (c) The Eastern Province.

This Division shall not include the 40-mile County limit.

ARTICLE 2.

The Provincial Boundaries shall be defined as follows:

THE WESTERN PROVINCE shall extend from the Anglo-Liberian boundary on the North-West to the St. Paul River, which shall form the South Eastern boundary, and from the 40-mile limit from the Atlantic Ocean to the Franco-Liberian boundary on the North.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCE shall extend from the St. Paul River to the Cestos or Nuon River, and from the 40-mile limit from the Atlantic Ocean to the Franco-Liberian Boundary.

THE EASTERN PROVINCE shall extend from the Cestos River to the Cavalla River and from the 40-mile limit from the Atlantic Ocean to the Franco-Liberian Boundary.

ARTICLE 3.

GENERAL SUB-DIVISION OF PROVINCES:

1. Each Province shall be sub-divided into District areas as follows:

WESTERN PROVINCE shall consist of the following Districts:

- (a) District Number One.
- (b) District Number Two.
- (c) District Number Three
- (d) District Number Four.

CENTRAL PROVINCE shall consist of the following Districts:

- (a) District Number One.
- (b) District Number Two.
- (c) District Number Three
- (d) District Number Four.

EASTERN PROVINCE shall consist of the following Districts:

- (a) District Number One.
- (b) District Number Two.

ARTICLE 4.

DISTRICT POSITION: WESTERN PROVINCE:

DISTRICT NUMBER ONE of the Western Province shall comprise the territory occupied by the Gaije-Gola, Kongbaa-Gola, Lofa-Gola, Bokomu-Kpelle, Bopolu-Kpelle, Belle, Mecca-Mandingo and Dei Chiefdoms.

DISTRICT NUMBER TWO: This District shall comprise the territory occupied by the Gbandi, Gissi and Guma-Mende Chiefdoms.

DISTRICT NUMBER THREE: This District shall comprise the territory occupied by the Pluyma-Gissima-Ziama Loma and Gbarleir-Vevala-Palama-Kpelle Chiefdoms.

DISTRICT NUMBER FOUR: This District shall comprise the territory occupied by the Bondi-Wubamai-Loma and Wygromai-Womniguomai-Mandingo Chiefdoms.

CENTRAL PROVINCE:

DISTRICT NUMBER ONE: This District shall comprise the territory occupied by the Zoe-Geh, Gbehley-Geh, Saclepea-Mah and Sanniquellie-Mah Chiefdoms.

DISTRICT NUMBER TWO: This District shall comprise the territory occupied by the Jorquellie-Kpelle, Panta-Kpelle, Zota-Kpelle, Kpaai-Kpelle and Kokoyah-Bassa Chiefdoms.

DISTRICT NUMBER THREE: This District shall comprise the territory occupied by the Kpaiplay-Gibi-Doru, Amalgamated-Gio and Yarwein-Mensonneh-Mah Chiefdoms.

DISTRICT NUMBER FOUR: This District shall comprise the territory occupied by the Nyanforquelleh-Kpelle and Gibi Bassa Chiefdoms.

EASTERN PROVINCE

DISTRICT NUMBER ONE: This District shall comprise the territory occupied by the Grebo Tribes consisting of the following Chiefdoms: Deddebo, Gedebo, Pallipo, Gbaepo, Barrabi, Clarro, Buah Tuobo and Webbo Chiefdoms.

DISTRICT NUMBER TWO: This District shall comprise the territory occupied by the Krahn Tribes consisting of the following Chiefdoms: Gbarzon, B'hai, Konobo, Gleyo, Putu, Tchien, Gbarboe and Nearbo.

ARTICLE 5.

GOVERNMENT OF PROVINCES:

Each Province shall be governed by a Provincial Commissioner. Provincial Commissioners shall be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate and shall serve during the pleasure of the President.

DUTIES OF PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONERS:

(a) A Provincial Commissioner is charged under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, with general administrative supervision of the affairs of the Province. He shall exercise appellate jurisdiction over all appeal cases from the Courts of the District Commissioner and the Joint Courts of District Commissioners and Paramount Chiefs within their respective Provinces.

(b) The Provincial Commissioner shall convoke annually a provincial Council at such point within the Province as may to him appear most appropriate and suitable as well as convenient for attendance. At said Councils, all questions touching the economic, domestic, industrial and social welfare of the members of the tribes shall be investigated with a view of making such practical solutions as may aim for general improvement, and the welfare and development of the Province and people.

This annual council shall be conducted regularly except and unless for any reason the same may be waived during any year by the Secretary of Interior or the President for reasons which may be found necessary to do so.

He shall hold an Executive Council at the beginning of every year with the District and Assistant District Commissioners of his province at Provincial Headquarters for the purpose of formulating plans for the conduct and administration of the Province. Such Plans shall be submitted to the Secretary of Interior for his approval before they are put into operation.

The members of the Executive Provincial Council shall be:

Assistant District Commissioner, Revenue Agents, Mining Agents, Commanding Officers of the LMG, and such other recognized Agents of Government as may be operating regularly and are residents of said Province, together with Paramount and Clan Chiefs. At the time of meeting, the Provincial Representative to the National Legislature may also be invited.

(c) He shall investigate all complaints or charges brought by person or group of persons against the District Commissioner or any other subordinate officials of the Province for irregular practices, administrative derelicts or other unsatisfactory and improper conduct adversely affecting the public good, or infringing upon the private rights of any persons. If the result of such an investigation proves the complaints or charges to be true, prompt and suitable action shall be taken against the official

charged; and such penalty to the merits of the offence. It is understood that in all such matters where the charge is not against the District Commissioner, the Provincial Commissioner shall exercise appellate jurisdiction.

(d) He shall visit each District in his Province at least once a year in order to keep himself informed of the social and economic welfare of the people within his province. Before leaving for such tours, however, he is required to submit without failure a full itinerary chart two weeks ahead to the Secretary of Interior for his information, and also a detailed report to said itinerary at the end of his tour covering his general activities and observations in respect to said itinerary, ordering such suggestions and recommendations as he may deem appropriate.

(e) He shall approve of every District Budget for public local development and improvement within the various districts of his province and check the expenditures thereof during the yearly provincial council of Commissioners, or such other time as may be convenient to do so at a meeting called for the purpose.

(f) He shall refer any novel procedure or procedures affecting policy to the Secretary of Interior for his approval before any action whatever is taken to bring such procedure into practice in his province.

ARTICLE 6.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION OF PROVINCES:

The Administrative Organization of each province shall consist of:

The Provincial Commissioner and his staff;
The District & Asst. Dist. Comm'r and their staff;
Mining Agent
Revenue Agents and all other responsible Agencies of
Government operating within the Province.

ARTICLE 7.

PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONER'S STAFF:

The Staff of a Provincial Commissioner shall consist of the following employees:

1. Clerk, with the rank of an Asst. District Commissioner carrying salary for latter post;
2. Steno-typist;
3. Messenger;
4. Interpreters.

ARTICLE 8.

ESTABLISHMENT OF PROVINCIAL HEADQUARTERS:

Provincial Headquarters shall be established at the following places:

Western Province Belle Yalla
 Central Province Ganta
 Eastern Province Gidiwulor. (Zia Town) or
 such other suitable point for Central Administration as may be found;
 subject to approval of the Secretary of Interior.

ARTICLE 9.

DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS:

The District Headquarters shall be established at the following places:

| | | | | | |
|-------------------|--------|-------|---|-------|--------------|
| Western Province; | Number | ..... | 1 | ----- | Bopolu |
|  | " | ..... | 2 | ----- | Kolahun |
|  | " | ..... | 3 | ----- | Voinjama |
|  | " | ..... | 4 | ----- | Zorzor |
| Central Province | " | ..... | 1 | ----- | Gbarnga |
|  | " | ..... | 2 | ----- | Sanniquellie |
|  | " | ..... | 3 | ----- | Tappita |
|  | " | ..... | 4 | ----- | Salala |
| Eastern Province | " | ..... | 1 | ----- | Webbo |
|  | " | ..... | 2 | ----- | Tchien |

The above shall be subject to such changes as expediency may dictate and be determined by the Secretary or the President.

ARTICLE 10.

DISTRICT GOVERNMENT:

Each District shall be governed by an official styled as District Commissioner.

ARTICLE 11.

COMMISSIONER'S TENURE OF OFFICE:

District Commissioner shall be appointed by the President and with the advice and consent of the Senate and shall serve during the pleasure of the President.

ARTICLE 12.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION:

(a) The Administrative Organization of each District shall compose of:

- 1. Clerk of the classified services;
 - 2. Interpreters;
 - 6. Messengers;
 - 1. Labour Agent;
 - 1. Supervisor of roads and bridges;
- The Council of Chiefs (Paramount and Clan Chiefs)

(b) A Paramount Chief shall be entitled to four (4) Messengers and one Clerk; and a Clan Chief to three (3) Messengers and a Clerk.

ARTICLE 13.

GRADES OF COMMISSIONERS:

District Commissioner shall be of three grades:

- (a) District Commissioner of the First Class;
- (b) District Commissioner of the Second Class;
- (c) District Commissioner of the Third Class;

Upon his first appointment, every District Commissioner shall be graded a third class District Commissioner. He shall be entitled to promotion after three years service provided his service record is excellent. After five years' service, a District Commissioner of the Second Class may be promoted to the First Class provided his service record is excellent.

District Commissioner shall receive salaries for their services according to the grade of the respective Commissioner. Commissioner of the First Class shall be paid a salary of not less than \$1,500.00 per annual; the second class shall receive not less than \$1,200.00 per annual and the third class not less than \$900.00 per annual.

ADMINISTRATIVE DUTIES OF DISTRICT COMMISSIONERS:

(a) The District Commissioner shall, under the direction and supervision of the Provincial Commissioner, have general administrative supervision over all governmental activities in his District.

(b) He shall be responsible for the enforcement of all laws and regulations and for the maintenance of public peace and order in the District.

(c) He shall supervise, organize and encourage the development of native industries, and shall exert all efforts to promote the domestic welfare of the people within his District.

(d) He shall keep himself informed at all times of the social, political and economic conditions within his District and shall take prompt action to correct any condition detrimental to the public welfare or prejudicial to ordered Government. A District Commissioner failing to comply with the requirements of this Regulation shall be considered insufficient to perform his duties and shall be liable to dismissal from office.

(e) He may issue District orders which shall have full force and effect of law. Such District orders, which shall not be in conflict with any existing law or regulation shall be effective only upon approval of the Provincial Commissioner, copies of which shall be forwarded the Secretary of Interior.

(f) He shall supervise Tribal Administration, making frequent partols at least twice a year in each section in order to keep himself informed through personal observation of existing conditions and activities. Paramount Chiefs shall exercise administrative authority to the fullest extent, but District Commissioners shall be held responsible to prevent these tribal officials from indulging in unlawful administrative practices, abuses or oppressive measures.

(g) He shall investigate Complaints or irregular administrative practice of unsatisfactory conditions adversely affecting the public good. If investigation shows such complaints or charges to be true, he shall immediately apply requisite (remedial) measures if within the authority of the District Commissioner; and if not, immediate report shall be made to the Provincial Commissioner for instructions. Such investigation shall be a part of the administrative duties of the District Commissioner for which no cost or fees of any nature shall be collected.

(h) He shall represent the Bureau of Immigration of his District, and shall act as District Immigration Officer; he shall execute faithfully all order administrations issued him from the Interior Department relating to Immigration matters.

(i) He shall encourage the establishment of matter as strategic points in the Interior, and shall give every assistance to traders and merchants desiring to establish themselves in the District.

(j) A fine of not less than 25 cents shall be leviable on every tribesman who fails to plant crops for the market and upon failure to do shall be required to take them to market on market days; and, upon failure to do, shall be subjected to a fine of not less than 4 cents for each market day. All such fines shall form part of the Tribal Revenue and be paid into Tribal Treasury.

(k) He is required to prepare and forward to the Provincial Commissioner the following report: a monthly report which shall cover the activities in the District during the previous month and which shall include the following subjects;

- I. The stage and progress of agricultural development in the District;
 - II. The political attitude of the tribes, clans or district;
 - III. The Government supplies to schools and Missionary Schools;
 - IV. Trade and markets;
 - V. Births and Deaths. A register of births and deaths, male and female, by sex, must be kept at Headquarters;
 - VI. Stage or roads and bridges;
 - VII. Crimes and penalties;
 - VIII. Number and kind of civil actions tried before them.
 - IX. Number and nationality of aliens entering and leaving the District together with a report of their activities;
 - X. Confidential reports when required by the Secretary of Interior;
 - XI. Technical service reports which shall detain public works activities, addressed to the Secretary of Public Works and Utilities, through the Secretary of Interior.
- I. A regular inventory of all government properties purchased from time to time and place for use at District or Provincial Headquarters shall be kept thereat and certified copies thereof forwarded the Interior Department.

All reports or letters and other official documents sent or received shall also be kept on file at the Provincial and District Headquarters respectively, and shall not be removed therefrom by any Commissioner leaving his province or district, under penalty of fine or imprisonment or both.

ARTICLE 15.

DISTRICT CENSUS:

Pursuant to the Act of Legislature of 1946, relating to Census, Provincial, District, Chiefdom and Clan Officials of the various sections of the Interior shall give full collaboration in the accurate taking of a general census in the Hinterland in keeping with the true intent of the law providing for census of the Republic.

ARTICLE 16.

GENERAL COUNCIL OF CHIEFS:

(a) A general council of chiefs shall be held at District Headquarters once a year for the purpose of reviewing the Tribal Government of the District; making local rules and regulations not in conflict with existing laws and regulations, and devising a better method of effective cooperation of tribal administration with the technical services operating in the District. The District Commissioner shall preside over this council.

(b) In case of extreme emergency, this period may be extended by the District Commissioner but not longer than four days.

ARTICLE 17.

There shall be attached to the District Headquarters two or more squads of Soldiers of the Liberian National Guard for purpose of more effectively policing the District and maintaining order.

The Centralization of the military constabulary in each province shall be subject to general control of the Provincial Commissioner in the Province and under the District Commissioner at points where said constabulary set-up is established in a District.

ARTICLE 18.

DISTRICT MESSENGERS:

A regular runner service shall be maintained between the various District Headquarters and the Interior Department. These runners shall not exceed six in any one District and shall have no police functions.

ARTICLE 19.

CIVIL STAFF OF THE DISTRICT:

The representative of each of the following Government technical services shall comprise the District Commissioner's Consultative Board:

- (a) Customs
- (b) Revenue
- (c) Agriculture
- (d) Educational
- (e) Medical
- (f) Public Works
- (g) Radio Telegraphic

In order to ensure the efficient functioning of these services, the Commissioner shall exercise the general administrative supervision over these officials. The Representative of these services however, shall receive their orders in connection with the discharge of their particular duties direct from the Department or Bureau to which they are directly responsible. Copies of general orders affecting any technical service, shall be forwarded to the Commissioner for his information; and where necessary, his special collaboration to the end of the enforcement.

The Commissioner shall in no way hamper the performance of these officials of their strictly technical duties; but shall cooperate to the fullest extent to enhance the successful prosecution of projects with which they may be concerned.

In the absence of the regularly attached Representative of the Technical Service, the Commissioner shall act as Representative of that Department or Bureau.

ARTICLE 20.

LIMITATIONS OF COMMISSIONERS:

All Commissioners are prohibited from:

- (a) Engaging in any profit earning business or enterprise directly or indirectly within the limits of the province of District in which he is charged to administer.
- (b) Residing after a retirement from the service in any District, which he may have administered, except upon special permission of the Secretary of Interior.

- (c) Authority in each instance has been received from the Secretary of the Interior; and is only after the arrival of Relief to whom, upon the District Commissioner shall personally turn over the duties of his office. Upon being relieved as a result of these facts shall be made immediately to the Secretary of Interior and signed by both the Commissioner and his relief.
- (d) Forming marital duties with female inhabitants or the area under his administrative control.
- (e) No Provincial or District Commissioner shall receive any or a cent, directly or indirectly, any present or gift from any person under him or their administrative jurisdiction without returning a present or gift of equal value to the giver. The penalty for the violation of the provision of this regulation shall be fine, suspension or dismissal from the service.

(f) CEREMONIAL GIFTS:

Where ceremonial gifts are presented, those ceremonial presentations however are not to be considered the property of the Commissioner or official receiving same; but are to be regarded to the proper Government and must be noted and reported to the proper authority of Government for information and/or final disposition. A bill for reimbursement of whatever amount may have been spent in exchange therefor shall be presented for payment by the Treasury upon the approval of the proper authority, where such official does not immediately compensate the parties making such ceremonial presentations from funds allowed him by Government for travel and where the travel allowance or fund of said official are insufficient to compensate for said presentations, he shall decline the offer.

ARTICLE 21.

TRIBAL GOVERNMENT:

Each tribe of chiefdom shall be governed by one Paramount Chief who shall be elected to that position by the Council of Chiefs and Elders, subject to the approval or disapproval of the President.

(b) For purpose of administration, a tribe shall consist of Clans according to tribal traditions, and shall be ruled or governed by a Clan Chief.

(c) A Clan Chief shall be elected by members of the Clan who have reached their maturity and are owners of huts and not delinquent in their taxes.

(d) No person who is not a member of a tribe shall be eligible for election to the office of Paramount Chief; and Clan Chiefs shall also be selected for election from their respective Clans.

(e) A Town Chief shall be elected by the Paramount residents of the village.

(f) In no circumstance may a Paramount, Clan or Town Chief be appointed by any official whatsoever, except in instances of suspension for official misconduct or gross dereliction of duty and such appointments shall not exceed the period of three calendar months when either Permanent restoration to office must be made or election held. In case of such suspension if done by any official other than the President or Secretary of Interior, immediate approval of the Secretary of Interior must be obtained and the suspension shall not be effective until approval is given by said Official in case of Clan Chiefs. In case of Paramount Chiefs, the approval of His Excellency, the President must be invoked and said suspension shall not be effective until said approval shall be given.

ARTICLE 22.

DUTIES OF PARAMOUNT CHIEFS:

(a) The duties of the Paramount Chief shall be under the direction of the District Commissioner to supervise the administration of the tribe; to carry such lawful instructions which may be given him from time to time by the District Commissioner in relating to the collection of taxes; construction of roads and bridges; improvements of agriculture, trade, the sanitation of his tribal area, and other matters affecting the general welfare of his chiefdom or tribe.

(b) A Tribal Treasury shall be established in each chiefdom, with a tribal treasurer to be elected by the Council of Chiefs. The Paramount Chief shall ensure that no expenditures are made from this treasury without the majority vote of the Council of chiefs. And such expenditures should only be made of proper payrolls or vouchers under warrant of the District Commissioner.

There should be an annual budget prepared by the Tribal Authorities with the approval of the District Commissioner in respect to the general improvement of the tribal chiefdom. A copy of all District approved budgets should be sent to the Secretary of Interior through the office of the Provincial Commissioner who shall retain a copy thereof on the files of his office.

(c) He shall make quarterly patrols of his chiefdom for the purpose of correcting evils in the administration of the various clans under his control. At the end of each patrol, a report thereof shall be made immediately to the District Commissioner. This report shall include also the administrative behavior and activities of all chiefs and officials.

(d) If the Paramount Chief desires to leave his chiefdom for a long period, he shall obtain permission from the District Commissioner and inform his council of chiefs in a meeting of this fact. A member of the Council of Chiefs shall be designated by him to act in his stead during the period of his absence. This arrangement should be immediately forwarded to the District Commissioner.

(e) He or his designate shall always be associated with the assessor in the tax assessment of the tribal area, and shall be furnished with a copy of the approved assessment list of his chiefdom.

ARTICLE 23.

REMUNERATION TO CHIEFS:

Until such time as the Government is in the position to pay annual salaries to chiefs, they shall receive the following commission and tributes:

- (a) A commission of 10% should be allowed by Government to Chiefs as compensation for the collection of hut taxes. Of this amount, the Paramount Chief shall receive 50% of the total commission paid by the tribes; the Clan Chief shall receive 25% of the total commission paid to the Clan; the town Chief shall receive each a share equal proportion of 25% of the total amount collected from their respective towns.
- (b) No chiefdom nor clan chief shall be required to make annual farms for the paramount or clan chief; instead, each chiefdom shall be required to contribute not less than four hundred (400) kroos of clean rice annually for the paramount chief, and two hundred (200) kroos of clean rice for the clan chief annually.
- (c) Such fees as are lawfully allowed for the settlement of litigations.

ARTICLE 24.

DUTIES OF CLAN CHIEFS:

- (a) A Clan Chief when elected and inducted into office, he shall be charged under the direction of the Paramount Chief with the supervision and administration of his clan.
- (b) He shall be held responsible for the enforcement of all laws and regulations in his clan to promote agriculture, industry, trade and sanitation within his clan, and to encourage and prompt payment of taxes by his clansmen.
- (c) He shall be assisted in the discharge of his duties by a Council of elders composed of the respective Town Chiefs and Elders of the Clan.

ARTICLE 25.

DUTIES OF TOWN CHIEFS:

A Town Chief shall be subject to all lawful orders of the Clan Chief and shall not refuse to carry out any such lawful orders which may subject him to a fine, suspension or both. Before a suspension, penalty is inflicted the prior approval of the District Commissioner must be obtained through the Paramount Chief.

DUTIES OF CHIEFS

- (a) In a discharge of his duties, the paramount chief shall be assisted by a Council of chiefs which shall be composed of the chiefs of the clan of his tribe or chiefdom.
- (b) The council of chiefs shall be an Administrative board which shall fully cooperate with the paramount chief in every matter affecting tribal economy. This council shall meet at least once every quarter at chiefdom headquarters and at each other time as the Paramount Chief may require.
- (c) The Paramount Chief and Council of Chiefs shall be styled Tribal Authority.
- (d) Upon the death, deposition, or resignation of the Paramount Chief, the Council of Chiefs and Elders according to their tribal customs, where it is not in conflict with law or regulation, shall direct and nominate for appointment by the President, another Chief to serve as Paramount Chief.
- (e) The Tribal Authority shall prepare a budget covering the local development of the Chiefdom, including salary payments to clerical assistants, to be forwarded to the District Commissioner to be included in the District Budget for approval of the Provincial Commissioner. A record of all business transactions of the Tribal Authority must be kept in a book provided for that purpose and the chiefdom clerk shall be its secretary. Such record shall be opened for inspection by the Provincial or District Commissioner or their higher authority at all times. All such transactions shall be immediately reported to Central Government.
- (f) Whenever necessary the District Commissioner may assemble the Tribal Authority of the Tribe, or of all tribes within the District in a general council at Headquarters for conference on any district affairs or measures of vital public interest affecting the welfare of the people progress in the development of the district.
- (g) The District Commissioner may in his directions, or upon the invitation of the Tribal Authority, or the Paramount Chief, visit any and all meetings of the Council of Chiefs during which he may advise them as to whatever is deemed in the interest of the District.
- (h) A District Commissioner shall not preside over a meeting of the Council of Chiefs when convoked at the instance or the Tribal Authority unless in case of inspectional tours or when they are summoned by him, in which case he will preside. At all other meetings, the Paramount Chief shall preside except in cases when he is personally interested in the question before them, or on account of illness or other disability he cannot be present, when a clan chief designated by the Body shall preside.

(i) Fines or fees authorized by the Tribal Authority to be imposed or collected shall be deposited in the Tribal Treasury together with any funds which may arise from other sources of tribal income, such as rents from Tribal land, or proceeds from the product of communal farms or other income from any source whatever. These funds are subject to audit by the Central Government but may be expanded from time to time by vote of the Council of Chiefs subject to approval by the District Commissioner for tribal projects and purposes.

(j) The Chief composing the Tribal Authority may be formed into various committees to deal with different questions affecting the tribal economy such as a committee on roads and bridges, a committee on finance; a committee on trade; and such other committee as may from time to time be found necessary.

(k) The District Commissioner or Paramount Chief may summon a meeting of the tribal authority at any time to any extra ordinary meeting or such meeting may be called upon the request of a majority of the Chiefs composing the council of chiefs who shall state the object for which such extra-ordinary meeting should be summoned.

ARTICLE 27.

TENURE OF OFFICE OF CHIEFS:

A Chief when elected and installed shall serve during his natural life but may be removed from office for the following proved misconducts:

- (a) Acts traitorous to Government
- (b) Oppressive actions against his people;
- (c) Malfesance in office;
- (d) Mal-administration or disobedience of orders.

In case of (b) a chief may either be suspended or deposed from office according to the gravity of the case and may suffer prosecution for any criminal act he may have committed.

ARTICLE 28.

PUNISHMENT OF CRIMES:

No Chief shall suffer punishment for administrative derelicts except as follows: (a) fine; (b) suspension; (c) disposition; (d) deportation. A fine and suspension may be combined as one punishment so also may disposition and deportation. Where any such acts of mal-administration should amount to the commission of some crime, said chief after deposition may be prosecuted for said criminal acts.

FINE:

No fine or other punishment shall be inflicted upon a Chief except upon due trial before the appropriate tribunal, i.e. the Court of the Paramount in case of Clan Chief; and the Court of the Commissioner in case of a Paramount Chief. Appeals in cases heard by any of these courts shall be taken in regular order. That is; from the Clan Chief's court to that of the Paramount Chief; from the Paramount Chief's court to that of the District Commissioner; from the District Commissioner's court to that of the Provincial Commissioner; and from the Provincial Commissioner's court to that of the Superintendent of Native and Tribal Affairs; and from the Superintendent of Native and Tribal Affairs to the President.

SUSPENSION:

A Chief may be suspended for minor administrative derelicts. Such suspension shall be for a definite period. After the expiration of this period of suspension, a chief shall be restored to his functions; unless during the period of his suspension he shall have committed acts detrimental to government or to tribal interest.

DISPOSITION AND DEPORTATION:

Disposition and deportation should be applied a Chief by his general conduct and character prove himself unfit to hold such a position, he may be deposed. No sentence of deposition shall be imposed by the Commissioner, however, except upon the prior approval of the President. When it appears from a preliminary investigation that a chief has committed any act or acts which would warrant disposition, a district commissioner may, with approval of the Secretary of Interior suspend such a chief pending a full investigation of his official conduct. A complete report detailing the circumstances shall at once be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior through the Provincial Commissioner.

ARTICLE 29.

GENERAL RULE OF ADMINISTRATION:

It is the policy of Government to administer tribal affairs through tribal chiefs who shall govern freely according to tribal customs and traditions so long as these are not contrary to law.

Administrative regulations or public interest, no chief shall be penalized for imposing sanctions when his legitimate orders are not obeyed, provided such sanctions do not exceed the limits fixed by Regulation.

ARTICLE 30.

AN INTER-REGNUM, HOW ADMINISTERED:

Should a Chief die in office or be deposed, the Tribal Authority shall immediately assemble and appoint a member of the Council to central tribal affairs pending the election of a new chief within the time limit fixed by regulation or by the traditions of the tribe.

ARTICLE 31.

PROCEDURE IN TAX CASES:

When it becomes necessary to proceed against a Chief or an individual for revenue dereliction, the Revenue Agent shall notify the Commissioner who shall promptly summon the delinquent and compel his compliance with the law. No fine shall be imposed except such as are authorized by the Revenue Code and such fines shall not be deducted from the monies in the hands of the chief which he may have collected as taxes.

ARTICLE 32.

CHIEF WHO NEGLECTS DUTY:

Should a Chief neglect or refuse to carry out any instruction or regulation regularly and legally issued him, he shall for the first time offence be liable to a fine not exceeding \$100.00. For the second offence, a fine not exceeding \$200.00 or suspension or both. For the third offence, a fine and suspension or may be dismissed from office as the gravity of the case may dictate. Any of the above penalties may be made effective only after being approved by the Secretary of Interior.

ARTICLE 33.

CHIEFS WHO ENGAGE IN SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES:

Should a Chief be concerned in resisting the authority of Government or stirring up rebellion against government, or instigating sedition against constituted authority, he shall after due trial and convicted before the Commissioner be deposed and deported, subject always to the Provisions of Article 28 of these regulations.

ARTICLE 34.

PUBLIC LABOUR:

Under the laws of the Republic of Liberia all male citizens are liable for compulsory labour of public works projects.

(a) CONTROL: District Commissioners with the assistance of Paramount and Clan Chiefs shall supervise and control the supply of labour for the construction and maintenance of public buildings, roads, trails and bridges within the districts and hinterland areas.

(b) LABOUR AND SERVICES: No persons shall be compelled to labour on any construction project outside the limits of the tribal territory of which he is a resident, except in such instances in which departmental sanction has been secured. And where special recruitment of labourer has been procured through the Interior Department for that specific projects of general public interest.

(c) APPOINTMENT: When conscripting labour, the responsible Interior official of the Province, District, Chiefdoms and Clans are, shall select it that the distribution is equalized in such a way as to prevent serious inconveniences and handicaps to other projects of general public interest.

(d) MAL-TREATMENT: District Commissioners, Paramount and Clan Chiefs shall be held responsible for any mal-treatment or undue advantages practised upon persons recruited for an engaged service of public projects.

(e) UNAUTHORIZED USE: Compulsory labour furnished for public service shall not be employed for any other purposes whatsoever. Any person or persons diverting such labour to private enterprise shall be subject to a fine not exceeding \$75.00 for the first offence; and for the second offence a fine and other disciplinary penalty shall be imposed according to the gravity of the offence committed.

(f) DURATION OF SERVICE: No person or persons shall be required in any one year to contribute more than fifteen days' compulsory service on public projects, except in cases of emergency which must be previously made known to Central Government and prior approval or sanction of Interior Department obtained.

(g) FAILURE TO FURNISH LABOUR: Chiefs who fail to provide the requisite number of labour for public works after reasonable notice has been given, shall be liable to suspension from office for a period not exceeding three months. Chiefs who wilfully habitually ignore the orders of Government in this respect shall be liable to a fine or suspension or both; and in the second instance he shall be removed from office by the Provincial or District Commissioner with the approval of the Secretary of Interior.

(h) GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES TO PAY FOR LABOUR: No Government official, employees nor any other person or persons shall force any person to contribute compulsory unpaid labour for any purpose whatever, except for public works as herein provided for. Any person or persons violating the provisions of this Article should be subject to a fine not exceeding \$50.00 or imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months or both.

(i) GOVERNMENT TO PAY FOR TOOLS: No Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner shall require any chief to supply or furnish tools for public works. Government must do that and where no tools have been furnished by Government for the prosecution of public duties, the Tribal Authority shall not be penalized for delinquent with respect to said projects.

(j) PRIVATE FARM LABOUR TO CLEAN ROAD: Labourers employed by civilized people on their farms shall not be exempted from cleaning the road at least once a month, but they are exempted from doing porterege and such labour.

(k) UNLAWFUL TO LEVY EXTRA TAXATION: It shall be unlawful for Commissioner to levy extra taxation on tribesmen for payment of headmen and road overseers and up-keep of a District Pick-up or other properties of the District that ought to be maintained by Government.

ARTICLE 35.

PORTERAGE:

(a) The system of head portorage as presently obtaining at various points in the hinterland shall be continued until roads have been constructed in order to facilitate vehicular transport services.

(b) Any traveller requires portorage shall apply to the Chief of the section for the desired number which must be promptly supplied.

(c) Payment for portorage shall be made by the traveller to the chief in presence of the porters prior to his departure for his journey and a receipt issued in favour of such traveller.

(d) The rate for payment of porters shall be three cents per hour and twenty-four cents per diem per porter for a day of eight hours.

(e) Should porters be required for periods exceeding eight hours in any one day, each hour in excess of eight hours shall be paid for a double proportion rate per hour.

(f) The preceding regulations shall not apply where travellers make a special contract with porters for an inclusive charge between two designated points.

(g) Should the chief, upon the reasonable application of any traveller, refuse or neglect to furnish porters required, a complaint against him shall be made to the District Commissioner who, upon proof of said refusal or neglect shall fine the chief in a sum of not less than \$25.00 and not exceeding \$50.00.

(h) Should a traveller after engaging and using porters refuse, avoid, or neglect paying them the legal charges due, either under these regulations or by special contract, he shall be punished in an action before the District Commissioner by a fine not exceeding \$50.00. The investigation in a matter of this nature shall be a summary one.

(i) Fifty per cent of all of the fines imposed for any violation of such section (g) and (h) shall be payable to the injured party or such amount thereof not exceeding one half of the fine imposed as may be proven to constitute a damage which the party or parties sustained by virtue of refusal, neglect or delay occasioned.

(j) When an official patrols, officials specified below shall be entitled to the undermentioned number of carriers at Government expense:

| | | |
|---|-----|----------|
| The Provincial Commissioner - not exceeding | 36 | carriers |
| The District Commissioner | " " | 24 " |
| The Paramount Chief | " " | 12 " |
| The Clan Chief | " " | 8 " |
| Technical Service | " " | 12 " |
| The Colonel and Major (LNG) | " " | 24 " |
| Captain, LNG | " " | 12 " |
| Lieutenants, LNG | " " | 8 " |

(k) No single porter shall be allowed to carry more than 60 lbs weight and in case of kola nuts not more than 2,000 if the nuts are all of large size; and if all are of small size, not more than 2,500 which weight is estimated as approximately 60 lbs net.

(l) Porters conveying loads for more than one day shall in addition to the 24 cents per diem for the duration of his hire, be allowed 6 cents per diem extra, for the return journey excluding the first day as food money.

(m) Any porter who having contracted to take load or hammocks shall not complete the journey for any reason except sickness and who may drop his loads enroute shall be required to pay a fine of \$5.00 and in case the load that he is carrying is lost, he shall pay for the value of the property in addition to the \$5.00. This amount is recoverable through the Tribal Authority who must at all times be responsible for persons furnished by them for service.

(n) The \$5.00 mentioned in sub-section (m) intended as penal damage to the injured party and is recoverable from each delinquent. All actions taken in this respect shall be summary.

(o) Prospectors and Miners operating within a chiefdom are required to pay 6 cents per capita to the concerned chief for each labour supplied him by the chief. This sum of 6 cents is not to be deducted from the pay of the labourers supplied by the chief, but it shall be paid at the cost and expense of the prospectors and miners themselves.

(p) A similar payment shall be made by all persons who desire to engage in farming projects and apply for the recruitment of labourers; where labourers recruited under conditions are not supplied or they should abscond in transit or where they after arriving at the point or destination refuse to perform the services for which they have been engaged, each such labourer will be liable to a fine of not less than \$2.50 nor more than \$10.00 according to the period of his engagement.

(q) Women camp labour for civil or military camps shall be restricted only to rubbing of houses, in keeping with tribal practice and all other daily work on camp compounds shall be performed by District prisoners. Any person or official diverting such labour to private enterprise shall be liable to a fine not less than \$25.00 nor more than \$200.00 or dismissed from office.

(r) Women shall in no case be required to perform service as carriers.

ARTICLE 36.

DISTRICT REVENUE:

(a) The hut taxes, customs dues and all other revenues of the chiefdom, except court and costs, shall be collected by Treasury Agents designated by the Department of the Treasury. These Agents shall receive their instructions from the Bureau of Revenue.

Interior officials however, shall give such cooperation and assistance to ensure prompt and effective collections from time to time as may be practicable and when proper appeal has been made by such Revenue officials or the Supervisor of Revenue on their behalf through the Interior Department.

(b) ADMINISTRATIVE FINES: Each administrative fine or fines of any nature imposed by a Provincial or District Commissioner, Superintendents and Commissioners of Counties and Paramount or Clan Chiefs shall be paid to the nearest office of the Bureau of Revenue by the person upon whom such fines have been imposed. The official imposing it as evidence that the penalty has been met. In case of tribal fines, the fine must be paid to the Tribal Treasury and a receipt obtained by the person who paid it. Any official imposing a fine and collect same shall be deemed guilty of malfeasance and punishable by fine, suspension or dismissal from office.

(c) Any Interior official who collects a fine or other Revenue of Government and fails to issue a proper receipt therefor to the party paying said amount, shall also be deemed guilty of malfeasance, and shall be punished by fine, suspension or dismissal.

(d) PROCEEDING AGAINST A CHIEF: Whenever it might become necessary to proceed against any paramount or clan chief or any individual for revenue dereliction, the Revenue Agent shall notify the District Commissioner who shall promptly summon the delinquent and compel compliance to his obligation.

(e) EFFECTING ARRESTS: No Revenue Agent as such will be authorized to send a messenger or soldier to effect any arrest. This must be effected through the District Commissioner upon the written request of the Revenue Agent. The District Commissioner is not authorized to refuse compliance with this request, where the facts and circumstances show a prima facie case of miscarriage of revenue or some subversive not calculated to hamper collection of revenue.

(f) INSPECTION: All accounts and funds of the District from which expenditures are made for any public purpose whatsoever shall at all times be opened to inspection and checking by the proper officer of the Revenue Service designated to perform such duty.

(g) EXPENDITURE: No District Commissioner, or any other Government official or employee, shall obligate or expand Government funds for any activity, project, or purpose whatsoever except such as has been authorized or in manner prescribed by law or regulation. Violation of this provision shall in the first instance be held for restitution; in the second instance, restitution and suspension; and in the third instance, Restitution, dismissal and prosecution.

(h) TRANSFER OF REVENUE: Transportation of all revenues to the Central Revenue Office shall be effected under a military guard furnished for the purpose by the District Commissioner.

(i) AUDITS: In order to ensure proper system of accounting by Interior official handling public funds, frequent auditing of accounts of District Commissioners and Chiefs shall be made by the Bureau of Revenue.

(j) SPECIAL FUNDS: No special funds shall be created and maintained by a District Commissioner from which expenditures are made for public purposes, except as are authorized by the Tribal authority with the sanction of the Interior Department.

ARTICLE 37.

RE-ASSESSMENT:

Re-assessment shall be made more frequent than once in every three years unless special circumstances so required it, in which case special instruction to that effect shall be issued by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, approved by the Secretary of Interior.

As early as practicable, the Secretary of Interior shall be authorized to issue a circular which must be strictly enforced formulating a plan for Permanent numbering of huts in each and every province, Interior District, Chiefdom, Clan, Village or Precinct.

ARTICLE 38.

* ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE:

For the administration of justice in the Hinterland area, the following classes or courts shall be established:

1. Courts of general jurisdiction consisting of:
 - (a) The Provincial Circuit Court of Assize
 - (b) The Administrative Court of Provincial Commissioner;
 - (c) The Administrative Court of District Commissioner.
2. Courts of limited jurisdiction consisting of:
 - (a) The Joint Court of District Commissioner and the Paramount Chief;
 - (b) The Court of Paramount Chief.

Three judges shall be designated as judges of the Circuit Court of Assize; and there shall be established a Circuit Assize Court in each Province to be set up within the Provincial Headquarters.

There shall be provided also three Circuit Courts—one in each of the respective Province to be known as Provincial Court of Assize.

Until these courts shall have been established, the administration of justice in the Interior shall be administered by Interior Administrative Official as has heretofore been obtained.

(I) The Provincial Court of Assize shall have original jurisdiction over all felonies, in which the offender is liable to a capital punishment or imprisonment for a period of years. The Provincial Court of Assize shall be held semi-annually which shall convene on the second Monday in January and the Second Monday in June of each year. The Judge presiding at each session shall be assigned by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Liberia.

(II) Appeals: The following order shall constitute the method of appeals of cases tried in the native courts:

- a. Appeal from the court of the Clan Chief shall lie in the Court of the Paramount Chief;
- b. From the Paramount Chief's Court to that of the District Commissioner;

- c. From the District Commissioner's Court to the court of the Provincial Commissioner; and
- d. From the Court of the Provincial Commissioner to the Provincial Circuit Court of Assize.

(III) Criminal Code: The Criminal Code of the Republic of Liberia shall apply to all original derelicts committed within a Province except where specially modified by the present Enactment.

(IV) All cases arising between civilized people shall be tried in the court of the District Commissioner. An appeal therefrom shall be taken to the Provincial Commissioner, etc.

(V) All suits between a civilized person and a native shall be entered and heard in the joint court of the District Commissioner and Paramount Chief.

(VI) All appeals arising from the judgement of the District Commissioner shall be heard in the court of the Provincial Commissioner and those from the judgment of County Commissioners shall lie in the Court of the County Superintendents - hence to the Interior Department.

ARTICLE 39.

DISTRICT COMMISSIONER'S COURT:

The Court of the District Commissioner is one for hearing of appeals from the Courts of Paramount Chiefs. For such services; he shall receive no fee and the officer of court shall receive only such cost and fees as provided for in these regulations.

ARTICLE 40.

PARAMOUNT CHIEF'S COURT:

The Court of the Paramount Chief shall have jurisdiction to hear and decide:

- (a) Civil cases arising within a tribe or chiefdom in which the amount or subject-matter is above \$25.00 and does not exceed in value \$100.00.
- (b) Criminal cases subject to punishment by a fine not to exceed \$10.00 or imprisonment for a period not to exceed three months.
- (c) Appeals from the court of the clan chief.
- (b) All cases arising between strangers and members of the tribe except they are civilized people, shall be tried by the Paramount Chief unless he is a party to the suit when it shall be tried in the court of the District Commissioner.

ARTICLE 41.

CLAN CHIEF'S COURT:

The Court of the Clan Chief shall have jurisdiction to hear and decide;

- (a) Civil cases arising within the Clan in which the amount or subject-matter does not exceed in value \$25.00.
- (b) Cases arising within the Clan relating to personal status, marriage and divorce under native law.
- (c) Mis-demeanors subject to punishment for a period not to exceed one month.
- (d) No case shall be tried in the court of the Clan Chief which the Chief himself is a party or has an interest. Such cases shall be tried in the court of the Paramount Chief.

ARTICLE 42.

WOMAN PALAVER CASES:

Interior Administrative Courts shall have exclusive jurisdiction in matters of "WOMAN PALAVER" which shall be triable and determinable in keeping with native customary law and tradition of the peculiar tribe of the parties concerned. Where the Custom or tradition of two tribal litigents conflict a party having submitted to the jurisdiction of one is estopped from repudiating a judgement made against him or her, or of contending that same is not in accordance with their tribal tradition.

ARTICLE 43.

COURTS TO ADJUDGE FACTS:

Courts of general jurisdiction except the provincial circuit court of Assize and courts of limited jurisdiction of the Interior Administration in all cases brought before them shall ascertain and pass upon facts and will not be concerned with legal technicalities except in so far as conformity with those regulations may require.

ARTICLE 44.

PUBLIC TRIAL:

The trial of all cases affecting the right, personal status or other interests of individuals shall not be tried in the house. Each chief shall maintain a public court house and all cases must be tried in public, under pay or a fine or penalty not to exceed \$25.00.

ARTICLE 45.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT:

(a) No sentence of corporal punishment shall be imposed upon any person except in cases of petty larceny. No sentence involving corporal punishment shall be carried out until approved by the District Commissioner.

(b) Any corporal punishment, which means whipping, stocking, tying, inflicted upon any citizen of this country by any person whomsoever, except in accordance with law and for an offense, shall be punished by dismissal from office by the person who authorized it. If the person is not in Government employ, he shall be immediately arrested and forwarded to the Interior Department together with a full report concerning the offence committed in order that he may be turned over to proper judicial forum where he can be held to answer for said offence.

ARTICLE 46.

WOMAN AS SECURITY:

No woman shall under any circumstances be given to our held by a Superintendent, Provincial, District or County Commissioner or Justice of the Peace, Paramount Chief or Clan Chief as security for debt, fine, or costs. Any person engaged in so receiving or giving a woman shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years.

ARTICLE 47.

COURT OF PATROL:

A District Commissioner shall grasp the opportunity of holding court while on patrol. He shall give sufficient notice to persons of the place in which his court will sit and the approximate length of its sessions in order that they may be present at the time. He shall discourage long journeys to District Headquarters intended purely for purposes of litigation.

ARTICLE 48.

PROCEDURE IN APPEAL:

In case of appeal in tribal courts, when the Appellate Court hands down its decision, it must include the cost of the court of first instance. When the court of original jurisdiction enters judgment and it is appealed from the Judge or whatever official that presides over the court of original jurisdiction shall make up an itemized bill of cost and sends it forward with the appeal judgment of the court below; the judge or official shall order the cost collected and paid over to the lower court with the \$1.00 Government tax fee, in all such cases required.

ARTICLE 49.

FARMING SEASON:

Farming season shall not extend for a period longer than four months, but may be extended by the Provincial or District Commissioner for an additional month, if, in his judgment, the circumstances shall warrant such extension.

This period shall not be shortended except in cases of extreme urgency and then only for works of public necessity and in such a way as not to cause any hardship to the farmers.

Local Administrative officials shall not undertake official tours through their jurisdiction during farming season, except in cases of extreme necessity.

Paramount and Clan Chiefs shall facilitate the travel of Private citizens, businessmen and missionaries through their chiefdom during the farming season, upon payment being made at the rate specified in the Minimum Wage Act. All such persons will however, avoid travelling during the farming season, where a great number of carriers shall be required for transportation of persons and luggages, as much as possible.

In tribal areas all court proceedings, except criminal cases, shall be suspended during farming season. Administrative Officials may, when the preservation of life and property demands, require Chiefs to furnish labour for public work in such manner and for a period ample to facilitate the same.

Enlisted men of the Liberian National Guard on transfer during the farming season or otherwise shall be furnished porters where their baggage exceeds 56 lbs in weight, excluding rifles, per man, and paid at the prescribed rate. When on patrol or other duties, they shall not be furnished portorage.

ARTICLE 50.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS:

- (a) A County Superintendent is head of the entire County and therefore shall exercise supervisory administrative functions over County Commissioner. His functions in respect to these regulations shall be similar to those of a Provincial Commissioner and in all matters relating to his conduct as such; his relationship and responsibilities shall be the same to the Secretary of Interior.

- (b) He shall have appellate jurisdiction over appeals from courts of County Commissioners, and the joint court of Paramount Chiefs and County Commissioners.
- (c) He shall be required to tour the entire County jurisdiction at least once a year with a view to seeing how the administrative Policies of government are being executed by County Commissioners and other Interior officials within said jurisdiction. Failing in this respect, he shall be guilty of remissness.
- (d) All County Commissioners who are required to furnish monthly reports to the Interior Department shall file copies of said reports to the office of the Superintendent of the respective counties. The Superintendent shall in all such instances after examining said report, make a monthly observation thereon to the Interior Department.

ARTICLE 51.

WRITS FROM COUNTY JURISDICTION:

Any individual within the limits of Municipal Jurisdiction having a case against any person residing in Interior Towns or Villages, should institute his action before the Commissioner of that particular District.

All writs issued from the court of a Justice of the Peace or other County Court shall be sent to the District Commissioner for service. The District Commissioner shall receive such writs and cause the chief in whose area the defendant resides to be served with it and report to the District Commissioner. No constable from court of a Justice of the Peace or other County Court shall be permitted to execute a writ within a District except through the office of the District Commissioner. Any constable who ignores this procedure may be arrested upon the orders of the District Commissioner and imprisoned from a period not exceeding 30 days.

ARTICLE 52.

DELEGATING JUDICIAL POWERS:

The judicial functions herein vested in the Provincial and District Commissioners and Chiefs should not be delegated to any other person. Consequently no person than a Provincial or District Commissioner or Chief may exercise any judicial authority whatever. Should a person not authorized under these regulations exercise or attempt to exercise such functions, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding \$100.00 or imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, or both. Any Provincial or District Commissioner or Chief, who unauthorizedly delegate such authority shall be liable to dismissal from office. The rule will not apply in case of a person serving officially in place of a Provincial or District Commissioner or Chief with the authorization of the Secretary of the Interior.

ARTICLE 53.

FARMING BY COMMISSIONERS:

It shall be considered contrary to public policy an act of malfeasance, mis-feasance or improper conduct on part of any Provincial, District or Assistant District Commissioner or any Interior Official of Government stationed in the Hinterland for permanent service to engage in farming or agriculture in a business transaction or any other made of speculation directly or indirectly. Any such person found in any of the pursuits enumerated above, shall be subject to fine, suspension or dismissal from office.

ARTICLE 54.

COSTS, FEES AND TAXES:

The schedule of costs, fees and taxes which may be charge in Hinterland and County Courts shall be as follows:

(a) SUMMONS:

| | |
|---|--------|
| Fee for issuing writ | \$1.00 |
| Messenger fee to be paid by plaintiff for the first day only | .50 |
| Messenger fee for service on court where a case is heard for three days | .25 |

Summons shall be issued only authorized stamped forms. Any summons otherwise issued shall not be legal and need not be answered.

(b) COURT COSTS:

| | |
|---|--------|
| Government tax fees, each case | \$1.00 |
| Court fee, covering hearing of witness, bond, etc | 1.75 |
| Clerk's fee (Paramount Chief) | 2.00 |
| Clerk's fee (Clan Chief) | 1.50 |
| Clerk's fee, (Paramount & Clan) | 1.00 |
| District Clerk's fee for preparing transcript of record on appeal | 1.00 |
| Witness fee (to be paid by litigant who summoned him) | .25 |

- (c) Except in cases of costs and fees allowed in the various civil cases as herein provided, no Interior Official shall require fee for any service they may be required to perform in pursuant to these regulations, as the salaries allowed them by Government are intended to cover all such fees, remunerations or demands.
- (d) The embossed form is also to be used as a receipt for any fine imposed and for the fee due to the head of the Court and the Clerk. One form shall be issued for each case tried in the courts of clan chiefs, Paramount chiefs, District, County and Provincial Commissioners. It shall be the duty of such Commissioner to see that the Provisions of this regulation and of Executive Order No. 19-1938 are carried out by the courts of the Chiefdom in his jurisdiction and to require from each chief a complete report each quarter showing the number of forms on hand on the first day of the quarter, the number and dates of the receipts covering the deposit made with the local office of the Bureau of Revenues, together with a complete list of cases tried with the names of the parties thereto. Each Commissioner shall also submit a similar report to the local office of the Bureau of Revenues, covering the forms in his possession and the operations of his court. The records of the courts mentioned in this paragraph will be subject to periodic inspection as provided in paragraph six of Executive Order No. 19-1938.
- (e) No Provincial or District Commissioner, Chief or other Government official or employee shall solicit or accept any gift, fee or other remuneration in consideration of any service rendered or perform pursuant to any duty imposed upon him either by law or regulation. But this shall not apply in case of any fees which are payable in courts of Interior Administrators under provision of these Regulations.
- (f) The practice commonly termed, cutting away of log is prohibited and shall be discontinued. No chief or other person or persons shall demand or accept additional contributions or money or any other sort of contribution for his personal profit when making hut tax collections. Any Chief or other person violating the Provisions of this section shall be liable to disciplinary action.
- (g) No Provincial Commissioner, District Commissioner, Chief or other person shall impose or collect any tax in money or levy in kind of any sort from any tribe, clan, group, social unit or individual within the District except those taxes and levies duly authorized by law. Violation of the provisions of this section shall render the offender liable to dismissal from office.
- (h) It is prohibited to collect any cost prior to judgment and the execution of said judgment. The sum stated in the execution shall include both costs and the sum sued for.

- (i) Any Provincial or District Commissioner or Chief who shall collect moneys for court services, and tax, and fails to issue the legally prescribed receipt therefore, shall be liable to a fine of \$50.00 for the first Offence; \$100.00 for the second offence; and the third, dismissal from office.
- (j) Any person or persons who shall forge or utter a forged stamp form of any nature which may have been adopted by the Government in connection with the collection of Revenue shall be subject to punishment as provided for in the Criminal Code.
- (k) Provincial and District Commissioner shall submit a monthly report to the Bureau of Revenues, with a copy to the Secretary of the Interior, giving the total Government receipts and fines imposed during the preceeding month in the courts of the Provincial or District Commissioner and Chiefs. Accompanying this report there shall be a duplicate copy of receipt from the collector of Internal Revenues showing that the collections have been deposited with the Revenue Official. The Provincial or District Commissioner shall forward the report not later than five days after the beginning of the succeeding month.

ARTICLE 55.

MARITAL CASES:

Marital cases shall be governed by the following Regulations:

- (a) All marriages and marriage contracts shall be notified to and registered in the office of the District Commissioner through the office of the Clan or Paramount Chief of the Clan or Province in which the applicant lives.
- (b) Where the question of dowry is involved, no person not the appropriate member or the woman's family shall be permitted to refund to the husband the dowry paid by such a husband for his wife. Dowry shall be paid only to the parents, or IN THE EXCEPTIONAL CASE WHEN A WOMAN IS WITHOUT PARENTS OR RELATIVES STANDING IN LOCAL PARENTS, SHE SHALL BE CONSIDERED THE WARD OF THE TRIBAL AUTHORITY.
- (c) If an unmarried civilized man contracts native marriage and that union is sought to be dissolved by the woman, dowry must be refunded. The children of such marriage are legitimate and entitled to inherit from the father.
- (d) A man married in accordance with Christian rites cannot contract a legal marriage under native customary law and therefore cannot recover dowry should such illicit union be dissolved by the woman.

- (e) A man married under native Customs cannot contract a legal Christian marriage unless the native marriage has been legally and regularly dissolved.
- (f) Union irregularly established carry o no right to either unless such rights are eventually arranged in accordance with tribal custom. The issues of such a union belongs to the mother, and the man's family has no right to their custody unless the mother and her family agree for him to take custody of the issue.
- (g) It shall be unlawful to pay dowry for a girl who has not attained the age of 15 years. The marriage of a girl under age is voidable.
- (h) If a woman declares her resolve not to continue living with her husband, the husband may appeal to her parents for a refund of dowry. In case the family refuses or is not in a position to refund said dowry, she is compelled to live with him until the family is willing or able to make the refund.
- (i) The legal dowry for a woman shall in no case exceed forty dollars (\$40.00).
- (j) Should a man estrange the affections of a woman from her husband, the husband shall be entitled to damages in the sum of \$100.00 cash and not more. The payments of this sum should not entitle the defendant to the possession of the woman. This instruction applies only to Head Wife, and only in case where the husband has promoted, connived at, or promoted the act directly or indirectly.
- (k) Where illicit intercourse is had by a man with a secondary wife of another, the husband shall be entitled to damage in the sum of \$10.00. Where the woman has represented herself as being unmarried and a man is misled by such misrepresentation, no penalty shall be imposed upon him. Where the husband has promoted, connived at, procured or facilitated such intercourse, no penalty shall be imposed upon the Defendant.
- (l) Any civilized man residing in the Interior desiring to marry according to Native Customary Law, shall, in the first instance, report his desire to effect such marriage to the concerned Clan or Town Chief where the woman resides who shall inform the Paramount Chief and who, with the Tribal Authority shall grant the marriage after information and notice of such marriage. The Paramount Chief would have no right to object if the woman and her parents agree. A registration of such marriage must be accordingly made as in keeping with all other Interior Regulation of marriage.
- (m) That the native Customary Law providing that \$40.00 be paid prior to the dissolution of a marital contract shall be and the same is hereby amended, to provide that should a woman married to a man, deserts, abandons, and leaves him and their bed and abandons without being able to show any cause of cruelty on part of the husband, in

addition to the \$40.00 the woman and/or her parents shall be required to pay the amount of \$100.00 as damages; failing to do which she shall be held in custody until such amount shall have been paid to the husband when the divorce shall be granted.

- (n) A man having married a woman lawfully, shall not under the following circumstances treat her the following manners. He as husband shall not forceably beat her, knock, strip her naked nor abuse her publicly just to confess her lover or lovers' name to him.
- (o) He further is not to mean her with food, clothing and, etc. He is to take good care of her by clothing her both in time of sickness as well as in trouble.
- (p) A virgin girl at the age to be dowried, when not being dowried to any man, any person or persons taking her virginity, as in keeping with Customary laws, he is to pay to her parents the sum of \$48.00; the said woman is to be dowried to him as his wife, if so agreed upon by all parties concerned.
- (q) Any man other than the natural father of the child and a man as lover having a concrete arrangement with the mother of the child to waine her baby, if so violated and same is exposed, the man in question so violating crime, he is to bear the child, and be compelled to pay the sum of \$10.00 to the father of the child as woman damages, provided the woman in question is a secondary wife and not a head wife.
- (r) Any dowry paid for a woman, without the rightful parents placing her on "MAT" and have her turned over to the husband as his wife, the dowry so paid shall be considered as debt against the parents of the said woman. And the woman in such instances, shall not under the Interior Regulations confess the name of names of any of her lover or lovers to the man who might have paid such dowry.

ARTICLE 56.

GRADING OF CHIEF CLERK-INTERIOR DEPARTMENT:

The Chief Clerk of the Interior Department shall be of the grade of a first class District Commissioner. He may be required by the Secretary of Interior to serve as Acting District Commissioner at any time of the points in the Interior when a post is made vacant by leave of absence or other. His line of promotion shall be that of a Provincial Commissioner.

ARTICLE 57.

SANITARY OFFICERS AND THEIR DUTIES:

(a) All Sanitary Inspectors or Representatives thereof in the Interior, shall be appointed only by the Director of the Bureau of Public Health and Sanitation with the approval of His Excellency the President. No official of the Interior has the right to appoint any Sanitary Representative; recommendations for the appointment of such officials or Officers, however, may be made by the Interior Department for consideration, who then makes the necessary appointment subject to approval of the President.

(b) A Sanitary Officer may only declare that a sanitary offense has been committed. Therefore, he shall report the same to the Clan Chief and to the District Commissioner or Paramount Chief who shall impose the penalty in a legal manner. No Sanitary Officer is authorized to both declare that an offense has been committed and impose a fine therefor. The penalty for violation of this prohibition is dismissal from office and prosecution for extortion. No penalties for sanitary derelicts shall be imposed unless and until prior public notice shall have been given in the area, defining the offense and notifying the penalty.

ARTICLE 58.

PUBLIC WORKS:

(a) No Provincial or District Commissioner shall undertake the construction of any public building or public works until it shall have been approved by proper authority and funds therefor appropriated through regular channel. Nor shall any District Commissioner, other District Authority undertake the demolition of any public building, or works without prior authorization from the Interior Department.

ARTICLE 59.

FALSE REPORTS:

Any District Commissioner or other Government employee wilfully and knowingly shall make or publish any false report with a view to disturb public order or to effect orderly administration shall be liable to imprisonment not to exceed three years or deportation or both.

ARTICLE 60.

EXTINCTION OF CLAIMS:

All claims not enforced within a period of ten years from the date the obligation was contracted, shall be forever barred from collection.

ARTICLE 61.

MORTGAGES:

When a mortgager cannot redeem his property within the period agreed upon, the mortgagee may enter upon and take over the specific property mortgaged and apply the proceeds thereof to his debt, plus twelve and a half percent, unless a lower rate of interest has been agreed upon. The mortgager shall account to the mortgagee, for the sum deprived from the use of the property. After the mortgager shall have satisfied his claim plus twelve and a half percent interest, the property must be turned over to the owner in good condition. All mortgages of this character must be notified to the Clan Chief and reported to the District Commissioner through the Paramount Chief. Any rate of the interest above twelve and a half percent is declared to be usury and shall render the dealer liable to criminal prosecution and the loss of his investment.

ARTICLE 62.

HEADSHIP OF FAMILIES:

When questions arise as to the headship of the family, the decision of a majority of the family shall be accepted as final. Where such majority decision cannot be arrived at, the question shall be decided by the Tribal Authority under the supervision of the District Commissioner.

ARTICLE 63.

PAYMENT FOR SUPPLIES:

Moneys sent to a District Commissioner or other official for the purchase of supplies shall be paid direct to the individual who furnishes supplies. Such money shall not be withheld by the District Commissioner or the official for alleged application against fines or other claims.

ARTICLE 64.

DISTRICT PRISON:

There shall be maintained at Provincial and District Headquarters a Government prison to be administered by Provincial and District Commissioners under the general laws relating to prison.

ARTICLE 65.

RIGHTS OF STRANGERS:

(a) Persons who immigrate into territory belonging to a Chiefdom of which they are not citizens shall subject themselves to the tribal administration. Such immigrant group cannot have a chief, but may elect a headman, as provided herein who shall be responsible to the Paramount Chief of the Tribe.

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(b) The Headman of an immigrant Group is responsible to the Paramount Chief of the Tribe in matters affecting general administration, but in matters between members of their community purely of tribal nature, he shall have the right to exercise all functions and powers of a Clan Chief and appeal therefrom lie in the court of the District Commissioner.

(c) A Service Certificate shall be issued to an Immigrant Group Headman as a token of official recognition, by the Provincial Commissioner upon recommendation of the District Commissioner after an election.

ARTICLE 66.

LANDS:

(a) Title to the territory of the Republic of Liberia vests in the sovereign state. The right and title of the respective tribes to lands of an adequate area for farming and other enterprises essential to the necessities of the tribe main interest in the tribe to be utilized by them for these purposes; and whether or not they have procured deeds from Government, delimiting by notes and bonds such reserves, their rights and interest in and to such areas, are a perfect reserve and give them title to the land against any person or persons whenever.

(b) This land interest may be transmitted into communal holdings upon application of a tribe made to the Government for that purpose, and such communal holding would be surveyed at the expense of the tribe concerned.

(c) The communal holding will be vested in the Paramount Chief and Tribal Authority as Trustees for the tribe.

(d) The Trustees, however, cannot pass any fee simple title in these lands to any person whatever.

(e) Should the tribe become sufficiently advanced in the arts of civilization, they may petition the Government for a division of the land into family holdings in which event the Government will grant deeds in fee simple to each family for an area of 25 acres in keeping with provision of Act of 1905.

ARTICLE 67.

USE OF LANDS BY STRANGERS:

If any individual enters the territory of a tribe of which he is not a member for the purpose of farming, he shall observe the following procedures:

(a) Obtain permission of the Tribal Authority prior to commencing his activities;

(b) Agrees to pay some token in the nature of rent, such as five or six bunches of rice out of every farm;

- (c) Pay taxes to the appropriate tribal chief on all huts on the said lands erected or occupied by him.

The Tribal Authority may cancel the authority granted and confiscated the crops, subject always to appeal to the District Commissioner provided he neglects to comply with all or any of the foregoing provisions.

ARTICLE 68

CULTURAL SOCIETIES:

(a) The Poro and Sande being cultural societies are permitted but none shall be established until after authority has been obtained from the District Commissioner. No session of these societies shall extend beyond a period of three years.

(b) No fee shall be required nor paid for setting up, opening or dissolving any Government recognized primitive social institution such as the Poro and Sande Societies. Permits are to be granted to recognized heads of such societies only and shall be free of all charges.

(c) Recognized heads of bush cultural societies shall be responsible through the Tribal Authority for any abuse committed detrimental to public interest. District Commissioners are required to refer all Poro and Sande matters to the Tribal Authority who would be responsible to effect appropriate adjustment.

ARTICLE 69

UNLAWFUL SOCIETIES

(a) The Human Leopard Society is declared as illegal organization and members thereof are liable to punishment not exceeding twenty years imprisonment, except where they are convicted of committing a murder, in which case they shall suffer capital punishment.

(b) The Neegee Society, Suska, Toya, Kala, Uama-Yama and all secret societies of a political nature are also declared illegal. The members and organizers thereof are, upon conviction to be imprisoned for a period not exceeding twenty years.

ARTICLE 70

REGISTRATION OF FIRE ARMS

The only fees required for registration of fire arms shall be 25c, payable by affixing Revenue Stamps and such fee shall be paid only on the original registration. All subsequent yearly registration shall be effected by endorsement on the back of the form renewed followed by the date and the signature of the official. No fee of any kind shall be required for the renewal of the registration of the same fire arm.

ARTICLE 71.

PROCEEDS OF COMMUNAL FARMS:

(a) The proceeds of each communal farm belong to the tribe and shall be used for the general benefit of the tribe as a whole and not for the benefit of any one individual or official.

(b) In order that the Government may see the expected benefit to be enjoyed through out by the different tribes in the Interior from proceeds of communal farms, it is hereby ordered that the proceeds from all communal farms must be deposited by proper tribal authority into the Tribal Treasury and is disbursed as provided in Article 26 hereof.

ARTICLE 72.

FINES TO BE DEPOSITED IN THE TRIBAL TREASURY:

As the Government recognizes and respects Tribal Authority and its human rulership, it is hereby ordered that petty fine for general offence within any tribal area or jurisdiction may be imposed also for the following:

- (a) Failure to work on the regular communal farms;
- (b) Failure to obey recognized Tribal Customary laws and established precedents.

Fines imposed for these offences shall be deposited into the Tribal Treasury by proper authority of the tribe designated by the Paramount Chief and confirmed by the District Commissioner for collecting tribal fines; and shall only be withdrawn therefrom upon voucher properly issued in keeping with regulations and rules controlling the disbursement of tribal funds.

ARTICLE 73.

TRIAL BY NATIVE ORDEAL:

Trial by native ordeal shall not be allowed in cases where the bark of the cassia wood which is generally made or concoction or preparation, with animal or vegetables and administered internally; any person who shall administer, or who shall authorize, permit, order, aid, promote or otherwise participate in the administration of such an ordeal shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and punishable according to law. The administering doctor, together with all person responsible therefor shall be made to pay a fine not exceeding \$200.00; where death occurs as a result of the tribal, they shall be held to answer criminally in any of the courts of this Republic of competent jurisdiction to try said crime.

Ordeals however, of a minor nature and which do not endanger the life of the individual, shall be allowed and is hereby authorized.

Ordeal Doctors, shall be required to procure a Certificate from the Interior Department which will be issued them after such tests have been given and their competency and skill established to the full satisfaction of the Secretary of Interior. The holders of such certificates shall be authorized to perform ordeal trials within the Republic and will be entitled to the fees which will be assessed by the Court or Authority granting it.

In any case where one has submitted to trial by ordeal and been found guilty, he may demand a disinterested and second ordeal and which shall be given, if the second ordeal convicts the accused, he shall be deemed guilty of the offence; if however, the second trial does not convict a third trial. The guilty party shall, in all such cases, be held responsible for all cost incident to the trial or trials.

ARTICLE 74.

TRANSFER OF COMMISSIONERS:

(a) In keeping with the system of itinerary which has been envisaged for the service, District Commissioner and other Interior Administrative Officials, commissioned and assigned to their various post of service, shall be transferred from point to point by the Secretary of Interior as necessity, expediency and discretion may dictate, no official of this service shall be permitted to remain at any given point or station for a longer period than two years; this period however may be extended by the Secretary of Interior for reasons which, in his good judgment will justify same.

(b) This rule shall apply to all of the grades and classes of Interior officials who may be engaged in our Interior Services in the Hinterland and County areas, and should be strictly enforced by the Secretary of Interior.

ARTICLE 75.

COMMISSIONER TO BE BONDED:

All Commissioners, whilst in active service, shall be required to give bond to the Government in an amount of not less than \$3,000.00 according to the grade or class of said Commissioner and according to the responsibility entitled at the place of service.

ARTICLE 76.

BONDING OF PARAMOUNT AND CLAN CHIEFS:

In the case of Paramount and Clan Chiefs who are also persons handling revenues of Government, the amount of bond required by them shall be in the discretion of the Secretary of Interior. It shall be understood however, that any qualified native chief or chiefs, or other qualified person or persons inhabitant of the province, District, Chiefdom or section in which the principal of the bond lives, may be accepted as a surety or sursties of said bond in the case of a paramount or clan chief being required to give a bond under the provision of this Article.

ARTICLE 77.

PLACING OF INTERIOR SERVICE ON A CAREER BASIS:

In order to awaken greater interest on part of those appointed for service in Interior administration, and to ensure a more systemitized method of administrative control, the Interior administrative service shall be placed upon a career service and the personnel of the service will be prompted from time to time in keeping with the ability, zeal and inspiration shown honestly, efficiently and interest for service, as well as their active achievements and the beneficial results demonstrated by them in the various positions they have the honour to fill.

ARTICLE 78.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS:

The rules and regulations made and provided in this law shall be literally construed and shall apply to County Superintendents whose functions in matters involving native customary law and administration shall conform with that of the exercise of function by Provincial Commissioners.

ARTICLE 79.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:

County Commissioners shall ordinarily in point of remuneration for service whilst serving within the County areas, receive pay of Commissioners of the third class, they may however, receive consideration by the Secretary of Interior in instance of transfer to the Hinterland service; and where their ability and good work shown them entitled to such consideration or promotion.

ARTICLE 80.

INSPECTORS OF COUNTIES:

The Inspectors of Counties shall have status as one of the ranking officials of the Interior service under the direction of the Secretary of Interior. He shall receive from time to time instructions and shall make tours through the various counties when necessary; and whenever required by the Secretary of Interior or the President to do so. Whenever present in any particular County, he may exercise Appellate jurisdiction in cases tried by County Superintendents upon appeal made to him. He shall make annual reports on all of his activities to the Secretary of Interior.

ARTICLE 81.

SUPERINTENDENT OF NATIVE TRIBAL AFFAIRS:

His duties shall be to hear all cases on appeal arising from the District and Provincial Commissioners, as well as the Native Appellate Court of the Interior Department, and all appeals from him shall lie with the President's final hearing and determination; and he shall perform such duties as may be assigned him from time to time by the Secretary of Interior.

ARTICLE 82.

AMENDMENTS:

Secretary of Interior from time to time shall prepare and submit for approval of His Excellency the President any additional regulation as may tend to promote and improve the service which regulations in the interior to Legislature shall become effective as from the date of their approval by the President.

ARTICLE 83.

CODED DECISIONS HANDED AND DETERMINED BY WM. V.S. TUBMAN ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND OTHER MATTERS IN COUNCIL OF CHIEFS:

Every tribesman has the right very freely to appeal to the President and other public functionaries through regulative channels for redress of grievance or injury which he feels, he has suffered or is suffering and any official in the service who obstructs him shall be subject to removal from office.

FARMING SEASON:

During farming season and only in extreme cases of necessity shall porters be required for Government officials or other person to travel.

CHIEFS TO REPORT COMPLAINTS IMMEDIATELY

Chief should report immediately any complaint he may have against any county or district Commissioner or any official within their respective province, including Provincial Commissioners and Superintendents as soon as the case of the grievance or injury occurs.

TRIBESMEN TO FURNISH STRANGERS FOOD:

It is the duty of all tribesmen, in keeping with their own custom, to furnish food for strangers passing through their towns, but this shall be done only against payment of the value of any supplies made.

PENALTY FOR LATENESS TO WORK:

A fine of not more than twelve cents shall be imposed on a labourer recruited to perform compulsory public work for one whole day lateness. This fine is intended to be a penalty for lateness and not for absence or refusal to respond in which case the fine shall be discretionary but within reason.

WHEN SOLDIERS ARE ALLOWED CHIEFS:

Chiefs shall not be allowed Soldiers to send them to their towns, except in matters of grave momentum. Soldiers so sent are not to be given food supply by tribesmen, but are to pay for whatsoever food they eat from them.

MESSENGERS NOT TO RECEIVE BRIBES:

Messengers are not to receive any thing or things from any town for nothing under pains or dismissal.

GIVING AND RECEIVING BRIBES:

The penalty to be inflicted upon any man for receiving or giving bribe, upon trial and conviction, shall be fined \$200.00.

WHOLESALE IMMIGRATION OF TRIBESMEN:

(a) The wholesale immigration of tribesmen from their original homes into another town, clan or chiefdom for the purpose of either breaking up or diminishing the strength of their towns, clan, chiefdom shall be prohibited;

(b) It shall be unlawful for any official or clan to induce the people of another town, clan or chiefdom to leave their homes, towns to live in his District or Territory.

(c) Any official or chief guilty of encouraging this prohibited movement in any way whatsoever shall suffer disciplinary punishment as the gravity of the case may warrant, for administrative derelicts.

USE OF TRIBAL FUNDS:

All monies deposited into the tribal treasury shall be utilized only for tribal projects and purposes.

DELIMITATION OF TRIBAL RESERVE:

The Tribal Reserve of the respective tribes shall be limited in adequate area for farming purposes of tribesmen before any land within the Territory of a Chiefdom shall be available for private purpose or grant of any kind whatever.

LABOUR FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE:

In supplying labourers for private enterprise against pay, in keeping with provision of the Administrative Regulations, it is required that consideration be given to the individual tribesmen's necessity; the possibilities and duties which the members of each tribe owe to themselves and their tribe. District Commissioners shall administer provision of the relative Regulation to the extent of effecting tribal economy and where the support of portage will not work hardship on tribesmen.

SUPPORT OF BOARDING STUDENTS:

The proceeds from communal farms shall not be used for support of boarding students attending Government school and the quantity necessary for their support after the District Commissioner shall have ascertain the number of boarding students, shall be proportionately apportioned among the respective chiefdoms of the District. As this arrangement is in keeping with their own arrangement shall be promptly and regularly collected as and when due.

PROSPECTORS AND MINERS TO PAY CHIEFS:

Prospectors and Miners operating within a chiefdom are required to pay 6 cents per capital to the concerned chief for each labourer supplied by him or by the chief. This supply or this sum of 6 cents is not to be deducted from the pay of the labourers so supplied; but shall be paid at the cost and expenses of the prospectors themselves.

DUTY OF WOMAN CAMP LABOUR:

Woman Camp Labour for Civil or Military camps shall be restricted only to rubbing houses, in keeping with tribal practices, and all other daily work on camp compound shall be performed by District prisoners. For this service they shall be paid.

ILLEGAL TO BUY OR SELL CHIEFTAINCY:

Whenever an election is held every legally qualified man is to vote for any of the candidates he feels disposed to vote for; and any official found guilty of giving or receiving bribe in connection with the chieftaincy of a tribe where Paramount, Clan or Town Chief shall be subject to disciplinary measure.

REQUIREMENTS OF STRANGERS:

Manningoes or other persons of different tribe, who may reside within a Clan or chiefdom for a period of more than two years, and who pursue the same activities and kind of life led by the people of that Clan, all duties required of the clansman shall they perform likewise.

TIME LIMIT TO COMPLETE APPEAL:

In all cases of appeal, fifteen (15) days shall be allowed the party appealing to complete his appeal, a report is to be made to the official to whom the appeal was taken.

IMPRISONMENT IN MILITARY CAMP:

In no case shall chief or any civilian be imprisoned in a military camp.

WOMAN IN CHIEF'S COURT:

Chief before whom a matter of dowry or woman palaver is pending, and who shall be bound to pay the dowry for that woman and take her to be his wife shall be dismissed from office and be required to refund the dowry and to pay \$100.00 damages to the offended party.

CHIEFS IN REFUND OF DOWRY:

It shall not be permissible for a man when his wife does not want him any longer as her husband, in time of assessment of the dowry paid for such woman, cannot assess all clothes or gifts given to her family without regard to the value of the woman rendered him during the period covered.

ARTICLE 84.

TO THE CONTRARY NOTWITHSTANDING.