

detained in any prison under the warrant of a Court of Criminal Jurisdiction, and the District Medical Officer certifies that his liberation would be dangerous to the public health, he may be detained for medical treatment in any hospital or asylum for such period after the date when he would otherwise have been released as the District Medical Officer may certify to be necessary for the cure of the disease, or until the District Medical Officer certifies that he may be allowed to be at large without danger to the public health.

Provided that no person shall be detained under this Law for any period exceeding three months on any one occasion.

Escaping
from
detention.

3. Any person so detained under this Law who leaves the place where he is detained without the written permission of the officer in charge of the place may be arrested without warrant, and shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction thereof to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months.

Regulations.

4. The High Commissioner in Council may from time to time make Regulations for the discipline, good order, medical treatment, and well-being of persons detained under this Law.

9 OF 1917.

TO PROVIDE FOR THE IDENTIFICATION OF PRISONERS.

JOHN E. CLAUSON.]

[June 27, 1917.

Short title.

1. This Law may be cited as the Identification of Prisoners Law, 1917.

Photographs
and mea-
surements of
convicted
prisoners.

2. A person convicted of an offence punishable with imprisonment for two years or upwards may be photographed and measured at any time during his imprisonment.

Untried
prisoners.

3. A person under a charge of an offence punishable with imprisonment for two years or upwards may be photographed and measured while in prison upon an application in writing signed by an officer of police of not lower rank than Inspector addressed to and approved by the Chief Commandant of Police. All such applications shall set forth that from the character of the offence with which the prisoner is charged or for other reasons, there are grounds for suspecting that he has been previously convicted,

Repealed &
repealed
Law 26/4/17

or has been engaged in crime, or that from any other cause his photograph and measurements are required for the purposes of justice.

4. When a person under a charge of an offence punishable with imprisonment for two years or upwards, who has not previously been convicted of an offence punishable with imprisonment for two years or upwards, shall have been photographed and measured under the preceding section, if he be discharged by the magistrate or acquitted upon his trial, all photographs (both negatives and copies), finger print impressions, and records of measurements so taken, shall be forthwith destroyed or handed over to the prisoner. Untried
prisoners.

5. Any person photographed as aforesaid may be photographed either in the dress of the prison or in the dress he wore at the time of his arrest or trial, or in any other dress suitable to his ostensible position and occupation in life. The photograph to be taken may include a photograph of the full face, and a photograph of the true profile of the prisoner. Photographs.

6. The measurements to be taken may include:—

The length and breadth of the head;

The length and breadth of the face;

The length and breadth of the ears;

The length of either foot;

The length of the fingers of either hand;

The length of the cubit and hand, either right or left;

The span of the arms;

The prisoner's height when standing;

The prisoner's height when sitting;

The size and relative position of every scar and distinctive mark upon any part of the body;

The external filament of the fingers and thumbs of both hands to be taken by pressing them first upon an ink plate and then upon paper or cardboard so as to leave a clear print of the skin surface. Measure-
ments.

7. Any person liable to be photographed and measured as aforesaid who shall refuse to submit in a proper manner to the methods of photography or measurement aforesaid shall be guilty of an offence against prison discipline and the High Commissioner in Council may make regulations for the punishment of the offender by close confinement for any time not exceeding three days to be kept there on bread and water. Punishment.