

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

No. 48.—1920.

[L.S.]

I ASSENT,

J. R. CHANCELLOR,  
*Governor.*

27th November, 1920.

AN ORDINANCE to amend the Indictable Offences  
(Preliminary enquiry) Ordinance, 1917.

[27th November, 1920.]

**B**E it enacted by the Governor of Trinidad and Tobago  
with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council  
thereof as follows:—

Short title and  
construction.

Ord. 12 of  
1917.

Power to indict  
for any charge  
disclosed by  
deposition

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Indictable Offences  
(Preliminary enquiry) Ordinance, 1920, and shall be  
construed as one with the Indictable Offences (Preliminary  
enquiry) Ordinance, 1917, in this Ordinance called the  
Principal Ordinance.

2. There shall be added to section twenty  
of the Principal Ordinance the following additional  
provisions to be inserted between sub-section (5) and (6)  
namely:—

3. Rules made under section 5 of the West Indian Court of Appeal Act, 1919 shall be deemed to have been approved by the Legislative Council on the passing of the resolution for their approval. Approval of rules.

4. The following shall be inserted in section 3 of the Principal Ordinance after paragraph (j) :— Questions of law reserved in criminal cases.

(k.) To hear and determine questions of law reserved in criminal cases.

Passed in Council this nineteenth day of November, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty.

G. D. OWEN,  
*Clerk of the Council.*

## No. 48 INDICTABLE OFFENCES—PRELIMINARY ENQUIRY.

“(5a.) A person committed for trial may be indicted  
 “for any offence for which he was committed for  
 “trial or for any offence which, in the opinion  
 “of the Attorney-General, is disclosed by the  
 “depositions.”

3.—(1) Where an accused person who has been admitted to bail by a magistrate, whether before or after the commencement of this Ordinance, is indicted by the Attorney-General for an offence which is not bailable by a magistrate, the magistrate shall on being informed of the fact by any commissioned officer of the Constabulary Force issue his warrant for the arrest of the accused person and commit him to prison in the same manner as if he had been originally committed for trial for the offence for which he is indicted.

Power to  
revoke or  
require higher  
bail.

(2.) For the purposes of this section, a person shall be deemed to be indicted when the indictment against him has been filed in the Supreme Court.

(3.) Where an accused person has been admitted to bail by a judge of the Supreme Court or a magistrate, whether before or after the commencement of this Ordinance and circumstances arise which, if the accused person had not been admitted to bail, would justify the judge or magistrate in refusing bail or in requiring bail of greater amount, the judge or magistrate may, on the circumstances being brought to his notice by any commissioned officer of the Constabulary Force, issue his warrant for the arrest of the accused person, and, after giving the accused person an opportunity of being heard, may either commit him to prison to await trial or admit him to bail for the same or an increased amount, as the judge or magistrate may think just.

Passed in Council this nineteenth day of November, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty.

G. D. OWEN,  
 Clerk of the Council.