

OATHS ORDINANCE, 1912⁽¹⁾ (PAPUA, ADOPTED) IN ITS APPLICATION TO THE TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA.

An Ordinance to Consolidate and Amend the Enactments relating to Oaths Affirmations Statutory Declarations and Affidavits.

BE it enacted by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Territory of Papua with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof as follows:—

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the *Oaths Ordinance, 1912.*⁽¹⁾ Short title.

It shall commence on a day to be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor by Proclamation published in the *Gazette.*⁽²⁾ Commencement.

It is divided into Parts as follows:— Division.

- Part I.—Preliminary.
- Part II.—Oaths.
- Part III.—Affirmations.
- Part IV.—Statutory Declarations.
- Part V.—Affidavits.

2.—(1.) The enactments mentioned in the First Schedule to this Ordinance are to the extent therein expressed hereby repealed. Repeal.
First Schedule.

(2.) All rules⁽³⁾ made and notifications published under the authority of any enactment hereby repealed shall be deemed to have been made and published under the authority of this Ordinance. Rules and
notifications
under repealed
enactments.

(1) Particulars of this Ordinance are set out in the following Table:—

ORDINANCE OF THE TERRITORY OF PAPUA.

Short title, number and year.	Ordinance by which adopted.	Date on which adoption took effect.
<i>Oaths Ordinance, 1912</i> (No. 36 of 1912)	<i>Laws Repeal and Adopting Ordinance 1921</i> (No. 1 of 1921)	9.5.1921 (<i>Cwlt. Gaz.</i> of 6.5.1921)

(2) By Proclamation dated 11.12.1912 and published in *Papua Govt. Gaz.* of 23.12.1912, the *Oaths Ordinance, 1912*, was proclaimed to commence in the Territory of Papua on 23.12.1912.

(3) No rules had been published in *British New Guinea Govt. Gaz.* or *Papua Govt. Gaz.* under the authority of any enactment repealed by the *Oaths Ordinance, 1912*, of the Territory of Papua.

OATHS—

PART II.—OATHS.

3.—(1.) Where but for the provisions of this Ordinance or the enactment thirty-one Victoria number twelve hereby repealed it would be necessary for any person—

- (a) to take the oaths commonly called the oaths of allegiance supremacy and abjuration or any of them; or
- (b) to take the oath prescribed by the Act commonly called the Roman Catholic Relief Act; or
- (c) to make the declaration prescribed by the Imperial Act ninth George the Fourth chapter seventeen—

it shall be sufficient for such person to take in lieu of the said several oaths and declaration the oath of allegiance in the form in the Second Schedule hereto.

Second Schedule.

Before whom the oath may be taken.

Q. *Ib.* s. 2.
N.S.W. *Ib.* s. 2.

(2.) The oath of allegiance prescribed by this Ordinance may be taken and subscribed at any hour before the Central Court⁽⁴⁾ or any judge thereof or before any justice of the peace authorized by writ of *dedimus potestatem* for that purpose.

Oath of allegiance.

Second Schedule.

4. The oath of allegiance in the form in the Second Schedule hereto shall be the form of oath of allegiance taken by all persons except the Lieutenant-Governor⁽⁵⁾ liable to take the said oath.

Interpretation.

5. In this Part of this Ordinance—

“Oath of Allegiance” when hereinafter used means an oath in the form in the Second Schedule hereto;

“Official Oath” means an oath in the form in the Third Schedule hereto;

“Judicial Oath” means an oath in the form in the Fourth Schedule hereto;

“Executive Councillor’s Oath” means an oath in the form in the Fifth Schedule hereto.

Second to Fifth Schedules.

N.S.W. *Ib.* s. 5.

Name of Sovereign.

Q. *Ib.* s. 4.
N.S.W. *Ib.* s. 6.

6. The name of the Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland shall be substituted in the said forms from time to time instead of the name of His Majesty.

Public officers.

N.S.W. *Ib.* s. 7.

7.—(1.) The oath of allegiance and the official oath shall be tendered to and taken by all public officers required by order of the Lieutenant-Governor⁽⁵⁾ to take the same.

(4) See Section 17 of the *Laws Repeal and Adopting Ordinance 1921-1939*. At the date of the adoption of the *Oaths Ordinance*, 1912, of the Territory of Papua as a law of the Territory of New Guinea, there was a “Central Court” in both Territories. As to references in any Ordinance to “Central Court”, see now Section 7A of the *Judiciary Ordinance 1921-1938*.

(5) See Section 17A(3) and (4) of the *Laws Repeal and Adopting Ordinance 1921-1939*.

Oaths Ordinance, 1912 (Papua, adopted).

(2.) Such oaths shall be tendered to and taken by every such officer in manner in that behalf provided by the said order as soon as may be after the acceptance of office by him.

8.—(1.) The oath of allegiance and the judicial oath shall be tendered to and taken by judges of the Central Court⁽⁴⁾ and justices of the peace. Judges and
justices of the
peace.
N.S.W. No. 20
of 1900, s. 8.

(2.) Such oaths shall be tendered and taken in manner in which the oaths required to be taken by such persons before the commencement of this Ordinance would have been tendered and taken.

9.—(1.) The oath of allegiance the official oath and the Executive Councillor's oath shall be subscribed and taken by every member of the Executive Council before he enters upon the discharge of the duties of his office. Executive
Councillors.
N.S.W. *ib.* s. 10.

(2.) Such oaths shall be taken and subscribed before the Lieutenant-Governor⁽⁵⁾ or a judge of the Central Court.⁽⁴⁾

10. Jurors may be sworn in criminal trials in open court in the form in the Sixth Schedule hereto or to the like effect. Swearing jury in
criminal cases.
Q. 31 Vic.
No. 12, s. 22.
Sixth Schedule.

11. Witnesses may be sworn in open court—

Witnesses' oaths.
Q. *ib.* ss. 23
and 25.

(a) in civil causes in the form in the Seventh Schedule hereto or to the like effect; In civil causes.
Seventh Schedule.

(b) on criminal trials in the form in the Eighth Schedule hereto or to the like effect. In criminal
trials.
Eighth Schedule.

12. Any person may be sworn in the *voir dire* in the form in the Ninth Schedule hereto or to the like effect. *Voir dire*.
Q. *ib.*'s. 24.
Ninth Schedule.

13. Interpreters may be sworn in civil causes in open court in the form in the Tenth Schedule hereto or to the like effect. Interpreter's
oath in civil
causes.
Q. *ib.* s. 26.
Tenth Schedule.

14. Interpreters may be sworn in civil causes and criminal trials in open court to interpret on the *voir dire* in the form in the Eleventh Schedule hereto or to the like effect. Interpreter's
oath in the
voir dire.
Q. *ib.* ss. 27
and 28.
Eleventh
Schedule.

(4) See footnote (4) printed on p. 3940.

(5) See Section 17A(3) and (4) of the *Laws Repeal and Adopting Ordinance* 1921-1939.

OATHS—

Interpreter's
oath for
arraignment.
Q. 31 Vic.
No. 12, s. 28.
Twelfth
Schedule.

15. Interpreters may be sworn in open court for the purpose of conducting the arraignment of any person accused in the form in the Twelfth Schedule hereto or to the like effect.

Interpreter's
oath in
criminal cases.
Q. Ib. s. 29.
Thirteenth
Schedule.

16. Interpreters may be sworn for the purposes of a criminal trial in open court in the form in the Thirteenth Schedule hereto or to the like effect:

Provided that when the witness and the prisoner are foreigners of different languages and the interpreter is unable to interpret to the prisoner the reference to the prisoner shall be omitted and an additional interpreter sworn to interpret the English interpretation of the first interpreter to the prisoner.

Interpreter's
oath where
witness and
prisoner are
of different
language.
Q. Ib. s. 30.

17. When in any criminal trial a witness and the prisoner are foreigners of different languages and a foreign interpreter can be found conversant with the languages of the prisoner and the witness and able to interpret between them and a second interpreter can be found conversant with the English and with any language with which the first interpreter is conversant and able to interpret from the last-named language into English the first interpreter may be sworn through the second interpreter in open court in the form in the Fourteenth Schedule hereto or to the like effect.

Fourteenth
Schedule.

And whatever be the number of interpreters necessary before the statements of the prisoner and the witness can be interpreted into one and the same language and into English the same forms of oath shall be administered *mutatis mutandis* to each interpreter in succession and the like provisions shall apply in civil causes as far as may be.

Civil causes.

Oath of officer in
charge of jury.
N.S.W. No. 20 of
1900, s. 31.
Fifteenth
Schedule.

18. Officers may be sworn to take charge of juries in the form in the Fifteenth Schedule hereto or to the like effect.

General
provision.
N.S.W. Ib. s. 32.

19. Nothing herein contained shall invalidate any oath sworn or taken in a sufficient and lawful form.

PART III.—AFFIRMATIONS.

Affirmation may
be made.
N.S.W. Ib. s. 12.
Q. Ib. s. 5.

20. Whenever any person is required to take an oath of allegiance official oath judicial oath or Executive Councillor's oath under Part II. of this Ordinance such person may instead of taking such oath make a solemn affirmation in the form of such oath appointed by this Ordinance substituting the words "solemnly sincerely and truly declare and affirm" for the word "swear" and omitting the words "So help me God."

Oaths Ordinance, 1912 (Papua, adopted).

21. Whenever any person—

- (a) called as a witness in any court or before any justice or other person authorized to administer an oath whether in a civil or criminal proceeding; or
- (b) having to make a statement in any information complaint or proceeding in any court or before any justice; or
- (c) required or desired to make an affidavit or deposition

Declaration or affirmation in lieu of oath.

Q. 31 Vic. No. 12, s. 17. N.S.W. No. 20 of 1900, s. 13. Pap. No. 6 of 1902, s. 1.

objects to take an oath or is reasonably objected to as incompetent to take an oath or appears to such court or justice or person so authorized incompetent to take an oath or desires or is required to take an oath in a form and manner required by his religion to make it binding on his conscience but which it is found to be impracticable to administer to him in such form and manner at the time and place when and where the oath is desired or required to be taken he may in lieu of such oath—

- (i) when so called as a witness make a solemn declaration in the form in the Sixteenth Schedule hereto; or
- (ii) in any other case make a solemn affirmation in the form in the Seventeenth Schedule hereto.

Sixteenth Schedule.

Seventeenth Schedule.

22.—(1.) Whenever any person called as a witness in any court or before any justice or other person authorized to administer an oath whether in a civil or criminal proceeding appears to such court justice or person to be incapable of comprehending the nature of an oath or of understanding the meaning of the solemn declaration in the last preceding section referred to it shall be the duty of such court justice or other person authorized to administer the oath if satisfied that such person called as a witness understands that he will be liable to punishment if his evidence is untruthful to declare in what manner the evidence of such person shall be taken and such evidence so taken in such manner shall be valid as if an oath had been administered in the ordinary manner.

Taking evidence of persons incompetent to take oath or make declaration.

Q. 48 Vic. No. 19, s. 2.

(2.) The provisions of sub-section (1.) of this section shall *mutatis mutandis* extend and apply to interpreters called to interpret in any civil or criminal proceeding in any court of justice.

Interpretation. Q. 1b. s. 3.

23.—(1.) Whenever any juror objects to be sworn the court or judge may permit him instead of taking an oath to make a solemn declaration which shall be in the form of oath now in use but substituting the words: "So you solemnly declare and promise" for the words "So help you God."

Affirmations by jurors in certain cases. N.S.W. 1b. s. 14.

(2.) It shall not be necessary to allege in any record or proceeding that a particular juror made any such declaration; but it shall be sufficient in all cases to state that the jurors solemnly declared or were sworn.

OATHS—

Mode of binding interpreters to interpreting in certain cases.

Q. 40 Vic.
No. 10, s. 3.
Pap. No. 6 of
1902, s. 2.

24.—(1.) If in any civil or criminal proceeding in any court of justice it shall be necessary to call an interpreter whether for the purpose of the arraignment of any person accused or for the interpretation of the evidence of witnesses and it shall appear to the presiding judge that the person called as interpreter understands the language of the accused or other person between whom and the court he is called to interpret sufficiently to be able to make true explanation of the evidence and other proceedings but that such interpreter cannot for any cause be then and there sworn in the form and manner prescribed in that behalf or desired by him it shall be the duty of the presiding judge to declare in what manner such interpreter shall be sworn or otherwise bound to make true declaration.

(2.) It shall in such case be the further duty of the presiding judge to ascertain that true explanation of the evidence and all other proceedings is made to the accused person.

(3.) And if the presiding judge shall be satisfied that such true explanation is so made the trial and any verdict given thereat shall be as valid as if the interpreter had been sworn in the ordinary manner.

Interruption of trial by reason of failure of interpreters not to entitle to acquittal.

Q. *Ib.* s. 4.

25. If at any time during any trial for a criminal offence it shall appear to the presiding judge that true explanation of the evidence cannot by reason of the incompetence of any interpreter be made to such accused person he shall not by reason thereof be entitled to be acquitted but it shall be the duty of the presiding judge to refrain from giving or in jury cases to discharge the jury from giving any verdict; and the accused person shall be liable to be again tried as if such first trial had not been commenced.

Interpretation.

Q. *Ib.* s. 5.

26. The words "Court of Justice" and the words "Presiding Judge" in this and the two preceding sections shall be deemed to include any person or persons having by law authority to administer an oath for the purposes of evidence.

PART IV.—STATUTORY DECLARATIONS.

Declarations substituted for oaths.

Q. 31 Vic.
No. 12, s. 6.

27. In any case where by any statute law or Ordinance relating to any of the public revenue or any public office or public department or by any official regulation in any department any oath or affidavit might but for this Ordinance be required to be taken or made by any person—

- (a) on the doing of any act matter or thing; or
- (b) for the purpose of verifying any book account entry or return; or
- (c) for any other purpose whatsoever

Oaths Ordinance, 1912 (Papua, adopted).

the Lieutenant-Governor in Council⁽⁵⁾ may by notification⁽⁶⁾ in the *Gazette* substitute a declaration to the same effect as such oath or affidavit.

28. From and after the expiration of twenty-one days next following the date of the *Gazette* wherein such notification is first published the provisions of this Part of this Ordinance shall extend and apply to every case office or department specified in such notification.

To be notified in *Gazette*.
Q. 31 Vic.
No. 12, s. 9.

29. After the expiration of the said twenty-one days it shall not be lawful for any officer or other person to administer or cause to be administered any oath or to take or cause to be taken any affidavit in lieu of which such declaration has been substituted.

Oaths not to be taken thereafter.
Q. *Ib.* s. 10.

30. Every person who but for this Ordinance might be required to take such oath or make such affidavit shall in the presence of the officer or person empowered by the Ordinance or regulation imposing the same to administer such oath or take such affidavit make and subscribe such declaration; and such officer or person is hereby empowered and required to administer such declaration accordingly.

Declaration how administered.
Q. *Ib.* s. 6.

31. Nothing in this Part of this Ordinance shall extend or apply to—

This Part not to extend to certain oaths.
Q. *Ib.* ss. 7 and 8.

- (a) the oath of allegiance in any case in which the same is required to be taken by any person appointed to any office; or
- (b) any oath or affidavit taken or made or required to be taken or made in any judicial proceeding in any court of justice.

32.—(1.) It shall not be lawful for any justice of the peace or other person to administer or cause or allow to be received any oath or affidavit touching any matter or thing whereof such justice or other person has not jurisdiction or cognizance by some Ordinance or Imperial Act in force at the time being.

Abolition of extra-judicial oaths.
N.S.W. No. 20 of 1900, s. 20.

(2.) Provided that nothing in this section contained shall be construed to extend to—

- (a) any oath or affidavit before any justice of the peace in any matter or thing touching the preservation of the peace or the prosecution trial or punishment of offences; or
- (b) any inquiry held before any justice of the peace in the nature of coroners' inquests respecting deaths; or

(5) See Section 17A(3) and (4) of the *Laws Repeal and Adopting Ordinance 1921-1939*.

(6) No notification has been published in *N.G. Gaz.*

OATHS—

- (c) any oath or affidavit required by the laws of any foreign or other country out of the Territory to give validity to instruments in writing designed to be used in foreign or other countries respectively; or
- (d) any declaration under this Part of this Ordinance.

Declaration in cases not specifically provided for.
N.S.W. No. 20 of 1900, s. 21.
Eighteenth and Nineteenth Schedules.

33. Any justice of the peace notary public or other officer by law authorized to administer an oath may take and receive the declaration of any person voluntarily making the same before him in the form or to the effect of the form in either the Eighteenth or the Nineteenth Schedule to this Ordinance.

Wills deeds &c. may be verified by declarations.
Q. 31 Vic.
No. 12, s. 13.
N.S.W. *Ib.* s. 22.

34. Any attesting witness to the execution of any will or codicil deed or instrument in writing and any other competent person may verify and prove the signing sealing publication or delivery of any such will codicil deed or instrument in writing by such declaration in writing made as aforesaid before such justice notary or officer.

Fees.
Q. *Ib.* s. 15.
N.S.W. *Ib.* s. 28.

35. Whenever any declaration is made and subscribed by any person under or in pursuance of any of the provisions of this Part of this Ordinance every such fee as would have been due and payable on the taking or making of any oath or affidavit shall be in like manner due and payable upon making and subscribing such declaration.

Form of declaration.
Q. *Ib.* s. 14.
N.S.W. *Ib.* s. 24.

36. In all cases where by this Part of this Ordinance or under the authority thereof or by virtue of any power or authority hereby given a declaration—

- (a) is substituted in lieu of an oath or affidavit; or
- (b) is directed or authorized to be made and subscribed although not substituted in lieu of an oath or affidavit—

such declaration unless otherwise directed by the powers hereby given shall be in the form or to the effect of the form in either the Eighteenth or the Nineteenth Schedule to this Ordinance.

Eighteenth and Nineteenth Schedules.

PART V.—AFFIDAVITS.

Justices empowered to take affidavits.
Pap. No. 6 of 1902, s. 3.

37. Every justice of the peace shall have power to take and receive affidavits in all matters pending in any court.

Appointment of commissioners for affidavits.
Pap. No. 4 of 1888, s. 10.

38.—(1.) The Chief Judicial Officer may by commission under the seal of the Central Court⁽⁴⁾ authorize as many persons as he may think necessary to take and receive affidavits concerning any matter within the jurisdiction of any court.

(4) See footnote (4) printed on p. 3940.

Oaths Ordinance, 1912 (Papua, adopted).

(2.) Every such commission heretofore issued by any Chief Judicial Officer or judge of the Central Court⁽⁴⁾ and now in force shall be deemed to have been issued under this Ordinance.

39. Every person authorized to act under any such commission shall receive such fees as may be prescribed by rule⁽⁷⁾ of the Central Court.⁽⁴⁾

Fees.
N.S.W. No. 20
of 1900, s. 28.

SCHEDULES.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Section 2.

Reference to Enactment.	Short title.	Extent of Repeal.
31 Vic. No. 12 (Queensland adopted)	" <i>Oaths Act of 1867</i> "	The whole.
40 Vic. No. 10 (Queensland adopted)	" <i>The Oaths Act Amendment Act of 1876</i> "	The whole.
48 Vic. No. 19 (Queensland adopted)	" <i>The Oaths Act Amendment Act of 1884</i> "	The whole.
Ordinance No. 6 of 1902	" <i>The Oaths Ordinance of 1902</i> "	The whole.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

I do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty King George the Fifth His Heirs and Successors according to law. Section 5.
Q. 31 Vic.
No. 12, s. 1.

So help me God.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

OFFICIAL OATH.

I do swear that I will well and truly serve His Majesty King George the Fifth in the office of Section 5.
So help me God.

(4) See footnote (4) printed on p. 3940.

(7) No rule prescribing fees pursuant to the *Oaths Ordinance, 1912*, had been published in *Papua Govt. Gaz.* as at the date of the adoption of that Ordinance as a law of the Territory of New Guinea, and none has been published in *N.G. Gaz.* since that date. In the Territory of Papua, however, the *Rules of Civil Procedure* (Rr. 114-119 and Schedule) made under *The Courts and Laws Adopting Ordinance of 1888*, contained provisions relating to the fees of Commissioners for Affidavits. But neither the *Rules of Civil Procedure* nor *The Courts and Laws Adopting Ordinance of 1888* has been expressly adopted as a law of the Territory of New Guinea.

OATHS—

FOURTH SCHEDULE.

JUDICIAL OATH.

- Section 5. I do swear that I will well and truly serve our Sovereign Lord King George the Fifth in the office of _____ and I will do right to all manner of people after the laws and usages of this Territory without fear or favour affection or ill-will.
- So help me God.
-

FIFTH SCHEDULE.

EXECUTIVE COUNCILLOR'S OATH.

- Section 5. I being chosen and admitted of the Executive Council in the Territory of Papua do swear that I will to the best of my judgment at all times when thereto required freely give my counsel and advice to the Lieutenant-Governor or Officer Administering the Government of the Territory of Papua for the time being for the good management of the public affairs of the Territory; that I will not directly or indirectly reveal such matters as shall be debated in council and committed to my secrecy; but that I will in all things be a true and faithful councillor.
- So help me God.
-

SIXTH SCHEDULE.

OATH OF JUROR IN CRIMINAL CASES.

- Section 10. "You shall well and truly try and true deliverance make between our Sovereign Lord the King and the prisoner [or prisoners] at the bar whom you shall have in charge and a true verdict give according to the evidence. So help you God."
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SEVENTH SCHEDULE.

WITNESSES' OATH: CIVIL CAUSES.

- Section 11. "The evidence which you shall give to the court touching the matters in question between the parties shall be the truth the whole truth and nothing but the truth. So help you God."
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EIGHTH SCHEDULE.

WITNESSES' OATH: CRIMINAL TRIALS.

- Section 11. "The evidence which you shall give to the court [or to the court and jury sworn] between our Sovereign Lord the King and the prisoner [or prisoners or defendant] at the bar [or the defendant] shall be the truth the whole truth and nothing but the truth. So help you God."
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NINTH SCHEDULE.

OATH ON THE VOIR DIRE.

- Section 12. "You shall true answer make to all such questions as the court shall demand of you. So help you God."

Oaths Ordinance, 1912 (Papua, adopted).

TENTH SCHEDULE.

INTERPRETER'S OATH: CIVIL CAUSES.

"You swear that you understand the language of the witness [*or plaintiff or defendant*] and are able to interpret between him and the court and all persons conversant with the English language. So help you God." Section 13.
Q. 31 Vic.
No. 12, s. 26.

"You shall well and truly interpret and true explanation make between the witness [*or plaintiff or defendant*] and the court and all persons conversant with the English language to the best of your knowledge skill and ability; and the evidence you shall give to the court touching the matters in question shall be the truth the whole truth and nothing but the truth. So help you God."

ELEVENTH SCHEDULE.

INTERPRETER'S OATH: ON THE VOIR DIRE.

"You swear that you understand the language of the witness [*or plaintiff or defendant*] and are able to interpret between him and the court and all persons conversant with the English language. So help you God." Section 14.
Q. 1b, ss. 27
and 28.

"You shall well and truly interpret and true explanation make between the witness [*or plaintiff or defendant*] and the court and all persons conversant with the English language to the best of your knowledge skill and ability; and you shall true answer make to all such questions as the court shall demand of you. So help you God."

TWELFTH SCHEDULE.

INTERPRETER'S OATH FOR THE ARRAIGNMENT.

"You swear that you understand the language of the prisoner at the bar and are able to interpret between him and the court. So help you God." Section 15.
Q. 1b, s. 28.

"You shall well and truly interpret and true explanation make between the prisoner at the bar and the court to the best of your knowledge skill and ability; and you shall true answer make to all such questions as the court shall demand of you. So help you God."

THIRTEENTH SCHEDULE.

INTERPRETER'S OATH: CRIMINAL TRIAL.

Foreign Prisoner.

"You swear that you understand the language of the prisoner [*or prisoners or defendant*] at the bar [*or the defendant*] and are able to interpret between him [*or them*] and the court [*or the court and jury*] and between him [*or them*] and all persons conversant with the English language. So help you God." Section 16.
Q. 1b, s. 29.

"You shall well and truly interpret and true explanation make between the prisoner [*or prisoners or defendant*] at the bar [*or the defendant*] and the court [*or the court and jury*] and between him [*or them*] and all persons conversant with the English language to the best of your knowledge skill and ability; and the evidence which you shall give to the court [*or to the court and jury sworn*] between our Sovereign Lord the King and the prisoner [*or prisoners*] at the bar shall be the truth the whole truth and nothing but the truth. So help you God."

Foreign Witness.

"You swear that you understand the language of the witness and are able to interpret between him and the court and jury and the prisoner and all persons conversant with the English language."

OATHS—

“You shall well and truly interpret and true explanation make between the witness the court [*or the court and jury*] and the prisoner and all persons conversant with the English language; and the evidence which you shall give to the court [*or to the court and jury sworn*] between our Sovereign Lord the King and the prisoner at the bar shall be the truth the whole truth and nothing but the truth. So help you God.”

FOURTEENTH SCHEDULE.

FOREIGN INTERPRETER'S OATH.

Section 17.
Q. 31 Vic.
No. 12, s. 30.

“You swear that you understand the several languages of the witness and the prisoner and are able to interpret between them. So help you God.”

“You shall well and truly interpret and true explanation make between the witness and the prisoner at the bar and the prisoner at the bar and the witness and between them and each of them and the court [*or the court and jury*] and all interpreters witnesses and persons whatsoever to the best of your knowledge skill and ability; and the evidence you shall give to the court [*or to the court and jury sworn*] between our Sovereign Lord the King and the prisoner at the bar shall be the truth the whole truth and nothing but the truth. So help you God.”

FIFTEENTH SCHEDULE.

OATH OF OFFICIAL IN CHARGE OF JURY.

Section 18.
Q. 17. s. 31.

“You swear that you will keep this jury in some safe and convenient place. You shall allow no one to speak to them neither shall you speak to them yourself without leave of the court except it be to ask if they have agreed upon their verdict. So help you God.”

SIXTEENTH SCHEDULE.

DECLARATION.

Section 21.

I solemnly declare that the evidence now about to be given [*or the statement now about to be made*] by me shall be the truth the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

SEVENTEENTH SCHEDULE.

AFFIRMATION.

Section 21.

I do solemnly sincerely and truly affirm and declare &c.

EIGHTEENTH SCHEDULE.

DECLARATION.

Sections 33, 36.

I do solemnly and sincerely declare that and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the provisions of the *Oaths Ordinance, 1912.*

NINETEENTH SCHEDULE.

DECLARATION.

Sections 33, 36.

I of [*residence*] do hereby solemnly declare and affirm that [*the facts to be stated according to the declarant's knowledge belief or information severally*]. And I make this solemn declaration as to the matter [*or matters*] aforesaid according to the law in this behalf made and subject to the punishment by law provided for any wilfully false statement in any such declaration.