

other person by means thereof to endanger life or cause serious injury to property in the Union of Burma ;

shall, whether any explosion does or does not take place and whether any injury to person or property has been actually caused or not, be punished with transportation for a term which may extend to twenty years, to which fine may be added, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, to which fine may be added.

Punishment for making or possessing explosives under suspicious circumstances.

5. Any person who makes or knowingly has in his possession or under his control any explosive substance, under such circumstances as to give rise to a reasonable suspicion that he is not making it or does not have it in his possession or under his control for a lawful object, shall, unless he can show that he made it or had it in his possession or under his control for a lawful object, be punishable with transportation for a term which may extend to fourteen years, to which fine may be added, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years, to which fine may be added.

Punishment of abettors.

6. Any person who by the supply of or solicitation for money, the providing of premises, the supply of materials, or in any manner whatsoever, procures, counsels, aids, abets, or is accessory to, the commission of any offence under this Act shall be punished with the punishment provided for the offence.

Restriction on trial of offences.

7. No Court shall proceed to the trial of any person for an offence against this Act except with the consent of the President of the Union.

THE SEDITIOUS MEETINGS ACT.

[INDIA ACT X, 1911.] (22nd March, 1911.)

Extent.

1. This Act extends to the whole of the Union of Burma, but shall have operation only in such parts thereof as the President of the Union may notify in the Gazette.

Power of President to notify proclaimed areas.

2. (1) The President of the Union may by notification declare the whole or any part of the Union of Burma in which this Act is in operation to be a proclaimed area.

(2) A notification made under sub-section (1) shall not remain in force for more than six months, but nothing in this sub-section shall be deemed to prevent the President of the Union from making any further notifications in respect of the same area from time to time as he may think fit.

Definition.

3. (1) In this Act, the expression "public meeting" means a meeting which is open to the public or any class or portion of the public.

(2) A meeting may be a public meeting notwithstanding that it is held in a private place and notwithstanding that admission thereto may have been restricted by ticket or otherwise.

Notice to be given of public meetings.

4. (1) No public meeting for the furtherance or discussion of any subject likely to cause disturbance or public excitement, or for the exhibition or distribution of any writing or printed matter relating to any such subject, shall be held in any proclaimed area—

(a) unless written notice of the intention to hold such meeting and of the time and place of such meeting has been given to the District Magistrate or the Commissioner of Police, as the case may be, at least three days previously ; or

(b) unless permission to hold such meeting has been obtained in writing from the District Magistrate or the Commissioner of Police, as the case may be.

(2) The District Magistrate or any Magistrate of the first class authorized by the District Magistrate in this behalf may, by order in writing, depute one or more police-officers, not being below the rank of head constable, or other persons, to attend any such meeting for the purpose of causing a report to be taken of the proceedings. Power of Magistrate to cause report to be taken.

(3) Nothing in this section shall apply to any public meeting held under any statutory or other express legal authority, or to any public meetings or class of public meetings exempted for that purpose by the President of the Union by general or special order. Exception.

5. The District Magistrate or the Commissioner of Police, as the case may be, may at any time, by order in writing, of which public notice shall forthwith be given, prohibit any public meeting in a proclaimed area, if, in his opinion, such meeting is likely to promote sedition or disaffection or to cause a disturbance of the public tranquillity. Power to prohibit public meetings.

6. (1) Any person concerned in the promotion or conduct of a public meeting held in a proclaimed area contrary to the provisions of section 4 shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both. Penalties.

(2) Any public meeting which has been prohibited under section 5 shall be deemed to be an unlawful assembly within the meaning of Chapter VIII of the Penal Code and of Chapter IX of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

7. Whoever, in a proclaimed area, in a public place or a place of public resort, otherwise than at a public meeting held in accordance with, or exempted from, the provisions of section 4, without the permission in writing of the District Magistrate or of the Commissioner of Police, as the case may be, previously obtained, delivers any lecture, address or speech on any subject likely to cause disturbance or public excitement to persons then present, may be arrested without warrant, and shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both. Penalty for delivery of speeches in public places.

8. No Court inferior to that of a Magistrate of the first class or Subdivisional Magistrate shall try any offence against this Act. Cognizance of offences.

THE UNLAWFUL ASSOCIATIONS ACT.

[INDIA ACT XIV, 1908.] (11th December, 1908.)

1-14. * * * *

PART II.

UNLAWFUL ASSOCIATIONS.

15. In this Part—

Definitions.

- (1) "association" means any combination or body of persons, whether the same be known by any distinctive name or not; and
- (2) "unlawful association" means an association—
 - (a) which encourages or aids persons to commit acts of violence or intimidation or of which the members habitually commit such acts, or
 - (b) which has been declared to be unlawful by the President of the Union under the powers hereby conferred.