THE BURMA CODE
VOLUME II

Published under the Authority of the Government of the Union of Burma.
ပေးထားသောအချက်များနှင့် စီမံခန့်ခွဲခြင်းနှင့် ပြောင်းလဲခြင်းများကို စာရင်းတင်ပေးပါ။

ယူနီးစွီးသူစာရင်းကို ကြားချက်များနှင့် ပြောင်းလဲခြင်းများကို စာရင်းတင်ပေးပါ။

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(အပြင်ကို စာရင်းတင်ပေးချက် ကို ရွေးချယ်ပါ။)
# TABLE OF CONTENTS.

## PART IV.—DEFENCE.

### A. The Forces.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Act</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>The Burma Army Act</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>The Burma Army Suspension of Sentences Act</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>The Burma Reserve Forces Act</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>The Burma Territorial Force Act</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>The Burma Auxiliary Force Act</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>The Volunteer Forces (Protection in Civil Employment) Act</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>The Soldiers Litigation Act</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>The Burma Naval Volunteer Reserve (Discipline) Act</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>The Naval Armament Act</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>The Burma Volunteer Air Force (Discipline) Act</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>The Works of Defence Act</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>The Women's Auxiliary Service (Burma) Act</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>The Burma Military Nursing Service Act</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>The Burma Air Force (Discipline) Act</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>The Burma Naval Discipline Act</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>The Women's Auxiliary Service Act (Protection in Civil Employment)</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### B. Protection of the Constitution.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Act</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>The Burma Official Secrets Act</td>
<td>182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>The Arms Act</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>The Arms (Temporary Amendment) Act</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>The Explosive Substances Act</td>
<td>198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>The Seditious Meetings Act</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>The Unlawful Associations Act</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>The Unlawful Associations Act</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### B. Protection of the Constitution—concl.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Act</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>The Picketing Act</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>The Expulsion of Offenders Act</td>
<td>206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>The Press (Registration) Act</td>
<td>209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>The Press (Emergency Powers) Act</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>The Public Order (Preservation) Act</td>
<td>226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>The Requisitioning (Emergency Provisions) Act</td>
<td>231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>The Public Utilities Protection Act</td>
<td>234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>The Bankers' Books (Inspection) Act</td>
<td>235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>The Essential Supplies and Services Act</td>
<td>236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>The Public Property Protection Act</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>The Search (Special Power) Act</td>
<td>244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
<td>249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
<td>251</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THE BURMA OFFICIAL SECRETS ACT.

[India Act XIX, 1923.] (2nd April, 1923.)

Application. 1. This Act applies to the whole of the Union of Burma and applies also to all citizens of the Union and all servants of the Government wherever they may be.

Definitions. 2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

1 Substituted by the Union of Burma (Adaptation of Laws) Order, 1948.
(1) any reference to a place belonging to [the State] ¹ includes a place occupied by any department of the Government, whether the place is or is not actually vested in [the State] ¹;

(2) expressions referring to communicating or receiving include any communicating or receiving, whether in whole or in part, and whether the sketch, plan, model, article, note, document, or information itself or the substance, effect or description thereof only be communicated or received; expressions referring to obtaining or retaining any sketch, plan, model, article, note, or document include the copying or causing to be copied of the whole or any part of any sketch, plan, model, article, note or document; and expressions referring to the communication of any sketch, plan, model, article, note or document include the transfer or transmission of the sketch, plan, model, article, note or document;

(3) "document" includes part of a document;

(4) "model" includes design, pattern and specimen;

(5) "munitions of war" includes the whole or any part of any ship, submarine, aircraft, tank or similar engine, arms and ammunition, torpedo, or mine intended or adopted for use in war, and any other article, material, or device, whether actual or proposed, intended for such use;

(6) "office under the Government" includes any office or employment in or under any department of the Government;

(7) "photograph" includes an undeveloped film or plate;

(8) "prohibited place" means—

(a) any work of defence, arsenal, naval, military or air force establishment or station, mine, minefield, camp, ship or aircraft belonging to, or occupied by or on behalf of, [the State] ¹, any military telegraph or telephone so belonging or occupied, any wireless or signal station or office so belonging or occupied, and any factory, dockyard or other place so belonging or occupied and used for the purpose of building, repairing, making or storing any munitions of war, or any sketches, plans, models or documents relating thereto, or for the purpose of getting any metals, oil or minerals of use in time of war;

(b) any place not belonging to [the State] ¹ where any munitions of war or any sketches, models, plans or documents relating thereto, are being made, repaired, gotten or stored under contract with, or with any person on behalf of, [the Government] ¹;

(c) any place belonging to or used for the purpose of [the State] ¹ which is for the time being declared by the President of the Union, by notification in the Gazette, to be a prohibited place for the purposes of this Act on the ground that information with respect thereto, or damage thereto, would be useful to an enemy, and to which a copy of the notification in respect thereof has been affixed in [Burmese] ¹ and in the [language of the locality, if any] ¹;

(d) any railway, road, way or channel, or other means of communication by land or water (including any works or structures being part thereof or connected therewith) or any place used for gas, water or electricity works or other works for purposes of a public character, or any place where any munitions of war or any sketches, models, plans or documents relating thereto, are being made, repaired or stored otherwise than on behalf of [the State] ¹, which is

¹ Substituted by the Union of Burma (Adaptation of Laws) Order, 1948.
for the time being declared by the President of the Union, by notification in the Gazette, to be a prohibited place for the purposes of this Act on the ground that information with respect thereto, or the destruction or obstruction thereof, or interference therewith, would be useful to an enemy, and to which a copy of the notification in respect thereof has been affixed in Burmese and in the language of the locality, if any;

(9) "sketch" includes any photograph or other mode of representing any place or thing; and

(10) "Superintendent of Police" includes any police-officer of a like or superior rank, and any person upon whom the powers of a Superintendent of Police are for the purposes of this Act conferred by the President of the Union.

3. (1) If any person for any purpose prejudicial to the safety or interests of the State—

(a) approaches, inspects, passes over or is in the vicinity of, or enters, any prohibited place; or

(b) makes any sketch, plan, model, or note which is calculated to be or might be or is intended to be, directly or indirectly, useful to an enemy; or

(c) obtains, collects, records or publishes or communicates to any other person any secret official code or password, or any sketch, plan, model, article or note or other document or information which is calculated to be or might be or is intended to be, directly or indirectly, useful to an enemy;

he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend, where the offence is committed in relation to any work of defence, arsenal, naval, military or air force establishment or station, mine, minefield, factory, dockyard, camp, ship or aircraft or otherwise in relation to the naval, military or air force affairs of the State or in relation to any secret official code, to fourteen years and in other cases to three years.

(2) On a prosecution for an offence punishable under this section with imprisonment for a term which may extend to fourteen years, it shall not be necessary to show that the accused person was guilty of any particular act tending to show a purpose prejudicial to the safety or interests of the State, and, notwithstanding that no such act is proved against him, he may be convicted if, from the circumstances of the case or his conduct or his known character as proved, it appears that his purpose was a purpose prejudicial to the safety or interests of the State; and if any sketch, plan, model, article, note, document, or information relating to or used in any prohibited place, or relating to anything in such a place, or any secret official code or password is made, obtained, collected, recorded, published or communicated by any person other than a person acting under lawful authority, and from the circumstances of the case or his conduct or his known character as proved it appears that his purpose was a purpose prejudicial to the safety or interests of the State, such sketch, plan, model, article, note, document or information shall be presumed to have been made, obtained, collected, recorded, published or communicated for a purpose prejudicial to the safety or interests of the State.

4. (1) In any proceedings against a person for an offence under section 3, the fact that he has been in communication with, or attempted to communicate with, a foreign agent, whether within or without the Union of Burma, shall be relevant for the purpose of proving that he has, for a purpose prejudicial to the safety or interests of the State, obtained or attempted to obtain information which is

1 Substituted by the Union of Burma (Adaptation of Laws) Order, 1948.
calculated to be or might be, or is intended to be, directly or indirectly, useful to an enemy.

(2) For the purpose of this section, but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision,—

(a) a person may be presumed to have been in communication with a foreign agent if—

(i) he has, either within or without the Union of Burma, visited the address of a foreign agent or consorted or associated with a foreign agent, or

(ii) either within or without the Union of Burma, the name or address of, or any other information regarding a foreign agent has been found in his possession, or has been obtained by him from any other person;

(b) the expression "foreign agent" includes any person who is or has been or in respect of whom it appears that there are reasonable grounds for suspecting him of being or having been employed by a foreign power, either directly or indirectly for the purpose of committing an act, either within or without the Union of Burma, prejudicial to the safety or interests of the State, or who has or is reasonably suspected of having, either within or without the Union of Burma, committed, or attempted to commit, such an act in the interests of a foreign power;

(c) any address, whether within or without the Union of Burma, in respect of which it appears that there are reasonable grounds for suspecting it of being an address used for the receipt of communications intended for a foreign agent, or any address at which a foreign agent resides, or to which he resorts for the purpose of giving or receiving communications, or at which he carries on any business, may be presumed to be the address of a foreign agent, and communications addressed to such an address to be communications with a foreign agent.

5. (1) If any person having in his possession or control any secret official code or password or any sketch, plan, model, article, note, document or information which relates to or is used in a prohibited place or relates to anything in such a place, or which has been made or obtained in contravention of this Act, or which has been entrusted in confidence to him by any person holding office under the Government, or which he has obtained or to which he has had access owing to his position as a person who holds or has held office under the Government, or as a person who holds or has held a contract made on behalf of the Government, or as a person who is or has been employed under a person who holds or has held such an office or contract—

(a) wilfully communicates the code or password, sketch, plan, model, article, note, document or information to any person other than a person to whom he is authorised to communicate it, or a Court of Justice or a person to whom it is, in the interests of the State, his duty to communicate it; or

(b) uses the information in his possession for the benefit of any foreign power or in any other manner prejudicial to the safety of the State; or

(c) retains the sketch, plan, model, article, note or document in his possession or control when he has no right to retain it, or when it is contrary to his duty to retain it, or wilfully fails to comply with all directions issued by lawful authority with regard to the return or disposal thereof; or
(d) fails to take reasonable care of, or so conducts himself as to endanger the safety of, the sketch, plan, model, article, note, document, secret official code or password or information;

he shall be guilty of an offence under this section.

(2) If any person voluntarily receives any secret official code or password or any sketch, plan, model, article, note, document or information knowing or having reasonable ground to believe, at the time when he receives it, that the code, password, sketch, plan, model, article, note, document or information is communicated in contravention of this Act, he shall be guilty of an offence under this section.

(3) If any person having in his possession or control any sketch, plan, model, article, note, document or information which relates to munitions of war, communicates it, directly or indirectly, to any foreign power or in any other manner prejudicial to the safety or interests of the State, he shall be guilty of an offence under this section.

(4) A person guilty of an offence under this section shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

6. (1) If any person for the purpose of gaining admission or of assisting any other person to gain admission to a prohibited place or for any other purpose prejudicial to the safety of the State—

(a) uses or wears, without lawful authority, any naval, military, air force, police or other official uniform, or any uniform so nearly resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive, or falsely represents himself to be a person who is or has been entitled to use or wear any such uniform; or

(b) orally, or in writing in any declaration or application, or in any document signed by him or on his behalf, knowingly makes or connives at the making of any false statement or any omission; or

(c) forges, alters, or tampers with any passport or any naval, military, air force, police, or official pass, permit, certificate, licence, or other document of a similar character (hereinafter in this section referred to as an official document) or knowingly uses or has in his possession any such forged, altered, or irregular official document; or

(d) personates, or falsely represents himself to be, a person holding, or in the employment of a person holding, office under the Government, or to be or not to be a person to whom an official document or secret official code or password has been duly issued or communicated, or with intent to obtain an official document, secret official code or password, whether for himself or any other person, knowingly makes any false statement; or

(e) uses, or has in his possession or under his control, without the authority of the department of the Government or the authority concerned, any die, seal or stamp of or belonging to, or used, made or provided by, any department of the Government, or by any diplomatic, naval, military or air force authority appointed by or acting under the authority of the Government, or any die, seal or stamp so nearly resembling any such die, seal or stamp as to be calculated to deceive, or counterfeits any such die, seal or stamp, or knowingly uses, or has in his possession or under his control, any such counterfeited die, seal or stamp;

he shall be guilty of an offence under this section.

(2) If any person for any purpose prejudicial to the safety of the State—

(a) retains any official document, whether or not completed or issued for use, when he has no right to retain it, or when it is contrary to his...
duty to retain it, or wilfully fails to comply with any directions issued by any department of the Government or any person authorised by such department with regard to the return or disposal thereof; or

(b) allows any other person to have possession of any official document issued for his use alone, or communicates any secret official code or password so issued, or, without lawful authority or excuse, has in his possession any official document or secret official code or password issued for the use of some person other than himself, or, on obtaining possession of any official document by finding or otherwise, wilfully fails to restore it to the person or authority by whom or for whose use it was issued, or to a police-officer; or

(c) without lawful authority or excuse, manufactures or sells, or has in his possession for sale, any such die, seal or stamp as aforesaid;

he shall be guilty of an offence under this section.

(3) A person guilty of an offence under this section shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

(4) The provisions of sub-section (2) of section 3 shall apply, for the purpose of proving a purpose prejudicial to the safety of the State, to any prosecution for an offence under this section relating to the naval, military or air force affairs of the State, or to any secret official code, in like manner as they apply, for the purpose of proving a purpose prejudicial to the safety or interests of the State, to prosecutions for offences punishable under that section with imprisonment for a term which may extend to fourteen years.

7. (1) No person in the vicinity of any prohibited place shall obstruct, knowingly mislead or otherwise interfere with or impede, any police-officer, or any member of the Burma forces engaged on guard, sentry, patrol, or other similar duty in relation to the prohibited place.

(2) If any person acts in contravention of the provisions of this section, he shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

8. (1) It shall be the duty of every person to give on demand to a Superintendent of Police, or other police-officer not below the rank of Inspector empowered by an Inspector-General or Commissioner of Police in this behalf, or to any member of the Burma forces engaged on guard, sentry, patrol or other similar duty, any information in his power relating to an offence or suspected offence under section 3, or under section 3 read with section 9, and, if so required, and upon tender of his reasonable expenses, to attend at such reasonable time and place as may be specified for the purpose of furnishing such information.

(2) If any person fails to give any such information or to attend as aforesaid, he shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

9. Any person who attempts to commit or abets the commission of an offence under this Act shall be punishable with the same punishment, and be liable to be proceeded against in the same manner, as if he had committed such offence.

10. (1) If any person knowingly harbours any person whom he knows or has reasonable grounds for supposing to be a person who is about to commit or who has committed an offence under section 3, or under section 3 read with section 9, or knowingly permits to meet or assemble in any premises in his occupation or under his control any such persons, he shall be guilty of an offence under this section.
(2) It shall be the duty of every person, having harboured any such person as aforesaid or permitted to meet or assemble in any premises in his occupation or under his control any such persons as aforesaid, to give on demand to a Superintendent of Police, or other police-officer not below the rank of Inspector empowered by an Inspector-General or Commissioner of Police in this behalf, any information in his power relating to any such person or persons, and if any person fails to give any such information, he shall be guilty of an offence under this section.

(3) A person guilty of an offence under this section shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

11. (1) If a Magistrate of the first class or Subdivisional Magistrate is satisfied by information on oath that there is reasonable ground for suspecting that an offence under this Act has been or is about to be committed, he may grant a search-warrant authorising any police-officer named therein, not being below the rank of an officer in charge of a police station, to enter at any time any premises or place named in the warrant, if necessary, by force, and to search the premises or place and every person found therein, and to seize any sketch, plan, model, article, note or document, or anything of a like nature, or anything which is evidence of an offence under this Act having been or being about to be committed, which he may find on the premises or place or any such person, and with regard to or in connection with which he has reasonable ground for suspecting that an offence under this Act has been or is about to be committed.

(2) Where it appears to a police-officer, not being below the rank of Superintendent, that the case is one of great emergency, and that in the interests of the State immediate action is necessary, he may by a written order under his hand give to any police-officer the like authority as may be given by the warrant of a Magistrate under this section.

(3) Where action has been taken by a police-officer under sub-section (2) he shall, as soon as may be, report such action to the District or Subdivisional Magistrate.

12. Notwithstanding anything in the Code of Criminal Procedure—

(a) an offence punishable under section 3 or under section 3 read with section 9 with imprisonment for a term which may extend to fourteen years shall be a cognizable and non-bailable offence;

(b) an offence under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 6 shall be a cognizable and bailable offence; and

(c) every other offence under this Act shall be a non-cognizable and bailable offence, in respect of which a warrant of arrest shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.

13. (1) No Court (other than that of a Magistrate of the first class specially empowered in this behalf by the President of the Union) which is inferior to that of a District Magistrate shall try any offence under this Act.

(2) If any person under trial before a Magistrate for an offence under this Act at any time before a charge is framed claims to be tried by the Court of Session, the Magistrate shall, if he does not discharge the accused, commit the case for trial by that Court, notwithstanding that it is not a case exclusively triable by that Court.

(3) No Court shall take cognizance of any offence under this Act unless upon complaint made by order of, or under authority from, the President of the Union, or some officer empowered by the President of the Union in this behalf:
Provided that a person charged with such an offence may be arrested, or a warrant for his arrest may be issued and executed, and any such person may be remanded in custody or on bail, notwithstanding that such complaint has not been made, but no further or other proceedings shall be taken until such complaint has been made.

(4) For the purposes of the trial of a person for an offence under this Act, the offence may be deemed to have been committed either at the place in which the same actually was committed or at any place in the Union of Burma in which the offender may be found.

14. In addition and without prejudice to any powers which a Court may possess to order the exclusion of the public from any proceedings, if, in the course of proceedings before a Court against any person for an offence under this Act or the proceedings on appeal, or in the course of the trial of a person under this Act, application is made by the prosecution, on the ground that the publication of any evidence to be given or of any statement to be made in the course of the proceedings would be prejudicial to the safety of the State, that all or any portion of the public shall be excluded during any part of the hearing, the Court may make an order to that effect, but the passing of sentence shall in any case take place in public.

15. Where the person guilty of an offence under this Act is a company or corporation, every director and officer of the company or corporation with whose knowledge and consent the offence was committed shall be guilty of the like offence.

THE ARMS ACT.

CONTENTS.

I.—PRELIMINARY.

Sections.
1. Savings.
2-3. * * * *
4. Interpretation-clause.

II.—MANUFACTURE, CONVERSION AND SALE.

5. Unlicensed manufacture, conversion and sale prohibited.

III.—IMPORT, EXPORT AND TRANSPORT.

6. Unlicensed importation and exportation prohibited.
   Importation and exportation of arms and ammunition for private use.
7. Sanction of President required to warehousing of arms, etc.
8-9. * * *
10. Power to prohibit transport.
    Transhipment of arms.
11. Power to establish searching stations.
Arms.

Sections.

12. Arrest of persons conveying arms, etc., under suspicious circumstances. Procedure where arrest made by person not Magistrate or police-officer.

IV.—GOING ARMS AND POSSESSING ARMS, ETC.

13. Prohibition of going armed without licence.
14. Unlicensed possession of fire-arms, etc.
15. Possession of arms of any description without licence prohibited in certain places.
16. In certain cases arms to be deposited at police-stations or with licensed dealers.

V.—LICENCES.

17. Power to make rules as to licences.
18. Cancelling and suspension of licence.
18A. Power to make rules as to appeal or revision.

VI.—PENALTIES.

19. For breach of sections 5, 6, 10, 13 to 17.
20. For secret breaches of sections 5, 6, 10, 14 and 15. For concealing arms, etc.
21. For breach of licence.
22. For knowingly purchasing arms, etc., from unlicensed person. For delivering arms, etc., to person not authorized to possess them.
23. Penalty for breach of rule.
24. Power to confiscate.

VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

25. Search and seizure by Magistrate.
26. Seizure and detention by President.
27. Power to exempt.
28. Information to be given regarding offences.
29. Sanction required to certain proceedings under section 19, clause (f).
30. Searches in the case of offences against section 19, clause (f), how conducted.
31.
32. Power to take census of fire-arms.
33. Notice and limitation of proceedings.

THE ARMS ACT.

[India Act XI, 1878.] (1st October, 1878.)

1.—PRELIMINARY.

Savings. 1. Nothing herein contained shall apply to—

(a) arms, ammunition or military stores on board any sea-going vessel and forming part of her ordinary armament or equipment, or
(b) the manufacture, conversion, sale, import, export, transport, bearing or possession of arms, ammunition or military stores by order of the Government, or by a public servant or a member of either of the forces constituted by the Burma Territorial Force Act or the Burma Auxiliary Force Act, in the course of his duty as such public servant or member.

2-3. * * * *

4. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"cannon" includes also all howitzers, mortars, wall-pieces, mitrailleuses and other ordnance and machine-guns, all parts of the same, and all carriages, platforms and appliances for mounting, transporting and serving the same:

"arms" includes—

(i) clasp-knives the blades of which are pointed and exceed three inches in length;

(ii) knives, with pointed blades rigidly affixed, or capable of being rigidly affixed, to the handle, and measuring in all over five inches in length which are not intended exclusively for domestic, agricultural or industrial purposes; provided that it shall be presumed until the contrary is proved that knives of this description are not intended exclusively for such purposes;

(iii) knives of such other kinds as the President of the Union may, by notification, prescribe; and

(iv) fire-arms, bayonets, swords, daggers, spears, spear-heads and bows and arrows, also cannon and parts of arms, and machinery for manufacturing arms;

"ammunition" includes also all articles specially designed for torpedo service and submarine mining, rockets, gun-cotton, dynamite, lithofracteur and other explosive or fulminating material, gun-flint, gun-wads, percussion-caps, fuses and friction-tubes, all parts of ammunition and all machinery for manufacturing ammunition, but does not include lead, sulphur or saltpetre;

"military stores", in any section of this Act as applied to any part of the Union of Burma, means any military stores to which the President of the Union may from time to time, by notification in the Gazette, specially extend such section in such part, and includes also all lead, sulphur, saltpetre, and other material to which the President of the Union may from time to time so extend such section:

"licence" means a licence granted under this Act, and "licensed" means holding such licence.

II.—Manufacture, Conversion and Sale.

5. No person shall manufacture, convert or sell, or keep, offer or expose for sale, any arms, ammunition or military stores, except under a licence and in the manner and to the extent permitted thereby.

Nothing herein contained shall prevent any person from selling any arms or ammunition which he lawfully possesses for his own private use to any person who is not by any enactment for the time being in force prohibited from possessing the same; but every person so selling arms or ammunition to any person other than a person entitled to possess the same by reason of an exemption under section 27 of this Act shall, without unnecessary delay, give to the District Magistrate, or to the officer in charge of the nearest police-station, notice of the sale and of the purchaser's name and address.
III.—Import, Export and Transport.

6. No person shall bring or take by sea or by land into or out of the Union of Burma any arms, ammunition or military stores except under a licence and in the manner and to the extent permitted by such licence.

Nothing in the first clause of this section extends to arms (other than cannon) or ammunition imported or exported in reasonable quantities for his own private use by any person lawfully entitled to possess such arms or ammunition; but the Collector of Customs or any other officer empowered by the President of the Union in this behalf by name or in virtue of his office may at any time detain such arms or ammunition until he receives the orders of the President of the Union thereon.

Explanation.—Arms, ammunition and military stores taken from one part of the Union of Burma to another by sea, or across intervening territory not being part of the Union of Burma, are taken out of and brought into the Union of Burma within the meaning of this section.

7. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Sea Customs Act, no arms, ammunition or military stores shall be deposited in any warehouse licensed under section 16 of that Act without the sanction of the President of the Union.

8-9. *

10. The President of the Union may, from time to time, by notification in the Gazette,—

(a) regulate or prohibit the transport of any description of arms, ammunition or military stores over the whole of the Union of Burma or any part thereof, either altogether or except under a licence and to the extent and in the manner permitted by such licence, and

(b) *

Explanation.—Arms, ammunition or military stores transhipped at a port in the Union of Burma are transported within the meaning of this section.

11. The President of the Union may, at any places along the boundary-line between the Union of Burma and other territory, and at such distance within such line as he deems expedient, establish searching-posts at which all vessels, carts and baggage-animals, and all boxes, bales and packages in transit, may be stopped and searched for arms, ammunition and military stores by any officer empowered by the President of the Union in this behalf by name or in virtue of his office.

12. When any person is found carrying or conveying any arms, ammunition or military stores, whether covered by a licence or not, in such manner or under such circumstances as to afford just grounds of suspicion that the same are being carried by him with intent to use them, or that the same may be used, for any unlawful purpose, any person may without warrant apprehend him and take such arms, ammunition or military stores from him.

Any person so apprehended, and any arms, ammunition or military stores so taken by a person not being a Magistrate or police-officer, shall be delivered over as soon as possible to a police-officer.

All persons apprehended by, or delivered to, a police-officer, and all arms and ammunition seized by or delivered to any such officer under this section, shall be taken without unnecessary delay before a Magistrate.
IV.—GOING ARMED AND POSSESSING ARMS, ETC.

13. No person shall go armed with any arms except under a licence and to the extent and in the manner permitted thereby.

Any person so going armed without a licence or in contravention of its provisions may be disarmed by any Magistrate, police-officer or other person empowered by the President of the Union in this behalf by name or by virtue of his office.

For the purposes of this section, "arms" includes also knives with pointed blades rigidly affixed, or capable of being rigidly affixed, to the handle, and measuring in all over five inches in length, which are intended exclusively for domestic, agricultural or industrial purposes.

14. No person shall have in his possession or under his control any cannon or fire-arms, or any ammunition or military stores, except under a licence and in the manner and to the extent permitted thereby.

15. In any place to which the President of the Union may by notification specially extend this section, no person shall have in his possession any arms of any description, except under a licence and in the manner and to the extent permitted thereby.

16. (1) Any person possessing arms, ammunition or military stores the possession whereof has, in consequence of the cancellation or expiry of a licence or of an exemption or by the issue of a notification under section 15 or otherwise, become unlawful, shall without unnecessary delay deposit the same either with the officer in charge of the nearest police-station or, at his option and subject to such conditions as the President of the Union may by rule prescribe, with a licensed dealer.

(2) When arms, ammunition or military stores have been deposited under sub-section (1), the depositor shall, at any time before the expiry of such period as the President of the Union may by rule prescribe, be entitled—

(a) to receive back any thing so deposited the possession of which by him has become lawful, and
(b) to dispose, or authorize the disposal, of any thing so deposited by sale or otherwise to any person whose possession of the same would be lawful; and to receive the proceeds of any such sale:

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall be deemed to authorize the return or disposal of any thing the confiscation of which has been directed under section 24.

(3) All things deposited as aforesaid and not returned or disposed of under sub-section (2) within the prescribed period therein referred to shall be forfeited to the State.

(4) (a) The President of the Union may make rules consistent with this Act for carrying into effect the provisions of this section.

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1 The words " or, before the first day of January, 1920, under the provisions of any law for the time being in force " were deleted by the Union of Burma (Adaptation of Law) Order, 1948.
(b) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision, the President of the Union may by rule prescribe—

(i) the conditions subject to which arms, ammunition and military stores may be deposited with a licensed dealer, and
(ii) the period after the expiry of which things deposited as aforesaid shall be forfeited under subsection (3).

V.—LICENCES.

17. The President of the Union may, from time to time, by notification in the Gazette, make rules to determine the officers by whom, the form in which, and the terms and conditions on and subject to which, any licence shall be granted; and may by such rules among other matters—

(a) fix the period for which such licence shall continue in force;
(b) fix a fee payable by stamp or otherwise in respect of any such licence other than a licence for possession;
(c) direct that the holder of any such licence other than a licence for possession shall keep a record or account, in such form as the President of the Union may prescribe, of anything done under such licence, and exhibit such record or account when called upon by an officer of Government to do so;
(d) empower any officer of Government to enter and inspect any premises in which arms, ammunition or military stores are manufactured or kept by any person holding a licence of the description referred to in section 5 or section 6;
(e) direct that any such person shall exhibit the entire stock of arms, ammunition and military stores in his possession or under his control to any officer of Government so empowered; and
(f) require the person holding any licence or acting under any licence to produce the same, and to produce or account for the arms, ammunition or military stores covered by the same when called upon by an officer of Government so to do.

18. Any licence may be cancelled or suspended—

(a) by the officer by whom the same was granted, or by any authority to which he may be subordinate, or by any District Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the holder of such licence may be, when, for reasons to be recorded in writing, such officer, authority or Magistrate deems it necessary for the security of the public peace to cancel or suspend such licence; or
(b) by any Judge or Magistrate before whom the holder of such licence is convicted of an offence against this Act, or against the rules made under this Act; and

the President of the Union may, by notification in the Gazette, cancel or suspend all or any licences throughout the whole or any portion of the Union of Burma.

18A. The President of the Union may, by notification, make rules—

(a) providing for appeal from or revision of—

(i) orders refusing to issue or renew arms licences, and
(ii) orders cancelling or suspending licences under clause (a) of section 18; and

(b) prescribing the procedure and the periods of limitation for such appeals and revisions.
VI.—Penalties.

19. Whoever commits any of the following offences (namely) :

(a) manufactures, converts, or sells, or keeps, offers or exposes for sale, any arms, ammunition or military stores in contravention of the provisions of section 5 ;
(b) fails to give notice as required by the same section ;
(c) imports or exports any arms, ammunition or military stores in contravention of the provisions of section 6 ;
(d) transports any arms, ammunition or military stores in contravention of a regulation or prohibition issued under section 10 ;
(e) goes armed in contravention of the provisions of section 13 ;
(f) has in his possession or under his control any arms, ammunition or military stores in contravention of the provisions of section 14 or section 15 ;
(g) intentionally makes any false entry in a record or account which, by a rule made under section 17, clause (c), he is required to keep ;
(h) intentionally fails to exhibit anything which, by a rule made under section 17, clause (e), he is required to exhibit ; or
(i) fails to deposit arms, ammunition or military stores, as required by section 14 or section 16 ;

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

20. Whoever does any act mentioned in clause (a), (c), (d) or (f) of section 19, in such manner as to indicate an intention that such act may not be known to any public servant as defined in the Penal Code, or to any person employed upon a railway or to the servant of any public carrier,

and whoever, on any search being made under section 25, conceals or attempts to conceal any arms, ammunition or military stores,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

21. Whoever, in violation of a condition subject to which a licence has been granted, does or omits to do any act shall, when the doing or omitting to do such act is not punishable under section 19 or section 20, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

22. Whoever knowingly purchases any arms, ammunition or military stores from any person not licensed or authorized under the proviso to section 5 to sell the same ; or

delivers any arms, ammunition or military stores into the possession of any person without previously ascertaining that such person is legally authorized to possess the same,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

23. Any person violating any rule made under this Act, and for the violation of which no penalty is provided by this Act, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both.
24. When any person is convicted of an offence punishable under this Act, committed by him in respect of any arms, ammunition or military stores, it shall be in the discretion of the convicting Court or Magistrate further to direct that the whole or any portion of such arms, ammunition or military stores, and any vessel, cart or baggage-animal used to convey the same, and any box, package or bale in which the same may have been concealed, together with the other contents of such box, package or bale, shall be confiscated.

25. Whenever any Magistrate has reason to believe that any person residing within the local limits of his jurisdiction has in his possession any arms, ammunition or military stores for any unlawful purpose,

or that such person cannot be left in the possession of any such arms, ammunition or military stores without danger to the public peace,

such Magistrate, having first recorded the grounds of his belief, may cause a search to be made of the house or premises occupied by such person or in which such Magistrate has reason to believe such arms, ammunition or military stores are or is to be found, and may seize and detain the same, although covered by a licence, in safe custody for such time as he thinks necessary.

The search in such case shall be conducted by, or in the presence of, a Magistrate, or by, in the presence of, some officer specially empowered in this behalf by name or in virtue of his office by the President of the Union.

26. The President of the Union may at any time order or cause to be seized any arms, ammunition or military stores in the possession of any person, notwithstanding that such person is licensed to possess the same, and may detain the same for such time as he thinks necessary for the public safety.

27. The President of the Union may, from time to time, by notification published in the Gazette,—

(a) exempt any person by name or in virtue of his office, or any class of persons, or exclude any description of arms or ammunition, or withdraw any part of the Union of Burma, from the operation of any prohibition or direction contained in this Act; and

(b) cancel any such notification, and again subject the persons or things or the part of the Union of Burma comprised therein to the operation of such prohibition or direction.

28. Every person aware of the commission of any offence punishable under this Act shall, in the absence of reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie upon such person, give information of the same to the nearest police-officer or Magistrate, and

every person employed upon any railway or by any public carrier shall, in the absence of reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie upon such person, give information to the nearest police-officer regarding any box, package or bale in transit which he may have reason to suspect contains arms, ammunition or military stores in respect of which an offence against this Act has been or is being committed.
29. No proceedings shall be instituted against any person in respect of an
offence punishable under section 19, clause (f), without the previous sanction of
the District Magistrate.

30. Where a search is to be made under the Code of Criminal Procedure, in
the course of any proceedings instituted in respect of an offence punishable under
section 19, clause (f), such search shall, notwithstanding anything contained in
the said Code, be made in the presence of some officer specially appointed by the
President of the Union in this behalf, and not otherwise.

31. * * * *

32. The President of the Union may from time to time, by notification in
the Gazette, direct a census to be taken of all fire-arms in any local area, and
empower any person to take such census.
On the issue of any such notification, all persons possessing any such arms
in such area shall furnish to the person so empowered such information as he may
require in reference thereto, and shall produce such arms to him if he so requires.
Any person refusing or neglecting to produce any such arms when so
required shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to
one month, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both.

33. No proceeding other than a suit shall be commenced against any
person for anything done in pursuance of this Act, without having given him at
least one month's previous notice in writing of the intended proceeding and of
the cause thereof, nor after the expiration of three months from the accrual of
such cause.
THE ARMS (TEMPORARY AMENDMENT) ACT. *

[Act LI, 1951.] (27th October, 1951.)

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act shall remain in force until such date as the President of the Union may, by notification, direct that it shall no longer be in force; and the provisions of section 5 of the Burma General Clauses Act as respects the repeal of an enactment shall have effect when this Act ceases to be in force by virtue of such notification.

2. So long as this Act remains in force, the Arms Act shall have effect as if the following had been inserted after section 19 of the said Act as section 19A thereof, namely:—

"19A. Whoever, with the intention of committing the offence of High Treason, and, in contravention of the provisions of section 13 or section 14 or section 15, goes armed with, or has in his possession or under his control, any of the following types of arms or ammunition or military stores. namely:—

(i) Small arms, such as—

(a) Rifles,

(b) Light Automatic, Sten Gun, Bren Gun, Tommy Gun, Browning, American '300 Carbine,
(ii) Light Machine Gun or ammunition thereof,
(iii) Mortar or ammunition thereof,
(iv) Heavy Machine Gun, such as Vickers Machine Gun, Browning Machine Gun, Besa Machine Gun, Japanese Heavy Machine Gun, Anti-Tank Weapon, and any variety of Field Artillery, Light Anti-Aircraft Gun, Aircraft Cannon or ammunition thereof,
(v) Live Hand Grenade,
(vi) Live Rifle Grenade,
(vii) Live Mortar Bomb,
(viii) Demolition Explosives,
or any other arms or ammunition of the description which the President of the Union may, by notification, declare in this behalf, shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years:

Provided that, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any other law for the time being in force, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, in a prosecution under this section, that the person found going armed with, or in possession of, or having under his control any of the arms, ammunition or military stores specified herein, had the intention of committing the offence of High Treason.

3. The Arms (Temporary Amendment) Act, 1949 (Act No. XXII of 1949) is hereby repealed.

THE EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCES ACT.

[INDIA ACT VI, 1908.] (8th June, 1908.)

1. This Act extends to the whole of the Union of Burma and applies also to all citizens of the Union and all servants of the Government wherever they may be.

2. In this Act, the expression "explosive substance" shall be deemed to include any materials for making any explosive substance; also any apparatus, machine, implement or material used, or intended to be used, or adapted for causing, or aiding in causing, any explosion in or with any explosive substance; also any part of any such apparatus, machine or implement.

3. Any person who unlawfully and maliciously causes by any explosive substance an explosion of a nature likely to endanger life or to cause serious injury to property shall, whether any injury to person or property has been actually caused or not, be punished with transportation for life or any shorter term, to which fine may be added, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years, to which fine may be added.

4. Any person who unlawfully and maliciously—

(a) does any act with intent to cause by an explosive substance, or conspires to cause by an explosive substance, an explosion in the Union of Burma of a nature likely to endanger life or to cause serious injury to property; or

(b) makes or has in his possession or under his control any explosive substance with intent by means thereof to endanger life, or cause serious injury to property in the Union of Burma, or to enable any

1 Substituted by the Union of Burma (Adaptation of Laws) Order, 1948.
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.

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.

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.

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.)

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.

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 subsection 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.

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.

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.

(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.

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.

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.

(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.

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

THE UNLAWFUL ASSOCIATIONS ACT.

[India Act XIV, 1908.] (11th December, 1908.)

1—14. * * * *

PART II.

UNLAWFUL ASSOCIATIONS.

15. In this Part—

(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.
16. If the President of the Union is of opinion that any association interferes or has for its object interference with the administration of the law or with the maintenance of law and order, or that it constitutes a danger to the public peace, the President of the Union may, by notification in the Gazette, declare such association to be unlawful.

17. (1) Whoever is a member of an unlawful association, or takes part in meetings of any such association, or contributes or receives or solicits any contribution for the purpose of any such association, or in any way assists the operations of any such association, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term [which shall not be less than two years and more than three years and shall also be liable to fine].

(2) Whoever manages or assists in the management of an unlawful association, or promotes or assists in promoting a meeting of any such association, or of any members thereof as such members, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term [which shall not be less than three years and more than five years and shall also be liable to fine].

17A. (1) The President of the Union may, by notification in the Gazette, notify any place which in his opinion is used for the purposes of an unlawful association.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section "place" includes a house or building, or part thereof, or a tent or vessel.

(2) The District Magistrate, or any officer authorized in this behalf in writing by the District Magistrate, may thereupon take possession of the notified place and evict therefrom any person found therein, and shall forthwith make a report of the taking possession to the President of the Union:

Provided that where such place contains any apartment occupied by women or children, reasonable time and facilities shall be afforded for their withdrawal with the least possible inconvenience.

(3) A notified place whereof possession is taken under sub-section (2) shall be deemed to remain in the possession of Government so long as the notification under sub-section (1) in respect thereof remains in force.

17B. (1) The District Magistrate, or officer taking possession of a notified place, shall also take possession of all movable property found therein and shall make a list thereof in the presence of two respectable witnesses.

(2) If, in the opinion of the District Magistrate, any articles specified in the list are or may be used for the purposes of the unlawful association, he may proceed subject to the provisions hereafter contained in this section to order such articles to be forfeited to the State.

(3) All other articles specified in the list shall be delivered to the person whom he considers to be entitled to possession thereof, or, if no such person is found, shall be disposed of in such manner as the District Magistrate may direct.

(4) The District Magistrate shall publish, as nearly as may be in the manner provided in section 87 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the publication of a proclamation, a notice specifying the articles which it is proposed to forfeit and calling upon any person claiming that any article is not liable to forfeiture to submit in writing within fifteen days any representation he desires to make against the forfeiture of the article.

1 Substituted by Act LXI, 1954.
2 Deleted ibid.
Unlawful Associations.

(5) Where any such representation is accepted by the District Magistrate, he shall deal with the article concerned in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (3).

(6) Where any such representation is rejected, the representation, with the decision thereon, shall be forwarded to the District Judge, in the case of a decision by a District Magistrate, and no order of forfeiture shall be made until the District Judge has adjudicated upon the representation. Where the decision is not confirmed the articles shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (3).

(7) In making an adjudication under sub-section (6) the procedure to be followed shall be the procedure laid down in the Code of Civil Procedure for the investigation of claims, so far as it can be made to apply, and the decision of the District Judge shall be final.

(8) If the article seized is livestock or is of a perishable nature, the District Magistrate may, if he thinks it expedient, order the immediate sale thereof, and the proceeds of the sale shall be disposed of in the manner herein provided for the disposal of other articles.

17C. Any person who enters or remains upon a notified place without the permission of the District Magistrate, or of an officer authorized by him in this behalf, shall be deemed to commit criminal trespass.

17D. Before a notification under sub-section (1) of section 17A is cancelled, the President of the Union shall give such general or special directions as he may deem requisite regulating the relinquishment by Government of possession of notified places.

17E. (1) Where the President of the Union is satisfied, after such inquiry as he may think fit, that any monies, securities or credits are being used or are intended to be used for the purposes of an unlawful association, the President of the Union may, by order in writing, declare such monies, securities or credits to be forfeited to the State.

Provided that, in the case of monies or securities, a copy of the order may be endorsed for execution to such officer as the President of the Union may select, and such officer shall have power to enter upon and search for such monies and securities in any premises where they may reasonably be suspected to be, and to seize the same.

(2) A copy of an order under sub-section (1) may be served on the person having custody of the monies, securities or credits, and on the service of such copy such person shall pay or deliver the monies, securities or credits to the order of the President of the Union:

Provided that, in the case of monies or securities, a copy of the order may be endorsed for execution to such officer as the President of the Union may select, and such officer shall have power to enter upon and search for such monies and securities in any premises where they may reasonably be suspected to be, and to seize the same.

(3) Before an order of forfeiture is made under sub-section (1) the President of the Union shall give written notice to the person (if any) in whose custody the monies, securities or credits are found of his intention to forfeit, and any person aggrieved thereby may within fifteen days from the issue of such notice file an application to the District Judge in a District to establish that the monies, securities or credits or any of them are not liable to forfeiture, and if any such application is made, no order of forfeiture shall be passed in respect of the monies, securities or credits concerned until such application has been disposed of, and unless the District Judge has decided that the monies, securities or credits are liable to forfeiture.

(4) In disposing of an application under sub-section (3) the procedure to be followed shall be the procedure laid down in the Code of Civil Procedure for the investigation of claims, so far as it can be made to apply, and the decision of the District Judge shall be final.
(5) Where the President of the Union has reason to believe that any person has custody of any monies, securities or credits which are being used or are intended to be used for the purposes of an unlawful association, the President of the Union may, by order in writing, prohibit such person from paying, delivering, transferring or otherwise dealing in any manner whatsoever with the same, save in accordance with the written orders of the President of the Union. A copy of such order shall be served upon the person to whom it is directed.

(6) The President of the Union may endorse a copy of an order under sub-section (3) for investigation to any officer he may select, and such copy shall be warrant whereunder such officer may enter upon any premises of the person to whom the order is directed, examine the books of such person, search for monies and securities, and make inquiries from such person, or any officer, agent or servant of such person, touching the origin of and dealings in any monies, securities or credits which the investigating officer may suspect are being used or are intended to be used for the purposes of an unlawful association.

(7) A copy of an order under this section may be served in the manner provided in the Code of Criminal Procedure for the service of a summons, or, where the person to be served is a corporation, company, bank or association of persons, it may be served on any secretary, director or other officer or person concerned with the management thereof, or by leaving it or sending it by post addressed to the corporation, company, bank or association at its registered office, or, where there is no registered office, at the place where it carries on business.

(8) Where an order of forfeiture is made under sub-section (1) in respect of any monies, securities or credits in respect of which a prohibitory order has been made under sub-section (3), such order of forfeiture shall have effect from the date of the prohibitory order, and the person to whom the prohibitory order was directed shall pay or deliver the whole of the monies, securities, or credits forfeited to the order of the President of the Union.

(9) Where any person liable under this section to pay or deliver any monies, securities or credits to the order of the President of the Union refuses or fails to comply with any direction of the President of the Union in this behalf, the President of the Union may recover from such person, as arrears of land-revenue or as a fine, the amount of such monies or credits or the market value of such securities.

(10) In this section, "security" includes a document whereby any person acknowledges that he is under a legal liability to pay money, or whereunder any person obtains a legal right to the payment of money; and the market value of any security means the value as fixed by any officer or person deputed by the President of the Union in this behalf.

(11) Except so far as is necessary for the purposes of any proceeding under this section, no information obtained in the course of any investigation made under sub-section (6) shall be divulged by any officer of Government without the consent of the President of the Union.

17F. Every report of the taking possession of property and every declaration of forfeiture made, or purporting to be made under this Act shall, as against all persons, be conclusive proof that the property specified therein has been taken possession of by Government or has been forfeited, as the case may be, and save as provided in sections 17B and 17E no proceeding purporting to be taken under section 17A, 17B, 17C, 17D, or 17E, shall be called in question by any Court, and no civil or criminal proceeding shall be instituted against any person for anything
in good faith done or intended to be done under the said sections or against
Government or person acting on behalf of or by authority of Government for any
loss or damage caused to or in respect of any property whereof possession has
been taken by Government under this Act.

18. An association shall not be deemed to have ceased to exist by reason
only of any formal act of dissolution or change of title, but shall be deemed to
continue so long as any actual combination for the purposes of such association
continues between any members thereof.

THE PICKETING ACT.

[INDIA ACT XXIII, 1932] (19th December, 1932.)

1. The President of the Union may, by notification, direct that section 7 shall
come into force in any area on such date as may be specified in the notification.

2—6. * * *

7. (1) Whoever—

(a) with intent to cause any person to abstain from doing or to do any act
which such person has a right to do or to abstain from doing, obstructs or uses violence to or intimidates such person or any
member of his family or person in his employ, or loiters at or near a
place where such person or member or employed person resides or
works or carries on business or happens to be, or persistently follows
him from place to place, or interferes with any property owned or
used by him or deprives him of or hinders him in the use thereof, or

(b) loiters or does any similar act at or near the place where a person
carries on business, in such a way and with intent that any person
may thereby be deterred from entering or approaching or dealing at
such place,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months,
or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

Explanation.—Encouragement of indigenous industries or advocacy of
temperance, without the commission of any of the acts prohibited by this section,
is not an offence under this section.

(2) No Court shall take cognizance of an offence punishable under this
section except upon a report in writing of facts which constitute such offence
made by a police-officer not below the rank of officer in charge of a police-station.

8. * * *

9. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure,—

(i) no Court inferior to that of a Magistrate of the first class shall try any
offence under this Act ;

(ii) an offence punishable under section [* * *] 7 shall be cognizable by
the police ;

(iii) * * *

(iv) an offence punishable under section 7 shall be non-bailable.

1 The amendments made by this Act in the Press (Emergency Powers) Act and the
Unlawful Associations Act have been inserted in their appropriate places.

2 Deleted by Act II, 1945.
THE EXPULSION OF OFFENDERS ACT.

[Burma Act I, 1926.] (16th January, 1926.)

Whereas it is expedient to make provisions to enable the Government to expel from the Union of Burma persons who are convicted of certain offences or ordered to furnish security for good behaviour and are not citizens of the Union; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) * * *

2. (2) It extends to the whole of the Union of Burma.

Inform the Government at the start of the document that it is expedient to make provisions to enable the Government to expel from the Union of Burma persons who are convicted of certain offences or ordered to furnish security for good behaviour and are not citizens of the Union. It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) * * *

2. (2) It extends to the whole of the Union of Burma.

Inform the Government at the start of the document that it is expedient to make provisions to enable the Government to expel from the Union of Burma persons who are convicted of certain offences or ordered to furnish security for good behaviour and are not citizens of the Union. It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) * * *

2. (2) It extends to the whole of the Union of Burma.
Expulsion of Offenders.

5. (1) No offender shall be called upon to shew cause against expulsion after the expiry of three months from the date of the sentence or order in virtue of which he is liable to be expelled.

(2) No recommendation for the expulsion of an offender shall be forwarded to the President of the Union after the expiry of one month from the date of the receipt by the District Magistrate of the High Court's order on the reference made under sub-section (4) of section 4, or, where no such reference has been made, after the expiry of one month from the date on which a copy of the recommendation was given to the offender under sub-section (3) of section 4.

6. On receipt of the District Magistrate's recommendation the President of the Union may, at his discretion, issue an order of expulsion directing the offender to remove himself from the Union of Burma in accordance with rules made under section 9:

Provided that no such order shall be issued after the expiry of six months from the date of the receipt of the District Magistrate's recommendation.

7. Every such order of expulsion shall take effect from such date as the President of the Union may direct and shall remain in force until it is revoked by the President of the Union.

8. If any person against whom any such order of expulsion has been issued fails to comply with the order in any respect, or having left the Union of Burma re-enters the Union of Burma without the permission in writing of the President of the Union while the order is in force, he shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years or to fine or to both and shall, in addition to such penalty, be liable to be removed from the Union of Burma in pursuance of the order.

9. The President of the Union may make rules 1:

(a) prescribing the authority or authorities who shall determine the port or place from which the vessel or other means by which, the time at which, and the manner in which any person subject to an order of expulsion under this Act shall remove himself from the Union of Burma: Provided that such person shall be allowed to go to any

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1 For rules under this section, see Burma Gazette, 1926, Part I, p. 1018.
Expulsion of Offenders.

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port outside the Union of Burma which he may select if he pays the costs of the journey thereto;

(b) prescribing the officers by whom and the manner in which any such person shall be placed on board any vessel by which he is to remove himself;

(c) prescribing the escort to the frontier of any person who is directed by any such order to remove himself by land;

(d) prescribing the payment by any person of the costs of removing any person under this Act, and for the recovery of such costs as a fine under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure; and

(e) generally for carrying into effect the purposes of this Act.

10. Any person who is a carrier, or the agent of a carrier, and who is duly required in pursuance of an order of expulsion under this Act to carry any person to any place on the usual route of carriage and for the ordinary prepaid charges, and fails to comply with such requisition without reasonable cause, shall, on conviction by a Magistrate of the first class, be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

[See section 2, clause (B) (i) and (ii) (c).]


(2) Any offence punishable under any other law with death, transportation or imprisonment for seven years or upwards;

(3) Abetment of any of the aforesaid offences, where such abetment is punishable under Chapter V of the Penal Code;

(4) Criminal conspiracy to commit any of the aforesaid offences, where such criminal conspiracy is punishable under section 120B of the Penal Code;

(5) Attempt to commit any of the aforesaid offences, where such attempt is punishable under section 511 of the Penal Code.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

[See section 2, clause (B) (ii).]

(1) Any offence punishable under any of the following sections of the Penal Code, viz., sections 153A, 215, 216, 216A, 231, 233, 235, 237, 238, 239, 240, 325, 326, 327, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 404, 411, 419, 420, 451 (if the offence is in order to the commission of theft), 454 (if the offence is in order to the commission of theft), 457 (if the offence is in order to the commission of theft), 458, 489B, 489C;

(2) Any offence punishable under any other law with imprisonment for three years and upwards;

(3) Abetment of any of the aforesaid offences, where such abetment is punishable under Chapter V of the Penal Code;

(4) Criminal conspiracy to commit any of the aforesaid offences, where such criminal conspiracy is punishable under section 120B of the Penal Code;

(5) Attempt to commit any of the aforesaid offences, where such attempt is punishable under section 511 of the Penal Code.
THE PRESS (REGISTRATION) ACT.

CONTENTS.

Preamble.

PART I.
PRELIMINARY.

Sections
1. Interpretation-clause.
2. * * *

PART II.
OF PRINTING-PRESSES AND NEWSPAPERS.

3. Particulars to be printed on books and papers.
5. Rules as to publication of printed periodicals containing public news.
6. Authentication of declaration.
   Deposit.
   Inspection and supply of copies.
7. Office copy of declaration to be primum facie evidence.
8. New declaration by persons who have signed declaration and subsequently ceased to be printers or publishers.
   Authentication and filing.
   Inspection and supply of copies.
   Putting copy in evidence.
8A. Person whose name has been incorrectly published as editor may make declaration before a Magistrate.

PART III.
DELIVERY OF BOOKS.

9. Copies of books printed after commencement of Act to be delivered gratis to Government.
11A. Copies of newspaper printed in the Union of Burma to be delivered gratis to Government.
PART IV.

PENALTIES.

Sections.

12. Penalty for printing contrary to rule in section 3.
15. Penalty for printing or publishing periodicals without conforming to rules.
16. Penalty for not delivering books or not supplying printer with maps.
16A. Penalty for failure to supply copies of newspapers gratis to Government.
17. Recovery of forfeitures and disposal thereof and of fines.

PART V.

REGISTRATION OF BOOKS.

18. Registration of memoranda of books.
19. Publication of memoranda registered.

PART VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

20. Power to make rules.
21. Power to exclude any class of books from operation of Act.

THE PRESS (REGISTRATION) ACT.

[India Act XXV, 1867.] (22nd March, 1867.)

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the regulation of printing-presses and of periodicals containing news, for the preservation of copies of every book printed or lithographed in the Union of Burma, and for the registration of such books; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Interpretation-clause.

1. In this Act, unless there shall be something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Book." "book" includes every volume, part or division of a volume, and pamphlet, in any language, and every sheet of music, map, plan separately printed or lithographed.

"Editor." "editor" means the person who controls the selection of the matter that is published in a newspaper.

"Magistrate," "Magistrate" means a Magistrate of the first class,
"newspaper" means any printed periodical work containing public news or comments on public news.

2. * * *

PART II.

OF PRINTING-PRESSES AND NEWSPAPERS.

3. Every book or paper printed within the Union of Burma shall have printed legibly on it the name of the printer and the place of printing, and (if the book or paper be published) the name of the publisher and the place of publication.

4. No person shall, within the Union of Burma, keep in his possession any press for the printing of books or papers, who shall not have made and subscribed the following declaration before the District Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction such press may be:

"I, A. B., declare that I have a press for printing at———-;"

And this last blank shall be filled up with a true and precise description of the place where such press may be situate.

5. No newspaper shall be published in the Union of Burma, except in conformity with the rules hereinafter laid down:

(1) Every copy of every such newspaper shall contain the name of the person who is the editor thereof printed clearly on such copy as the name of the editor of that newspaper:

(2) The printer and the publisher of every such newspaper shall appear, in person or by agent authorised in this behalf in accordance with rules made under section 20, before the District Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction such newspaper shall be printed or published, or such printer or publisher resides, and shall make and subscribe, in duplicate, the following declaration:

"I, A. B., declare that I am the printer [or publisher, or printer and publisher] of the newspaper entitled———-—printed [or published, or printed and published, as the case may be] at———.

And the last blank in this form of declaration shall be filled up with a true and precise account of the premises where the printing or publication is conducted:

(3) As often as the place of printing or publication is changed, a new declaration shall be necessary:

(4) As often as the printer or the publisher who shall have made such declaration as is aforesaid shall leave the Union of Burma, a new declaration from a printer or publisher resident within the said territories shall be necessary:

Provided that no person who has not attained majority in accordance with the provisions of the Majority Act, or of the law to which he is subject in respect of the attainment of majority, shall be permitted to make the declaration prescribed by this section, nor shall any such person edit a newspaper.

6. Each of the two originals of every declaration, so made and subscribed as is aforesaid, shall be authenticated by the signature and official seal of the Magistrate before whom the said declaration shall have been made.
Deposit.

One of the said originals shall be deposited among the records of the office of the Magistrate, and the other shall be deposited among the records of the High Court, or other principal civil Court of original jurisdiction for the place where the said declaration shall have been made.

The officer in charge of each original shall allow any person to inspect that original on payment of a fee of one rupee, and shall give to any person applying a copy of the said declaration, attested by the seal of the Court which has the custody of the original, on payment of a fee of two rupees.

7. In any legal proceeding whatever, as well civil as criminal, the production of a copy of such declaration as is aforesaid, attested by the seal of some Court empowered by this Act to have the custody of such declarations, or, in the case of the editor, a copy of the newspaper containing his name printed on it as that of the editor, shall be held (unless the contrary be proved) to be sufficient evidence, as against the person whose name shall be subscribed to such declaration, or printed on such newspaper, as the case may be, that the said person was printer or publisher, or printer and publisher (according as the words of the said declaration may be) of every portion of every newspaper whereof the title shall correspond with the title of the newspaper mentioned in the declaration or the editor of every portion of that issue of the newspaper of which a copy is produced.

New declaration by persons who have signed declaration and subsequently ceased to be printers or publishers.

8. Provided always that any person who may have subscribed any such declaration as is aforesaid, and who may subsequently cease to be the printer or publisher of the newspaper mentioned in such declaration, may appear before the Magistrate, and make and subscribe in duplicate the following declaration:—

"I, A. B., declare that I have ceased to be the printer [or publisher, or printer and publisher] of the newspaper entitled——"

Each original of the latter declaration shall be authenticated by the signature and seal of the Magistrate before whom the said latter declaration shall have been made, and one original of the said latter declaration shall be filed along with each original of the former declaration.

The officer in charge of each original of the latter declaration shall allow any person applying to inspect that original on payment of a fee of one rupee, and shall give to any person applying a copy of the said latter declaration, attested by the seal of the Court having custody of the original, on payment of a fee of two rupees.

In all trials in which a copy, attested as is aforesaid, of the former declaration shall have been put in evidence, it shall be lawful to put in evidence a copy, attested as is aforesaid, of the latter declaration, and the former declaration shall not be taken to be evidence that the declarant was, at any period subsequent to the date of the latter declaration, printer or publisher of the newspaper therein mentioned.

8A. If any person, whose name has appeared as editor on a copy of a newspaper, claims that he was not the editor of the issue on which his name has so appeared, he may, within two weeks of his becoming aware that his name has been so published, appear before the District Magistrate and make a declaration that his name was incorrectly published in that issue as that of the editor thereof, and if the Magistrate after making such inquiry or causing such inquiry to be made as he may consider necessary is satisfied that such declaration is true, he shall certify accordingly, and on that certificate being given the provisions of section.7 shall not apply to that person in respect of that issue of the newspaper.
The Magistrate may extend the period allowed by this section in any case where he is satisfied that such person was prevented by sufficient cause from appearing and making the declaration within that period.

PART III.

DELIVERY OF BOOKS.

9. Printed or lithographed copies of the whole of every book which shall be printed or lithographed in the Union of Burma after this Act shall come into force, together with all maps, prints or other engravings belonging thereto, finished and coloured in the same manner as the best copies of the same, shall, notwithstanding any agreement (if the book be published) between the printer and publisher thereof, be delivered by the printer at such place and to such officer as the President of the Union shall, by notification in the Gazette, from time to time direct, and free of expense to the Government, as follows, that is to say:

(a) in any case, within one calendar month after the day on which any such book shall first be delivered out of the press, one such copy,

(b) within six calendar months from such date, (if the book be not proscribed by Government) five other such copies,

the copies so delivered being bound, sewed or stitched together and upon the best paper on which any copies of the book shall be printed or lithographed. The publisher or other person employing the printer shall, at a reasonable time before the expiration of the said month, supply him with all maps, prints and engravings finished and coloured as aforesaid, which may be necessary to enable him to comply with the requirements aforesaid.

Nothing in the former part of this section shall apply to—

(i) any second or subsequent edition of a book in which edition no additions or alterations either in the letter-press or in the maps, book prints or other engravings belonging to the book have been made, and a copy of the first or some preceding edition of which book has been delivered under this Act, or

(ii) any newspaper published in conformity with the rules laid down in section 5 of this Act.

10. The officer to whom a copy of a book is delivered under the last foregoing section shall give to the printer a receipt in writing therefor.

11. Of the copies delivered pursuant to section 9, one copy each shall be transmitted to [the Chamber of Deputies Library, the Chamber of Nationalities Library] the Rangoon University Library, and [the National Library] and the remainder shall be disposed of as the President of the Union shall from time to time determine.

1 Substituted by Act XII, 1950.
2 Substituted by Act XXXI, 1952.
3 Substituted by Act XXV, 1953.
11A. The printer of every newspaper in the Union of Burma shall deliver at such place and to such officer as the President of the Union may, by notification in the Gazette, direct, and free of expense to the Government, two copies of each issue of such newspaper as soon as it is published.

PART IV.

Penalties.

12. Whoever shall print or publish any book or paper otherwise than in conformity with the rule contained in section 3 of this Act shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished by fine not exceeding two thousand rupees, or by simple imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or by both.

13. Whoever shall keep in his possession any such press as aforesaid, without making such a declaration as is required by section 4 of this Act, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished by fine not exceeding two thousand rupees, or by simple imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or by both.

14. Any person who shall, in making any declaration under the authority of this Act, make a statement which is false, and which he either knows or believes to be false or does not believe to be true, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished by fine not exceeding two thousand rupees, and imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months.

15. Whoever shall edit, print or publish any newspaper without conforming to the rules hereinbefore laid down, or whoever shall cause to be edited, printed or published, any newspaper, knowing that the said rules have not been observed with respect to that newspaper, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished with fine not exceeding two thousand rupees, or imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or both.

16. If any printer of any such book as is referred to in section 9 of this Act shall neglect to deliver copies of the same pursuant to that section, he shall for every such default forfeit to the Government such sum not exceeding fifty rupees as a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the place where the book was printed may, on the application of the officer to whom the copies should have been delivered or of any person authorized by that officer in this behalf, determine to be in the circumstances a reasonable penalty for the default, and, in addition to such sum, such further sum as the Magistrate may determine to be the value of the copies which the printer ought to have delivered.

If any publisher or other person employing any such printer shall neglect to supply him, in the manner prescribed in the second paragraph of section 9 of this Act, with the maps, prints or engravings which may be necessary to enable him to comply with the provisions of that section, such publisher or other person shall for every such default forfeit to the Government such sum not exceeding fifty rupees as such a Magistrate as aforesaid may, on such an application as aforesaid, determine to be in the circumstances a reasonable penalty for the default, and, in addition to such sum, such further sum as the Magistrate may determine to be the value of the maps, prints or engravings which such publisher or other person ought to have supplied.
16A. If any printer of any newspaper published in the Union of Burma neglects to deliver copies of the same in compliance with section 11A, he shall, on the complaint of the officer to whom copies should have been delivered or of any person authorized by that officer in this behalf, be punishable, on conviction by a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the place where the newspaper was printed, with fine which may extend to fifty rupees for every default.

17. Any sum forfeited to the Government under section 16 may be recovered, under the warrant of the Magistrate determining the same, or of his successor in office, in the manner authorized by the Code of Criminal Procedure, and within the period prescribed by the Penal Code, for the levy of a fine.

All fines or forfeitures under this Part of this Act shall, when recovered, be disposed of as the President of the Union shall from time to time direct.

PART V.

REGISTRATION OF BOOKS.

18. There shall be kept at such office, and by such officer as the President of the Union shall appoint in this behalf, a book to be called a Catalogue of Books printed in the Union of Burma, wherein shall be registered a memorandum of every book which shall have been delivered pursuant to clause (a) of the first paragraph of section 9 of this Act. Such memorandum shall (so far as may be practicable) contain the following particulars (that is to say):—

(1) the title of the book and the contents of the title-page  
(2) the language in which the book is written ;
(3) the name of the author, translator or editor of the book or any part thereof ;
(4) the subject ;
(5) the place of printing and the place of publication ;
(6) the name or firm of the printer and the name or firm of the publisher ;
(7) the date of issue from the press or of the publication ;
(8) the number of sheets, leaves or pages ;
(9) the size ;
(10) the first, second or other number of the edition ;
(11) the number of copies of which the edition consists ;
(12) whether the book is printed or lithographed ;
(13) the price at which the book is sold to the public ; and
(14) the name and residence of the proprietor of the copyright or of any portion of such copyright.

Such memorandum shall be made and registered in the case of each book as soon as practicable after the delivery of the copy thereof pursuant to clause (a) of the first paragraph of section 9.

19. The memoranda registered during each quarter in the said Catalogue shall be published in the Gazette as soon as may be after the end of such quarter.
PART VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

20. The President of the Union shall have power to make such rules as may be necessary or desirable for carrying out the objects of this Act. All such rules shall be published in the Gazette.

21. The President of the Union may by notification exclude any class of books or papers from the operation of the whole or any Part or Parts of this Act.

THE PRESS (EMERGENCY POWERS) ACT.

CONTENTS.

Sections.
1. Definitions.
2. Control of Printing-presses and Newspapers.
   3. Deposit of security by keepers of printing-presses.
   4. Power to declare security or press forfeited in certain cases.
   5. Deposit of further security.
   6. Power to declare further security and publications forfeited.
   7. Deposit of security by publisher of newspaper.
   8. Power to declare security forfeited in certain cases.
   9. Deposit of further security.
  10. Power to declare further security and newspapers forfeited.
  11. Penalty for keeping press or publishing newspaper without making deposit.
  12. Consequences of failure to deposit security as required.
  13. Return of deposited security in certain cases.

Unauthorised News-sheets and Newspapers.

15. Authorisation of persons to publish news-sheets.
16. Power to seize and destroy unauthorised news-sheets and newspapers.
17. Power to seize and forfeit undeclared presses producing unauthorised news-sheets and newspapers.
18. Penalty for disseminating unauthorised news-sheets and newspapers.

Special provisions relating to Seizure of certain Documents.

19. Power to declare certain publications forfeited and to issue search-warrants for same.
20. Power to detain packages containing certain publications when imported into the Union of Burma.

1 For such rules, see Burma Gazette, 1938, Part I, p. 951.
2 For a list of exemptions, see Burma Gazette, 1938, Part I, p. 1039.
Press (Emergency Powers).

Sections.
22. Power to detain articles being transmitted by post.

Powers of High Court.
23. Application to High Court to set aside order or forfeiture.
24. Hearing by Special Bench.
25. Order of Special Bench setting aside forfeiture.
26. Evidence to prove nature or tendency of newspapers.
27. Procedure in High Court.
28. Service of notices.
29. Conduct of searches.
30. Jurisdiction barred.
31. Operation of other laws not barred.
32. Dissemination of contents of proscribed document.

THE PRESS (EMERGENCY POWERS) ACT.

[India Act XXIII, 1931.] (9th October, 1931.)

2. I N THIS ACT, UNLESS THERE IS ANYTHING REPUGNANT IN THE SUBJECT OR CONTEXT,—

(1) "book" includes every volume, part or division of a volume, pamphlet and leaflet, in any language, and every sheet of music, map, chart or plan separately printed or lithographed;
(2) "document" includes also any painting, drawing or photograph or other visible representation;
(3) "Magistrate" means a District Magistrate;
(4) "newspaper" means any periodical work containing public news or comments on public news;
(5) "news-sheet" means any document other than a newspaper containing public news or comments on public news or any matter described in sub-section (1) of section 4;
(6) "press" includes a printing-press and all machines, implements and plant and parts thereof and all materials used for multiplying documents;
(7) "printing-press" includes all engines, machinery, types, lithographic stones, implements, utensils and other plant or materials used for the purpose of printing;
(8) "unauthorised newspaper" means—
   (a) any newspaper in respect of which there are not for the time being valid declarations under section 5 of the Press (Registration) Act, and
   (b) any newspaper in respect of which security has been required under this Act, but has not been furnished as required;
(9) "unauthorised news-sheet" means any news-sheet other than a news-sheet published by a person authorised under section 15 to publish it; and
(10) "undeclared press" means any press other than a press in respect of which there is for the time being a valid declaration under section 4 of the Press (Registration) Act.
3. (1) Any person keeping a printing-press who is required to make a declaration under section 4 of the Press (Registration) Act may be required by the Magistrate before whom the declaration is made, for reasons to be recorded in writing, to deposit with the Magistrate within ten days from the day on which the declaration is made security to such an amount, not being more than one thousand rupees, as the Magistrate may in each case think fit to require, in money or the equivalent thereof in securities of the Government of the Union of Burma or the Government of India or Pakistan as the person making the deposit may choose:

Provided that if a deposit has been required under sub-section (3) from any previous keeper of the printing-press, the security which may be required under this sub-section may amount to three thousand rupees.

(2) Where security required under sub-section (1) has been deposited in respect of any printing-press, and for a period of three months from the date of the declaration mentioned in sub-section (1) no order is made by the President of the Union under section 4 in respect of such press, the security shall, on application by the keeper of the press, be refunded.

(3) Whenever it appears to the President of the Union that any printing-press kept in any place in the Union of Burma, in respect of which security under the provisions of this Act has not been required, or having been required has been refunded under sub-section (2), is used for the purpose of printing or publishing any newspaper, book or other document containing any words, signs or visible representations of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1), the President of the Union may, by notice in writing to the keeper of the press stating or describing such words, signs or visible representations, order the keeper to deposit with the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction the press is situated security to such an amount, not being less than five hundred or more than three thousand rupees, as the President of the Union may think fit to require, in money or the equivalent thereof in securities of the Government of the Union of Burma or the Government of India or Pakistan as the person making the deposit may choose.

(4) Such notice shall appoint a date, not being sooner than the tenth day after the date of the issue of the notice, on or before which the deposit shall be made.

4. (1) Whenever it appears to the President of the Union that any printing-press in respect of which any security has been ordered to be deposited under section 3 is used for the purpose of printing or publishing any newspaper, book or other document containing any words, signs or visible representations which—

(a) incite to or encourage, or tend to incite to or to encourage, the commission of any offence of murder or any cognizable offence involving violence, or

(b) directly or indirectly express approval or admiration of any such offence, or of any person, real or fictitious, who has committed or is alleged or represented to have committed any such offence,

or which tend, directly or indirectly,—

(c) to seduce any officer, soldier, sailor or airman in the military, naval or air force or any police-officer from his allegiance or his duty, or

(d) to bring into hatred or contempt the Government established by law in the Union of Burma or the administration of justice in the Union of Burma or any class or section of persons resident in the Union of Burma or to excite disaffection towards the said Government, or

1 Substituted by the Union of Burma (Adaptation of Laws) Order, 1948.
(e) to put any person in fear or to cause annoyance to him and thereby induce him to deliver to any person any property or valuable security or to do any act which he is not legally bound to do, or to omit to do any act which he is legally entitled to do, or

(f) to encourage or incite any person to interfere with the administration of the law or with the maintenance of law and order, or to commit any offence, or to refuse or defer payment of any land-revenue, tax, rate, cess or other due or amount payable to Government or to any local authority, or any rent of agricultural land or anything recoverable as arrears of or along with such rent, or

(g) to induce a public servant or a servant of a local authority to do any act or to forbear or delay to do any act connected with the exercise of his public functions or to resign his office, or

(h) to promote feelings of enmity or hatred between different classes of persons resident in the Union of Burma, or

(i) to prejudice the recruiting of persons to serve in any of the Burma forces, or in any police force, or to prejudice the training, discipline or administration of any such force,

the President of the Union may, by notice in writing to the keeper of such printing-press, stating or describing the words, signs or visible representations which in his opinion are of the nature described above,—

(i) where security has been deposited, declare such security, or any portion thereof, to be forfeited to [the State], or

(ii) where security has not been deposited, declare the press to be forfeited to [the State], and may also declare all copies of such newspaper, book or other document wherever found in the Union or Burma to be forfeited to [the State].

Explanation 1.—No expression of approval or admiration made in a historical or literary work shall be deemed to be of the nature described in this sub-section unless it has the tendency described in clause (a).

Explanation 2.—Comments expressing disapproval of the measures of the Government or Administration with a view to obtain their alteration by lawful means without exciting or attempting to excite hatred, contempt or disaffection shall not be deemed to be of the nature described in clause (d) of this sub-section.

Explanation 3.—Comments expressing disapproval of the administrative or other action of the Government or Administration without exciting or attempting to excite hatred, contempt or disaffection shall not be deemed to be of the nature described in clause (d) of this sub-section.

Explanation 4.—Words pointing out, without malicious intention and with an honest view to their removal, matters which are producing or have a tendency to produce feelings of enmity or hatred between different classes of persons resident in the Union of Burma shall not be deemed to be words of the nature described in clause (h) of this sub-section.

(2) After the expiry of ten days from the date of the issue of a notice under sub-section (l) declaring a security, or any portion thereof, to be forfeited, the declaration made in respect of such press under section 4 of the Press (Registration) Act shall be deemed to be annulled.

1 Substituted by the Union of Burma (Adaptation of Laws) Order, 1948.
2 Deleted ibid.
3 Explanation 5 was deleted ibid.
5. (1) Where the security given in respect of any press, or any portion thereof, has been declared forfeited under section 4 or section 6, every person making a fresh declaration in respect of such press under section 4 of the Press (Registration) Act shall deposit with the Magistrate before whom such declaration is made security to such an amount, not being less than one thousand or more than ten thousand rupees, as the Magistrate may think fit to require, in money or the equivalent thereof in securities of the Government of the Union of Burma or the Government of India or Pakistan as the person making the deposit may choose.

(2) Where a portion only of the security given in respect of such press has been declared forfeited under section 4 or section 6, any unforfeited balance still in deposit shall be taken as part of the amount of security required under subsection (1).

6. (1) If, after security has been deposited under section 5, the printing-press is again used for the purpose of printing or publishing any newspaper, book or other document containing any words, signs or visible representations which, in the opinion of the President of the Union, are of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1), the President of the Union may, by notice in writing to the keeper of such printing-press stating or describing such words, signs or visible representations, declare—

(a) the further security so deposited, or any portion thereof, and

(b) all copies of such newspaper, book or other document wherever found in the Union of Burma,
to be forfeited to [the state],

(2) After the expiry of ten days from the issue of a notice under sub-section (1), the declaration made in respect of such press under section 4 of the Press (Registration) Act shall be deemed to be annulled.

7. (1) Any publisher of a newspaper who is required to make a declaration under section 5 of the Press (Registration) Act may be required by the Magistrate before whom the declaration is made, for reasons to be recorded in writing, to deposit with the Magistrate within ten days from the day on which the declaration is made security to such an amount, not being more than one thousand rupees, as the Magistrate may in each case think fit to require, in money or the equivalent thereof in securities of the Government of the Union of Burma or the Government of India or Pakistan as the person making the deposit may choose:

Provided that if a deposit has been required under sub-section (3) from any previous publisher of the newspaper, the security which may be required under this sub-section may amount to three thousand rupees.

(2) Where security required under sub-section (1) has been deposited in respect of any newspaper, and for a period of three months from the date of the declaration mentioned in sub-section (1) no order is made by the President of the Union under section 8 in respect of such newspaper, the security shall, on application by the publisher of the newspaper, be refunded.

(3) Whenever it appears to the President of the Union that a newspaper published in the Union of Burma, in respect of which security under the provisions of this Act has not been required, or having been required has been refunded under sub-section (2), contains any words, signs or visible representations of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1), the President of the Union may, by notice in writing to the publisher of such newspaper, stating or describing such words, signs or visible representations, require the publisher to deposit with the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction the newspaper is published.

1 Substituted by the Union of Burma (Adaptation of Laws) Order, 1948.
security to such an amount, not being less than five hundred or more than three thousand rupees, as the President of the Union may think fit to require, in money or the equivalent thereof in securities of the Government of the Union of Burma or the Government of India or Pakistan as the person making the deposit may choose.

(4) Such notice shall appoint a date, not being sooner than the tenth day after the date of the issue of the notice, on or before which the deposit shall be made.

8. (1) If any newspaper in respect of which any security has been ordered to be deposited under section 7 contains any words, signs or visible representations which, in the opinion of the President of the Union, are of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1), the President of the Union may, by notice in writing to the publisher of such newspaper, stating or describing such words, signs or visible representations,

(a) where the security has been deposited, declare such security, or any portion thereof, to be forfeited to [the State], or

(b) where the security has not been deposited, annul the declaration made by the publisher of such newspaper under section 5 of the Press (Registration) Act,

and may also declare all copies of such newspaper wherever found in the Union of Burma to be forfeited to [the State].

(2) After the expiry of ten days from the date of the issue of a notice under sub-section (1) declaring a security, or any portion thereof, to be forfeited, the declaration made by the publisher of such newspaper under section 5 of the Press (Registration) Act shall be deemed to be annulled.

9. (1) Where the security given in respect of any newspaper, or any portion thereof, is declared forfeited under section 8 or section 10, any person making a fresh declaration under section 5 of the Press (Registration) Act as publisher of such newspaper, or any other newspaper which is the same in substance as the said newspaper, shall deposit with the Magistrate before whom the declaration is made security to such an amount, not being less than one thousand or more than ten thousand rupees, as the Magistrate may think fit to require, in money or the equivalent thereof in securities of the Government of the Union of Burma or the Government of India or Pakistan as the person making the deposit may choose.

(2) Where a portion only of the security given in respect of such newspaper has been declared forfeited under section 8 or section 10, any unforfeited balance still in deposit shall be taken as part of the amount of security required under sub-section (1).

10. (1) If, after security has been deposited under section 9, the newspaper again contains any words, signs or visible representations which, in the opinion of the President of the Union, are of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1), the President of the Union may, by notice in writing to the publisher of such newspaper, stating or describing such words, signs or visible representations, declare—

(a) the further security so deposited, or any portion thereof, and

(b) all copies of such newspaper wherever found in the Union of Burma, to be forfeited to [the State].

(2) After the expiry of ten days from the date of the issue of a notice under sub-section (1), the declaration made by the publisher of such newspaper under

1 Substituted by the Union of Burma (Adaptation of Laws) Order, 1948.
section 5 of the Press (Registration) Act shall be deemed to be annulled and no further declaration in respect of such newspaper shall be made save with the permission of the President of the Union.

11. (1) Whoever keeps in his possession a press which is used for the printing of books or papers without making a deposit under section 3 or section 5, as required by the President of the Union or the Magistrate, as the case may be, shall on conviction by a Magistrate be liable to the penalty to which he would be liable if he had failed to make the declaration prescribed by section 4 of the Press (Registration) Act.

(2) Whoever publishes any newspaper without making a deposit under section 7 or section 9, as required by the President of the Union or the Magistrate, as the case may be, or publishes such newspaper knowing that such security has not been deposited, shall on conviction by a Magistrate be liable to the penalty to which he would be liable if he had failed to make the declaration prescribed by section 5 of the Press (Registration) Act.

12. (1) Where a deposit is required from the keeper of a printing-press under section 3, such press shall not be used for the printing or publishing of any newspaper, book or other document after the expiry of the time allowed to make the deposit until the deposit has been made, and where a deposit is required from the keeper of a printing-press under section 5, such press shall not be so used until the deposit has been made.

(2) Where any printing-press is used in contravention of sub-section (1), the President of the Union may, by notice in writing to the keeper thereof, declare the press to be forfeited to [the State]¹.

(3) Where a deposit is required from the publisher of a newspaper under section 7 and the deposit is not made within the time allowed, the declaration made by the publisher under section 5 of the Press (Registration) Act shall be deemed to be annulled.

13. Where any person has deposited any security under this Act and ceases to keep the press in respect of which such security was deposited, or, being a publisher, makes a declaration under section 8 of the Press (Registration) Act, he may apply to the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction such press is situate for the return of the said security; and thereupon such security shall, upon proof to the satisfaction of the Magistrate and subject to the provisions hereinbefore contained, be returned to such person.

14. Where any printing-press is, or any copies of any newspaper, book or other document are, declared forfeited to [the State]¹ under section 4, section 6, section 8, section 10 or section 12, the President of the Union may direct a Magistrate to issue a warrant empowering any police-officer, not below the rank of sub-inspector, to seize and detain any property ordered to be forfeited and to enter upon and search for such property in any premises—

(i) where any such property may be or may be reasonably suspected to be, or

(ii) where any copy of such newspaper, book or other document is kept for sale, distribution, publication or public exhibition or is reasonably suspected to be so kept.

UNAUTHORISED NEWS-SHEETS AND NEWSPAPERS.

15. (1) The Magistrate may, by order in writing and subject to such conditions as he may think fit to impose, authorise any person by name to publish a news-sheet, or to publish news-sheets from time to time.

¹ Substituted by the Union of Burma (Adaptation of Laws) Order, 1948.
(2) A copy of an order under sub-section (1) shall be furnished to the person thereby authorised.

(3) The Magistrate may at any time revoke an order made by him under sub-section (1).

16. (1) Any police-officer, or any other person empowered in this behalf by the President of the Union, may seize any unauthorised news-sheet or unauthorised newspaper, wherever found.

(2) Any District Magistrate, Subdivisional Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class may by warrant authorise any police-officer not below the rank of sub-inspector to enter upon and search any place where any stock of unauthorised news-sheets or unauthorised newspapers may be or may be reasonably suspected to be, and such police-officer may seize any documents found in such place which, in his opinion, are unauthorised news-sheets or unauthorised newspapers.

(3) All documents seized under sub-section (1) shall be produced as soon as may be before a District Magistrate, Subdivisional Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class, and all documents seized under sub-section (2) shall be produced as soon as may be before the Court of the Magistrate who issued the warrant.

(4) If, in the opinion of such Magistrate or Court, any of such documents are unauthorised news-sheets or unauthorised newspapers, the Magistrate or Court may cause them to be destroyed. If, in the opinion of such Magistrate or Court, any of such documents are not unauthorised news-sheets or unauthorised newspapers, such Magistrate or Court shall dispose of them in the manner provided in sections 523, 524 and 525 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

17. (1) Where a District Magistrate or Subdivisional Magistrate has reason to believe that an unauthorised news-sheet or unauthorised newspaper is being produced from an undeclared press within the limits of his jurisdiction, he may by warrant authorise any police-officer not below the rank of sub-inspector to enter upon and search any place wherein such undeclared press may be or may be reasonably suspected to be, and if, in the opinion of such police-officer, any press found in such place is an undeclared press and is used to produce an unauthorised news-sheet or unauthorised newspaper, he may seize such press and any documents found in the place which in his opinion are unauthorised news-sheets or unauthorised newspapers.

(2) The police-officer shall make a report of the search to the Court which issued the warrant and shall produce before such Court, as soon as may be, all property seized:

Provided that where any press which has been seized cannot be readily removed, the police-officer may produce before the Court only such parts thereof as he may think fit.

(3) If such Court, after such inquiry as it may deem requisite, is of opinion that a press seized under this section is an undeclared press which is used to produce an unauthorised news-sheet or unauthorised newspaper, it may, by order in writing, declare the press to be forfeited to the State. If, after such inquiry, the Court is not of such opinion, it shall dispose of the press in the manner provided in sections 523, 524 and 525 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

(4) The Court shall deal with documents produced before it under this section in the manner provided in sub-section (4) of section 16.

18. (1) Whoever makes, sells, distributes, publishes or publicly exhibits or keeps for sale, distribution or publication, any unauthorised news-sheet or newspaper shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

1 Substituted by the Union of Burma (Adaptation of Laws) Order, 1948.
(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, any offence punishable under sub-section (1), and any abetment of any such offence, shall be cognizable.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE SEIZURE OF CERTAIN DOCUMENTS.

19. Where any newspaper, book or other document wherever made appears to the President of the Union to contain any words, signs or visible representations of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1), the President of the Union may, by notification in the Gazette, stating the grounds of his opinion, declare every copy of the issue of the newspaper, and every copy of such book or other document to be forfeited to [the State], and thereupon any police-officer may seize the same wherever found in the Union of Burma, and any Magistrate may by warrant authorise any police-officer not below the rank of sub-inspector to enter upon and search for the same in any premises where any copy of such issue or any such book or other document may be or may be reasonably suspected to be.

20. The Chief Customs-officer or other officer authorised by the President of the Union in this behalf may detain any package brought, whether by land, sea or air, into the Union of Burma which he suspects to contain any newspapers, books or other documents of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1), and shall forthwith forward copies of any newspapers, books or other documents found therein to such officer as the President of the Union may appoint in this behalf, to be disposed of in such manner as the President of the Union may direct.

21. No unauthorised news-sheet or unauthorised newspaper shall be transmitted by post.

22. Any officer in charge of a post-office or authorised by the [Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs]* in this behalf may detain any article other than a letter or parcel in course of transmission by post which he suspects to contain—

(a) any newspaper, book or other document containing words, signs or visible representations of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1), or

(b) any unauthorised news-sheet or unauthorised newspaper,

and shall deliver all such articles to such officer as the President of the Union may appoint in this behalf, to be disposed of in such manner as the President of the Union may direct.

POWERS OF HIGH COURT.

23. (1) The keeper of a printing-press who has been ordered to deposit security under sub-section (3) of section 3, or the publisher of a newspaper who has been ordered to deposit security under sub-section (3) of section 7, or any person having an interest in any property in respect of which an order of forfeiture has been made under section 4, section 6, section 8, section 10 or section 19 may, within two months from the date of such order, apply to the High Court to set aside such order, and the High Court shall decide if the newspaper, book or other document in respect of which the order was made did or did not contain any

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1 Substituted by the Union of Burma (Adaptation of Laws) Order, 1948.

* Now the Director of Posts, see Act XXV, 1950.
(2) The keeper of a printing-press in respect of which an order of forfeiture has been made under sub-section (2) of section 12 on the ground that it has been used in contravention of sub-section (1) of that section may apply to the High Court to set aside the order on the ground that the press was not so used.

24. Every such application shall be heard and determined by a Special Bench of the High Court composed of three Judges.

25. (1) If it appears to the Special Bench on an application under sub-section (1) of section 23 that the words, signs or visible representations contained in the newspaper, book or other document in respect of which the order in question was made were not of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1), the Special Bench shall set aside the order.

(2) If it appears to the Special Bench on an application under sub-section (2) of section 23 that the printing-press was not used in contravention of sub-section (1) of section 12, it shall set aside the order of forfeiture.

(3) Where there is a difference of opinion among the Judges forming the Special Bench, the decision shall be in accordance with the opinion of the majority of those Judges.

(4) Where there is no such majority which concurs in setting aside the order in question, the order shall stand.

26. On the hearing of an application under sub-section (1) of section 23 with reference to any newspaper, any copy of such newspaper may be given in evidence in aid of the proof of the nature or tendency of the words, signs or visible representations contained in such newspaper, in respect of which the order was made.

27. The High Court shall frame rules to regulate the procedure in the case of such applications, the amount of the costs thereof, and the execution of orders passed thereon, and until such rules are framed the practice of such Court in proceedings other than suits and appeals shall apply, so far as may be practicable, to such applications.

**Supplemental.**

28. Every notice under this Act shall be sent to a Magistrate, who shall cause it to be served in the manner provided for the service of summonses under the Code of Criminal Procedure:

Provided that, if service in such manner cannot by the exercise of due diligence be effected, the serving officer shall, where the notice is directed to the keeper of a press, affix a copy thereof to some conspicuous part of the place where the press is situate, as described in the keeper's declaration under section 4 of the Press (Registration) Act, and where the notice is directed to the publisher of a newspaper, to some conspicuous part of the premises where the publication of such newspaper is conducted, as given in the publisher's declaration under section 5 of the said Act; and thereupon the notice shall be deemed to have been duly served.

29. Every warrant issued under this Act shall, so far as it relates to a search, be executed in the manner provided for the execution of search-warrants under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

30. Every declaration of forfeiture purporting to be made under this Act shall, as against all persons, be conclusive evidence that the forfeiture therein

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1 For such rules, see High Court Notification No. 10 (Gen.), dated 12th March, 1940 as amended by Notification No. 8 (Gen.), dated 26th April, 1950, at p. 487 of the High Court Rules and Orders, Third Edition.
referred to has taken place, and no proceeding purporting to be taken under this Act shall be called in question by any Court, except the High Court on application under section 23, and no civil or criminal proceeding, except as provided by this Act, shall be instituted against any person for anything done or in good faith intended to be done under this Act.

31. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence against this Act.

32. (1) Whoever publishes, circulates or repeats in public any passage from a newspaper, book or other document, copies whereof have been declared to be forfeited to [the State] under any law for the time being in force, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine or with both.

(2) No Court shall take cognizance of an offence punishable under this section unless the President of the Union has certified that the passage published, circulated or repeated contains, in the opinion of the President of the Union, seditious or other matter of the nature referred to in sub-section (1) of section 99A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, or sub-section (f) of section 4 of the Press (Emergency Powers) Act.

THE PUBLIC ORDER (PRESERVATION) ACT.

[Burma Act XVI, 1947.] (3rd April, 1947.)

Whereas it is expedient to make provisions for preserving peace and order in certain areas;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Public Order (Preservation) Act, 1947.

(2) It shall come into force at once, and shall remain in force until such date as the President of the Union may by notification declare it to be no longer in force.

(3) It shall extend to such areas as the President of the Union may, from time to time, by notification, specify, and the President of the Union may, in such notification, exclude the operation of any provisions of this Act from such areas.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(i) "the Code" means the Code of Criminal Procedure;

(ii) "prejudicial act" means the following acts—

(a) any act directly or indirectly connected with any unlawful activity having for its object the smuggling of opium or dangerous drugs contrary to any law for the time being in force; or

(b) any act which directly or indirectly abets or facilitates the commission of any offence in respect of firearms or ammunition contrary to the Arms Act for the time being in force; or

(c) any act which directly or indirectly abets or facilitates the smuggling of mineral ores or concentrates contrary to any law for the time being in force; or

1 This section was originally section 5 of India Act XXIII of 1932. The Burma Laws (Adaptation) Act, 1940 [Burma Act XXVII of 1940] directed that section 5 of that Act should be inserted herein as section 31 (32).

2 Substituted by Act IV, 1953.

3 For a list of areas to which this Act is extended, see Home Department Notification No. 1419, dated 19th December 1947 (Burma Gazette, 1947, Part I, p. 850), and same Department Notification No. 2, dated 6th January 1949 (Burma Gazette, 1949, Part I, p. 43).

4 Substituted by Act IV, 1953.
Public Order (Preservation).

227

(d) any act which directly or indirectly abets or facilitates the commis-
sion of any offence in respect of foreign exchange contrary to
the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947; or

(e) any act which directly or indirectly abets or facilitates the smug-
gling of rice, rice products, paddy, timber, mineral oil, metals,
metal scraps or precious stones contrary to any law for the time
being in force.

3. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code or in any other law for
the time being in force in any area to which this Act extends—

(a) any member of the Armed Forces serving in the Union of Burma
who is authorized, by name or designation, by the President of the
Union in this behalf may exercise the powers conferred upon police
officers by the provisions of Chapter V of the Code as amended;

(b) the operation of the provisions of sub-section (3) of section 46 of the
Code shall be suspended;

(c) section 61 of the Code shall have effect as if the expression “seventy-
two hours” had been substituted for the expression “twenty-four”
appearing therein;

(d) sub-section (1) of section 260 of the Code shall have effect as if the
following provisos had been added thereto, namely:

"Provided that the President of the Union may, by notification,
empower any Magistrate to try in a summary way any offence
triable by a Magistrate of the first class, and that nothing
contained in sub-section (2) of section 262 of the said Code shall
apply to any case tried by virtue of such notification:

Provided further that, in any case tried by virtue of such notification
the Magistrate shall record a memorandum of the substance of the
evidence of each witness examined, may refuse to summon
any witness if he is satisfied that the evidence of such witness
will not be material and shall not be bound to adjourn a trial for
any purpose unless such adjournment is, in his opinion, necessary
in the interests of justice."

3A. (1) Where an accused, in a trial before any criminal Court, has by
his voluntary act rendered himself incapable of appearing before the Court, or
resists his production before it, or behaves before it in a persistently disorderly
manner, the Court may, at any stage of the trial, by order in writing dispense with
the attendance of the accused and proceed with the trial in his absence.

(2) Where a plea is required in answer to a charge from an accused whose
attendance has been dispensed with under sub-section (1) such accused shall be
deemed not to plead guilty.

(3) An order under sub-section (1) shall not affect the right of the accused
of being represented by a pleader at any stage of the trial, or being present in
person if he has become capable of appearing or appears in Court and undertakes
to behave in an orderly manner.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code, no finding, sentence
or order passed in any trial shall be held to be illegal by reason of any omission
or irregularity whatsoever arising from the absence of any accused whose attendance
has been dispensed with under sub-section (1).

4. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in any law for the time being
in force, the Deputy Commissioner and any officer who is authorized, by name or
designation, by the President of the Union in this behalf may take hostages from
or may impose fines in money or goods, or may confiscate or destroy the property

1 Substituted by Act LXII, 1948.
2 Inserted ibid.
or any part of the property of, the inhabitants of any village-tract, or may destroy by burning or by any other means any village or any part thereof, if after enquiry he finds that any substantial number of the inhabitants of such village-tract or village have—

(a) taken part in or conspired to create a disturbance of the public tranquillity or attempted to create or abetted the creation of such disturbance or collected men, arms or ammunition or otherwise prepared to create a disturbance of the public tranquillity;

(b) taken part in or abetted the commission of or conspired to commit robbery or dacoity with arms.

(2) The Deputy Commissioner or such officer, as the case may be, may order the whole or any part of the fine imposed under sub-section (1) to be given as compensation to any person to whom damage or injury has been caused directly or indirectly by the act or acts in respect of which the fine is imposed.

5. (1) Any police officer not below the rank of a sub-inspector or any other officer of Government empowered in this behalf, by general or special order by the President of the Union, may [issue an order of arrest or] arrest without warrant any person whom he * * * * suspects of having acted, of acting, or of being about to act,—

(a) in any manner calculated to disturb, or to assist a disturbance of the public tranquillity;

(b) in a manner prejudicial—

(i) to the safety of any place or area or of any industry, machinery or building in any such place or area;

(ii) to the output or effective control of any such industry or machinery.

(2) Any officer who makes an arrest in pursuance of sub-section (1) shall forthwith report the fact of such arrest to the President of the Union, and pending the receipt of the orders of the President of the Union he may, by an order in writing, commit any person so arrested to such custody as the President of the Union may by general or special order specify:

Provided—

(i) that no person shall be detained in custody under this sub-section for a period exceeding fifteen days without the order of the President of the Union;

(ii) that no person shall be detained in custody under this sub-section for a period exceeding two months.

(3) If any person arrested under clause (b) of sub-section (1) is prepared to furnish security, the officer who has arrested him may, instead of committing him to custody, release him on his executing a bond with or without sureties undertaking that he will not, pending the receipt of the orders of the President of the Union, enter, reside or remain in the areas in respect of which he became liable to arrest.

(4) On receipt of any report made under the provisions of sub-section (2) the President of the Union may, in addition to making such orders subject to the second proviso to sub-section (2) as may appear to be necessary for the temporary custody of any person arrested under this section, make, in exercise of any powers conferred upon the President of the Union by any law for the time being in force, such final order as to his detention, release, residence or any other matter concerning him as may appear to the President of the Union in the circumstances of the case to be reasonable or necessary.

1 Inserted by Act XXXVI, 1949.
2 The word "reasonably" was deleted by Act LXII, 1948.
When security has been taken in pursuance of the provisions of subsection (3), the bond shall be deemed to be a bond taken under the Code by the District Magistrate having jurisdiction in the area in respect of which the said security has been taken and the provisions of section 514 of the said Code shall apply accordingly.

1 SA. (1) If the President of the Union is satisfied with respect to any particular person that with a view to preventing him from acting in any manner prejudicial to the public safety and the maintenance of public order [or from committing any prejudicial act] it is necessary so to do, the President of the Union may make an order—

(a) directing such person to remove himself from the Union of Burma in such manner, by such time and by such route as may be specified in the order, and prohibiting his return to the Union of Burma;

(b) directing that he be detained;

(c) directing that, except in so far as he may be permitted by the provisions of the order, or by such authority or person as may be specified therein, he shall not be in any such area or place in the Union of Burma as may be specified in the order;

(d) requiring him to reside or remain in such place or within such area in the Union of Burma as may be specified in the order, and if he is not already there to proceed to that place or area within such time as may be specified in the order;

(e) requiring him to notify his movements in such manner, at such times and to such authority or persons as may be specified in the order;

(f) imposing upon him such restrictions as may be specified in the order in respect of his employment or business, in respect of his association or communication with other persons, in respect of his control over minor children of whom he is parent or guardian, and in respect of his activities in relation to the dissemination of news or propagation of opinions;

(g) prohibiting or restricting the possession or use by him of any such article or articles as may be specified in the order;

(h) otherwise regulating his conduct in any such particular as may be specified in the order:

Provided that no order under clause (a) of this sub-section shall be made in respect of any [citizen of the Union].

(2) An order made under sub-section (1) may require the person in respect of whom it is made to enter into a bond, with or without sureties, for the due performance of, or as an alternative to the enforcement of, such restrictions or conditions made in the order as may be specified in the order.

(3) If any person is in any area or place in contravention of an order made under the provisions of this section or fails to leave any area or place in accordance with the requirements of such an order, then, without prejudice to the provisions of sub-section (5), he may be removed from such area or place by any police officer or by any person acting on behalf of Government.

(4) So long as there is in force in respect of any person such an order as aforesaid directing that he be detained, he shall be liable to be detained in such place, and under such conditions as to maintenance, discipline and the punishment of officers and breaches of discipline, as the President of the Union may from time to time determine.

1 Inserted by Act XXVIII, 1947.
2 Inserted by Act IV, 1953.
3 Substituted by the Union of Burma (Adaptation of Laws) Order, 1948.
(5) If any person contravenes any order made under this section, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years, or with fine, or with both, and if such person has entered into a bond in pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (2), his bond shall be forfeited, and any person bound thereby shall pay the penalty thereof, or show cause to the satisfaction of the convicting Court why such penalty should not be paid.

(6) If the President of the Union has reason to believe that a person in respect of whom he has made an order under sub-section (1) directing that the person be detained has absconded or is concealing himself so that such order cannot be executed the President of the Union may make a report in writing of the facts to a District Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class having jurisdiction in the place where the said person ordinarily resides; and thereupon the provisions of sections 87, 88 and 89 of the Code of Criminal Procedure shall apply in respect of the said person and his property as if the order directing that he be detained were a warrant issued by the Magistrate.

1 5B. (1) The President of the Union may, by order, direct that any person in respect of whom an order has been made under the provisions of section 5A, shall—

(a) allow himself to be photographed;
(b) allow his finger and thumb impressions to be taken;
(c) furnish specimens of his handwriting and signature; and
(d) attend at such time and place before such authority or person as may be specified in the order for all or any of the purposes mentioned in this section.

(2) If any person contravenes any order made under this section, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

6. (1) The President of the Union may, by order, direct that, subject to any specified exemption, no person present within any specified area shall, between such hours as may be specified, be out of doors except under the authority of a written permit granted by a specified authority or person.

(2) If any person contravenes any order made under this section, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

(3) No Court shall take cognizance of an alleged offence under this section except on a report in writing of the facts constituting such offence made by a public servant.

2 6A. (1) The President of the Union may, by general or special order, prohibit or restrict in any area any such exercise, movement, evolution or drill of a military nature as may be specified in the order.

(2) If any person contravenes any order made under this section, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years, or with fine, or with both.

2 6B. (1) If the President of the Union is satisfied that—

(a) the wearing in public of any dress or article of apparel resembling any uniform or part of a uniform required to be worn by a member
of [the Burma] Forces or by a member of any official Police Force or of any force constituted under any law for the time being in force,

(b) the wearing or display in public of any distinctive dress or article of apparel or any emblem,

would be likely to prejudice the public safety or the maintenance of public order, the President of the Union may, by general or special order, prohibit or restrict the wearing or display in public of any such dress, article of apparel or emblem.

(2) For the purposes of this section, a dress, an article of apparel or an emblem shall be deemed to be worn or displayed in public if it is worn or displayed so as to be visible to a person in any place to which the public have access.

(3) If any person contravenes any order made under this section he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

7. The President of the Union may by order direct that any power which is conferred upon him by [sections 5, 5A, 5B, 6, 6A and 6B] shall, subject to such conditions as may be specified therein, be exercised by such officer or authority as he may specify.

8. Any authority or person acting in pursuance of this Act shall interfere with the ordinary avocations of life and the enjoyment of property as little as may be consonant with the purpose of ensuring the public order and safety.

9. (1) No order made in exercise of any power conferred by or under this Act shall be called into question in any Court.

(2) Where an order purports to have been made and signed by any officer or authority in exercise of any power conferred by or under this Act, a Court shall, within the meaning of the Evidence Act, presume that such order was made by that officer or authority until the contrary be proved.

10. (1) No suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings shall lie against any person for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done in pursuance of this Act.

(2) Save as otherwise expressly provided under this Act no suit or other legal proceeding shall lie against the [Union of Burma] for any damage caused or likely to be caused by anything done or intended to be done in pursuance of this Act.

THE REQUISITIONING (EMERGENCY PROVISIONS) ACT.


Whereas it is expedient to make provisions for requisitioning lands and premises in certain respects:

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Requisitioning (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1947.
Requisitioning (Emergency Provisions).

(2) It shall remain in force until such date as the President of the Union may, by notification, direct that it shall cease to be in force.

2. (1) The President of the Union may by order in writing requisition any land, building, part of a building, or other premises, together with any fixtures, fittings, furniture or other things therein, or any water-supply system connected or pertaining to such land or premises, and may make such further orders as appear to the President of the Union to be necessary or expedient in connection with the requisitioning:

Provided that no land, premises or things used for the purpose of religious worship shall be requisitioned under this Act:

Provided also that no land, premises or things shall be requisitioned under this Act for any person who is not a public servant, or whose work or duty is not connected with the Government, or in respect of whom the Government is under no obligation to make a requisition, or who is not a representative, or a member of the diplomatic mission, of another country, or a visitor from a foreign State.

(2) Where the President of the Union has requisitioned any land, premises, water-supply system or thing under sub-section (1), the President of the Union may use such land, premises, water-supply system or thing in such manner as he may consider necessary or expedient, but shall have no power to dispose of any such land, premises, water-supply system or thing.

(3) The President of the Union may by order:

(a) require the owner or occupier of any land, building, part of a building, or other premises to furnish to such authority as may be specified in the order such information in his possession relating to the land, building, part of a building, or other premises, or to any fixtures, fittings, furniture or other things therein, or to any water-supply system connected or pertaining thereto, as may be so specified;
(b) direct that such owner or occupier shall not, without the permission of the President of the Union, dispose of such land, building, or other premises, or of any fixtures, fittings, furniture, or other things therein, or of any water-supply system connected or pertaining thereto, till the expiry of such period as may be specified in the order.

(4) If any person contravenes any order made in pursuance of this section, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

3. (1) The President of the Union may by order in writing require the owner, or the person having the management, of any warehouse or cold storage depot to place at the disposal of Government the whole or any part of the space or accommodation available in such warehouse or cold storage depot and to employ such space or accommodation for the storage of any articles or things specified in the order; and such an order may require the said owner or person to afford such facilities, and maintain such services, in respect of the storage of such articles or things, as may be specified.

(2) Whenever in pursuance of an order made under sub-section (1) any space or accommodation in a warehouse or cold storage depot is placed at the disposal of the Government the owner of such warehouse or cold storage depot shall be paid therefor at such rates as the President of the Union may by order made in this behalf determine.

1 Substituted by the Union of Burma (Adaptation of Laws) Order, 1948.
Requisitioning (Emergency Provisions).

3. If any person contravenes any order made in pursuance of this section he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

4. (1) The Government may cause any reasonable repair to be made to any building which is requisitioned under this Act and deduct the expenses of the repair from the rent, or otherwise recover it from the lessor.

(2) The provisions of sub-section (1) shall apply to the requisitions of the buildings made or purported to have been made under Rule 76 of the Defence of Burma Rules before the commencement of this Act, as if the said requisitions had been validly made under the provisions of this Act.

4A. The President of the Union may, by order, direct that any power which is conferred upon him by section 2, section 3 and section 4 shall, subject to such conditions as may be specified therein, be exercised by such officer or authority as he may specify.

5. Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law, all requisitions of property or things, made or purported to have been made under Rule 76 and Rule 79 of the Defence of Burma Rules before the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to have been made under the provisions of this Act, as if this Act were in force at the time the requisitions were made; and no such requisitions shall be deemed to be invalid by reason only that they were made in contravention of the provisions of the provisos to the said Rule 76.

6. (1) Where any property or thing is requisitioned, or is deemed to have been requisitioned, under the provisions of this Act, the owner of such property or thing shall be paid such compensation for any loss he may have sustained as a result of such requisitioning as may be fixed in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(2) In default of agreement between the Government and the owner of the property, the President of the Union shall, by general or special order, specify the authority or person through which or whom any claim for compensation under sub-section (1) shall be submitted and the authority or person by which or whom any such claim shall be adjudged or awarded.

(3) The President of the Union may further, by general or special order, prescribe the conditions to which the authority or person responsible for adjudging or awarding claims for compensation shall have regard when determining the amount of compensation payable, and may give such supplementary orders as to the assessment and payment of compensation as may appear to him to be necessary or expedient.

(4) No compensation shall be payable under the provisions of this section unless the owner of the property or thing, requisitioned or deemed to have been requisitioned under the provisions of this Act, submits his claim for such compensation within ninety days from the date on which the said property or thing was de-requisitioned.

6A. (1) Where any requisitioned land, building, part of a building or other premises is to be released from requisition, the President of the Union may, after making such inquiry, if any, as he considers necessary, specify by order in writing the person to whom possession of the said land, building, part of a building or other premises shall be given.

1 Inserted by Act LV, 1947.
2 Substituted ibid.
3 Inserted by Act LXXIV, 1951.
4 Inserted by Act LXXV, 1951.
(2) The delivery of possession of the requisitioned land, building, part of a building, or other premises to the person specified in an order made under subsection (1) shall be a full discharge of the President of the Union from all liability in respect of such delivery, but shall not prejudice any rights in respect of the said land, building, part of a building or other premises which any other person may be entitled by due process of law to enforce against the person to whom possession of the said land, building, part of a building or other premises is so delivered.

(3) Where the person to whom possession of any requisitioned land, building, part of a building or other premises is to be given cannot be found and has no agent or other person empowered to accept delivery on his behalf, the President of the Union shall cause a notice, declaring that the said land, building, part of a building or other premises is released from requisition, to be affixed on some conspicuous part of the said land, building, part of the building or other premises and publish the notice in the Gazette.

(4) When notice referred to in sub-section (3) is published in the Gazette, the land, building, part of a building or other premises specified in such notice shall cease to be subject to requisition on and from the date of such publication and be deemed to have been delivered to the person entitled to possession thereof; and the President of the Union shall not be liable for any compensation or other claim in respect of the said land, building, part of a building or other premises for any period after the said date.

7. The provisions of this Act shall be deemed to supersede the provisions of all other laws in so far as the latter are inconsistent with or repugnant to the provisions of this Act.

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THE PUBLIC UTILITIES PROTECTION ACT.

[Burma Act XLI, 1947.] (1st August, 1947.)

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act shall be deemed to have come into force with effect from the first day of August 1947.

2. No person shall do any act with intent to impair the efficiency or impede the working of, or to cause damage to—

   (a) any buildings, vehicle, machinery, apparatus or other property used, or intended to be used, for the purposes of Government;
   
   (b) any railway (as defined in the Railways Act), tramway, road, canal, bridge, culvert, causeway, port, dockyard, lighthouse, aerodrome, or telegraph (as defined in the Burma Telegraph Act);
   
   (c) any rolling-stock of a railway or tramway, any vessel or aircraft;
   
   (d) any building or other property used in connection with the production, distribution or supply of any essential commodity, any sewage works, mine or factory.

3. The provisions of section 2 shall apply in relation to any omission on the part of a person to do anything which he is under a duty, either to Government or to any public authority or to any person, to do, as they apply to the doing of any act by a person.
Public Utilities Protection.

4. If any person approaches, or is in the neighbourhood of, any such building, place or property as is mentioned in section 2, in circumstances which afford reason to believe that he intends to contravene that section, he shall be deemed to have attempted a contravention thereof.

5. No person shall interfere with or damage or without permission remove any stores or equipment or other property whatsoever belonging to or consigned to the Burma Forces or the Forces of a Power in alliance with the Union of Burma.

6. If any person contravenes any of the provisions of this Act, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

7. Any person who attempts to contravene, or abets, or attempts to abet, or does any act preparatory to, a contravention of, any of the provisions of this Act shall be deemed to have contravened that provision.

THE BANKERS' BOOKS (INSPECTION) ACT.

[Burma Act XLVI, 1947.] (9th August, 1947.)

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act shall remain in force until the President of the Union, by notification, declares it to be no longer in force.

2. The expressions "bank" and "certified copy" shall have the same meaning as is defined in the Bankers' Books Evidence Act.

3. Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law, where any person is arrested or detained [or where an order of arrest has been issued against any person]¹ under section 5 (1), 5A (1) or section 5A (1) read with section 7 of the Public Order (Preservation) Act, 1947, the Inspector-General of Police or the Commissioner of Police, Rangoon, may, if he thinks it fit to do so,—

(a) inspect or cause, in writing, to be inspected, by an officer not below the rank of District Superintendent of Police whose name is specified therein, any book belonging to or under the control of a bank;

(b) direct the manager or agent of the bank to supply a certified copy of any entry in the book of the bank or give any information in the possession of the bank, relating to the account of such person;

(c) prohibit the manager or agent of the bank from making any payment from the amount standing to the credit of such person without an order in writing of the officer making the prohibition.

3A. Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, where any person subject to the Burma Army Act, the Burma Naval Discipline Act, 1947, or the Burma Air Force (Discipline) Act, 1947, is charged with an offence and taken into custody, or where an order of arrest has been issued against any such person, under section 25 (a), 25 (b), 25 (c), 25 (d), 25 (e), 25 (f), 26 (c), 27 (a), 27 (b), 27 (c), 29, 30 (d), 31 (a), 31 (b), 31 (c), 31 (d), 31 (e), 31 (f), 35 (a), 35 (b), 35 (c), 36 (c), 36 (d), 39 (g) or section 41 of the Burma Army Act, under section 3 (3), 8, 11, 13, 20 (1), 29, 31, 34, 36, 40, 42 or section 44 of the

¹ Inserted by Act XXXVII, 1949.
² Inserted by Act XLI, 1951.
Burma Naval Discipline Act, 1947, or under section 31 (d), 31 (g), 34 (a), 34 (b), 38, 44 (a), 44 (d), 49 (a), 49 (d), 49 (e), 50 (c), 50 (d), 53 (a), 53 (d), 53 (f) or section 54 (g) of the Burma Air Force (Discipline) Act, 1947, the General Officer Commanding, Burma Army, the Chief of Naval Staff, or the Chief of Air Staff, as the case may be, may, if he thinks fit to do so,—

(a) inspect or cause, in writing, to be inspected, by an officer subject to the Burma Army Act, the Burma Naval Discipline Act, 1947, or the Burma Air Force (Discipline) Act, 1947, not below the rank of Field Officer, Lieutenant-Commander or Squadron-Leader whose name is specified therein, any book belonging to or under the control of a bank;

(b) direct the manager or agent of the bank to supply any document, negotiable instrument, or a certified copy of an entry in the book of the bank, or give any information in the possession of the bank, relating to the account of such person;

(c) prohibit the manager or agent of the bank from making any payment from the amount standing to the credit of such person without an order in writing of the officer making the prohibition.

4. If the manager or agent of a bank, as the case may be, fails or refuses to allow inspection of any book belonging to or under the control of the bank or comply with any direction or prohibition issued under section 3, he shall be liable to punishment with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

THE ESSENTIAL SUPPLIES AND SERVICES ACT.

[Burma Act XLVII, 1947.] (1st August, 1947.)

It is hereby enacted as follows:

1. This Act shall come into force on the first day of August, 1947, and shall remain in force until the President of the Union, by notification, directs that it shall cease to be in force.

2. In this Act, the expression—

(a) "undertaking" means any undertaking by way of trade or business or to provide any public service;

(b) "cattle" means bulls, bullocks, cows, calves, buffaloes (male and female) and buffalo calves.

3. The President of the Union may, so far as appears to him to be expedient for maintaining supplies and services essential to the life of the community, by order provide—

(i) for regulating or prohibiting the production, treatment, keeping, storage, movement, transport, distribution, disposal, acquisition, use or consumption of things of any description;

and, in particular, for prohibiting the withholding from sale, either generally or to specified persons, of things kept for sale, and for requiring things kept for sale to be sold either generally or to specified persons or classes of persons or in specified circumstances;.
(1A) for regulating or prohibiting or restricting the hire or charter of aircraft or for regulating the loading of, or for prohibiting or restricting the carriage of goods by, any aircraft;

(1B) for controlling the use or disposal of, or dealings in, coin which is legal tender in the Union of Burma;

(1C) for regulating or prohibiting the use, keeping, movement or disposal of animals employed in connection with any timber industry;

(1D) for providing or regulating water supply and environmental sanitation in rural areas;

(1E) for providing or regulating the business of taking goods and chattels in pawn for loans of money;

(2) for controlling the prices or rates at which things of any description may be sold or hired;

(3) for controlling the rates at which any vessel registered in the Union of Burma may be hired and the rates at which persons or goods may be carried in or on any such vessel;

(4) for regulating the letting and sub-letting in any area of residential accommodation, whether furnished or unfurnished and whether with or without board, and, in particular,—

(i) for controlling the rents for such accommodation;

(ii) for preventing the unreasonable eviction of tenants and sub-tenants from such accommodation; and

(iii) for requiring such accommodation to be let either generally, or to specified persons or classes of persons, or in specified circumstances;

(5) for regulating the carrying on of any undertaking engaged in, or capable of doing, work appearing to the President of the Union essential to any of the aforesaid purposes, and, in particular,—

(i) for requiring work to be done by an undertaking;

(ii) for determining the order of priority in which, and the period or periods within which, work shall be done by an undertaking;

(iii) for controlling or fixing the charges which may be made by the undertakers in respect of the doing of any work by them;

(iv) for requiring, regulating or prohibiting the engagement in the undertaking of any employee or any class of employees;

(v) for requiring any person or class of persons engaged in such work to reside in and remain within any place specified in the order, and to continue to perform such work or such other work of the same nature as may be directed by an authority specified in the order;

(vi) for requiring the undertaking to provide adequate safeguards against sabotage, theft, fire or other accident;

(6) for requiring persons carrying on any undertaking to keep such books, accounts and records relating to the undertaking and to employ such accounting and auditing staff, as may be specified in the order;

1 Inserted by Acts XV and XXVI, 1950.
2 Inserted by Act XIV, 1950.
3 Inserted by Act XLIX, 1950.
4 Inserted by Act V, 1953.
5 Inserted by Act II, 1954.
(7) for requiring persons carrying on, or employed in connection with, any undertaking to produce to such authority as may be specified in the order any books, accounts or other documents relating to the undertakings; and for requiring such persons to furnish to such authority as may be specified in the order such estimates, returns, or other information relating to the undertaking as may be specified in the order or demanded thereunder;

(7A) for requiring measures to be taken, as may be specified therein, by any person or persons for the purpose of preventing loss of any supplies or money or valuable securities, belonging to or in the possession of or under the control of or payable to the Civil Supplies Department, and for empowering any such person or persons to arrest without warrant;

(8) for any incidental and supplementary matters for which the President of the Union thinks it expedient for the purposes of the order to provide, including, in particular, the entering and inspection of premises to which the order relates with a view to securing compliance with the order;

and an order under this Act may prohibit the doing of anything regulated by the order except under, and in accordance with the conditions of, a licence granted by such authority as may be specified in the order; and may be made so as to apply either to persons or undertakings generally or to any particular person or undertaking or class of persons or undertakings, and either to the whole or to any part of any undertaking, and so as to have effect either generally or in any particular area.

4. If it appears to the President of the Union that for maintaining supplies and services essential to the life of the community, it is necessary to exercise control over the whole or any part of an existing undertaking, the President of the Union may by order authorize any person (hereinafter referred to as an "authorized controller") to exercise, with respect to the undertaking or any part thereof specified in the order, such functions of control as may be provided by the order, and so long as an order made under this section is in force with respect to any undertaking or part of an undertaking—

(1) the authorized controller shall exercise his functions in accordance with any instructions given to him by the President of the Union, so, however, that he shall not have power to give any directions inconsistent with the provisions of any Act or other instrument determining the functions of the undertakers except in so far as may be specifically provided by the order; and

(2) the undertaking or the part shall be carried on in accordance with any directions given by the authorized controller in accordance with the provisions of the order, and any person having any functions of management in relation to the undertaking or part shall comply with any such directions.

5. (1) If in the opinion of the President of the Union it is expedient so to do for securing the public safety, the maintenance of public order, or for maintaining supplies and services essential to the life of the community, the President of the Union may by order in writing requisition any animal, product, or thing, and may make such further orders as appear to the President of the Union to be expedient in connection with the requisitioning.

1 Inserted by Act LXI, 1947,
(2) Where the President of the Union has requisitioned any animal, product, or thing under sub-section (1), the President of the Union may use or deal with the animal, product or thing in such manner as may appear to him to be expedient, and may acquire it by serving on the owner thereof a notice stating that the President of the Union has acquired it under this Act.

Where such notice of acquisition is served on the owner of the animal, product, or thing, then, at the beginning of the day on which the notice is served, the animal, product or thing shall vest in the President of the Union free from any mortgage, pledge, lien or other similar obligation, and the period of the requisition thereof shall end.

(3) Whenever in pursuance of sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) the President of the Union requisitions or acquires any animal, product or thing, the owner thereof shall be paid compensation to such extent as may be determined in accordance with the provisions which the President of the Union shall, by special or general order, prescribe.

(4) The President of the Union may, with a view to the requisitioning of any animal, product or thing, or the determining of the compensation payable in respect of any animal, product or thing which has been requisitioned, by order—

(i) require any person to furnish to such authority as may be specified in the order such information in his possession relating to the animal, product or thing as may be so specified;

(ii) direct that the owner, or person in possession, of the animal, product or thing shall not, without the permission of the President of the Union, dispose of it till the expiry of such period as may be specified in the order.

6. The President of the Union may, if in his opinion it is expedient so to do for the purpose of maintaining supplies and services essential to the life of the community, by order, prohibit or restrict, or impose conditions upon, the slaughter of cattle and sale of meat of cattle in the Union of Burma or in any area thereof.

7. The President of the Union may by order direct that any power or duty which is conferred or imposed on him by this Act shall in such circumstances and under such conditions, if any, as may be specified in the direction be exercised or discharged—

(a) by any officer or authority subordinate to the President of the Union, or

(b) by any other authority.

8. (1) Whoever contravenes any provision of any order, or direction issued under any order, made under sections 3, 4 and 5 of this Act shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to three years, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

(2) All things in respect of which an offence punishable under sub-section (1) has been committed shall be liable to confiscation by order of the Court trying the offence.

The receptacles, packages and coverings of such things, and the vessel, vehicle or means of transport used for the conveyance thereof shall also be liable to confiscation unless the owner proves that he had no reason to believe that such an offence was being or was likely to be committed.

(3) If any person contravenes any order made under section 6 of this Act, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both.

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1 Substituted by Act XXI, 1953.
2 Amended by Act LXI, 1947.
240

Essential Supplies and Services.

[sn. 4] In any prosecution under sub-section (1) relating to a violation of any direction made under any order issued under section 3, the burden of proving that he has acquired lawfully, or has come into authorized possession of an essential commodity, shall lie on the person in whose possession such commodity is found.

Explanation.—A person shall be deemed to have acquired or to have come into lawful possession of an essential commodity only if such acquisition or possession is permitted under a general or special licence issued by the Commissioner of Civil Supplies or by an officer or officers authorized by him in his behalf.

9. The following orders shall be deemed to continue to be in force as if the said orders had been made under the provisions of this Act:

(a) The Burma Rationing (Preparatory Measures) Order, 1946.
(b) The Burma Rationing Order, 1945.
(c) The Civil Supplies Order, 1947.
(d) The Paper Control Order, 1947.
(e) The Inland Water Transport Order, 1946.
(f) Compulsory Declaration of Faddy and Rice Stocks Order, 1946.
(g) The Road Transport Order, 1947.

10. No suit, prosecution or other proceedings shall be instituted in any Court against any person or persons in respect of anything in good faith done or intended to be done under the provisions of this Act or any Order made under this Act.

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THE PUBLIC PROPERTY PROTECTION ACT.

[Burma Act LXXXIII, 1947.] (24th December, 1947.)

It is hereby enacted as follows:

1. This Act shall remain in force until such date as the President of the Union may by notification declare it to be no longer in force.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(i) "Public property" means any store or equipment or any other property whatsoever belonging to, or consigned to, or intended for the use of the army, naval or air forces serving in the Union of Burma or belonging to, or consigned to, or intended for the use of, the Government of the Union of Burma or any local authority constituted under any law; and

(ii) "prejudicial act" means the following acts:

(a) any act directly or indirectly connected with, or relating to, any unlawful activity having for its object the smuggling of any

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1 Inserted by Act V, 1948.
2 In section 9, clauses (f), (p), (q) and (r) were re-lettered as (f) and (g), respectively, by Act XIII, 1951.
3 Inserted by Act LXXX, 1947.
5 Deleted by Act XVII, 1951.
Public Property Protection.

property in and out of the Union of Burma in contravention of import and export orders and rules duly made by the Government under the 1 Control of Imports and Exports (Temporary) Act, 1947; or

(b) any act which directly or indirectly abets or incites or facilitates the commission of any offence in respect of any Public property or the contravention of any rule or order made under this Act, the 1 Control of Imports and Exports (Temporary) Act, 1947, the Public Utilities Protection Act, 1947, the [Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947,] the Essential Supplies and Services Act, 1947; or

(c) any wilful negligence, mismanagement or default on the part of a person who has or has had, the custody, charge or control of any Public property, resulting directly or indirectly in loss, deterioration or destruction of any such Public property;

(d) and dealing by any person directly or indirectly in any Public property which gives rise to a suspicion that the person concerned has obtained such Public property either by commission of theft, misappropriation, mischief, breach of trust or by any wrongful means.

3. If any person finds any Public property which he has cause to believe to have been lost or abandoned and that, prior to the loss or abandonment, was in the possession of a person who was serving with an armed force or under the Government, the person so finding such property—

(a) shall report the nature and situation thereof, or if such property is a document, cause it to be delivered to some member of the army, naval or air forces serving in the Union of Burma on duty in the neighbourhood, or to the Officer-in-Charge of a police station in the neighbourhood; or if such property is found outside the Union of Burma, shall take such steps as are practicable to secure that the nature and situation thereof are reported, or, if such property is a document, that it is delivered as soon as may be, to some person in the service of the Government; and

(b) shall not, save as aforesaid, remove or tamper with such property, except with the permission of the President of the Union.

4. The President of the Union may by order direct that the obligation and restrictions imposed by section 3 shall not apply to any Public property of such description as may be specified therein or as may be specified by such authority as the President of the Union may appoint in this behalf.

5. If any person contravenes any of the provisions of section 3, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

6. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, if any person is in unauthorized possession of any Public property, or commits theft, misappropriation or mischief in respect of any Public property, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, or with whipping, or with both imprisonment and whipping, and shall also be liable to fine.

1 Deleted by the Union of Burma (Adaptation of Laws) Order, 1948.
2 Inserted by Act XVII, 1951.
Public Property Protection.

(2) In any prosecution under sub-section (1) the burden of proving that the possession is authorized shall lie on the person in whose possession any such Public property is found.

7. (1) Any police officer not below the rank of a sub-inspector or any other officer of Government empowered in this behalf by general or special order by the President of the Union may, with the prior approval of such authority as may be prescribed by the President of the Union, arrest without warrant any person whom he suspects of having committed or of committing any of the offences mentioned in sub-section (1) of section 6 in respect of any Public property.

(2) Any officer authorized in this behalf by general or special order by the President of the Union may arrest without warrant any person whom he suspects of having committed or of committing any prejudicial act;

(2A) Any officer authorized in this behalf by general or special order by the President of the Union, may, if he is satisfied with respect to any particular person that circumstances exist which render it necessary to arrest him with a view to preventing him from committing any offence mentioned in section 6 (1) or an offence of criminal breach of trust in respect of any Public property, or any prejudicial act, do so without warrant;

(3) Any officer who makes an arrest in pursuance of sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) or sub-section (2A) or who makes an arrest for an offence of criminal breach of trust in respect of any Public property shall forthwith report the fact of such arrest to the President of the Union, and pending the receipt of the orders of the President of the Union, he may, by an order in writing, commit any person so arrested to such custody as the President of the Union may, by general or special order, specify:

Provided—

(i) that no person shall be detained in custody under this sub-section for a period exceeding fifteen days without the order of the President of the Union;

(ii) that no person shall be detained in custody under this sub-section for a period exceeding six months.

(4) If any person arrested under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) is prepared to furnish security, the officer who has arrested him may, subject to such general or special instructions as may from time to time be issued by the President of the Union or any person authorized by the President of the Union in this behalf, release him on his executing a bond, with or without sureties, undertaking that he will conform to such conditions or directions as the President of the Union may from time to time make.

(5) On receipt of any report made under sub-section (3), the President of the Union may, by order, direct, subject to the second proviso to sub-section (3), that a person arrested under this section be detained for such period as he may deem necessary for the purpose of making an investigation.

(6) When security has been taken in pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (4), the bond shall be deemed to be a bond taken under the Code of Criminal Procedure by the District Magistrate having jurisdiction in the area in respect of which the said security has been taken and the provisions of section 514 of the Code of Criminal Procedure shall apply accordingly.

(7) The order of detention under sub-section (5) shall not be deemed to authorize the continued detention of the person in respect of whom it had been
made after he is sent up for trial before any competent Court; but the Court before which the trial or enquiry is held, shall not release the accused on bail unless it is established that the accused, if released on bail, is not likely to suborn any witness or cause the disappearance of any evidence or secret or destroy any document which may be used as evidence against him.

8. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, where any person is arrested or detained under section 7, the Inspector-General of Police, or the Commissioner of Police, Rangoon, or any other officer of the Government empowered by the President of the Union in this behalf, may, if he thinks fit so to do,—

(a) inspect or cause, in writing, to be inspected, by an officer not below the rank of District Superintendent of Police whose name is specified therein, any book belonging to, or under the control of, a bank; or

(b) direct the manager or agent of the bank to supply a certified copy of any entry in the book of the bank or give any information in the possession of the bank, relating to the account of such person [or to any other person dependent on him, or relating to any property kept in the safe custody of the bank in the name of such person or of any other person dependent on him]¹; or

(c) prohibit the manager or agent of the bank from making any payment from the amount standing to the credit of such person [or of any other person dependent on him or from delivering any property kept in the safe custody of the bank in the name of such person or any other person dependent on him], without an order in writing of the officer making the prohibition.

(2) The expressions "bank" and "certified copy" shall have the same meanings as are assigned to them under the Bankers' Books Evidence Act.

(3) If the manager or agent of a bank, as the case may be, fails or refuses to allow inspection of any book belonging to, or under the control of, the bank, or to comply with any direction or prohibition issued under sub-section (1), he shall be liable to punishment with imprisonment of a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

9. Any person who attempts to contravene, or abets, or attempts to abet, or does any act preparatory to, a contravention of any of the provisions of this Act, shall be deemed to have contravened that provision.

10. (1) No suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings shall lie against any person for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done in pursuance of this Act.

(2) Save as otherwise expressly provided under this Act, no suit or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Government for any damage caused or likely to be caused by anything done or intended to be done in pursuance of this Act.

11. The State Property Protection Act, 1947, Burma Act No. XLI of 1947, is hereby repealed; but notwithstanding such repeal anything purported to be done or any action purported to be taken in exercise of any power conferred by or under the said Act shall be deemed to have been done or taken in exercise of the powers under this Act.

¹ Inserted by Act XVII, 1951.
THE SEARCH (SPECIAL POWER) ACT.

{Burma Act LXXXV, 1947.} (30th December, 1947.)

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act shall remain in force until such date as the President of the Union may by notification declare it to be no longer in force.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(i) "vehicle" means any vehicle used, or capable of being used, for the purpose of road transport, whether propelled by mechanical power or otherwise, and whether used for drawing other vehicles or otherwise, and includes a tram-car and a trolley-vehicle; and

(ii) "place" includes a house, building, tent, vehicle and aircraft.

3. (1) The President of the Union may by general or special order empower any person to—

(a) stop and search any vessel found in inland waterways or any vehicle;

(b) search any place or person, and seize anything which he has reason to believe has been, is being, or is about to be, used for any purpose prejudicial to the maintenance of public safety or order, or of the supplies or services essential to the life of the community, or which belongs to Government and in respect of which an offence has been, is being, or is about to be committed.

(2) Any person empowered under sub-section (1) shall forthwith report to the President of the Union in detail any seizure made by him and, pending the receipt of his orders, may detain in custody anything so seized or take such other order for its safe custody as he may think proper.

(3) Anything seized by a person empowered under sub-section (1) shall be disposed of in such manner as the President of the Union may direct.

(4) A person empowered by the President of the Union under sub-section (1) may authorize any other person to exercise like powers to his own in the whole or any part of the area in respect of which the President of the Union has empowered him.

4. The President of the Union may by order direct that any power which is conferred upon him by sub-sections (1) and (3) of section 3 shall, subject to such conditions as may be specified therein, be exercised by such officer or authority as he may specify.
ယောဒီးနားခြင်းသောစစ်ဆေးခြင်းဖြစ်သည်မှာ အောက်ဖော်ပြထားသော စစ်ဆေးခြင်း၏ ပေးအပ်ချက်များသာ ဖော်ပြထားသည်။

မြန်မာစိုက်ပျိုးရေးနှင့် ပျော်ရွှင်တွေ့ရေးနှင့် အားသော်လည်း စစ်ဆေးခြင်းသည် အောက်ဖော်ပြထားသော စစ်ဆေးခြင်း၏ ပေးအပ်ချက်များသာ ဖော်ပြထားသည်။

(၁) ဒေးရိုးကျန်လည်း စစ်ဆေးခြင်းကို ဆေးရာချက်များ၊
(၂) စစ်ဆေးခြင်းရဲ့ စစ်ဆေးခြင်းကို ဆေးရာချက်များ၊
(၃) စစ်ဆေးခြင်းရဲ့ စစ်ဆေးခြင်းကို ဆေးရာချက်များ၊
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* အတွင်း ပြုစုတွင် သေချာစာသည်။
(ο) ဗိုလ်ချင်းအားဖြင့် စီစဉ်အချက်အလက်များ ရွေးချယ်ရန် စီစဉ်သော အခြေခံလေးဆိုရာတွင် အမှန်သဖော်အချက်အလက် ရွေးချယ်ပြီး ဖော်ပြရေး ပြုလုပ်ကြပါစေ။

(ε) ဗိုလ်ချင်းအားဖြင့် စီစဉ်မှ စီစဉ်များ အခြေခံလေးများ ရွေးချယ်ရန် စီစဉ်သော အခြေခံလေးဆိုရာတွင် အမှန်သဖော်အချက်အလက် ရွေးချယ်ပြီး ဖော်ပြရေး ပြုလုပ်ကြပါစေ။

(ο) ဗိုလ်ချင်းအားဖြင့် စီစဉ်အချက်အလက်များ ရွေးချယ်ရန် စီစဉ်သော အခြေခံလေးဆိုရာတွင် အမှန်သဖော်အချက်အလက် ရွေးချယ်ပြီး ဖော်ပြရေး ပြုလုပ်ကြပါစေ။

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(၅၀) စီးပွားရေး ပြုလုပ်သူများ
မိုးမိုးတာ—
(၂) ကျောက်နေသောအခါ အောက်ပါအချက် အချင်းချင်း အခြေခံသော အချက်ကို အစိတ်အပိုင်းလုံး ချိုးဖွားညွှန်းလျက်—
(၃) ပြုလုပ်ရေးပြီးနောက် အချင်းချင်းလောက်သောကြောင့် အချက် အချင်းချင်း လောက်သောကြောင့် ကြည့်ရှု အခြေခံပြီးလျက် အချက်ကို ချိုးဖွားညွှန်းလျက်—
(၄) အခြေခံသောအချက် အချင်းချင်း လောက်သောကြောင့် ကြည့်ရှုသည်ခြင်း။
(၅) အချင်းချင်း လောက်သောကြောင့် ကြည့်ရှုသည်ခြင်း။
(၆) အချင်းချင်း လောက်သောကြောင့် ကြည့်ရှုသည်ခြင်း။

(၂) ကျောက်နေသောအချက် အချင်းချင်း လောက်သောကြောင့် အချက်ကို အစိတ်အပိုင်းလုံး ချိုးဖွားညွှန်းလျက်—
(၃) ပြုလုပ်ရေးပြီးနောက် အချင်းချင်းလောက်သောကြောင့် အချက် အချင်းချင်း လောက်သောကြောင့် ကြည့်ရှု အခြေခံပြီးလျက်—
(၄) အခြေခံသောအချက် အချင်းချင်း လောက်သောကြောင့် ကြည့်ရှုသည်ခြင်း။
(၅) အချင်းချင်း လောက်သောကြောင့် ကြည့်ရှုသည်ခြင်း။
(၆) အချင်းချင်း လောက်သောကြောင့် ကြည့်ရှုသည်ခြင်း။

(၂) ကျောက်နေသောအချက် အချင်းချင်း လောက်သောကြောင့် အချက်ကို အစိတ်အပိုင်းလုံး ချိုးဖွားညွှန်းလျက်—
(၃) ပြုလုပ်ရေးပြီးနောက် အချင်းချင်းလောက်သောကြောင့် အချက် အချင်းချင်း လောက်သောကြောင့် ကြည့်ရှု အခြေခံပြီးလျက်—
(၄) အခြေခံသောအချက် အချင်းချင်း လောက်သောကြောင့် ကြည့်ရှုသည်ခြင်း။
(၅) အချင်းချင်း လောက်သောကြောင့် ကြည့်ရှုသည်ခြင်း။
(၆) အချင်းချင်း လောက်သောကြောင့် ကြည့်ရှုသည်ခြင်း။

(၂) ကျောက်နေသောအချက် အချင်းချင်း လောက်သောကြောင့် အချက်ကို အစိတ်အပိုင်းလုံး ချိုးဖွားညွှန်းလျက်—
(၃) ပြုလုပ်ရေးပြီးနောက် အချင်းချင်းလောက်သောကြောင့် အချက် အချင်းချင်း လောက်သောကြောင့် ကြည့်ရှု အခြေခံပြီးလျက်—
(၄) အခြေခံသောအချက် အချင်းချင်း လောက်သောကြောင့် ကြည့်ရှုသည်ခြင်း။
(၅) အချင်းချင်း လောက်သောကြောင့် ကြည့်ရှုသည်ခြင်း။
(၆) အချင်းချင်း လောက်သောကြောင့် ကြည့်ရှုသည်ခြင်း။
(၃) အရေးကြီးများ စီမံချော်ရေးရာ အယူအဆ ကျန်စကားအား အခြေခံးသည် မိတ်ဆွေးနှုန်းဆောင်းပါသည်။

(၄) စီမံချော်ရေး အယူအဆ မိတ်ဆွေးနှုန်းဆောင်မှုများ မိတ်ဆွေးနှုန်းပေးသည် မိတ်ဆွေးနှုန်းဆောင်းပါသည်။

(၅) အရေးအနည်းဆုံး စီမံချော်ရေးကို တိုးတက်ပေးသည် စီမံချော်ရေးရာ အယူအဆ ကျန်စကားအား အခြေခံးသည် မိတ်ဆွေးနှုန်းဆောင်းပါသည်။

(၆) စီမံချော်ရေး အယူအဆ မိတ်ဆွေးနှုန်းဆောင်မှုများ မိတ်ဆွေးနှုန်းပေးသည် မိတ်ဆွေးနှုန်းဆောင်းပါသည်။

(၇) စီမံချော်ရေး အယူအဆ မိတ်ဆွေးနှုန်းဆောင်မှုများ မိတ်ဆွေးနှုန်းပေးသည် မိတ်ဆွေးနှုန်းဆောင်းပါသည်။

(၈) စီမံချော်ရေး အယူအဆ မိတ်ဆွေးနှုန်းဆောင်မှုများ မိတ်ဆွေးနှုန်းပေးသည် မိတ်ဆွေးနှုန်းဆောင်းပါသည်။

(၉) စီမံချော်ရေး အယူအဆ မိတ်ဆွေးနှုန်းဆောင်မှုများ မိတ်ဆွေးနှုန်းပေးသည် မိတ်ဆွေးနှုန်းဆောင်းပါသည်။

(၁၀) စီမံချော်ရေး အယူအဆ မိတ်ဆွေးနှုန်းဆောင်မှုများ မိတ်ဆွေးနှုန်းပေးသည် မိတ်ဆွေးနှုန်းဆောင်းပါသည်။
(a) စာစကားအားလုံး ဖော်ပြသည်။

(b) စာကြောင်း စာသင်ဘာ စာသင်ဘာအတွက် သတိပေးရန် ပြုလုပ်ထားသည်။

(c) စာကြောင်း စာသင်ဘာ စာသင်ဘာအတွက် သတိပေးရန် ပြုလုပ်ထားသည်။

(d) စာကြောင်း စာသင်ဘာ စာသင်ဘာအတွက် သတိပေးရန် ပြုလုပ်ထားသည်။

(e) စာကြောင်း စာသင်ဘာ စာသင်ဘာအတွက် သတိပေးရန် ပြုလုပ်ထားသည်။

(f) စာကြောင်း စာသင်ဘာ စာသင်ဘာအတွက် သတိပေးရန် ပြုလုပ်ထားသည်။

(g) စာကြောင်း စာသင်ဘာ စာသင်ဘာအတွက် သတိပေးရန် ပြုလုပ်ထားသည်။

(h) စာကြောင်း စာသင်ဘာ စာသင်ဘာအတွက် သတိပေးရန် ပြုလုပ်ထားသည်။

(i) စာကြောင်း စာသင်ဘာ စာသင်ဘာအတွက် သတိပေးရန် ပြုလုပ်ထားသည်။

(j) စာကြောင်း စာသင်ဘာ စာသင်ဘာအတွက် သတိပေးရန် ပြုလုပ်ထားသည်။

(k) စာကြောင်း စာသင်ဘာ စာသင်ဘာအတွက် သတိပေးရန် ပြုလုပ်ထားသည်။

(l) စာကြောင်း စာသင်ဘာ စာသင်ဘာအတွက် သတိပေးရန် ပြုလုပ်ထားသည်။

(1) စာကြောင်း စာသင်ဘာ စာသင်ဘာအတွက် သတိပေးရန် ပြုလုပ်ထားသည်။

(m) စာကြောင်း စာသင်ဘာ စာသင်ဘာအတွက် သတိပေးရန် ပြုလုပ်ထားသည်။

(n) စာကြောင်း စာသင်ဘာ စာသင်ဘာအတွက် သတိပေးရန် ပြုလုပ်ထားသည်။

(o) စာကြောင်း စာသင်ဘာ စာသင်ဘာအတွက် သတိပေးရန် ပြုလုပ်ထားသည်။

(p) စာကြောင်း စာသင်ဘာ စာသင်ဘာအတွက် သတိပေးရန် ပြုလုပ်ထားသည်။

(q) စာကြောင်း စာသင်ဘာ စာသင်ဘာအတွက် သတိပေးရန် ပြုလုပ်ထားသည်။

(r) စာကြောင်း စာသင်ဘာ စာသင်ဘာအတွက် သတိပေးရန် ပြုလုပ်ထားသည်။

(s) စာကြောင်း စာသင်ဘာ စာသင်ဘာအတွက် သတိပေးရန် ပြုလုပ်ထားသည်။

(t) စာကြောင်း စာသင်ဘာ စာသင်ဘာအတွက် သတိပေးရန် ပြုလုပ်ထားသည်။

(u) စာကြောင်း စာသင်ဘာ စာသင်ဘာအတွက် သတိပေးရန် ပြုလုပ်ထားသည်။

(υ) စာကြောင်း စာသင်ဘာ စာသင်ဘာအတွက် သတိပေးရန် ပြုလုပ်ထားသည်။

(ω) စာကြောင်း စာသင်ဘာ စာသင်ဘာအတွက် သတိပေးရန် ပြုလုပ်ထားသည်။

(π) စာကြောင်း စာသင်ဘာ စာသင်ဘာအတွက် သတိပေးရန် ပြုလုပ်ထားသည်။

(ρ) စာကြောင်း စာသင်ဘာ စာသင်ဘာအတွက် သတိပေးရန် ပြုလုပ်ထားသည်။

(σ) စာကြောင်း စာသင်ဘာ စာသင်ဘာအတွက် သတိပေးရန် ပြုလုပ်ထားသည်။

(τ) စာကြောင်း စာသင်ဘာ စာသင်ဘာအတွက် သတိပေးရန် ပြုလုပ်ထားသည်။

(υ) စာကြောင်း စာသင်ဘာ စာသင်ဘာအတွက် သတိပေးရန် ပြုလုပ်ထားသည်။
(1) အများအားဖြင့် ယာယော ယောင်းဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း အချက် ဖေဖော်ထားသည် အခြား မိုးမိုးစွာ ပြောင်းလဲလိုသည် 

(2) အများအားဖြင့် ယာယော ယောင်းဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း အချက် ဖေဖော်ထားသည် အခြား မိုးမိုးစွာ ပြောင်းလဲလိုသည် 

(3) အများအားဖြင့် ယာယော ယောင်းဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း အချက် ဖေဖော်ထားသည် အခြား မိုးမိုးစွာ ပြောင်းလဲလိုသည် 

(1) များစွာ ပြောင်းလဲခြင်း အချက် ဖေဖော်ထားသည် အခြား မိုးမိုးစွာ ပြောင်းလဲလိုသည် 

(2) များစွာ ပြောင်းလဲခြင်း အချက် ဖေဖော်ထားသည် အခြား မိုးမိုးစွာ ပြောင်းလဲလိုသည် 

(3) များစွာ ပြောင်းလဲခြင်း အချက် ဖေဖော်ထားသည် အခြား မိုးမိုးစွာ ပြောင်းလဲလိုသည်
မိမိတို့၏ စာရွက်ကို စွဲပြောက်ရန် လိုအပ်သည်။ မိမိတို့၏ စာရွက်ကို စွဲပြောက်ရန် လိုအပ်သည်။ မိမိတို့၏ စာရွက်ကို စွဲပြောက်ရန် လိုအပ်သည်။ မိမိတို့၏ စာရွက်ကို စွဲပြောက်ရန် လိုအပ်သည်။ မိမိတို့၏ စာရွက်ကို စွဲပြောက်ရန် လိုအပ်သည်။
(1) စားသုံးသူတို့ အတွက် အရှိန်းအတွက် တိုက်ခိုက်ထားသော အခါတွင် အရေးပါသော အခွဲခြားမှုများကို ပြည့်သွင်းစေရန် အခြားသူများအား အသုံးပြုပါ။

(2) စားသုံးသူတို့အတွက်အရှိန်းအတွက် တိုက်ခိုက်ထားသော အခါတွင် အရေးပါသော အခွဲခြားမှုများကို ပြည့်သွင်းစေရန် အခြားသူများအား အသုံးပြုပါ။

(3) စားသုံးသူတို့အတွက် အခွဲခြားမှုများကို ပြည့်သွင်းစေရန် အခြားသူများအား အသုံးပြုပါ။

(4) စားသုံးသူတို့အတွက် အခွဲခြားမှုများကို ပြည့်သွင်းစေရန် အခြားသူများအား အသုံးပြုပါ။

(5) စားသုံးသူတို့အတွက် အခွဲခြားမှုများကို ပြည့်သွင်းစေရန် အခြားသူများအား အသုံးပြုပါ။

(6) စားသုံးသူတို့အတွက် အခွဲခြားမှုများကို ပြည့်သွင်းစေရန် အခြားသူများအား အသုံးပြုပါ။

(7) စားသုံးသူတို့အတွက် အခွဲခြားမှုများကို ပြည့်သွင်းစေရန် အခြားသူများအား အသုံးပြုပါ။

၀ စာကြောင်းတစ်ချက်တော်လာသော ၅၀ ရိုက် တက်ရောက်ခံစားခြင်း
(၂) မိုးဗ်ာန်မှာ မိုးဗ်ာန်မှာ ကြည့်ရှုခြင်း ကြည့်ရှုခြင်း ဖြစ်ပြီး
(၃) မိုးဗ်ာန်မှာ မိုးဗ်ာန်မှာ ကြည့်ရှုခြင်း ကြည့်ရှုခြင်း ဖြစ်ပြီး
(၄) မိုးဗ်ာန်မှာ မိုးဗ်ာန်မှာ ကြည့်ရှုခြင်း ကြည့်ရှုခြင်း ဖြစ်ပြီး

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(၄) မိုးဗ်ာန်မှာ မိုးဗ်ာန်မှာ ကြည့်ရှုခြင်း ကြည့်ရှုခြင်း ဖြစ်ပြီး
(o) the regulation of the Bank of England's Monetary Policy (Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947) and sterling:

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(l) the regulation of the Bank of England's Monetary Policy (Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947) and sterling:

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(စာပိုဒ် ၂၂)

(စာပိုဒ် ၂၃)

(စာပိုဒ် ၂၄)

* စာလုံးပစ်ခြင်းကို အခြေခံ၍ စာလုံးပစ်ခြင်း ကို အသုံးပြုသည်။


(2) "စိတ်ဝင်စားနေသောရဲကောင်းမှု" ဆိုသည်မှာ သူ့ဘာသာစကားဖြင့် စိတ်ဝင်စားနေသောရဲကောင်းမှု အကြောင်းအားဖော်ပြန်သော အချက်အလက်များကို အရေးယူနိုင်မည်။

(1) ဒီစိတ်ဝင်စားနေသောရဲကောင်းမှု အကြောင်းအားဖော်ပြန်သည် အခြေခံအရေးယူချက်များအဖြစ် ပြုလုပ်ရသည်။ ဒီစိတ်ဝင်စားနေသောရဲကောင်းမှု အကြောင်းအားဖော်ပြန်သည် အခြေခံအရေးယူချက်များအဖြစ် ပြုလုပ်ရသည်။

(3) ဒီစိတ်ဝင်စားနေသောရဲကောင်းမှု အကြောင်းအားဖော်ပြန်သည် အခြေခံအရေးယူချက်များအဖြစ် ပြုလုပ်ရသည်။
(a) ယောက်တာတွေကို လိုအပ်ပြီး နိုင်ငံတော်လှန်ရေး ပါဝင်သူများအား လိုက်လာပြီး နိုင်ငံတော်လှန်ရေး ပါဝင်သူများအား လိုက်လာပြီး

(b) ဦးစ်ကို လိုအပ်ပြီး လှယ်ရေးနှင်း လှယ်ရေးနှင်း လှယ်ရေးနှင်း

(c) ပြည်ထောင်စုနိုင်ငံရေး ကို လိုအပ်ပြီး လှယ်ရေးနှင်း လှယ်ရေးနှင်း

(d) အာဏာရေး ဝါးကို လိုအပ်ပြီး လှယ်ရေးနှင်း လှယ်ရေးနှင်း

(e) ပြည်ထောင်စုနိုင်ငံရေး ကို လိုအပ်ပြီး လှယ်ရေးနှင်း လှယ်ရေးနှင်း

(f) အာဏာရေး ဝါးကို လိုအပ်ပြီး လှယ်ရေးနှင်း လှယ်ရေးနှင်း

(g) ပြည်ထောင်စုနိုင်ငံရေး ကို လိုအပ်ပြီး လှယ်ရေးနှင်း လှယ်ရေးနှင်း

(h) အာဏာရေး ဝါးကို လိုအပ်ပြီး လှယ်ရေးနှင်း လှယ်ရေးနှင်း

(i) ပြည်ထောင်စုနိုင်ငံရေး ကို လိုအပ်ပြီး လှယ်ရေးနှင်း လှယ်ရေးနှင်း

(j) အာဏာရေး ဝါးကို လိုအပ်ပြီး လှယ်ရေးနှင်း လှယ်ရေးနှင်း

(k) ပြည်ထောင်စုနိုင်ငံရေး ကို လိုအပ်ပြီး လှယ်ရေးနှင်း လှယ်ရေးနှင်း

(l) အာဏာရေး ဝါးကို လိုအပ်ပြီး လှယ်ရေးနှင်း လှယ်ရေးနှင်း

(ဗ) ပြည်ထောင်စုနိုင်ငံရေး ကို လိုအပ်ပြီး လှယ်ရေးနှင်း လှယ်ရေးနှင်း

(ဗ) အာဏာရေး ဝါးကို လိုအပ်ပြီး လှယ်ရေးနှင်း လှယ်ရေးနှင်း
(၂) စာကြောင်း (၂) အတွက် လူတိုင်းကြည့်စုံချင်းမှာ စာအုပ်လုံးများဖြင့် အဓိကအမျိုးမျိုးရှိသော စာသီးတော် သို့မဟုတ် စာအုပ်လုံးတွေကို စီစဉ်ပြီး ကြည့်စုံပါက ဖော်ပြသော စာကြောင်းတစ်ခုကို ဖောင်ဒေးထားပါသည်။

(၃) နိုင်ငံတကာ စာအုပ်ပြားလိုအပ်သော စာအုပ်များကို စီစဉ်ပြီး ကြည့်စုံပါက ဖော်ပြသော စာကြောင်းတစ်ခုကို ဖောင်ဒေးထားပါသည်။

(၄) စာအုပ်ပြားလိုအပ်သော စာအုပ်များကို စီစဉ်ပြီး ကြည့်စုံပါက ဖော်ပြသော စာကြောင်းတစ်ခုကို ဖောင်ဒေးထားပါသည်။

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(၇) စာအုပ်ပြားလိုအပ်သော စာအုပ်များကို စီစဉ်ပြီး ကြည့်စုံပါက ဖော်ပြသော စာကြောင်းတစ်ခုကို ဖောင်ဒေးထားပါသည်။

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(၉) စာအုပ်ပြားလိုအပ်သော စာအုပ်များကို စီစဉ်ပြီး ကြည့်စုံပါက ဖော်ပြသော စာကြောင်းတစ်ခုကို ဖောင်ဒေးထားပါသည်။
INDEX TO VOLUME II.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Act Description</th>
<th>Part Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Air Force (Discipline) Act, Burma</td>
<td>IV-A 120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Force (Discipline) Act, Burma Volunteer</td>
<td>IV-A 90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armament Act, Naval</td>
<td>IV-A 87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arms Act</td>
<td>IV-B 189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arms (Temporary Amendment) Act</td>
<td>IV-B 198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army Act, Burma</td>
<td>IV-A 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army Suspension of Sentences Act, Burma</td>
<td>IV-A 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auxiliary Force Act, Burma</td>
<td>IV-A 47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auxiliary Service (Burma) Act, Women's</td>
<td>IV-A 117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bankers' Books Inspection Act</td>
<td>IV-B 235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burma Air Force (Discipline) Act</td>
<td>IV-A 120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burma Army Act</td>
<td>IV-A 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burma Army suspension of Sentences Act, Burma</td>
<td>IV-A 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burma Auxiliary Force Act</td>
<td>IV-A 47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burma Military Nursing Service Act</td>
<td>IV-A 119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burma Naval Discipline Act</td>
<td>IV-A 152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burma Naval Volunteer Reserve (Discipline) Act</td>
<td>IV-A 61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burma Official Secrets Act</td>
<td>IV-B 182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burma : Reserve Forces Act</td>
<td>IV-A 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burma Territorial Force Act</td>
<td>IV-A 43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burma Volunteer Air Force (Discipline) Act</td>
<td>IV-A 90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defence Act, Works of</td>
<td>IV-A 104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discipline Act, Burma Naval</td>
<td>IV-A 152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Discipline) Act, Burma Naval Volunteer Reserve</td>
<td>IV-A 61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Discipline) Act, Burma Air Force</td>
<td>IV-A 120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Discipline) Act, Burma Volunteer Air Force</td>
<td>IV-A 90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Essential Supplies and Services Act</td>
<td>IV-B 236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expensive Substances Act</td>
<td>IV-B 199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expulsion of Offenders Act</td>
<td>IV-B 206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inspection Act, Bankers' Books</td>
<td>IV-B 235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Litigation Act, Soldiers</td>
<td>IV-A 58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Nursing Service Act, Burma</td>
<td>IV-A 119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naval Armament Act</td>
<td>IV-A 87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naval Discipline Act, Burma</td>
<td>IV-A 152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naval Volunteer Reserve (Discipline) Act, Burma</td>
<td>IV-A 61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nursing Service Act, Burma Military</td>
<td>IV-A 119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offenders Act, Expulsion of</td>
<td>IV-B 206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Official Secrets Act, Burma</td>
<td>IV-B 182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Picketing Act</td>
<td>IV-B 216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Press (Emergency Powers) Act</td>
<td>IV-B 209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Press (Registration) Act</td>
<td>IV-B 240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection Act, Public Property</td>
<td>IV-B 234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection Act, Public Utilities</td>
<td>IV-A 56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Protection in Civil Employment) Act, Volunteer Forces</td>
<td>IV-B 226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Order (Preservation) Act</td>
<td>IV-B 240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Property Protection Act</td>
<td>IV-B 234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Utilities Protection Act</td>
<td>IV-B 234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Requisitioning (Emergency Provisions) Act</td>
<td>IV-B 231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserve Forces Act, Burma</td>
<td>IV-A 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Search (Special Power) Act</td>
<td>IV-B 244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seditious Meetings Act</td>
<td>IV-B 200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soldiers Litigation Act</td>
<td>IV-A 58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplies and Services Act, Essential</td>
<td>IV-B 236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suspension of Sentences Act, Burma Army</td>
<td>IV-A 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Territorial Force Act, Burma</td>
<td>IV-A 43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unlawful Associations Act</td>
<td>IV-B 201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilities Protection Act, Public</td>
<td>IV-B 234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteer Air Force (Discipline) Act, Burma</td>
<td>IV-A 90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>IV-A 56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>IV-A 61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women's Auxiliary Service (Burma) Act</td>
<td>IV-A 117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Works of Defence Act</td>
<td>IV-A 104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>အမောင်</td>
<td>ထိုင်း မ်ား</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
CORRIGENDA

Page 10.—Section 7, clause (13), first line, for “military in” read “in military”.

Page 14.—Section 25, second line from bottom, delete the comma after “less”.

Page 19.—Section 41 (1), clause (b), first line, for “cases” read “cases”.

Page 27.—Section 84 (2), second line, for “detachment” read “detachment”.

Page 55.—Section 30, marginal caption, for “Power to make” read “Power to make rules.”

Page 60.—Section 13, clause (a), first line, for “certificate” read “certificate”.

Page 63.—Section 8, third line, for “herinafter” read “hereinafter”.

Page 64.—Section 13, marginal caption, fourth line, for “ng” read “ing”.

Page 71.—Section 53, clause (7), second line, for “form” read “from”.

Page 72.—Section 54, marginal caption, for “trials” read “trials”.

Page 73.—Section 58, clause (1), first line, for “not more than” read “nor more than”.

Page 77.—Section 69, fifth line, for the semi-colon substitute a comma.

Page 80.—Section 78, marginal caption, for “prisoners” read “prisoners”.

Page 82.—Section 90 (1), first line, for “entere” read “enters”.

Page 84.—Section 96, third line, for “ship or ship” read “ship or ships”.

Page 86.—Section 98A (3), tenth line, for “ommanding” read “ommanding”.

Page 89.—Section 11 (2), sixth line, for “rupess” read “rupees”.

Page 92.—Sixth line, for “wherever if occurs” read “wherever it occurs”.

Page 116.—Section 36, fourth line, for “perced” read “perced”.

Page 129.—Section 25 (2), clause (g), first line, for “expenses” read “expenses”.

Page 131.—Section 35, marginal caption, for “imprisonment” read “imprisonment”.

Page 133.—Section 43, marginal caption, for “imprisonmen” read “imprisonment”.
Page 134.—Section 47, clause (b), for “assitant” read “assistant”.
Page 134.—Section 48, marginal caption, for “Es ap” read “Escape”.
Page 142.—Section 90 (8), first line, for “Aet” read “Act”.
Page 144.—Section 98, marginal caption, for “wehibit” read “exhibit”.
Page 157.—Section 17, marginal caption, for “sriking” read “striking”.
Page 159.—Section 27, third line, for the semi-colon substitute a comma.
Page 162.—Section 48, proviso, fifth line, for “Case” read “case”.
Page 164.—Section 54, clause (9), for “sordinate” read “subordinate.”.
Page 164.—Section 55, clause (3), first line, for “finding of sentence or” read “finding or sentence of”.
Page 171.—Section 73, last line, for “provided” read “proved”.
Page 174.—Section 91, sixth line, for “oaffia rmation” read “or affirmation”.
Page 178.—Section 92, marginal caption, for “epareate” read “separate”.
Page 196.—Section 25, second line from bottom, for “in the presence of” read “or in the presence of”.
Page 199.—Section 19A, clause (viii), second line, for “anp” read “any”.
Page 205.—Section 9, clause (iv), insert “and” before “(iv)”.
Page 206.—Preamble, first line, for “provisions” read “provision”.
Page 212.—Section 8, third line from bottom, delete the comma after “subsequent”.
Page 218.—Section 4 (1), clause (c), second line, for “force” read “forces”.
Page 226.—Section 32, marginal caption, for “prescribed” read “proscribed”.
Page 243.—Section 7 (7), second line from bottom, for “secret” read “secrete”.

အောက်ပါစာပိုဒ်ကို စိတ်ကူးမှုကို ချိုးချိုးဗာကြည့်ပါ။