

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 The Arms (Temporary Amendment) Act, 1949 (Act No. XXII of 1949) is hereby repealed.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

- <sup>1</sup> 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. Extent and application.
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. Definition of "explosive substance."
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. Punishment for causing explosion likely to endanger life or property.
4. Any person who unlawfully and maliciously— Punishment for attempt to cause explosion, or for making or keeping explosive with intent to endanger life or property.
- (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

<sup>1</sup> 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.

Punishment for making or possessing explosives under suspicious circumstances.

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

Punishment of abettors.

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

Restriction on trial of offences.

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

THE SEDITIOUS MEETINGS ACT.

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

Extent.

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

Power of President to notify proclaimed areas.

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

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

Definition.

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

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

Notice to be given of public meetings.

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

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