

No. 731.**EMERGENCY POWERS ORDERS IN COUNCIL, 1939 AND 1952.**

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REGULATIONS, 1955.

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THE EMERGENCY POWERS ORDERS IN COUNCIL,
1939 AND 1952.

REGULATIONS MADE BY THE GOVERNOR UNDER SECTION 6.

Amended by.

56/25 (No. 1).

56/35 (No. 2).

56/103 (No. 3).

56/230 (No. 4).

56/279 (No. 5).

56/291 (No. 6).

56/326 (No. 7) Short title.

56/417 (No. 8) Interpretation.

4/661 (No. 10) Cap. 86.
30 of 1955.

4/779 (No. 11) 32 of 1955.

Amended by S. 2
of 56/220

5/914 (No. 12)

Cap. 83.
51 of 1955.

Cap. 86.
30 of 1955.
32 of 1955.

Amended by S. 2
of 56/220.

Please see S. 2
of 56/103

JOHN HARDING,
Governor.

In exercise of the powers conferred on me by section 6 of the Emergency Powers Orders in Council, 1939 and 1952, I, the Governor, do hereby make the following Regulations:—

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Emergency Powers (Public Safety and Order) Regulations, 1955.

2.—(1) For the purpose of these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires—

“ammunition” means ammunition for any firearm as defined in the Firearms Law, and includes grenades, bombs and other like missiles, whether capable of use with such firearm or not;

← “essential work” means such work as may for the time being be declared by Order of the Governor to be of public utility or essential for the maintenance of public order and safety or to the life of the community;

“explosive” has the same meaning as “explosive substance” in the Explosive Substances Law;

“firearms” has the same meaning as “firearms” in the Firearms Law;

“gramophone record” includes a dictaphone cylinder and any other device for the reproduction of recorded sounds;

← “land” includes—

- (a) land covered with water;
- (b) buildings, houses and other erections, or parts thereof;
- (c) standing trees or timber or growing crops or grass;
- (d) springs, wells and water rights, whether held together with, or independently of, any land;

← “military installation” means any building, installation or other property belonging to, or used by, Her Majesty’s Naval, Military or Air Forces or any arm, branch or part thereof, and includes any building or installation belonging to, or used by, the Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes or any other welfare organization associated with Her Majesty’s Naval, Military or Air Forces;

“newspaper” means any paper containing any public news, intelligence, report of occurrences or any remarks, observations or comments in relation to such news, intelligence or occurrences, printed for sale or free distribution, and includes a supplement thereto;

“postal packet” means a letter, postcard, newspaper, book packet, pattern or sample packet, legal and commercial documents, packet of photographs or gramophone records and every packet, parcel or article transmitted or intended for transmission by post;

“public property” means any building, installation or other property belonging to, or used by, the Government of Cyprus or any department thereof, or belonging to, or used by, Her Majesty’s Government in the United Kingdom;

“road” includes any highway, street, thoroughfare, bridle-path, pathway, blind alley, passage, footway, right of way, pavement or public square;

“ship” and “vessel” have respectively the same meanings as in the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, but shall not include a ship or vessel belonging to Her Majesty;

“vehicle” means any vehicle designed or adapted for use on any road or railway and includes any other means of conveyance whatsoever.

(2) The Interpretation Law shall apply to the interpretation of these Regulations and of any Order made or direction given thereunder, as it applies to the interpretation of a Law and, for the purposes of the said Law, these Regulations shall be deemed to be Laws.

Cap. 1.
30 of 1953.
19 of 1954.
30 of 1954.
42 of 1955.

ARREST, RESTRICTION OF MOVEMENTS AND DETENTION.

3.—(1) Any police officer or any member of Her Majesty's Naval, Military or Air Forces acting in the course of his duty as such may arrest without warrant any person who he has reasonable ground for suspecting has acted or is acting or is about to act in a manner prejudicial to public safety or to public order or to have committed or is committing or is about to commit an offence against these Regulations.... (amended, see S. 2 of 56/59).

Power to arrest without warrant.

(2) Any person so arrested shall be brought as soon as reasonably may be before—

(a) a Naval, Military or Air Force Officer not below the rank of Lieutenant-Commander, Major or Squadron-Leader, respectively, within the District, if the arrest was effected or made by a member of Her Majesty's Naval, Military or Air Forces ; or

(b) the Superintendent of Police or Assistant Superintendent of Police within the District, if the arrest was effected or made by a police officer,

and such person may, by order of such Naval, Military or Air Force Officer within the District or of the Superintendent of Police or Assistant Superintendent of Police within the District, as the case may be, be lodged in any place or building there to be detained for such period as may be specified in the order, not exceeding forty-eight hours:

(3) Any person detained as in this Regulation provided shall be deemed to be in legal custody during the period of such detention.

4. Any police officer or any member of Her Majesty's Naval, Military or Air Forces may—

Power to stop, detain and search persons.

(a) stop, detain and search any person and may seize anything found on such person which he has reason to suspect is being used or intended to be used for any purpose or in any way prejudicial to public safety or public order ;

(b) require any person to stop and answer any questions which may reasonably be addressed to him ;

(c) require any person to furnish him, either verbally or in writing, with any information he may require and to attend at such time and at such place as he may direct for the purpose of furnishing such information:

If any person fails to comply with any requirement under this Regulation he shall be guilty of an offence against this Regulation.

amended by S. 2 of 56/61.

5.—(1) The Governor, if satisfied, with respect to any person, that with a view to preventing him acting in a manner prejudicial to public safety or public order, it is necessary so to do, may make an Order for all or any of the following purposes, that is to say—

Restriction of movements.

(a) for securing that, except in so far as he may be permitted by the Order, or by such authority or person as may be specified in the Order, that person shall not be in any such area in the Colony as may be so specified ;

(b) for prohibiting or restricting the possession or use by that person of any specified articles or things ;

(c) for requiring him to notify his movements, in such manner, at such times and to such authority or person as may be specified in the Order ;

(d) for requiring him to stay in the house or place where he resides ;

(e) (Please see S. 2 of 56/77)

(2) If any person is in any area in contravention of an Order made under this Regulation, or fails to leave any area in accordance with the requirements of such an Order, then, without prejudice to any proceedings which may be taken against him, he may be removed from that area by any police officer or by any person authorized in that behalf by the Governor.

Detention
Orders.

Sec. 3. 2. 56/291

6.—(1) If the Governor has any reasonable cause to believe any person—

- (a) to have been ~~recently~~ concerned in acts prejudicial to public safety or public order or in the preparation or instigation of such acts ;
- (b) to have been or to be a member or to have been or to be active in the furtherance of the objects of an organisation which is subject to foreign influence or control ;
- (c) to be an undesirable alien,

and that, by reason thereof, it is necessary to exercise control over him, the Governor may make an Order against such person, directing that he be detained in such place as may be specified in the Order and in accordance with instructions issued by him.

(2) Any person detained in pursuance of this Regulation shall be deemed to be in lawful custody and the provisions of any Law in force for the time being relating to any person in lawful custody for any criminal or other offence shall apply to a person detained under this Regulation as they apply to a person in lawful custody for any criminal or other offence.

(3) At any time after an Order has been made against any person under this Regulation, the Governor may direct that the operation of the Order be suspended subject to such conditions and restrictions as the Governor may think fit, and the Governor may revoke any such direction if he is satisfied that the person against whom the Order was made has failed to observe any condition or restriction so imposed or that the operation of the Order can no longer remain suspended without detriment to public safety or to public order.

If any person fails to comply with a condition attached or restriction imposed to a direction given by the Governor under this paragraph of this Regulation, that person shall, whether or not the direction is revoked in consequence of the failure, be guilty of an offence against this Regulation.

(4)—(a) For the purposes of this Regulation, there shall be one or more advisory committees consisting of persons appointed by the Governor; and any person aggrieved by the making of an Order against him or by the suspension of the operation of such an Order may make his objection to such a committee.

(b) Any meeting of an advisory committee held to consider any such objection as aforesaid shall be presided over by a chairman nominated by the Governor and it shall be the duty of the chairman to inform the objector of the grounds on which the Order had been made against him and to furnish him with such particulars as are, in the opinion of the chairman, sufficient to enable the objector to present his case. The chairman shall report to the Governor the findings of the advisory committee on every such objection.

(c) It shall be the duty of the Governor to secure that any person against whom an Order is made under this Regulation shall be afforded the earliest practicable opportunity of making to the Governor representations in writing with respect thereto and that he shall be informed of his right, whether or not such representations are made, to make his objections to such an advisory committee as aforesaid.

DEPORTATION.

Deportation
Orders.

7.—(1) The Governor may make an Order under his hand (in these Regulations referred to as a "deportation Order") for the deportation of any person from the Colony.

(2) A deportation Order shall require the person in respect of whom it is made to leave and remain out of the Colony and it may be made subject to any condition which may be specified by the Governor in such Order.

8. A person in respect of whom a deportation Order is made shall leave the Colony in accordance with the Order and shall thereafter, so long as the Order is in force, remain out of the Colony. Person to leave and remain out of the Colony.
9. A person in respect of whom a deportation Order is made shall be liable, whilst awaiting deportation and whilst being deported, to be kept in custody in such a manner as the Governor may by deportation Order or otherwise direct and all such custody shall be lawful custody. Detention whilst awaiting deportation and whilst being deported.
10. The master of a ship about to call at any port outside the Colony and the pilot of any aircraft about to leave for a place outside the Colony shall, if so required by the Governor or by any person authorized by him in that behalf, receive any person against whom a deportation Order has been made on board the ship or aircraft and afford him a passage to that port or place, as the case may be, and proper accommodation and maintenance during the passage. Passage and accommodation.
- 11.—(1) Where a deportation Order is made, the Governor may, if he thinks fit, apply any money or property of the person in respect of whom such Order is made in payment of the whole or any part of the expenses of or incidental to the voyage from the Colony and the maintenance until departure of that person. Expenses.
- (2) Except so far as they are defrayed under paragraph (1) of this Regulation any such expenses shall be payable out of the public revenue.
12. The Governor shall have power to appoint, by warrant under his hand, any person to be the Custodian (hereinafter in these Regulations referred to as "the Custodian") of the movable and immovable property of any person against whom a deportation Order has been made under these Regulations and who has been deported from the Colony in pursuance thereof (hereinafter in these Regulations referred to as "the deportee") and thereafter the provisions in the Schedule to these Regulations shall apply. Custodian of property of deportee.
13. If a person in respect of whom a deportation Order is made under these Regulations has been sentenced to any term of imprisonment, such sentence shall be served before the Order is carried into effect unless the Governor otherwise directs. Schedule.
Persons undergoing sentence.
- 14.—(1) The Governor by Order may— Revocation and variation of Order.
- (a) at any time revoke any deportation Order ;
- (b) vary a deportation Order so as to permit the person mentioned therein to enter the Colony and may attach to such permission conditions as to security or otherwise.
- (2) Any Order made under sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph (1) of this Regulation may be expressed to have effect for the duration of the Order thereby varied or for any lesser period.
- (3) As soon as practicable after an Order has been made under this Regulation a copy thereof shall be served upon or sent to the person in respect of whom it is made.
- 15.—(1) If a person in respect of whom a deportation Order is in force returns or attempts to return to the Colony in contravention of the provisions of the Order, or, having entered the Colony in pursuance of permission given as in Regulation 14 provided, wilfully fails to observe any condition attached to such permission, he shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years or to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or to both such imprisonment and fine, and to be again deported under the original Order, and the provisions of Regulations 11 and 13 of these Regulations shall apply accordingly. Penalties for breach of Order.

(2) Nothing in this Regulation shall prevent the making of a deportation Order in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations in consequence of a conviction for an offence under these Regulations.

Penalty for harbouring. 16. Any person who, without lawful excuse, knowingly harbours or conceals any person who—
 (a) is within the Colony in contravention of the terms of a deportation Order; or
 (b) having entered the Colony in pursuance of permission given as in Regulation 14 provided, has wilfully failed to observe any condition attached to such permission,
 shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years or to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or to both such imprisonment and fine.

Penalties for breach of provisions relating to the custody of the deportee's property. Schedule. 17. Any person who—
 (a) fails to comply with any requirement of the Custodian;
 (b) fails to comply with paragraph 2, 3 or 4 of the Schedule to these Regulations;
 (c) wilfully furnishes the Custodian with any particulars required by him to be furnished which are false in any material particular,
 shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds or to both such imprisonment and fine.

CONTROL OF MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

Power to Governor to appoint Censors. 18. The Governor may by warrant under his hand appoint a Chief Communications Censor, a Press and Radio Censor, and such number of Assistant Postal Censors, Assistant Press Censors, Assistant Radio Censors and Assistant Telegraph Censors as may be required for the purpose of controlling and dealing with postal packets, telegrams, newspapers and broadcasting programmes.

Powers of Chief Communications Censor. 19. The Chief Communications Censor shall have the general direction and control of censorship of all postal packets and telegrams and shall have all the powers of an Assistant Postal Censor and an Assistant Telegraph Censor.

Powers of Assistant Postal Censors. 20.—(1) Subject to any special directions by the Governor, an Assistant Postal Censor shall have power to detain, open, examine and if he thinks it expedient to destroy all or any postal packet addressed or intended to be delivered through the Post Office to any person either within or without the Colony, or all or any postal packet submitted to him under the provisions of Regulation 27 of these Regulations.

(2) This Regulation shall not apply to any postal packet sent or received by or on behalf of the Governor or of Her Majesty's Naval, Military or Air Forces.

Special powers for censorship of mail or postal packets. 21.—(1) Any person on board a ship or aircraft which enters or leaves the Colony (which person is hereinafter in this Regulation referred to as "the traveller") shall, if required so to do by the appropriate officer—
 (a) declare whether or not he has with him any postal packet;
 (b) produce such postal packet which he has with him,
 and the appropriate officer may search the traveller and examine or search any article which the traveller has with him for the purpose of ascertaining whether he has with him any postal packet and the appropriate officer shall have power to seize and destroy any such packet which, in his opinion, may contain any matter prejudicial to public safety or public order.

(2) The appropriate officer may go on board any ship or aircraft in any port or airport in the Colony and examine any mail or postal packet therein which he has reason to believe that it may contain any matter prejudicial to public safety or public order and any person having the charge or control of such mail or packet shall, when required so to do by the appropriate officer, produce such mail or packet for examination and the appropriate officer shall have power to seize or destroy any such mail or packet which, in his opinion, may contain any matter prejudicial to public safety or public order.

(3) Without prejudice to the provisions of Regulation 20, the Assistant Postal Censor may examine any mail arriving in the Colony in transit for any other country and may seize and destroy any postal packet therein which, in his opinion, may contain any matter prejudicial to the public safety or public order.

(4) Any person who fails to comply with any requirement under this Regulation shall be guilty of an offence against this Regulation and shall be liable, on conviction, to the penalties provided for in Regulation 75 of these Regulations.

(5) For the purposes of this Regulation "appropriate officer" means the Comptroller or any other person duly authorized by him in this behalf and includes the Chief Communications Censor and an Assistant Postal Censor.

22.—(1) Without prejudice to the provisions of Regulation 29 and subject to any special directions by the Governor, an Assistant Telegraph Censor shall have the powers following:—

Powers of
Assistant
Telegraph
Censors.

- (a) control of the transmission of any telegram by any Telegraph Authority or Company;
- (b) power to examine every telegram sent or received from any place within or without the Colony and all other powers relating to any telegram;
- (c) power to stop, eliminate any portion of, delay or alter any telegram;
- (d) power to destroy any telegram.

(2) For the purposes of this Regulation "telegram" includes any telephonic message or communication.

(3) This Regulation shall not apply to any telegram sent or received by or on behalf of the Governor or of Her Majesty's Naval, Military or Air Forces.

23. Subject to any special directions by the Governor, the Press and Radio Censor shall have the general direction and control of censorship of all newspapers and all public broadcasting services in the Colony and shall have all the powers of an Assistant Press Censor and an Assistant Radio Censor.

Powers of
Press and
Radio
Censor.

24.—(1) Subject to any special directions by the Governor, an Assistant Press Censor shall have the powers following:—

Powers of
Assistant
Press
Censors.

- (a) to require the proprietor of any newspaper printed in the Colony or the person intending to circulate in the Colony any newspaper printed outside the Colony to produce to him for censorship any issue of such newspaper before its publication or circulation, and to give such directions as to the publication or the circulation thereof as he may deem fit;
- (b) to suppress the circulation of any issue of any newspaper or issue thereof.

Substituted by
a new sub-section
see. 5. 3 of 56/25

(2) Any person who refuses or fails without reasonable cause to submit any issue of any newspaper to an Assistant Press Censor or neglects to carry out or disobeys any lawful requirement, direction or order of an Assistant Press Censor shall be guilty of an offence against this Regulation and shall be liable on conviction to the penalties provided for in Regulation 75 of these Regulations.

Powers of
Assistant
Radio
Censors.

25.—(1) Subject to any special directions by the Governor, an Assistant Radio Censor shall have power to require the person in charge of any broadcasting station in the Colony to produce to him for censorship any item of any programme to be broadcasted and to give such directions regarding any such item as he may deem fit and to suppress the broadcasted of any item of any programme to be broadcasted or give such directions in relation thereto as he may deem fit.

(2) Any person who refuses or fails without reasonable cause to submit any item of any broadcasting programme to an Assistant Radio Censor or neglects to carry out or disobeys any lawful requirement, direction or order of an Assistant Radio Censor shall be guilty of an offence against this Regulation and shall be liable on conviction to the penalties provided for in Regulation 75 of these Regulations.

Control of
wireless
telegraphy,
including
radar, on
board ships
or vessels.

26.—(1) The Governor, or any person duly authorised by him in that behalf, may by Order prohibit the use of wireless telegraphy, including radar, on board any ship or vessel within any port in the Colony, not being a ship of war.

(2) Upon the making of an Order under this Regulation all wireless and radar transmitting apparatus on board any ship or vessel to which such Order applies shall, when within any port in the Colony, be kept in a compartment or receptacle capable of being sealed.

(3) On entering any port in the Colony such compartment or receptacle shall be sealed by the Comptroller or any person authorised by him in this behalf and shall remain sealed while the ship or vessel remains in the port :

Provided that the seals may be broken by the Comptroller or any person duly authorised in that behalf to enable the apparatus to be inspected or tested or for any other lawful purpose and upon the conclusion of such inspection or test the compartment or receptacle containing the apparatus shall be resealed by the Comptroller or such other person.

(4) Any person who shall prevent or obstruct the Comptroller or any person authorised by him in that behalf in the exercise of any of his duties under this Regulation or shall remove or interfere with any seals put under this Regulation or shall in any way interfere with any compartment or receptacle containing a wireless or radar transmitting apparatus described in paragraph (2) of this Regulation shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to the penalties provided for in Regulation 75 of these Regulations.

Postal
packets
conveyed
otherwise
than by
post.

27. Upon the appointment of an Assistant Postal Censor, no person shall convey otherwise than by post any postal packet, save and until such postal packet has been submitted to an Assistant Postal Censor and passed for transmission by him.

Power to
Governor to
prohibit un-
conditionally
or on
conditions
the
functioning
of wireless
telegraphy
stations.

Amended
see p. 107 of 1955

28.—(1) The Governor may, if he has reason to believe it necessary in the interests of public order and safety, either generally or under such terms and conditions as he may think fit to impose, prohibit the functioning of any wireless telegraphy station in the Colony.

(2) Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any order made under this Regulation or with any condition contained therein shall be guilty of an offence against this Regulation and shall be liable on conviction to the penalties provided for in Regulation 75 of these Regulations.

(3) For the purpose of this Regulation the expression " wireless telegraphy " shall have the same meaning as in the Wireless Telegraphy Laws, 1952 and 1955.

7 of 1952.
37 of 1955.

Control of
telephone
communica-
tions.

29.—(1) The Governor, or any other person authorised by him in that behalf, may, if he has reason to believe it necessary in the interests of public order and safety, by Order, either generally or in the case of any particular persons, prohibit any telephonic communication by trunk call except with such permission or on such conditions as may be specified in the Order.

(2) Any permission given under paragraph (1) of this Regulation may contain such terms and conditions as the authority giving the same may think fit to impose.

(3) If any person affected by any such Order fails to comply therewith or with any condition contained therein or with any conditions subject to which permission thereunder has been granted, or does anything whereby a trunk call is effected or may be effected contrary to any such Order or to any condition contained therein or to any conditions subject to which permission thereunder has been granted, he shall be guilty of an offence against this Regulation.

(4) Nothing in this Regulation contained shall apply to any trunk call proposed to be made through any Government telephone apparatus.

CONTROL OF PORTS AND MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS AND AIRCRAFT.

30.—(1) The Governor, or any person duly authorised by him in that behalf, may by Order make provision as to the places in or to which vessels may be or go and generally for regulating the movements, navigation, pilotage, anchorage, mooring, berthing and lighting of vessels within the harbours and territorial waters of the Colony.

General control of navigation.

(2) If, in the case of any vessel, any Order made under paragraph (1) of this Regulation is contravened or not complied with the master of the vessel shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to the penalties provided for in Regulation 75 of these Regulations.

(3) Any person authorised by the Governor in this respect may, in relation to any vessel, take such steps and use such force as may appear to such person to be reasonably necessary for securing compliance with any Order under this Regulation relating to the vessel, or where an offence against this Regulation has occurred in the case of the vessel, for enabling proceedings in respect of the offence to be effectually taken.

(4) This Regulation shall apply in relation to seaplanes on the surface of the water as those provisions apply in relation to vessels, and seaplanes taking off from, or alighting on, the water shall be deemed, for the purpose of this Regulation, to be on the surface of the water while in contact therewith.

31.—(1) The Governor or any person duly authorised by him in that behalf may, if it appears to him to be necessary or expedient so to do in the interest of public order and safety or for the defence of the Colony or for maintaining supplies and services essential to the life of the community, give directions—

Stopping of ships and aircraft.

(a) as respects any class of ships or aircraft in the Colony, that no ship or aircraft of that class shall leave any port or place in the Colony at which it may be ;

(b) as respects any particular ship or aircraft at any port or place in the Colony, that ship or aircraft shall not leave that port or place, except with permission granted by such authority or person as may be specified in the directions.

(2) If any ship or aircraft leaves or attempts to leave any port or place in contravention of any directions given under paragraph (1) of this Regulation, the master of the ship or the pilot of the aircraft shall be guilty of an offence against this Regulation and shall be liable on conviction to the penalties provided for in Regulation 75 of these Regulations.

32.—(1) The power of the Governor under articles 32 and 33 of the Colonial Air Navigation Orders, 1949 to 1954, to regulate or prohibit the navigation of aircraft shall be exercisable in relation to the navigation of aircraft registered in the Colony over any area outside the Colony, as it is exercisable in relation to the navigation of any aircraft over the Colony, and the said articles shall have effect as if they enabled the Governor to make, under these articles, such provision with respect to incidental and supplementary matters as appears to him to be necessary or expedient for the purposes of the Orders.

Revoked see 5.4 of Amendment 56/104 of the Colonial Air Navigation Orders, 1949 to 1954

(2) In addition to the provisions authorised by the said articles, an Order under these may, for the purpose of securing compliance with the Order, contain provisions authorising any commissioned officer in Her Majesty's Forces or any person acting under the order of any such officer to fire at any aircraft that flies or attempts to fly in contravention of the Order.

CONTROL OF TRANSPORT, MEETINGS AND PLACES.

Control of lines of communication. Please see S. 5 of 56/104

33.—(1) The Governor or any person duly authorised by him in that behalf, with a view to facilitating any operations of Her Majesty's Forces or of the Cyprus Police Force or the movement of persons and supplies in connection with any such operations, ^{may} give directions for prohibiting or restricting, within such area in the Colony, and for such period as may be specified in the directions, the use of any dock or harbour or any road, railway or inland waterway, aerodrome, air-strip or other landing ground for aircraft.

(2) Any person who fails to comply with or disobeys any direction given under paragraph (1) of this Regulation shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations and shall be liable on conviction to the penalties provided for in Regulation 75 of these Regulations.

Traffic on roads.

34.—(1) Without prejudice to any other of these Regulations, the Governor may by Order provide for the regulation of traffic on roads, and, without prejudice to the generality of the power aforesaid, any such Order may in particular provide—

- (a) for determining the routes to be followed by any particular class of vehicles proceeding on roads, either generally or in such circumstances as may be determined by or in accordance with the Order;
- (b) for prohibiting or regulating the use of vehicles or any class of vehicles on roads or the use by vehicles of specified roads or classes of roads, either generally or in such circumstances as may be so specified;
- (c) for controlling or regulating the charges to be made for the carriage of passengers or goods in any vehicle or any class of vehicles, and may be made so as to apply either generally or to any specified area, and may make different provision for different parts of the area to which the Order applies.

(2) The Governor may by Order, if it appears to him expedient so to do, delegate to any person, subject to such limitations and conditions as he may in such Order provide, any of the powers conferred upon him by the provisions of paragraph (1) hereof.

Removal of materials, etc., on or in the vicinity of roads.

35. Any police officer or any member of Her Majesty's Naval, Military or Air Forces may give directions requiring all or any of the inhabitants of any town, village area or quarter to remove from any road, or from the vicinity of any road, situated in such town, village area or quarter any barricade or any glass, nails, stones, building materials, debris or other matter which, in the opinion of such police officer or member of Her Majesty's Naval, Military or Air Forces, it is in the public interest to direct such removal and any person who contravenes any such directions shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to the penalties provided for in Regulation 75 of these Regulations.

Power to stop and search vehicles.

36. The person driving, or in control of, any vehicle, in action shall stop the vehicle on being required so to do by any member of Her Majesty's Forces or the Cyprus Police Force and any such member of Her Majesty's Forces or the Cyprus Police Force may take such steps and use such force as may appear to such member to be reasonably necessary for securing compliance with the provisions of these Regulations; any such member of Her Majesty's Forces or of the Cyprus Police Force may search such vehicle and may seize such vehicle and any article found therein which he has reasonable ground for believing to be evidence of the commission of any offence.

37.—(1) The Commissioner of the District may by order prohibit the procession, meeting or assembly of more than five persons, within any town, village or area specified in the order, without the previous permission in writing issued by the Commissioner of the District who may, in granting such permission, impose such terms and conditions as he may see fit : Control of processions, meetings or assemblies.

Provided that nothing in this Regulation contained shall be deemed to apply to—

- (a) any persons who peacefully proceed, meet or assemble together for performing their ordinary religious duties ;
- (b) any persons who are members of the same household or who meet or assemble together in private houses for ordinary social intercourse ;
- (c) any persons who peacefully meet or are assembled together for the purpose of carrying on their occupation, profession, business or trade, unless the Commissioner of the District otherwise directs.

(2) The person or persons to whom the permission in writing of the Commissioner of the District is issued under paragraph (1) hereof shall be responsible for the due observance of all terms and conditions imposed by such permission, and shall, if so required, furnish such security for their observance as the Commissioner of the District may direct.

(3) Any police officer may take such steps and use force as may be reasonably necessary to ensure compliance with this Regulation.

(4) In any proceedings against any person for an offence against this Regulation the burden of proving that a permission has been granted shall lie on such person.

38.—(1) ^{37A..... Notwithstanding 56/35} If as respects an area it appears to the Commissioner of the District necessary or expedient for the public safety that special measures should be taken to control the movements and conduct of persons therein he may by order declare such area to be a protected area for the purposes of these Regulations. Protected area.

(2) No person shall enter any protected area except with the permission of a police officer or a member of Her Majesty's Naval, Military or Air Forces.

(3) Any person who contravenes the provisions of this Regulation shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations.

39.—(1) ^{37A (See 56/41)} If it appears to the Commissioner of the District that any premises have been used, or are intended to be used, for any purpose, or in any manner prejudicial to the interest of public order, safety or defence, he may by order require them to be closed and remain closed until further order or for such period as may be specified in the order. Closing of premises.

(2)—(a) An order made under this Regulation shall be published by posting up a copy of the same on the premises affected thereby and thereafter it shall remain in full force and effect until revoked or until the period specified therein expires, notwithstanding that the same has been destroyed, obliterated or defaced ;

(b) a certificate under the hand of the Commissioner to the effect that he is satisfied that a copy of the order has been duly posted up as in subparagraph (a) of this paragraph provided shall be admitted in evidence as conclusive proof of the posting up of such copy on such premises.

(3) When an order has been made under this Regulation any police officer may, without prejudice to any proceedings which may be taken against any person for contravening such order, take such steps and use such force as may be reasonably necessary to ensure compliance with the order.

(4) Any person who, whilst an order is in force, enters or attempts to enter or is found upon, any premises affected by the order shall be guilty of an offence against this Regulation.

(5) The provisions of Regulation 71 of these Regulations relating to interference with notices posted thereunder shall apply to an order posted under this Regulation as they apply to such notices.

(6) (see s. 2 of 56/279) }
(7)

Control of
places of
public resort
and enter-
tainment.

40.—(1) The Commissioner of the District may by order require any establishment situated within any town, village or area specified in the order to be closed and remain closed, except during such hours and for such purposes as may be specified in the order.

(2) If the provisions of any order made under paragraph (1) of this Regulation are contravened by any person in any establishment, the manager or the person in charge thereof shall be deemed to have also contravened the provisions of such order unless he proves to the satisfaction of the Court that he took all reasonable means and precautions to prevent such contravention.

(3) Any order made under paragraph (1) of this Regulation may, in addition to any other penalty provided by these Regulations, make provision for the cancellation of any licence issued under any Law relating to the sale of intoxicating liquor by retail to any person for any establishment upon the conviction by any Court of the manager or the person in charge of the establishment for a contravention of such order.

(4) In this Regulation—

“ establishment ” means any bar in any hotel, any cabaret, cinematograph theatre, club, coffee-shop, confectioner's shop, restaurant, theatre and any other place or premise of public resort or entertainment whatsoever.

CONTROL OF PUBLICATIONS.

Power to
prohibit or
restrict
publications.

41.—(1) The Governor may make provision by Order for preventing or restricting the publication in the Colony of matters as to which he is satisfied that the publication, or, as the case may be, the unrestricted publication thereof would or might be prejudicial to public safety or public order, and an order under this paragraph may contain such incidental and supplementary provisions as appear to the Governor to be necessary or expedient for the purposes of the Order (including provisions for securing that any such matters as aforesaid shall, before publication, be submitted to such authority or person as may be specified in the Order).

(2) Where any person is convicted of an offence against this Regulation by reason of his having published a newspaper, the Governor may by Order direct that, during such period as may be specified in the Order, that person shall not publish any newspaper in the Colony.

Propaganda.

42. Any person who—

(a) endeavours, whether orally or otherwise, by means of any false statement, false document or false report, to influence public opinion in a manner likely to be prejudicial to the public safety, the maintenance of public order or the maintenance of supplies or services essential to the life of the community; or

(b) does any act, or has any articles in his possession, with a view to making or facilitating the making of any such endeavour, shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations.

Publication
of disturbing
reports.

43. Any person who publishes any report or statement which is likely to cause alarm or despondence or be prejudicial to the public safety, or the maintenance of public order, shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or to both such imprisonment and fine.

43A... (1) (Please see S. 2 of 56/1944)

APPROPRIATION OF PROPERTY AND OF THE USE THEREOF.

Taking
possession of
land.

44.—(1) The Governor, or any person duly authorised by him in that behalf, if it appears to him necessary or expedient so to do in the interest of public order and safety, or for maintaining supplies and services essential to the life of the community, may take possession of any land and may give such directions as may appear to him to be necessary or expedient in connection with taking possession of any such land.

(2) Any police officer or any member of Her Majesty's Forces acting in the course of his duties as such may take such steps and use such force as appears to him to be reasonably necessary for securing compliance with directions given to any person under this Regulation requiring him to give up possession of the land.

(3) While possession of any land is taken by virtue of this Regulation, the land may, notwithstanding any restriction imposed on the use thereof (whether by any Law or any public instrument or otherwise) be used by or under the authority of the Governor or any person duly authorised by him in that behalf for such purpose and in such manner as the Governor or such person thinks expedient so to do in the interest of public order and safety, or for maintaining supplies and services essential to the life of the community, and the Governor or the person duly authorised by him in that behalf, so far as it appears to him necessary or expedient in connection with taking possession or making use of the land in pursuance of this paragraph—

- (a) may do, or authorise persons using the land as aforesaid so to do, in relation to the land, anything which any person having an interest in the land would be entitled to do by virtue of that interest, and
- (b) may by order provide for prohibiting or restricting the exercise of rights of way over the land, and of other rights relating thereto which are enjoyed by any person, whether by virtue of an interest in the land or otherwise.

(4) The owner or occupier of any land shall, if requested by or on behalf of the Governor, or the person duly authorised by him in that behalf so to do, furnish to the Governor or such person such information in his possession relating to the land (being information which may reasonably be demanded of him in connection with the execution of this Regulation) as may be so specified.

(5) Any police officer or any member of Her Majesty's Forces acting in the course of his duties as such and any person authorised by the Governor to act under this Regulation—

- (a) may enter on any land for the purpose of exercising any of the powers conferred in relation to that land by these Regulations ;
- (b) may enter and inspect any land for the purpose of determining whether, and, if so, in what manner, any of those powers are to be exercised in relation to the land ; and
- (c) may, for any of the purposes of these Regulations, pass (with or without animals or vehicles) over any land.

45.—(1) Subject as hereinafter provided, the Governor, or any person authorised by him in that behalf, if it appears to him to be necessary or expedient so to do in the interests of public order and safety or for the defence of the Colony or for maintaining supplies and services essential to the life of the community, may by Order provide for the requisitioning of—

- (a) any chattel in the Colony (including any vessel or aircraft and anything on board a vessel or aircraft and, in the case of any mechanically propelled vehicle, including any outer cover or inner tube of any such vehicle whether it is fitted on, or forms a component part of, any such vehicle or not) ; and
 - (b) any ship or aircraft registered in the Colony or anything on board such ship or aircraft wherever the ship or aircraft may be,
- and may give such directions as appear to him to be necessary or expedient in connection with the requisition :

Provided that the preceding provisions of this Regulation shall not authorise the requisitioning of any United Kingdom or Dominion ship or aircraft or of anything on board a United Kingdom or Dominion ship or aircraft.

Requisitioning of property other than land.

(2) Where the Governor or any person duly authorised by him in that behalf requisitions any property (including a ship or aircraft) under this Regulation, he may use or deal with, or authorise the use or dealing with, the property for such purpose and in such manner as he thinks expedient in the interests of public order and safety or for the defence of the Colony or for maintaining supplies and services essential to the life of the community, and may hold, or sell, or otherwise dispose of the property as if he were the owner thereof.

(3) An Order under this Regulation may authorise any person or any class of persons to perform such functions in connection with the requisitioning and may contain such directions as appear to the Governor or to the person duly authorised by him in that behalf to be necessary or expedient.

(4) Any person who fails to comply with or disobeys any Order made under this Regulation shall be guilty of an offence against this Regulation and shall be liable on conviction to the penalties provided for in Regulation 75 of these Regulations.

Compensation and appointment of Board.

46.—(1) Where, in the exercise of any powers conferred by these Regulations—

(a) possession of any land has been taken on behalf of the Government,

or

(b) any property other than land has been requisitioned on behalf of the Government,

then, the Governor shall, out of the public revenue pay to any person who has suffered any loss by reason of the taking possession of such land, or whose property has been requisitioned, such compensation as shall be agreed on between the Governor and such person, and, in default of agreement, such compensation as shall be awarded by the Board as in paragraph (2) hereof provided.

(2)—(a) For the purpose of determining the amount of any compensation payable under these Regulations, the Governor shall appoint a Board consisting of three persons, of whom one shall be a judicial officer, one shall be an officer in the service of the Government, and the other one shall be an inhabitant of the Colony not in the service of the Government.

(b) All questions referred to the Board shall, in case of a difference of opinion, be decided by the votes of the majority of the members, and the award of the Board shall in all cases be final.

(c) The judicial officer shall be the Chairman of the Board.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Compulsory registration and identity cards.

47.—(1) The Governor may by Order require any person within the Colony to make at such place and time, in such manner, to such authority or person, as may be specified in the Order, an application to be registered under the Order in such register as may be prescribed therein.

(2) Every person registered under paragraph (1) of this Regulation shall be given an identity card in the prescribed form containing such particulars as may be prescribed, which such person shall produce to any police officer or person authorised for this purpose under this Regulation when required so to do.

(3) Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any of the provisions of this Regulation shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to the penalties provided for by Regulation 75 of these Regulations.

Curfew.

48.—(1) The Governor may, as respects any area in the Colony, by Order direct that, subject to any exemptions for which provision may be made by the Order, no person in that area shall, between such hours as may be specified in the Order, be out of doors except under the authority of a written permit granted by the Governor or such person as may be specified in the Order.

(2) The Governor may, by Order, if it appears to him expedient so to do, delegate to any person, subject to such limitations and directions as he may in such Order provide, any of the powers conferred upon him by the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Regulation.

49. The Governor may make provision by Order for securing that, subject to any exemptions for which provision may be made by the Order—

Entering and leaving the Colony.

- (a) no person shall, on coming by sea or by air from a place outside the Colony, disembark in the Colony from any vessel or aircraft elsewhere than at a place specified in the Order ;
- (b) no person shall, for the purpose of proceeding by sea or by air to a destination outside the Colony, embark in the Colony on any vessel or aircraft elsewhere than at a place so specified ;
- (c) no person shall proceed from the Colony to a destination outside it, except under the authority of a written permit granted by such authority or person as may be specified in the Order.

50.—(1) Any person who endeavours to force a safeguard shall be guilty of an offence against this Regulation and shall, on conviction, be liable to imprisonment for life.

Forcing safeguards.

(2) A prosecution for an offence against this Regulation shall not be instituted except with the consent of the Attorney-General.

(3) In this Regulation the expression “safeguards” means any party of Her Majesty’s Forces or of the Cyprus Police Force posted for the purpose of protecting, or of preventing or controlling access to, any premises or place, or for the purpose of regulating traffic on any road or railway, and includes any sentry being a member of the said Forces posted for any of the purposes aforesaid.

51.—(1) The Governor, or any person duly authorised by him in that behalf, may by an Order made as respects any area in the Colony provide, subject to any exemptions for which provision may be made by the Order, for prohibiting (either absolutely or conditionally) the possession in that area of any explosive, any ammunition or any firearm or component part of a firearm ; and such an Order may be made either with respect to all explosives, ammunition, firearms or component parts of firearms, or with respect to any class of explosives, ammunition, firearms or component parts of firearms.

Explosives, ammunition and firearms.

(2) Every person who, in any such area as may be specified by Order of the Governor, or any person duly authorised by him in that behalf, not being an area in relation to which an Order made under paragraph (1) of this Regulation is in force, has in his possession or under his control any explosive, any ammunition, or any firearms, or component parts of firearms, shall comply with such directions for securing the safe custody thereof as may be given by a police officer in the District in which the explosive, ammunition, firearm or component parts of firearms is or are situate, and any such directions may require the removal of the explosive, ammunition, firearm or component parts of firearms to such place as may be specified in the directions.

If any directions given under this paragraph by a police officer are not complied with, then (without prejudice to any proceedings which may be taken in respect of the offence) the said officer may cause the articles to which the directions relate to be dealt with in such manner as may be necessary for securing compliance with the directions.

Discharge
of firearms,
etc.

52. Any person who shall without lawful authority, the burden of proof of which shall lie upon him—

- (a) discharge any firearm at any person or any group or body of persons, or at any place where persons may be ;
- (b) throw or deposit any bomb or other explosive or incendiary article, substance or liquid with intention to cause death or injury to any person or damage to any property ;
- (c) carry any firearm or ammunition or any bomb or grenade ;
- (d) carry any explosive or incendiary article, substance or liquid, other than ammunition or a bomb or grenade, with intention to cause death or injury to any person or damage to any property,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall on conviction be liable to be sentenced to death or to imprisonment for life or for such lesser term as the Court may see fit to impose :

Provided that in the case of offences specified in paragraph (c) hereof where the Court is satisfied that the accused person had a reasonable excuse, the burden of proof of which shall lie upon him, it shall take the circumstances into account in mitigation of the penalty it shall impose.

Possession
of bombs,
etc.

53. Any person who shall without lawful authority, the burden of proof of which shall lie upon him—

- (a) be in possession of any bomb, grenade or incendiary article, substance or liquid ;
- (b) without reasonable excuse, the burden of proof of which shall lie upon him, be in possession of any firearm or ammunition or any explosive article, substance or liquid, other than a bomb, grenade or incendiary article, substance or liquid,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for life or for such lesser term as the Court may see fit to impose.

Interference
with com-
munications,
etc.

54. Any person who without lawful authority, the burden of proof of which shall lie upon him, damages or interferes with any military installation, public property, dock, harbour, railway, waterway, road, track, power station, transmission line, or water supply system, telegraph or telephone apparatus or installation, broadcasting station, or other means of communication, or aircraft, aircraft material, aerodrome, landing ground or mooring, or who unlawfully obstructs or endangers the safety of any ship or vessel (including any ship or vessel belonging to Her Majesty) or aircraft or vehicle shall be guilty of an offence and shall on conviction be liable to imprisonment for life or for such lesser term as the Court may see fit to impose.

Unlawful
wearing of
uniforms,
etc.

55.—(1) Any person who shall without lawful authority, the burden of proof of which shall lie upon him—

- (a) wear any uniform of any of Her Majesty's Naval, Military or Air Forces or of the Cyprus Police Force, or of any auxiliary police force or special constabulary, or of any armed forces of a foreign country, not being entitled so to do ; or

(b) wear any article of clothing or other article likely to be mistaken for any such uniform as is mentioned in paragraph (a), unless he satisfies the Court that he had no intention that it should be so mistaken, shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for life or for such lesser term as the Court may see fit to impose.

(2) For the purposes of this Regulation "uniform" includes headgear, emblem, badge, brassard, clothing, equipment and every article forming part of a uniform.

(see s. 3 of 56(120))

New sub-section
(b). see s. 5 of 56(25).

Disguises.

56. If any person shall use any disguise in any circumstances in which the using of disguise by him is or is likely to become prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of the Colony or the maintenance of public order he shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for seven years or for such lesser term as the Court may see fit to impose.

57. Any person who shall do any act contrary to the provisions of section 53 of the Criminal Code shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding seven years or for such lesser term as the Court may see fit to impose.

Unlawful
drilling.
Cap. 13.
27 of 1949.
12 of 1951.
28 of 1952.
4 of 1953.
45 of 1953.
28 of 1954.
20 of 1955.

58. Any person who—

- (a) endeavours to seduce from their duty persons engaged in the Colony in Her Majesty's Service (civil or military) or in the Cyprus Police Force or as a Special Constable or in the performance of any functions in connection with the preservation of public safety or the maintenance of public order or in the maintenance of supplies or services essential to the life of the community or to induce any person to do or omit to do anything in breach of his duty as a person so engaged; or
- (b) endeavours to incite persons to abstain from enrolling voluntarily in Her Majesty's Forces or in the Cyprus Police Force or as a Special Constable or endeavours to prejudice the training, discipline, or administration of any such forces; or
- (c) with intent to contravene, or to aid, abet, counsel or procure a contravention of sub-paragraph (a) or (b) of this sub-regulation has in his possession or under his control any document of such a nature that the dissemination of copies thereof among such persons as aforesaid would constitute such a contravention,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding seven years or to a fine not exceeding five hundred pounds or to both such imprisonment and fine.

Causing
disaffection.

Please see
§. 6 of 56/104.

59. If in an area which has recently been the scene of a riot or civil commotion, or in any area to which this Regulation has been applied by Order of the Governor, any person—

- (a) steals any article from premises which have been damaged by riot or civil commotion, or which have been vacated by reason of riot or civil commotion or in consequence of any authorised directions given for the purpose of preserving public safety or maintaining public order or for protecting persons and property from the dangers involved in, or as a consequence of riot or civil commotion; or
- (b) steals any article which has been left exposed or unprotected as a consequence of riot or civil commotion; or
- (c) unlawfully enters any premises, damages any property, assaults any person or is found with any offensive or housebreaking instrument with intent to commit a felony,

he shall be guilty of an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding seven years or to a fine not exceeding five hundred pounds or to both such imprisonment and fine.

Looting and
kindred
offences.

60.—(1) The Governor, or any person duly authorised by him in that behalf, may, if it appears to him necessary or expedient for securing the public safety, or the maintenance of public order or for maintaining supplies and services essential to the life of the community, direct any person or persons in the Colony to perform such services in the Colony or in any ship registered in the Colony as may be specified by the direction, being services which that person or persons are, in the opinion of the Governor, or any person duly authorised by him in that behalf, capable of performing.

Control of
employment.

(2) Any services required by a direction given under this Regulation to be performed shall be performed upon such terms as to remuneration and conditions of service as the Governor, or any person duly authorised by him in that behalf, may, in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation, direct :

Provided that in determining the terms upon which any such services are to be performed the Governor, or any person duly authorised by him in that behalf, shall have regard to any rates of salary, fees or wages for the performance of those services which appear to the Governor, or any person duly authorised by him in that behalf, to be usual, and, in particular, in the case of services usually rendered under a contract of service, shall have regard to any determination relating to the remuneration and conditions of service of persons employed in the District in the capacity and in the trade in which the person to whom the direction relates is to serve, being a determination contained in an agreement between organisations, representative of employers and workers, or, in the absence of any such determination, shall have regard to the remuneration and conditions of service in practice prevailing among good employers in that trade in the district.

(3) The Governor, or any person duly authorised by him in that behalf, may, by Order make provision for regulating the engagement of workers by employers and the duration of their employment, and for giving effect to the foregoing provisions of this Regulation, and may, in particular, provide by any such Order—

- (a) for requiring persons to register such particulars about themselves as may be prescribed by or under the Order ;
- (b) for requiring persons carrying on, or employed in connection with, any undertaking, to produce to such person as may be designated by or on behalf of the Governor, or any person duly authorised by him in that behalf, or by or on behalf of any other authority or person specified in the Order such books, accounts or other documents relating to the undertaking and to furnish such estimates, returns or information relating thereto as may be prescribed by or under the Order ;
- (c) for any incidental and supplementary matters for which the Governor, or any person duly authorised by him in that behalf, thinks it expedient to provide, including, in particular, the entry and inspection of premises with a view to securing compliance with directions given under this Regulation ;

and any such provision may be made so as to relate either to persons or undertakings generally or to any particular person or undertaking or class or description of persons or undertakings.

(4) The Governor, or any person duly authorised by him in that behalf, may by Order make provision for securing that enough workers are available in undertakings engaged in essential work and may in particular provide by any such Order—

- (a) for securing that, except in circumstances and to the extent provided by the Order, persons employed in any such undertaking shall continue to be employed in that undertaking, and shall not be caused to give their services in any other undertaking ;
- (b) for prohibiting persons so employed from absenting themselves from work without reasonable excuse or being persistently late in presenting themselves for work ;
- (c) for requiring payment to every person so employed of wages for period during which, though work is not available for him in his usual occupation, he is capable of and available for work, and willing to perform services which he can reasonably be asked to perform ;

- (d) for any incidental and supplementary matters for which the Governor, or any person duly authorised by him in that behalf, thinks it expedient to provide, including, in particular, the matters referred to in sub-paragraphs (b) and (c) of the last foregoing paragraph and the entry and inspection of premises with a view to securing compliance with the Order,

and any such provision may be made so as to relate either generally to undertakings engaged as aforesaid or to any particular undertaking or class or description of undertakings so engaged, and either generally to persons employed in undertakings to which the Order relates or to any particular person or class or description of persons so employed.

61.—(1) Any person who— ~~declares, commences or acts in furtherance of an illegal strike ;~~ ^{Amended by S. 4 of 56/230.}

- (a) ~~declares, commences or acts in furtherance of an illegal strike ;~~
- (b) instigates or incites any other person to take part in, or otherwise act in furtherance of, an illegal strike ;
- (c) applies any sum in furtherance or support of an illegal strike,

Prohibition of illegal strikes and avoidance of other strikes and lock-outs.

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or to both such imprisonment and fine.

No prosecution shall be instituted under this Regulation except by, or at the instance of, or with the consent of, the Attorney-General.

(2) With a view to preventing work being interrupted by trade disputes, the Governor, or any person duly authorised by him in that behalf, may by Order make provision—

- (a) for establishing a tribunal for the settlement of trade disputes, and for regulating the procedure of the tribunal ;
- (b) for prohibiting, subject to the provisions of the Order, a strike or lock-out in connection with any trade dispute ;
- (c) for requiring employers to observe such terms and conditions of employment as may be determined in accordance with the Order to be, or to be not less favourable than, the recognised terms and conditions ;
- (d) for recording departures from any rule, practice or custom in respect of the employment, non-employment, conditions of employment, hours of work or working conditions of any persons ;
- (e) for any incidental and supplementary matters for which the Governor, or any person duly authorised by him in that behalf, thinks it expedient for the purpose of the Order to provide.

(3) In this Regulation—

“ illegal strike.” means any strike which has any object other than, or in addition to, the furtherance of a trade dispute, and which is calculated to, or may entail, hardship to the community ; (See S 4 of 56/230)

“ strike ” means the cessation of work by a body of persons employed in any trade or business acting in combination, or a concerted refusal, or a refusal under a common understanding of any number of persons exercising any profession or doing any business to continue to carry on such profession or business ;

“ trade dispute ” means any dispute between employers and workmen, or between workmen and workmen, which is connected with the employment or non-employment or the terms of the employment, or with the conditions of labour, of any person ;

“ workmen ” means all persons employed in agriculture, trade or business whether or not in the employment of the employer with whom a trade dispute arises.

(4) See S. 4 of 56/227.

Power to
Governor to
declare a
municipal
council as
expired and
appoint a
municipal
commission.
Cap. 252.
11 of 1950.
31 of 1951.
20 of 1953.
29 of 1954.
57 of 1954.
14 of 1955.

62. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Municipal Corporations Law, the Governor, or any person duly authorised by him in that behalf, may, if he has reasonable grounds to believe it necessary in the interests of public order and safety, by Order declare that a council of a municipal corporation has expired and appoint in its place a municipal commission consisting of such members as may be specified in the Order and such commission shall have the power and shall perform the duties of the council which has expired during such time as may be specified in the Order.

62A... .. See 56/260, S. 3.

Control of
lights and
sounds.

63.—(1) The Governor, or any person duly authorised by him in that behalf, may by Order provide for prohibiting or regulating such activities as may be specified in the Order, being activities which, by reason of their consisting of or involving the emission of flames, sparks or glare or the making of noise or the using of sounds, interfere with measures taken for defence or in the interests of public safety or order.

(2) Any such Order may be made so as to apply throughout the Colony or to any area or premises thereon and may make different provisions as respects different classes of premises, vehicles, aircraft or vessels and may contain such supplementary or incidental provisions as appear to the Governor to be necessary or expedient for the purposes of the Order.

(3) If any Order made under this Regulation is contravened any member of the Cyprus Police Force or of Her Majesty's Forces may enter the premises or board the vehicle, aircraft or vessel and take in relation thereto all steps as may be reasonably necessary for the enforcement of the Order, and the occupier of the premises, the person in charge of the vehicle or the master of the aircraft or the vessel, as the case may be, shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to the penalties provided for by Regulation 75 of these Regulations.

63A. (see S. 3 of 56/419)

Ringling of
bells.
Cap. 47.

64. Upon the coming into force of these Regulations, any order made by any Commissioner under section 6 of the Bells (Regulation) Law shall be deemed to have been revoked and the provisions of sections 3, 4 and 5 of the said Law shall thereupon apply.

New Regulation 64 (See S. 5 of 56/666)

Prohibition
of the
carrying
and flying
of flags.

65.—(1) No person shall carry or display or fly or cause or suffer or permit to be displayed or flown in any place or on any building any flag, banner, streamer, pennant or other similar emblem or thing :

Provided that this Regulation shall not apply to flags, banners, streamers or pennants which—

(i) are flown—

(a) by Her Majesty's Naval, Military or Air Forces ; or

(b) by any duly accredited Consul or Consular Agent ; or

(c) on any ship, boat or aircraft in accordance with the provisions of any Act of the Imperial Parliament or of any Cyprus Law or of any rule or regulation made respectively thereunder ; or

(d) on any ship, boat or aircraft in accordance with the requirements of the International Code of Signals or as house flags or signal flags or quarantine flags ; or

- (e) on any foreign ship, boat or aircraft in order to indicate the nationality of such ship, boat or aircraft ; or
- (f) on any ship, boat or aircraft of the Naval or Air Forces of any foreign State ; or

(ii) are authorised by the Governor to be flown.

(2) Any person who contravenes the provisions of this Regulation shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations and any flag or other article in respect of which such offence has been committed may be removed by any police officer or member of Her Majesty's Naval, Military or Air Forces and shall be forfeited.

(3) This Regulation shall come into operation on a date to be fixed by the Governor by a notice in the *Gazette*.

66.—(1) No person shall, otherwise than in the normal course of his business, place or cause to be placed on or about any premises or on or about any place whatsoever any writing, mark, sign, slogan, letter or figure whatsoever : Prohibition of signs, slogans, etc.

Provided that this Regulation shall not apply to any bill, placard, poster, notice or advertisement lawfully exhibited under the provisions of the Placards and Advertisements Regulation Law, or of any Law amending or substituted for the same : Cap. 135.

Provided further that this Regulation shall not apply to any writing placed outside a dwelling-house indicating the name or number of such house.

(2) Any police officer or any member of Her Majesty's Naval, Military or Air Forces may direct the occupier, owner or any person having control of any premises or place in respect of which an offence under this Regulation has been committed to obliterate or remove any such writing, mark, sign, slogan, letter or figure forthwith, and if any such occupier, owner or any such person aforesaid fails so to do any police officer or any member of Her Majesty's Naval, Military or Air Forces may obliterate or remove the aforesaid writing, mark, sign, slogan, letter or figure.

(3) Any person who—

- (a) contravenes the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Regulation ; or
- (b) fails to comply with or disobeys any direction given under paragraph (2) of this Regulation,

shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations.

(4) This Regulation shall come into operation on a date to be fixed by the Governor by a notice in the *Gazette*.

67.—(1) Any police officer or any member of Her Majesty's Naval, Military or Air Forces or any person authorised by the Governor to act under this Regulation may without warrant and with or without assistance and using force if necessary— Power to enter and search premises, etc.

(a) enter and search any premises ; or

(b) stop and search any vessel, vehicle, aircraft or individual whether in a public place or not, if he suspects—

- (i) that such premises, vessel, vehicle or aircraft is being used or has recently been used or is about to be used for any purpose prejudicial to the maintenance of law and order ; or
- (ii) that any evidence of the commission of an offence against these Regulations or any Law in force for the time being is likely to be found on such premises, vessel, vehicle, aircraft, or individual and may seize any evidence so found including such vessel, vehicle or aircraft.

(2) No woman shall be searched except by a woman.

Publicity for Orders or directions. 68. When any Order is made or direction given under the provisions of these Regulations, the Governor, or other authority issuing the Order or direction, shall cause notice of the effect of such Order or direction to be given as soon as may be in such manner as he thinks necessary for bringing it to the notice of all persons who, in his opinion, ought to have notice of the Order or direction.

Revocation and variation of Orders or directions. 69. Any power conferred by any of these Regulations to make any Order or give any direction shall be construed as including a power, exercisable in the like manner and subject to the like conditions, if any, to revoke or vary the Order or direction.

Power of Governor. 70. The powers conferred by these Regulations shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any other rights or powers vested in the Governor, or conferred by law on any other authority or person.

Affixing of notices. 71. Any police officer may, for securing public safety or public order, affix any notice to, or cause any notice to be displayed on, any premises, vehicles or vessel, and may, for the purpose of exercising any power conferred by these Regulations, enter any premises at any time ; and where any such person affixes a notice or causes a notice to be displayed, in pursuance of this Regulation, no unauthorised person shall remove, alter, deface or obliterate such notice.

"Powers of the Court".

71A... (1) {see s. 6 of 56/360
(2)

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES.

Parties to offences.

72.—(1) For the purposes of any offence against these Regulations each of the following persons shall be deemed to have taken part in committing the offence and to be guilty of the offence, and may be charged and tried with actually committing the offence and may be punished accordingly, that is to say :—

- (a) every person who actually does the act or makes the omission which constitutes the offence ;
- (b) every person who does or omits to do any act for the purpose of enabling or aiding another person to commit the offence ;
- (c) every person who procures, aids or abets another person in committing the offence ;
- (d) every person who solicits or incites or endeavours to persuade another person to commit the offence ;
- (e) every person who does any act preparatory to the commission of the offence ;
- (f) every person who attempts to commit the offence.

(2) Where a person convicted of an offence against any of these Regulations is a body corporate, every person, who, at the time of the commission of the offence was a director or officer of the body corporate shall be deemed to be guilty of that offence unless he proves that he exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of the offence.

Harbouring.

73. If any person shall assist or harbour any other person who is or has been engaged in any activity prejudicial to the public safety, the defence of the Colony or the maintenance of public order or is committing or has committed any offence against these Regulations, whether by giving him information or supplying him with shelter, food, drink, money, clothes, weapons, ammunition, stores, forage, petrol or other fuel, means of conveyance or otherwise, he shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for seven years or for such lesser term as the Court may see fit to impose.

74. If any person shall give false evidence in any trial for an offence against these Regulations he shall be guilty of an offence and shall be triable and punishable upon conviction by the Court before which he has given such false evidence or before any other Court with imprisonment for five years or for such lesser term as the Court may see fit to impose.

False evidence.

75.—(1) Subject to any special provisions contained in these Regulations, any person who—

Offences and penalties.

(a) contravenes or fails to comply with any of these Regulations or any Order or rule made under any of these Regulations or who does any act which is declared to be an offence under any of these Regulations ; or

New sub-section (a) see S. 7 of 56/660.

(b) knowingly misleads, or otherwise interferes with or impedes any officer or other person exercising any powers or performing any duties conferred or imposed on him by or under any of these Regulations,

shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations and shall be tried by the President of a District Court or a District Judge and on conviction shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years or to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or to both such imprisonment and fine :

Provided that where any offence against these Regulations is a specified offence for the purposes of the Special Court Law, 1955, such offence shall be tried by a Special Court under and in accordance with the provisions of that Law and not by the President of a District Court or a District Judge.

55 of 1955.

(2) Where a male person under the apparent age of eighteen years is convicted by any Court for any offence against these Regulations the Court may, if it thinks fit, sentence such person to be whipped. Such punishment may be in addition to or in lieu of any other punishment to which he may be liable. Whipping shall be with a light rod or cane or birch and the number of strokes shall be specified in the sentence and shall not exceed twelve under any one or more sentences passed in respect of the actual offences of which a person has been convicted at any one trial.

759... (see S. 5 of 56/660)
76. Nothing in these Regulations shall affect the liability of any person to trial and punishment for any offence otherwise than in accordance with these Regulations :

Liabilities for offences.

Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same act or omission.

SCHEDULE—(Regulation 12).

PROVISIONS APPLICABLE UPON THE ISSUE OF A WARRANT.

1. Upon the issue of a warrant, the movable and immovable property of the deportee to whom the warrant refers shall vest in the Custodian, who shall thereafter receive, hold, preserve, administer, use, deal with and dispose of such movable and immovable property in such manner as the Governor may from time to time direct.

2. Any sum which, had a warrant under paragraph 1 hereof not been issued, would have been payable and paid to or for the benefit or account of the deportee, shall be paid to the Custodian by the person by whom it would have been payable and the payment shall be accompanied by such particulars as the Custodian may require.

3. Where before the date of a warrant issued under paragraph 1 hereof and after the date of a deportation Order any sum has been paid into any account of the deportee with a bank, or has been paid to any other person in trust for the deportee, the person by whom the payment was made shall, within fourteen days after the publication of a notification from the Custodian

in the *Gazette*, require by notice in writing the bank or person to whom it was paid to pay the sum over to the Custodian and shall furnish the Custodian with such particulars as the Custodian may require. The bank or other person shall, within fourteen days after the receipt of the notice in writing aforesaid, comply with the notice in writing and shall be exempt from all liability for having done so.

4.—(a) Any person who holds or manages for or on behalf of the deportee any movable or immovable property shall, within fourteen days after the publication of a notification from the Custodian in the *Gazette*, by notice in writing communicate the fact to the Custodian and shall furnish the Custodian with such particulars in relation thereto as the Custodian may require.

(b) The provisions of this paragraph shall apply to balances and deposits standing to the credit of the deportee at any bank.

5. Any movable and immovable property of the deportee which vests in the Custodian by virtue of a warrant issued under paragraph 1 hereof shall not be liable to be attached or otherwise taken in execution except with the permission in writing of the Governor.

6.—(a) All civil proceedings which, had a warrant under paragraph 1 hereof not been issued, might have been brought or commenced before any Court by or against the deportee shall be brought or commenced by or against the Custodian.

(b) All civil proceedings which are pending before any Court by or against the deportee at the date of the issue of the warrant under paragraph 1 hereof may be continued by or against the Custodian :

Provided that no fees or other charges shall be taken or paid in respect of any formal amendment required to be made in respect of any such civil proceedings.

(c) The Custodian shall, with the permission in writing of the Governor, have power to compromise or settle any civil proceedings brought, commenced or continued under this paragraph.

7. The receipt of the Custodian for any sum paid to him under this Schedule shall be a good discharge to the person paying the same as against the deportee in respect of whom the sum was paid to the Custodian.

Made at Nicosia, this 26th day of November, 1955.