

the provisions of the said Part III shall as from such date as may be specified in the Declaration cease to apply to the preparation specified therein.

7. An Order or Declaration made by the Governor in Council under the Dangerous Drugs Laws, 1925 to 1932, may be varied or revoked by a subsequent Order or Declaration made in like manner and subject to the like provisions.

Power to vary or revoke Orders or Declarations in Council.

8. This Law shall come into operation on a day to be fixed by the Governor by notice in the *Cyprus Gazette*.

Date of coming into operation.

*This Law was published in the Cyprus Gazette No. 2247
of the 21st October 1932.*

Amends no 177L and 177C

No. 54 OF 1932.

A LAW TO REGULATE THE HOLDING OF ASSEMBLIES, MEETINGS AND PROCESSIONS.

A.D. 1932.

54 of 1932.

H. HENNIKER-HEATON,] [24th October, 1932.
Officer Administering the Government.

BE it enacted:—

1. This Law may be cited as the Assemblies, Meetings and Processions Law, 1932.

Short title.

2. In this Law unless the context otherwise requires:—

Interpretation.

“Assembly” means any celebration, ceremony or any public gathering whatsoever, not being a meeting or procession or a religious ceremony held in a church or mosque, and includes any theatrical or cinematograph performance.

“Commissioner” means the Commissioner of the District in which an assembly, meeting or procession is held.

“Meeting” means—

- (a) a meeting of five or more persons assembled for the purpose of hearing a speech or a discussion upon any topic of political interest,
- (b) an athletic meeting to which the public are admitted.

“Procession” means fifteen or more persons who are proceeding together or assembled with the object of proceeding together from one place to another whether actually moving or not, and whether such persons are or are not organized in any formation.

Prohibition of processions and meetings save under permit.

3. Save under or in pursuance of a permit in writing granted by the Commissioner in manner hereinafter provided no person shall organize or take part in any,

(a) procession (other than a circumcision, marriage or funeral procession) in any public street, road or place, or

(b) meeting.

Permit for procession or meeting.

4.—(1) The Commissioner may grant a permit in writing for the holding of a procession or meeting or may refuse to grant it or may grant it subject to such conditions as he thinks fit.

(2) A permit for a procession shall specify the purpose for which and the routes by which and the times at which such procession may pass, and such other conditions as the Commissioner may think fit to impose.

(3) A permit for a meeting shall specify the purpose for which and the place and time at which such meeting may be held, and such other conditions as the Commissioner may think fit to impose.

(4) A permit for a procession or meeting shall contain the name or names of the person or persons to whom it is issued, the words “and others” being added thereafter.

(5) The person or persons so named shall be responsible for the due observance of all the conditions of the permit, and shall, if so required, furnish such security for their observance as the Commissioner may prescribe.

(6) The Commissioner may at any time cancel or withdraw any permit.

Procession or meeting without permit illegal.

5. Any procession or meeting which shall be held without a permit or shall infringe the conditions of the permit under which it is held or shall deviate from the declared purpose of such procession or meeting may be dispersed by force by any Police officer and any person who makes resistance shall be guilty of an offence.

Prohibition against holding of meetings without permit on any premises.

6. Any person who knowingly allows a meeting for which a permit has not been given to be held in any building or place belonging to or occupied by him or over which he has control shall be guilty of an offence.

