

REGULATIONS

MADE UNDER

THE EMERGENCY POWERS ORDERS IN COUNCIL,
1939—1963.

UNDER SECTION 6 OF THE EMERGENCY POWERS ORDERS IN COUNCIL, 1939 — 1963, IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 22 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF BRITISH GUIANA AND BY VIRTUE AND IN EXERCISE OF ALL POWERS ENABLING HIM IN THAT BEHALF THE FOLLOWING REGULATIONS HAVE BEEN MADE BY THE GOVERNOR :—

- Citation.. 1. These Regulations may be cited as the Emergency Powers Regulations 1964.
- Interpretation. 2. For the purposes of these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires —
- 10 & 11 Geo. 5. c. 80 & 26 Geo. 5 & 1 Edw. 8 c. 44. Cap. 345. “aircraft” includes all balloons (whether captive or free), kites, gliders, airships, and flying machines, but shall not include balloons (whether captive or free), kites, gliders, airships, and flying machines belonging to Her Majesty;
- “ammunition” has the same meaning as in the Firearms Ordinance;
- “Chief Immigration Officer” means the Commissioner of Police;
- 22 Geo. 5 c. 4. “Dominion” means a Dominion within the meaning of the Statute of Westminster, 1931, and any territory recognised for the time being by Her Majesty’s Government as an independent member of the Commonwealth and includes any territory administered by Her Majesty’s Government in such a Dominion;
- “essential services” means such services as may for the time being be declared by order of the Governor to be of public utility or to be essential to the life of the community;
- Cap. 346. “explosive” has the same meaning as in the Explosives Ordinance;
- Cap. 345 “firearms” has the same meaning as in the Firearms Ordinance;
- “land” includes land covered with water, and parts of houses or buildings;
- “officer of police” means a member of the Police Force holding a rank senior to that of Chief Inspector;
- “photographs” includes any photographic plates, photographic films, or other sensitised articles which have been exposed in a camera, whether they have been developed or not;
- Cap. 132. “postal packet” has the same meaning as in the Post and Telegraph Ordinance;

“public officer” has the same meaning as in the Constitution of British Guiana;

“requisition” means, in relation to any property, to take possession of the property or require the property to be placed at the disposal of the requisitioning authority;

“sea plane” includes a flying boat and any other aircraft designed to manoeuvre on the water;

“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; 57 and 58
Vic. c. 60.

“telegram” means any message or other communication transmitted or intended for transmission by any apparatus for transmitting messages or other communication by means of electric signal;

“wireless transmitting apparatus” means apparatus for making communications by means of wireless telegraphy, wireless telephony or wireless television, and “wireless receiving apparatus” means apparatus for receiving communications or information made or given by the said means.

3. Any reference in these Regulations to the master of a vessel or the pilot of an aircraft shall be construed as including a reference to the person for the time being in charge of the vessel or aircraft, as the case may be. Master of
vessel or
pilot of
aircraft.

4. Any reference to the making, sending or receiving of communications which is made in any of these Regulations relating to wireless telegraphy, wireless telephony or wireless television shall be construed as including a reference to the giving of warning or information or, as the case may be, to the receiving of warning or information. Sending or
receiving of
communica-
tions.

5. The Interpretation Ordinance shall apply to the interpretation of these Regulations and of any orders or rules made thereunder, as it applies to the interpretation of an Ordinance, and for the purposes of section 30 of the said Ordinance these Regulations and such orders and rules as aforesaid shall be deemed to be ordinances. Interpreta-
tion
Ordinance,
Chapter 5.

6. Any reference in these Regulations to “disturbers of the peace” shall be construed as a reference to any persons who — Disturbers of
the peace.

- (a) by use of arms, explosives or by violent means act in a manner prejudicial to public safety or order; or
- (b) incite to violence or counsel disobedience to law or resistance to lawful authority.

7. The Competent Authority shall be the person appointed by the Council of Ministers in writing for the purposes of all or any of the Regulations in which such expression occurs, and any person so appointed these regulations referred to as the Competent Authority. Appointment
of Competent
Authority.

8. Where the holder of a designated office has been appointed to be the Competent Authority, then unless express provision is made to the contrary, the appointment shall be deemed to extend to the person for the time being performing the duties of the office designated.

9. An "authorised officer" means any officer of police, and, for the purposes of such provisions of these Regulations, as the Governor may by order specify, such members of Her Majesty's forces as the Governor may by order declare.

10. No person shall knowingly —

- (a) cause interference with the sending or receiving of communications by means of wireless telegraphy, wireless telephony or wireless television, or
- (b) cause interference with, or intercept, telegraphic or telephonic communications made otherwise than by the said means:

Provided that this regulation shall not apply to anything done by, or with the permission or under the direction of, any servant of Her Majesty or police constable acting in the course of his duty as such.

11.(1) Subject to the provisions of this regulation no person shall, except with permission granted by the Governor, knowingly have in his possession, or knowingly send by post or otherwise to any destination, whether within or outside the Colony —

- (a) any instructions for utilising any means of secretly conveying, receiving or recording information,
- (b) any substance or article manufactured or designed for the purpose of secretly conveying, receiving or recording information, or
- (c) any document or other article secretly conveying or recording any information.

(2) Any person who has in his possession any such instructions as are mentioned in sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph (1) of this regulation, shall, if requested by or on behalf of the Governor so to do, deliver up those instructions to such authority or person as may be specified in the request.

(3) Any person who has in his possession, in contravention of this regulation, any substance or article manufactured or designed for the purpose of secretly conveying, receiving or recording information, shall, if requested by or on behalf of the Governor so to do, deliver up that substance or article to such authority or person as may be specified in the request.

(4) Nothing in paragraphs (2) and (3) of this regulation shall be taken to prevent the prosecution of any person in respect of a contravention of paragraph (1) of this regulation.

(5) In this regulation the expression "instructions for utilising any means of secretly conveying, receiving or recording information" in-

Holder of designated office as Competent Authority.

Authorised officer.

Interference with tele-graphic communications.

Means of secret communication.

cludes any code or cipher, but paragraph (1) of this section shall not apply —

- (a) to the possession of —
 - (i) any code or cipher the use of which is approved by the Governor, or
 - (ii) any document conveying or recording information by means of such a code or cipher, being a document which specifies in clear the code or cipher used, or
- (b) to the use, in accordance with conditions imposed by the Governor, of any such code or cipher as is mentioned in sub-paragraph (a) of this paragraph,

and shall not restrict the doing of anything by any servant of Her Majesty or police constable acting in the course of his duty as such.

12. No person shall, in any manner likely to prejudice the defence of the realm or public safety and order, obtain, record, communicate to any other person or publish, or have in his possession any document containing, or other record whatsoever of, any information being, or purporting to be, information with respect to any of the following matters —

General provisions for safeguarding information.

- (a) the number, description, armament, equipment, disposition, movement or condition of any of Her Majesty's forces, vessels or aircraft;
- (b) any operations or projected operations of any of Her Majesty's forces, vessels or aircraft;
- (c) any measures for the defence or fortification of any place on behalf of Her Majesty;
- (d) the number, description or location of any prisoners of war;
- (e) munitions of war;
- (f) any other matter whatsoever information as to which would or might be directly or indirectly useful to disturbers of the peace.

13. The Governor may make provisions 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.

14. No person shall —

- (1) do any act having reasonable cause to believe that it will be likely to prevent or interfere with the performance of their duties by members of Her Majesty's forces or the carrying on of their work by persons engaged in the performance of essential services, or

Interference with Her Majesty's forces, etc.

- (2) do, in relation to any person whom he knows to be a member of Her Majesty's forces or to be a person so engaged, any act with intent thereby to render him incapable of efficiently performing his duties as such or, as the case may be, of efficiently carrying on his work as a person so engaged:

Provided that a person shall not be guilty of an offence under this regulation by reason only of his taking part in, or peacefully persuading any other person to take part in, a strike.

Misleading
acts and mis-
representa-
tion.

15.(1) No person shall —

- (a) do any act calculated falsely to suggest that he or any other person is or is not acting (either generally or in a particular capacity) in the service, or on behalf, of Her Majesty or a foreign Government, or as a member of a police force or fire brigade, or in the service, or on behalf, of an undertaking engaged in the performance of essential services, or
- (b) do, in relation to any property, any act calculated falsely to suggest that the property does or does not belong to, or is or is not in the possession or under the control of, Her Majesty, or has or has not been classified, selected or appropriated on behalf of Her Majesty for any particular purpose, or
- (c) do any act whereby there are communicated, or likely to be communicated, to the public or to any section thereof any directions, instructions or information falsely purporting to be duly issued or given for purposes connected with the defence of the realm or the securing of the public safety, or order, or
- (d) make any defence signal otherwise than for the purpose for which, or otherwise than in the circumstances in which, the making of that signal is authorised by or on behalf of the Governor, or do any act, or make any statement, having reasonable cause to believe that the act or statement is likely to result in such a signal being made otherwise than for that purpose or otherwise than in those circumstances, or do any act having reasonable cause to believe that the act is likely to be mistaken for the making of such a signal, or
- (e) do any act, or make any statement, having reasonable cause to believe that the act or statement is likely to mislead any person in the discharge of any lawful functions in connection with the defence of the realm or the securing of the public safety or order:

Provided that the provisions of sub-paragraph (a) of this paragraph shall not apply to anything done by any servant of Her Majesty or police constable acting in the course of his duty as such.

(2) In this regulation the expression "defence signal" means any signal authorised by or on behalf of the Governor to be used for any purpose connected with defence or the securing of public safety or order.

16.(1) No person shall —

- (a) endeavour to cause disaffection among or to seduce from their duty any persons engaged (whether in the Colony or elsewhere) in Her Majesty's service, or in the performance of essential services, or to induce any person to do or omit to do anything in breach of his duty as a person so engaged, or
- (b) with intent to contravene or to aid, abet, counsel or procure a contravention of sub-paragraph (a) of this paragraph have in his possession or under his control any document of such a nature that the dissemination of copies thereof among any such persons as aforesaid would constitute such a contravention.

(2) A prosecution for an offence against this regulation shall not be instituted except with the consent of the Director of Public Prosecutions.

17.(1) No person shall —

- (a) endeavour, whether orally or otherwise, to influence public opinion (whether in the Colony or elsewhere) in a manner likely to be prejudicial to defence or public safety and order, or
- (b) do any act, or have any article in his possession, with a view to making, or facilitating the making of, any such endeavour.

A prosecution in respect of a contravention of this paragraph shall not be instituted except with the consent of the Director of Public Prosecutions.

(2) 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 defence or public safety and 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 newspapers, documents, pictorial representations, photographs or cinematograph films shall, before publication, be submitted or exhibited to such authority or person as may be specified in the order).

(3) Where any person is convicted on indictment 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.

(4) ~~In this regulation~~

- (a) "public opinion" includes the opinion of any section of the public;

- (b) "cinematograph film" includes a sound tract and any other article on which sounds have been recorded for the purpose of their being reproduced in connection with the exhibition of such film;
- (c) "publication" means, in relation to a cinematograph film, the exhibition of the film to the public, and includes the mechanical or electrical reproduction of any sounds in connection with the exhibition of the film as aforesaid;
- (d) "newspaper" includes any journal, magazine or other periodical publication.

Power to prohibit importation or publication of newspaper, sedition, etc

18.(1) Whenever the Governor is of opinion that the importation of any newspaper, book, or document, or any part thereof would be contrary to the public interest he may, if he thinks fit, by order, prohibit the importation of that newspaper, book, or document, and in the case of a newspaper, book, or document which is published periodically, may by the same or a subsequent instrument prohibit the importation of any past or future issue thereof.

(2) Whenever the Governor is of opinion —

- (a) that there is in any newspaper, book or document which is published periodically a systematic publication of matter calculated to prejudice public order or safety, or the maintenance of the public services or economy of the colony, or
- (b) that any person is likely to publish individual documents containing such matter,

he may make an order requiring that no future issue of the newspaper, book or document shall be published, or, as the case may be, that no document shall be published by, or by arrangement with, the said person, unless the matter contained therein has been passed for publication in accordance with the order.

Sedition, Seditious papers, etc.

(3) Any person who conspires with any person to carry into execution any seditious enterprise, or prints or publishes any seditious words or writing; or utters any seditious words, or sells, offers for sale, distributes, reproduces or imports any newspaper, book or document or any part thereof or extract therefrom containing any seditious words or writing, shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable upon conviction on indictment to imprisonment for at least five years unless the Court finds that the offence was trivial or that there are special circumstances relating to the offence or the offender which would render its application unjust.

(4) Any person who —

- (a) sells, offers for sale, distributes, reproduces or imports any newspaper, book or document or any part thereof or extract therefrom, which is subject to an order under paragraph (1) of this regulation or which, being subject to an order under paragraph (2) of this regulation contains matter which has not been passed for publication in accordance with the order; or

- (b) being found in possession of any newspaper, book, or document or any part thereof or extract therefrom containing seditious words or writing, does not prove to the satisfaction of the Court that at the time he was found in such possession he did not know the nature of its contents; or
- (c) being found in possession of any newspaper, book, or document or any part thereof or extract therefrom which has been declared by the Governor by order to be prohibited to be imported, does not prove to the satisfaction of the Court that it came into his possession without his knowledge or privity;

shall be guilty of an offence against this regulation.

19.(1) The Governor may by order prohibit the wearing or display by any person in public of any distinctive dress or article of apparel or any emblem, being a dress, article or emblem as to which the Governor is satisfied that the meaning or display thereof as aforesaid would be likely to cause a disturbance of public order or to promote disaffection; and any such order may be made so as to apply either generally or to a specified area.

Unofficial uniforms.

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

20.(1) The Governor, if satisfied, with respect to any area in the Colony that the holding of public processions or of any class of such processions in that area would be likely to cause a disturbance of public order or to promote disaffection, may by order prohibit, for such period as may be specified in the order, the holding in that area of processions or processions of that class as the case may be.

Processions and meetings.

(2) The Governor may give directions prohibiting the holding of any meeting as to which he is satisfied that the holding thereof would be likely to cause a disturbance of public order or to promote disaffection.

(3) Any police constable or any member of Her Majesty's forces may take such steps, and use such force, as may be reasonably necessary for securing compliance with any order or directions made or given under this regulation.

21. If any persons, to the number of four or more, assemble together in any public way or public place or in any place adjacent to that way or place, each of those persons who refuses to disperse when required to do so by any member of the Police Force or Her Majesty's Forces, shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations.

Power to disperse assembly of four or more.

22. If with intent to assist disturbers of the peace, any person does any act which is likely to assist disturbers of the peace or to prejudice the defence of the Colony or public safety and order, he shall be guilty of an offence against this regulation.

Acts done with intent to assist disturbers of the peace.

Removal of
prohibitive
persons.

23.(1) The Council of Ministers may if they consider it necessary or expedient in the interest of public safety and order, by order declare any alien to be a prohibited person and thereupon the Chief Immigration Officer or any person authorised by him shall cause that person to be detained in any prison or in any place from time to time appointed by the Council of Ministers for the detention of any such person pending his removal from the colony.

(2) The Chief Immigration Officer or any person authorised by him shall cause any such prohibited person to be removed from the Colony by any available means at the earliest opportunity.

(3) Any person who fails to comply with any provision of this regulation shall be guilty of an offence against this regulation.

(4) For the purposes of this Regulation, an alien shall be a person other than a person deemed to belong to the Colony.

A person shall be deemed to belong to the Colony —

- (a) if he is a British subject; and
- (b) if he was born in the Colony; or
- (c) if he was born of parents who at the time of his birth were domiciled or ordinarily resident in the colony; or
- (d) if he is domiciled in the Colony; or
- (e) if he has been ordinarily resident in the Colony for a period of seven years or more, and since the completion of such period of residence has not been ordinarily resident in any place outside the Colony continuously for a period of seven years or more; or
- (f) if he is a dependant of a person to whom any one of the sub-paragraphs (b), (c), (d) and (e) of this paragraph applies.

(5) If the Minister responsible for finance certifies under his hand that any sum of money is required to defray the expenses of the passage from the Colony of any such prohibited person that sum of money shall be a charge on the revenues of British Guiana and accordingly shall be statutory expenditure for the purposes of Part VII of the Constitution of British Guiana.

Protected
places.

24.(1) If, as respects any premises, it appears to the Governor to be necessary or expedient, in the interests of defence or public safety and order, or for maintaining supplies and services essential to the life of the community, that special precautions should be taken to prevent the entry of unauthorised persons, he may by order declare those premises to be a protected place for the purposes of these Regulations; and so long as the order is in force no person shall, subject to any exemptions for which provision may be made by the order, be in those premises without the permission of such authority or person as may be specified in the order.

Any premises in relation to which an order made under this regulation is in force are hereafter in these Regulations referred to as a "protected place".

(2) Where, in pursuance of this regulation, any person is granted permission to be in a protected place, that person shall while acting under such permission, comply with such directions for regula-

ting his conduct as may be given by the Governor or by the authority or person granting the permission; and an authorised officer, or any person authorised in that behalf by the occupier of the premises, may search any person entering, or seeking to enter, or being in, a protected place, and may detain any such person for the purpose of searching him.

(3) If any person is in a protected place in contravention of this regulation, or, while in such a place, fails to comply with any direction given under this regulation, then, without prejudice to any proceedings which may be taken against him, he may be removed from the place by an authorised officer or any person authorised in that behalf by the occupier of the premises.

25.(1) Without prejudice to any of these Regulations the Governor if satisfied with respect to any area that it is necessary or expedient, in the interests of defence or public safety and order, to regulate the entry of persons into that area, may by order declare that area to be a protected area for the purposes of these Regulations; and so long as the order is in force, then, on and after such day as may be specified in the order, and subject to any exemptions for which provision may be made by the order, no person who was not at the beginning of that day resident in the said area shall be present therein without the permission of such authority or person as may be specified in the order. Protected areas.

Any area in relation to which an order made under this Regulation is in force is hereafter in these Regulations referred to as a "protected area".

(2) If any person is in a protected area in contravention of this regulation, then, without prejudice to any proceedings which may be taken against him, he may be removed from the area by or under the direction of an authorised officer.

26. Without prejudice to any of these Regulations the Governor may, as respects — Controlled areas.

- (a) any protected place or protected area, or
- (b) any place in relation to which it appears to the Governor to be necessary to take special precautions owing to the presence in that place of members of Her Majesty's forces or munitions of war,

make such rules regulating the conduct of persons in the said place or area as he thinks necessary for the protection of persons and property in that place or area, for safeguarding the discipline and efficiency of members of Her Majesty's forces therein, or for facilitating the enforcement therein of the provisions of these Regulations; and a rule made in relation to any place by virtue of paragraph (b) of this regulation may make provision for restricting access to that place, and for removing therefrom any person who is present therein in contravention of the rule.

27.(1) No person shall

- (a) trespass on, or on premises in the vicinity of, any premises to which this regulation primarily applies, Trespassing and loitering.

- (b) unlawfully enter or board any vehicle, vessel or aircraft used or appropriated for any of the purposes of Her Majesty's service, or trespass on premises in the vicinity of any such vehicle, vessel or aircraft, or
- (c) trespass on premises in the vicinity of any protected place;

and if any person is found trespassing on any premises in contravention of this paragraph, or is found on any vehicle, vessel or aircraft on any occasion on which he has entered or boarded it in contravention of this paragraph, then, without prejudice to any proceedings which may be taken against him, he may be removed by an authorised officer from the premises or from the vehicle, vessel or aircraft, as the case may be.

(2) No person shall, for any purpose prejudicial to the public safety or defence, be in, or in the vicinity of, any premises to which this regulation primarily applies or any such vehicle, vessel or aircraft as aforesaid; and where, in any proceedings taken against a person by virtue of this paragraph it is proved that at the material time he was present in, or in the vicinity of, the premises, vehicle, vessel or aircraft concerned, the prosecution may thereupon adduce such evidence of the character of that person (including evidence of his having been previously convicted of any offence) as tends to show that he was so present for a purpose prejudicial to public safety or defence.

(3) No person loitering in the vicinity of a protected place, of any premises to which this regulation primarily applies, or of any such vehicle, vessel or aircraft as aforesaid, shall continue to loiter in that vicinity after being requested by the appropriate person to leave it.

(4) The premises to which this regulation primarily applies are premises used or appropriated —

- (a) for any of the purposes of Her Majesty's service or for defence against, or protection from, a disturber of the peace, or
- (b) for the performance of any essential services.

28.(1) Every person who —

- (a) breaks and enters, or attempts to break and enter, any shop, store, dwelling-house, outhouse, factory or other building or erection, of whatever description; or
- (b) unlawfully and maliciously destroys or damages anything in any shop, store, dwelling-house, outhouse, factory, or other building or erection, of whatever description; or
- (c) steals any article from any shop, store, dwelling-house, outhouse, factory, or other building or erection, of whatever description, or from any person whatsoever,

shall be guilty of an offence against this regulation.

(2) Any person guilty of an offence against this regulation shall —

- (a) on summary conviction be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years or to whipping or flogging, or to both such imprisonment and whipping or flogging; or
- (b) on conviction on indictment be liable to imprisonment for life or to whipping or flogging or to both such imprisonment and whipping or flogging.

29. The Governor, if he considers it necessary in the interests of defence or public safety or order so to do, may by order provide for the closing or diversion of any highway, and for prohibiting or restricting the exercise of any right of way or the use of any waterway. Control of Highways.

30.(1) Without prejudice to any navigation order, the Governor, if it appears to him to be necessary or expedient so to do in the interests of defence or public safety and order, or for maintaining supplies and services essential to the life of the community, may make provision by order — Control of traffic at ports.

- (a) for prohibiting or restricting the shipping or unshipping of articles or persons, or any specified class of articles or persons, at any port in the Colony;
- (b) generally for regulating, facilitating, or expediting the traffic at any such port;

and an order under this regulation may contain such incidental and supplementary provisions as appear to the Governor to be necessary or expedient for the purposes of the order.

(2) The reference in this regulation to shipping or unshipping shall be construed as including a reference to embarking or putting on board seaplanes or disembarking or unloading from seaplanes.

31.(1) No restriction imposed by any Ordinance in relation to any port in the Colony shall apply — Handling and conveyance of ammunition etc. in ports.

- (a) to the shipping, unshipping, handling, storage or conveyance of ammunition, explosives or inflammable substances in the service of Her Majesty or under instructions given by the Governor, or
- (b) to the conveyance of ammunition, explosives or inflammable substances in any vessel for purposes of defence;

but the Governor may by order make such provision as appears to him to be required in the interests of safety for regulating the shipping, unshipping, handling, storage and conveyance of ammunition, explosives and inflammable substances as aforesaid in any such area.

(2) Any reference in this regulation to shipping or to unshipping shall be construed as including a reference to putting on board seaplanes or to unloading from seaplanes, as the case may be.

Power to stop
and search
vehicles.

32.(1) The person driving, or in control of, any road vehicle in motion shall stop the vehicle on being required so to do by any police constable in uniform or by any member of Her Majesty's forces being in uniform and on duty.

(2) If —

- (a) as respects any road vehicle being on a public highway or in a place to which the public have access, or
- (b) upon the overtaking of a road vehicle on any occasion on which the person driving, or in control of, the vehicle has been lawfully required to stop it but has failed to do so,

any police constable or member of Her Majesty's forces has reasonable ground for suspecting that there is to be found in the vehicle evidence of the commission of an offence against these Regulations, he may search the vehicle and may seize any article found therein which he has reasonable ground for believing to be evidence of the commission of such an offence.

(3) In this regulation the expression "road vehicle" means any vehicle designed or adapted for use on roads.

General control
of industry.

33.(1) A competent authority, so far as appears to that authority to be necessary in the interests of defence or public safety and order, or for maintaining supplies and services essential to the life of the community, may by order provide —

- (a) for regulating or prohibiting the production, treatment, keeping, storage, movement, transport, distribution, sale, purchase, use or consumption of articles of any description, and, in particular, for controlling the prices at which such articles may be sold;
- (b) for regulating the carrying on of any undertaking engaged in essential work, and in particular, for controlling the charges which may be made by the undertakers in respect of the doing of any work by them;
- (c) for requiring persons carrying on, or employed in connection with any trade or business specified in the order to produce to such authority or person as may be so specified any books, accounts or other documents relating to that trade or business, and for requiring any persons to furnish to such authority or person as may be specified in the order such estimates or returns as the competent authority may require;
- (d) for any incidental and supplementary matters for which the competent authority thinks it expedient for the purposes of the order to provide, including, in particular, the entering and inspection of premises to which the order relates by persons authorised in that behalf by the competent authority, with a view to securing compliance with the order;

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

(2) Where the right to make charges in connection with the carrying on of any undertaking with respect to which an order may be made under this regulation is limited by law, any order so made in relation to that undertaking may authorise the undertakers to make in that connection charges in excess of, or in addition to those which they would otherwise be authorised to make.

(3) If it appears to a competent authority that in the interests of the defence of the realm, or public safety and order, or for maintaining supplies and services essential to the life of the community, it is necessary to take control on behalf of the Governor of the whole or any part of an existing undertaking, and that, for the purpose of exercising such control, it is expedient that the undertaking or part should be carried on in pursuance of an order made under this paragraph, the competent authority may, with the approval of the Governor, by order authorise any person (hereinafter referred to as an "authorised controller") to exercise with respect to the undertaking, or any part thereof specified in the order, such functions of control, on behalf of the Governor as may be provided by the order, and so long as an order made under this paragraph is in force with respect to any undertaking or part of an undertaking —

- (a) the authorised controller shall exercise his functions in accordance with any instructions given to him by the competent authority so however, that he shall not have power to give any directions inconsistent with the provisions of any Ordinance or instrument determining the functions of the undertakers except in so far as may be specifically provided by the order; and
- (b) the undertaking or part shall be carried on in accordance with any directions given by the authorised controller in accordance with the provisions of the order, and any person having any functions of management in relation to the undertaking or part shall comply with any such directions.

(4) An order made under paragraph (3) of this regulation may authorise an authorised controller to carry on the whole or any part of any existing undertaking in accordance with any instructions of the competent authority; and while by virtue of this paragraph an authorised controller is carrying on the whole or any part of an undertaking —

- (i) he shall be deemed to be acting as the agent of the undertakers except that the undertakers shall not have any right to control the carrying on of the undertaking or part of the undertaking; and

- (ii) the undertakers shall not be bound, or, as the case may be, shall not in respect of such matters as may be specified by the order, be bound by any obligation or limitation imposed on them by or by virtue of any Ordinance or instrument determining their functions.
- (5) In this regulation —
- (a) “essential work” means work appearing to the competent authority to be essential for defence or public safety and order or to be essential to the life of the community; and
- (b) “undertaking” means any public utility undertaking or any industrial or commercial enterprise, and for the avoidance of doubts includes any market and in particular the Stabroek, Bourda, Albouystown, Kitty and New Amsterdam Markets, and any other market controlled or operated by a Local Authority; and “undertakers”, in relation to any such enterprise, means the person by whom it is carried on;

and any reference in this regulation to articles shall be construed as including a reference to substances, vehicles, vessels or animals.

Power to do work on land.

34.(1) Any member of Her Majesty’s forces acting in the course of his duty as such, and any person authorised by a competent authority to act under this regulation, may, for any purpose connected with defence, the securing of the public safety or the maintenance of supplies and services essential to the life of the community, do any work on any land or place anything in, on or over any land.

(2) A competent authority, if it appears to that authority to be necessary or expedient so to do in the interests of defence, public safety and order or the maintenance of supplies and services essential to the life of the community, may by order provide for prohibiting or restricting the doing on any particular land of any such work as may be specified in the order.

(3) No person (other than a servant of Her Majesty or police constable acting in the course of his duty as such) shall, except with permission granted by or on behalf of a competent authority, remove, alter or tamper with any work done, or thing placed in, on or over any land in pursuance of this regulation.

(4) For the purpose of this regulation the doing of work shall, in relation to any land, be deemed to include the demolition, pulling down, destruction or rendering useless of anything placed in, on or over that land, and the removal from the land of any thing so placed, demolished or pulled down in pursuance of this regulation.

Taking possession of land.

35.(1) A competent authority, if it appears to that authority to be necessary or expedient so to do in the interest of public safety and order, 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 appear to the competent authority to be necessary or expedient in connection with the taking of possession of that land.

(2) While any land is in the possession of a competent authority by virtue of this regulation, the land may, notwithstanding any restriction imposed on the use thereof (whether by any Ordinance or other instrument or otherwise), be used by, or under the authority of, the competent authority for such purpose, and in such manner as that authority thinks expedient in the interests of defence or public safety and order, or for maintaining supplies and services essential to the life of the community; and the competent authority so far as appears to it to be necessary or expedient in connection with the taking possession or use of the land in pursuance of this paragraph,—

- (a) may do, or authorise persons using the land as aforesaid to do, in relation to the land, any thing which any person having an interest in the land would be entitled to do by virtue of that interest,
- (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 land or otherwise.

(3) The owner or occupier of any land shall, if requested by or on behalf of a competent authority so to do, furnish to such authority or person as may be specified in the request 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.

36. Without prejudice to any of these Regulations, the Governor may by order authorise, subject to any restrictions and conditions imposed by the order, the use of any land specified therein for military purposes, for air force purposes or for any of the purposes of Her Majesty's navy, as the case may be, during such period as may be specified in the order, and any such order may, so far as appears to the Governor to be necessary or expedient for the purposes thereof, provide—

Use of land for purposes of Her Majesty's forces.

- (a) for entitling persons using any land in pursuance of the order to do such acts in relation to that land as may be specified in the order, and
- (b) for prohibiting or restricting the exercise of rights of way over that land, and of other rights relating thereto which are enjoyed by any person, whether by virtue of an interest in land or otherwise.

37. Any member of Her Majesty's forces acting in the course of his duty as such, and any person authorised by a competent authority to act under this regulation—

Entry and inspection of land.

- (a) may enter on any land for the purpose of exercising any of the powers conferred in relation to that land by regulations 38, 39, 40 and 41 of 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 is to be exercised in relation to the land; and

- (c) may, for any purpose connected with defence, the securing of the public safety or the maintenance of supplies and services essential to the life of the community, pass (with or without animals or vehicles) over any land.

Requisition-
ing of prop-
erty other than
land.

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

- (a) any property other than land situated in the Colony;
 (b) any article on board any vessel or aircraft for the time being within the Colony or the territorial waters thereof; and
 (c) any ship or aircraft registered in the Colony, wherever it may be;

and may give such directions as appear to him to be necessary or expedient in connection with the requisition.

(2) Where the Governor requisitions any property (including a ship or aircraft) under this regulation, he may use or deal with or authorise the use of or dealing with the property for such purpose and in such manner as he thinks expedient in the interests of defence or public safety and order, 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) The Governor, if it appears to him to be necessary for the effectual exercise of his powers under paragraph (1) of this regulation so to do, may by order made as respects the whole of the Colony or any part thereof —

- (a) direct that no person who, at the time when the order takes effect, has in his possession or under his control, at any premises in the area to which the order relates, any such articles as may be described in the order, shall remove the articles, or cause or permit them to be removed, from the premises until the removal of the articles therefrom is permitted by such authority or person as may be specified in the order;
 (b) require the owner or occupier of any premises in the said area to send to such authority or person as may be specified in the order, any such articles as aforesaid were or will be on the premises, and if so, the number or quantity of those articles which was or will be on the premises on that date, according as the order may direct.

(4) 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 to be necessary or expedient.

39.(1) Where any interest in or right over property of any description mentioned in regulations 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38 and 55 of these Regulations is acquired under the said regulations adequate compensation out of the funds of the Colony shall be promptly paid in respect thereof.

Compensation for compulsory acquisition of land.

(2) Any person claiming any such compensation may apply to the Supreme Court for the determination of his interest in or right over the property and the amount of compensation.

(3) Any party to proceedings in the Supreme Court relating to any such claim shall have the same rights of appeal as he has for the purpose of and in relation to an action or matter in that Court.

(4) If the Minister responsible for finance certifies under his hand that any sum of money is required to be paid as compensation under the provisions of this Regulation that sum of money shall be a charge on the revenue of British Guiana and accordingly shall be statutory expenditure for the purposes of Part VII of the Constitution of British Guiana.

40. The Governor may require any person who carries on the business of storing, cooling, transporting or distributing goods of any description to afford similar services in relation to the storage, cooling, transport or distribution of goods for the purpose of any of Her Majesty's forces.

Power to require storing, cooling, etc., services.

41. The Governor may require any company, authority or person supplying or authorised to supply water, light, heat or power, to supply water, light, heat or power to any building, premises or camp belonging to or used for the purposes of any of Her Majesty's forces, and to carry out such work and render such services in connection with such supply as may be directed by the Governor.

Power to require water and power services.

42. 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.

Curfew.

43.(1) The Governor, if it appears to him to be necessary or expedient in the interests of public safety and order so to do, may by order provide

Special police forces.

- (a) for the constitution of a special police force for any such area in the Colony as may be specified in the order, for the appointment of persons as members of that special force and for enabling members of existing police forces to serve with the special police force;
- (b) for securing that the said special police force shall be under the control of such person as may be specified in the order, and for conferring on that person in relation to the said area, all or any of the powers and duties of a superintendent of police;

and any such order may contain such incidental and supplementary provisions (including provisions for modifying or adapting any Ordinance or Regulations relating to any police authority or police force) as appear to the Governor to be necessary or expedient for the purposes of the order.

(2) All persons being members of a special police force constituted for any area by an order under this regulation shall have all the powers of police constables.

Power to
arrest without
warrant.

44. Any officer of police, any member of Her Majesty's forces acting in the course of his duty as such, and any person authorised by the Governor to act under this regulation may arrest without warrant any person whom he has reasonable grounds to suspect of having committed an offence against these Regulations.

Identification
of persons in
custody.

45. The Governor may make rules authorising the taking, in relation to any person in custody whom an officer of police has reasonable grounds to suspect of having committed an offence against these Regulations, of all such steps as may be reasonably necessary for photographing, measuring, and otherwise identifying that person in such manner as may be prescribed by the rules.

Power to
obtain infor-
mation.

46.(1) Without prejudice to any special provisions contained in these Regulations any person shall, on being requested by a competent authority so to do, furnish or produce to such authority or person as may be specified in the request any such information or article in his possession as may be so specified, being information or an article which the competent authority considers necessary or expedient in the interests of defence or public safety and order to obtain or examine, and if any person fails to furnish or produce any information or article in his possession in pursuance of a request duly made to him under this regulation he shall be guilty of an offence against this regulation.

(2) A prosecution in respect of an offence against this regulation shall not be instituted except by, or with the consent of, the Director of Public Prosecutions.

Affixing of
notices.

47. Any authorised officer may, for any purpose connected with defence, the security of the public safety, or the maintenance of supplies and services essential to the life of the community, affix any notice to, or cause any notice to be displayed on, any premises, vehicle or vessel, and may, for the purpose of exercising any power conferred by this regulation enter any premises at any time; and where any authorised officer affixes a notice, or causes a notice to be displayed, in pursuance of this regulation, no person other than an authorised officer shall remove, alter, deface or obliterate the notice.

False state-
ments.

48. If any person —

- (1) in answer to any request made in pursuance of any of these Regulations, or any order made thereunder, makes any statement, or furnishes any information, which he knows or has reasonable cause to believe to be false in a material particular, or

- (2) makes such a statement as aforesaid in any account, declaration, estimate, return or other document which he is required by an order under any of these Regulations to make, he shall be guilty of an offence against this regulation.

49.(1) The Governor may, by order, in any area specified in such order, regulate or prohibit either absolutely or subject to such exceptions as he may prescribe the buying, selling or otherwise dealing in any arms, parts of arms, ammunition or explosive substance, and may direct that all persons or any person or class of persons having in their or his possession any arms, parts of arms, ammunition or explosive substances, shall keep the same in a secure place approved by the Commissioner of Police, or remove them to any place directed by the Commissioner of Police, and if any person contravenes such an order or direction he shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations.

Arms, ammunition and explosives.

(2) The Governor may, by order, in any area specified in the order, regulate or prohibit, either absolutely or subject to such exceptions as he may prescribe, the carrying or use of arms, parts of arms, ammunition or explosive substances, and if any person contravenes any such order he shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations.

(3) Any person who, in any area specified in an order made under paragraph (2) of this regulation, consorts with or is found in the company of another person who is carrying any arms, parts of arms, ammunition or explosive substance, in circumstances which raise a presumption that he intends to or is about to act with or has recently acted with such other person in a manner prejudicial to the public safety or the preservation of the peace, shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations.

(4) Any person who attends or takes part in any meeting or procession and who has in his possession any arms, ammunition, explosive substance or stick or any stone or other dangerous missile, shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations.

(5) In this regulation the expression "arms" includes (in addition to firearms) swords, spears, cutlasses, machettes, axes, hatchets, knives, and other dangerous weapons.

50.(1) Any officer of police or any commissioned or warrant officer of Her Majesty's forces may, without warrant and with or without assistance, and with the use of force if necessary —

Powers of search.

- (a) enter and search any premises, or
- (b) stop and search any vessel, vehicle or individual, whether in a public place or not, if he suspects that any evidence of the commission of an offence against these Regulations is likely to be found on such premises, vessel, vehicle or individual, and may seize any evidence so found.

(2) Whenever under this regulation a woman is searched, the search shall be made by another woman.

Injury to
property.

51.(1) Any person who injures, or does any act calculated to injure, or to prevent the proper use or working of any public building, railway, canal, bridge, road, vehicle, telegraph or telephone line, cable or plant, mine, shop, school, dwelling house, lines, factory, waterworks, gasworks, electricity generating station, ship, vessel, aircraft, wharf, stelling, airport or any works or plant used or adapted for use for the production, supply, storage or transport of food, fuel, munitions, water, light, heat or power shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations.

(2) Any person who approaches, or who is in the neighbourhood of, or who enters any such place as aforesaid, with intent to do injury thereto or to do any other act specified in paragraph (1) of this regulation, shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations.

Employment
of voluntary
labour.

52.(1) The Minister charged with the responsibility for labour, or any person authorised by the Governor in that behalf, may employ and pay volunteers or voluntary labour of any description for any purpose which in the opinion of the Governor is necessary or expedient in order to maintain supplies and services essential to the life of the community or to secure the public safety or maintain public order.

(2) The remuneration of volunteers or voluntary labour employed under this regulation shall be paid out of the public funds of the Colony and shall be such as may be directed by the Governor or by one authorised by the Governor in that behalf.

(3) Where volunteers or voluntary labour employed under the provisions of paragraph (1) of this regulation have performed any work which would, but for the circumstances which necessitated the employment of such volunteers or voluntary labour, have been performed by labour paid by or on behalf of, any public or private undertaking or other employer of labour, the costs and expenses incurred by the Government in or about the provision and remuneration of such volunteers or voluntary labour, or such proportion of those costs and expenses as may be declared by the Governor or by any person authorised by him in that behalf to be recoverable, shall be recoverable from such undertaking or employer and shall be a debt due to the Government by such undertaking or employer and may be sued for by the Attorney General or by any person authorised by the Governor in that behalf.

(4) There may be paid out of the public funds of the Colony such compensation to any person employed under paragraph (1) of this regulation or to the personal representatives or dependants of any such person such compensation for injury or death resulting from such employment as may be decided by the Governor or any person or authority appointed by him in that behalf.

Direction of
labour.

53.(1) Where in the opinion of the Governor it is necessary or expedient in order to maintain supplies and services essential to the life of the community or to secure the public safety or maintain public order, the Governor or any person authorised by the Governor in that behalf may —

- (a) by order, direct any person or class of persons, specified or described by name, office or employment or otherwise, who is or are ordinarily employed, whether in the capacity of principal, manager, agent, servant or otherwise, in or about an undertaking connected with such supplies and services, to remain in and continue such employment at his or their usual or ordinary remuneration until released by the Governor or anyone so authorised as aforesaid;
- (b) by order, direct any person (hereinafter called "a person directed") to undertake and perform for such remuneration and under the direction of such person or authority as may be specified, such work or duties in or about an undertaking connected with such supplies and services and at such place as may be specified.

(2) Any inability of a person directed, by reason of any requirement of an order made under sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph (1) of this regulation, to perform any contract of service shall not afford to any other party to the contract grounds for terminating or repudiating the same; but such other party may deduct from the salary or wages due under the contract of service to a person directed, a fair proportion of such salary or wages having regard to the period or periods during which the person directed is unable to perform such contract by reason of the requirements of such order as aforesaid.

(3) The Governor, or any person authorised by him in that behalf, may pay out of the public funds of the Colony to a person directed, in addition to any remuneration due to him by virtue of an order made under sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph (1) of this regulation, any expenses reasonably incurred by him in complying with the terms of the order and the provisions of paragraph (3) of the preceding regulation shall apply for the purposes of the recovery by the Government of such remuneration and expenses in like manner as such provisions apply for the purposes of recovery of the costs and expenses referred to in those provisions.

(4) Any person who, without lawful excuse, fails or neglects to comply with any such order or direction, or prevents or obstructs or interferes with any other person in the performance of any such order or direction, shall be guilty of an offence against this regulation;

Provided that nothing in this regulation shall make it an offence for any person or persons to take part in a strike in any service not being a service specified in the schedule to the Public Utility Undertakings and Public Health Services Arbitration Ordinance, 1956, or any other service declared to be a service to which such Ordinance applies under section 1 of the said Ordinance.

(5) Any person who terminates or repudiates any such contract of service as aforesaid for an reason at 'but ble to, or to th requiremen s o an or er ma e under sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph (1) of this regulation, shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations.

- (1) on summary conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to both such fine and imprisonment, or
- (2) on conviction on indictment be liable to a fine not exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years or to both such fine and imprisonment.

Legal proceedings.

64. Proceedings in respect of an offence alleged to have been committed by a person against any of these Regulations may be taken before the appropriate court in the Colony having jurisdiction in the place where that person is for the time being.

Disposal of articles in possession of executive authorities.

65.(1) Any article coming into the possession of an executive authority (whether in consequence of the seizure of the article under these Regulations or otherwise) which the authority has reasonable ground for believing to be evidence of the commission of an offence against these Regulations, may be retained for a period of one month or, if within that period there are commenced proceedings in respect of such an offence in which the article is, or can properly be, adduced in evidence, or proceedings under the following provisions of this regulation in respect of the article, until the final determination of those proceedings; and any article retained by virtue of this regulation is hereafter in this regulation referred to as "a retained article".

(2) Where proceedings are taken in respect of an offence against these Regulations, being proceedings in which a retained article is, or can properly be adduced in evidence, the court by or before which the alleged offender is tried may make an order —

- (a) authorising the destruction or disposal of the article, or
- (b) authorising the further retention of the article, until such date as may be specified in the order;

and any such order authorising the destruction of a document may be made so as to extend to all copies of that document which at the time of the making of the order are in, or which subsequently come into, the possession of an executive authority in any part of the Colony.

(3) Without prejudice to the operation of paragraph (2) of this regulation, a court of summary jurisdiction upon complaint made in respect of a retained article by an executive authority, may, after giving to the person (if any) claiming, or appearing to the Court to be, the owner of the article an opportunity of being heard, make such an order in respect of the article as is authorised by paragraph (2) of this regulation.

(4) A court shall not make an order under this regulation unless the court is satisfied that it is necessary so to do in the interests of defence or public safety and order.

(5) Where an order is made under this regulation authorising the further retention of an article paragraph (1) of this regulation shall, in relation to that article, have effect as if the period first mentioned in that paragraph were a period ending on the date until which the article is authorised by the order to be retained; and the making by a court of

such an order in respect of any article shall not be taken to preclude that or any other court from subsequently exercising, in relation to that article, any jurisdiction conferred on the court by paragraph (2) or paragraph (3) of this regulation.

(6) Where, in the course of any proceedings for an offence, an order is made under paragraph (2) of this regulation, the court hearing any appeal in the matter of those proceedings may vary or annul the order.

(7) Where an order is made under paragraph (3) of this regulation any person aggrieved by the order who appeared on the hearing of the application in relation to which the order is made may appeal against the order to the Supreme Court, and for the purposes of this paragraph and of the enactments relating to such an appeal, a refusal to make an order shall be deemed to be an order.

(8) Where an order is made under this regulation authorising the destruction or disposal of an article, the article shall not be destroyed or disposed of, as the case may be, until the final determination of the proceedings in which the order is made.

(9) For the purposes of this regulation, any proceedings shall be deemed not to have been finally determined so long as there is pending any appeal in the matter of the proceedings, and an appeal in that matter shall be deemed to be pending during the ordinary time within which such an appeal may be lodged, and if such an appeal is duly lodged, the appeal shall be deemed to be pending until it is decided or withdrawn.

(10) For the purposes of this regulation, any authority, police constable or other person whatsoever having functions in connection with the execution of the provisions of these Regulations shall be deemed to be an executive authority.

(11) Nothing in this regulation shall be taken to prejudice any right to retain property which may exist in law apart from the provisions of this regulation.

66. Where in the exercise of powers conferred by any of these Regulations any work is done which, but for the circumstances which necessitated the doing of that work as aforesaid, some person was under a duty to do or might have been required to do, the amount of any expenses reasonably incurred in connection with the doing of that work shall be a debt from that person due to the Crown.

Recovery of
Expenses.

67.(1) Where any member of the Police Force or of Her Majesty's Forces does any act or thing in the exercise or purported exercise of his powers, duties or responsibilities or fails to do any act or thing in breach of his duty to do that act or thing and the doing of that act or thing or the failure to do that act or thing causes any loss, damage or injury the Minister responsible for finance (in this regulation referred to as the Minister) may make compensation out of the revenues and assets of British Guiana in respect thereof to any person who has suffered any such damage, loss or injury and in the case of an individual who suffered *fata injur* such compensation may, in the discretion of the Minister, be made to his legal personal representative or to one or more of his dependants in such sums as the Minister shall think fit.

Ex gratia
payments
for damage,
loss and
injury.

Cap. 111.

(2) For the purpose of this regulation the expression "dependants" has the same meaning as in the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance.

(3) Any amount paid by the Minister in pursuance of the provisions of this regulation shall be a charge upon the revenues of British Guiana and shall be statutory expenditure for the purposes of Part VII of the Constitution of British Guiana.

(4) Nothing in this regulation shall be construed as conferring a right on the part of any person to claim payment from the Minister in respect of any damage, loss or injury.

Provision of housing accommodation.

68.(1) Where the Minister responsible for housing is satisfied that any person was forced as a result of the commission or apprehended commission of any act of violence to evacuate his home or where any person has lost his home by reason of its having been destroyed or damaged as a result of an act of violence, he may in his discretion take such steps as he may consider necessary or expedient to provide housing accommodation for any such person and may for this purpose use any property movable or immovable acquired in pursuance of these Regulations.

(2) If the Minister responsible for finance certifies by warrant under his hand that any sum of money is required for the purpose of meeting any expenditure incurred in pursuance of the provisions of this Regulation that sum of money shall be a charge on the revenues of British Guiana and accordingly shall be statutory expenditure for the purposes of Part VII of the Constitution of British Guiana.

Entrusting of functions to statutory bodies.

69. A provision made in, or a direction or determination made or given in pursuance of, any of these Regulations or any order made thereunder and purporting to confer or impose on any person or class of persons any powers or duties for the purposes of any of these Regulations or the said order, shall not be taken to be invalid or of no effect by reason only that that person or class of persons is, or consists of or comprises, a body or bodies constituted by or under an Ordinance, and any such body corporate to whom any functions are entrusted under or by virtue of these Regulations shall have power to discharge those functions, notwithstanding any limitation or restriction which, apart from these Regulations, is imposed by any Ordinance or other instrument determining the functions of that body.

Publicity for orders.

70. When any order is made under the provisions of these Regulations, the Governor, or other authority issuing the order, shall cause notice of the effect of such order 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.

Service of notices.

71. Without prejudice to any special provisions contained in these Regulations, a notice to be served on any person for the purposes of any of these Regulations may be served by sending it by post in a letter addressed to that person at his last or usual place of abode or place of business.

72. 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. **Powers of the Governor.**

73. 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: **Liability for offences.**

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

Made this 23rd day of May, 1964.

RICHARD E. LUYT,
Governor.