

**Preservation of the Peace Act
(CHAPTER 240)**

Table of Contents

Long Title

- 1 Short title**
- 2 Power of President to issue proclamation**
- 3 Riotous assembly**
- 4 Carrying arms, etc.**
- 5 Power to enter houses and arrest**
- 6 Combination to stop trade**
- 7 Courts having jurisdiction**
- 8 Indemnity**
- 9 President may delegate powers**

Legislative History

**PRESERVATION OF THE PEACE ACT
(CHAPTER 240)**

(Original Enactment: Ordinance 6 of 1872)

An Act to make provision for the preservation of the peace.

[11th October 1872]

Short title

1. This Act may be cited as the Preservation of the Peace Act.

Power of President to issue proclamation

2. Whenever it appears to be necessary for the preservation of the peace of Singapore, the President may by proclamation to be published in such manner as seems fit declare that Singapore shall be subject to the following provisions of this Act, and every such proclamation shall remain in force until cancelled.

Riotous assembly

3.—(1) Whenever any person is found during the continuance of a proclamation under this Act unlawfully, riotously or tumultuously assembled to the disturbance of the peace and to the terror of members of the public, any Justice of the Peace may, in an audible voice, warn those persons that they are contravening the law, and require them to disperse and depart to their habitations, or to their lawful business.

Penalty

(2) All persons remaining so assembled after such warning may be dispersed or taken into custody by any police officer or special constable, or by any other person acting under the orders of a Justice of the Peace, and shall be liable to the punishment prescribed in section 145 of the Penal Code [Cap. 224].

(3) If any person so warned to disperse is hurt, maimed or killed in the dispersing, seizing or apprehending, or the endeavouring to disperse, seize or apprehend, the person hurting, maiming or killing him shall be free, discharged and indemnified from the consequences except on evidence of gross carelessness, wantonness or malice.

Carrying arms, etc.

4.—(1) During the continuance of any proclamation under this Act no person, unless in the employment of the Government, or unless authorised by the Government, shall carry on his person, or have in his possession any arms or instruments capable of being used as offensive arms unless they are the tools of his trade, or unless he can show that