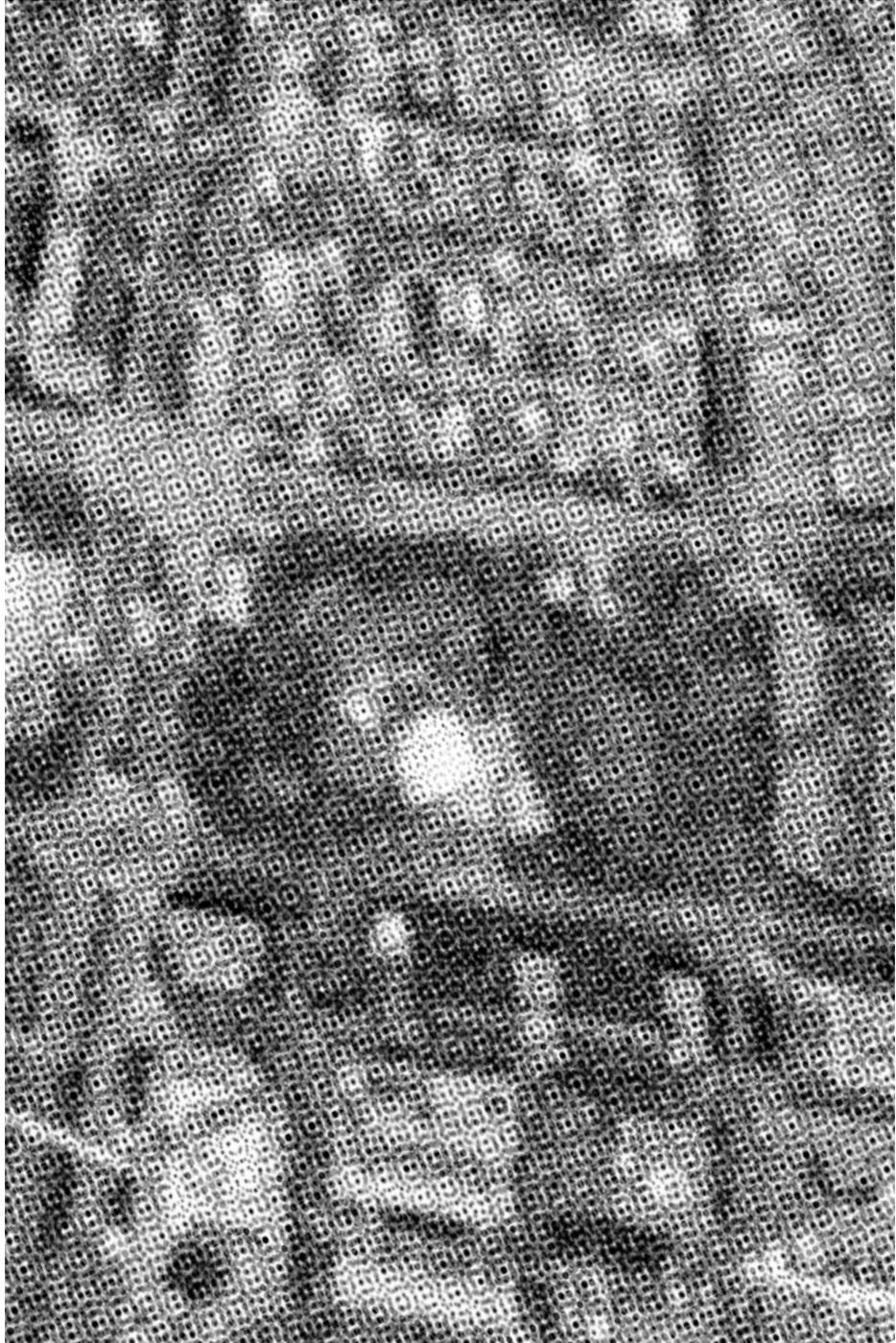


DO NOT STEP

INTO
THE
SQUARE

(DIS) ENGAGE
YOUR
DISSSENT



SPEAKERS CORNER
ESTABLISHED (SEPTEMBER, 2000)

Hong Lim Park
Singapore

GUIDELINES

“Those who wish to speak or stage an event at the Speakers’ Corner will need to apply to the National Parks Board (NParks) through the NParks website. Singaporeans who wish to speak can do so as long as they comply with the terms and conditions* and exemption conditions for the use of the Speakers’ Corner.”

-Singapore Government-

★ TERMS AND CONDITIONS APPLY

<https://www.gov.sg/factually/content/who-can-organise-and-take-part-in-events-at-hong-lim-park>

Nuisances

11.—(1) Any person who commits any of the following offences shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$1,000:

- (a) without authority in the case of public property, or without the consent of the owner or occupier in the case of private property, affixes or causes to be affixed any advertisement, bill or notice, or any paper against or upon any building, wall or fence, or writes upon, defaces or marks any such building, wall or fence with chalk or paint, or in any other way;
- (b) bathes or washes himself, or any other person, animal or thing on any public road, or in, upon or by the side of any public tank, reservoir, watercourse or stream;
- (c) obstructs or causes trouble or inconvenience to a person bathing at any place set apart as a bathing place by wilful intrusion, or by washing any animal at or near that place, or in any other way;
- (d) being the owner or person in charge of any animal does not, if the animal dies, dispose of its carcase in such a way as not to be a common nuisance;
- (e) places any dead animal on or near any public road;
- (f) spits in any coffee shop, market, eating house, school house, theatre or public building, or in any omnibus, railway carriage or other public conveyance, or on any wharf or jetty, or in any public road, or on any five-foot way or sidewalk of any public road, or in any other place to which the or may have access;
- (g) suffers to any unmuzzled dog or other or sets on or dog or other attack, worry or any person or Excessive noise

14.—(1) Any who makes any any instrument means in manner as or be likely annoyance inconvenience to the occupier premises in the to any person using any or in any public be guilty of an and shall be conviction not exceeding

PUBLIC ORDER & NUISANCE ACT *

public has access; be at large ferocious animal, urges any animal to put in fear animal.
person noise by or other such a to cause to cause or of any vicinity or lawfully public road place shall offence liable on to a fine \$1,000.

disorderly behaviour immediate certain

Riotous, or indecent in, or in the vicinity of,

20. Any person who is found guilty of any riotous, disorderly or indecent behaviour in any public road or in any public place or place of public amusement or resort, or in the immediate vicinity of, or in, any court, public office, police station or place of worship, shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$2,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or to both and, in the case of a second or subsequent conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to both.

Appearing nude in public or private place 27A.—(1) Any person who appears nude —
(a) in a public place; or
(b) in a private place and is exposed to public view, shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$2,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 months or to both.

(2) For the purpose of this section, the reference to a person appearing nude includes a person who is clad in such a manner as to offend against public decency or order.

*Full legislations provided for reference.

An Act to provide for the internal security of Singapore, preventive detention, the prevention of subversion, the suppression of organised violence against persons and property in specified areas of Singapore, and for matters incidental thereto.

Whereas action has been taken by a substantial body of persons to cause a substantial number of citizens to fear organised violence against persons and property

- The Minister may from time to time by order prohibit the wearing in public places or at meetings or gatherings to which the public or any section of the public has access, of —
- (a) any uniform or dress which signifies association with any political organisation or with the promotion of any political object; or
 - (b) any uniform, dress or emblem by members or adherents of any organisation or association specified or described in the order, whether incorporated or not when, in the opinion of the Minister, members of that organisation or are organised or trained or equipped for the purpose of enabling them to be employed —
 - (i) in usurping the functions of the police or of the Singapore Armed Forces; or
 - (ii) for the use or display of physical force in promoting any political or other object or in such a manner as to arouse reasonable apprehension that they are organised or trained or equipped for that purpose.

Prohibition of of documents and 20.—(1) Where Minister charged for printing presses any document or (a) contains any violence; (b)counsels law or to any lawful (c)is calculated or breach of the peace, of hostility between or classes of the (d)is prejudicial to public order or he may by order Gazette prohibit or subject to such be prescribed publication, sale, or possession of publication.
(3) In this section, document* means

INTERNAL SECURITY ACT *

printing, sale, etc., publications it appears to the with the responsibility and publications that publication — incitement to disobedience to the order; likely to lead to a or to promote feelings different races population; or the national interest, security of Singapore, published in the either absolutely conditions as may therein the printing, issue, circulation such document or "subversive any document having

- (a) to excite organised violence against persons or property in Singapore;
- (b) to support, propagate or advocate any act prejudicial to the security of Singapore or the maintenance or restoration of public order therein or inciting to violence therein or counselling disobedience to the law thereof or to any lawful order therein; or
- (c) to invite, request or demand support for or on account of any collection, subscription, contribution or donation, whether in money or in kind, for the direct or indirect benefit or use of persons who intend to act or are about to act, or have acted, in a manner prejudicial to the security of Singapore or to the maintenance of public order therein, or who incite to violence therein or counsel disobedience to the law thereof or any lawful order therein.

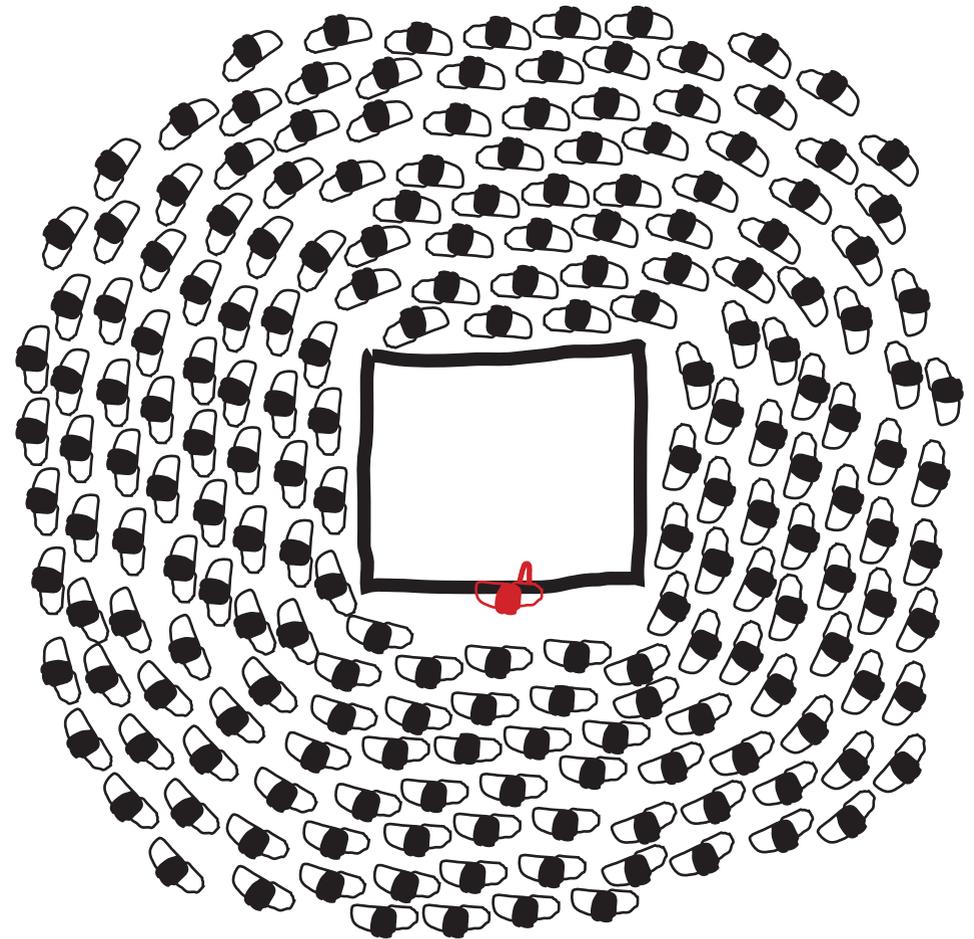
Proclamation of security areas 48.—(1) If in the opinion of the President public security in any area in Singapore is seriously disturbed or threatened by reason of any action taken or threatened by any substantial body of persons, whether inside or outside Singapore, to cause or to cause a substantial number of citizens to fear organised violence against persons or property, he may, if he considers it to be necessary for the purpose of suppressing such organised violence, proclaim such area as a security area for the purposes of this Part.

*Full legislations provided for reference.

2.—(1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires — “act of terrorism” means any of the following: (a) a terrorist bombing offence within the meaning of the Terrorism (Suppression of Bombings) Act (Cap. 324A); (b) a terrorist act within the meaning of the Terrorism (Suppression of Financing) Act (Cap. 325); “assembly” means a gathering or meeting (whether or not comprising any lecture, talk, address, debate or discussion) of persons the purpose (or one of the purposes) of which is — (a) to demonstrate support for or opposition to the views or actions of any person, group of persons or any government; (b) to publicise a cause or campaign; or (c) to mark or commemorate any event, and includes a demonstration by a person alone for any such purpose referred to in paragraph (a), (b) or (c); “authorised officer”, in relation to any provision in this Act or the regulations, means any police officer authorised in that behalf by the Commissioner for the purposes of that provision; “Commissioner” means the Commissioner of Police appointed under the Police Force Act (Cap. 235); “copy”, in relation to a film, means any article or thing in which the visual images or sounds comprising the film are embodied; “declaration” means a declaration made by — (a) the Commissioner under section 21; or (b) the Minister under section 21 read with section 21A, as the case may be; [Act 23 of 2017 wef 01/10/2017] “enhanced security special event” means a special event that is the subject of a declaration made by the Minister; [Act 23 of 2017 wef 01/10/2017] “event” includes any rehearsal, sound and light testing and other ancillary activities necessary and incidental to an event; “event organiser”, for an event, means a person who is responsible (whether fully or substantially) for the organisation and holding of the event and the receipt of revenue from the event (if any); [Act 23 of 2017 wef 01/10/2017] “permit” means a permit granted under section 7 in respect of a public assembly or public procession; “place” includes any motor vehicle, train, vessel, aircraft or other conveyance; “procession” means a march, parade or other procession (whether or not involving the use of vehicles or other conveyances) — (a) comprising 2 or more persons gathered at a place of assembly to move from that place substantially as a body of persons in succession proceeding by a common route or routes; and (b) the purpose (or one of the purposes) of which is — (i) to demonstrate support for or opposition to the views or actions of any person, group of persons or any government; (ii) to publicise a cause or campaign; or (iii) to mark or commemorate any event, and includes any assembly held in conjunction with such procession, and a march by a person alone for any such purpose referred to in paragraph (b)(i), (ii) or (iii); “prohibited area” means any area that is specified in an order made under section 12; “public assembly” means an assembly held or to be held in a public place or to which members of the public in general are invited, induced or permitted to attend; “public place” means — (a) any place (open to the air or otherwise) to which members of the public have access or implied permission, whether or not access to the place may be restricted at particular times or for particular purposes, and whether or not it is an “approved place” within the meaning of the Public Entertainments Act (Cap. 257); or [Act 28 of 2017 wef 01/08/2017] (b) a part of a place that the occupier of the place allows members of the public to enter, but only while the place is ordinarily open to members of the public; “public procession” means any place to which Part IV applies; “security officer” means an individual who is a licensed security officer within the meaning of the Private Security Industry Act (Cap. 250A); “special event” means an event declared by the Commissioner or the Minister (as the case may be) to be a special event; [Act 23 of 2017 wef 01/10/2017] “special event area”, in relation to a special event, means, for the period the declaration by the Commissioner or the Minister (as the case may be) for the event is in force — (a) the place or places stated in the declaration as the location or locations at which the event is or is to be; and (b) any place reasonably incidental to the holding of the event; [Act 23 of 2017 wef 01/10/2017] “unrestricted area” means a public place specified in an order made under section 14. (2) Any reference in this Act to an assembly or a procession that is unlawful under Part II shall be a reference to an assembly or a procession — (a) in respect of which no permit has been granted under section 7 or no such permit is in force; (b) which is held — (i) on a date or at a time which differs from the date or time specified in relation to the assembly or procession in the notice given under section 6; or (ii) in the case of a procession, along a route which differs from the route specified in relation to the procession in the notice given under section 6; (c) which is not in compliance with any requirement imposed by section 8(1) or any condition imposed under section 8(2), on organisers or persons taking part in that assembly or procession; (d) which is held within a prohibited area and the holding thereof is prohibited by an order under section 12(1); (e) the holding of which is prohibited by an order or a notification under section 13(1) or (2); or (f) which is held within an unrestricted area and the holding thereof is not in accordance with any condition that applies by virtue of section 14 to the organising or taking part in the assembly or procession. (3) — (1) In this Act, a reference to a person organising an assembly or a procession shall be a reference to a person who is responsible for holding, convening, forming or collecting the assembly or procession, and includes — (a) any person who assists or promotes the holding, convening, forming or collecting of any assembly or procession; and (b) where any person will receive revenue from the sale (if any) of tickets to the assembly or procession, that person, but does not include a person carrying on a demonstration by himself or marching alone. (2) A reference to a person or persons taking part in an assembly or a procession shall include, as the case may be, a person carrying on a demonstration by himself, or a march by a person alone, for any such purpose referred to in the definitions of an assembly and a procession, respectively, in section 2(1).

**PUBLIC
ORDER
ACT ***

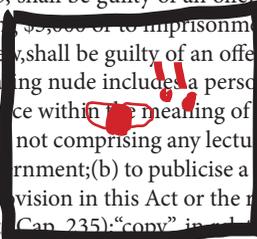
DO NOT STEP



INTO THE SQUARE

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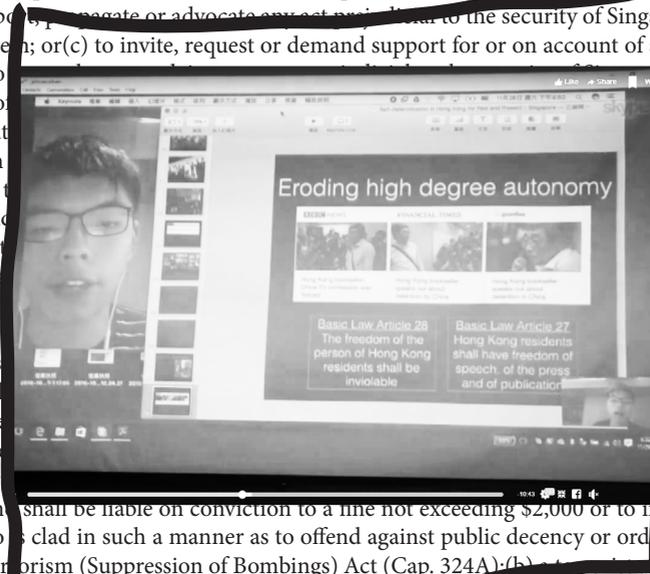
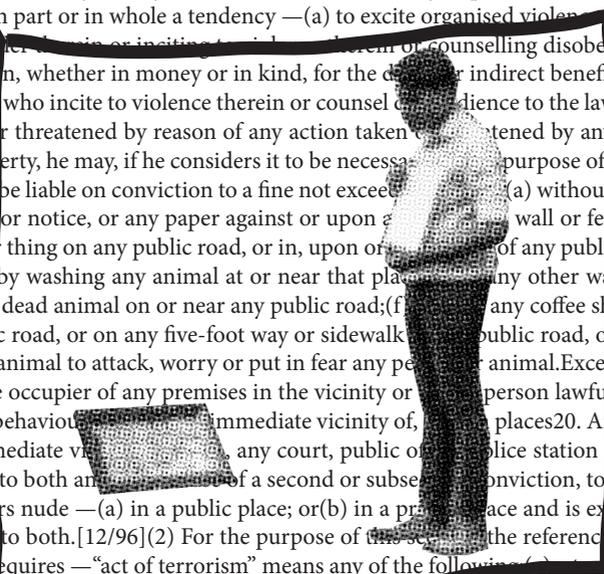
DO NOT STEP



INTO THE SQUARE

DO NOT

DO NOT



CARRY A MIRROR

SKYPE SOMEONE

Palay was sentenced by a Singaporean court on October 3 following a performance titled 32 Years: The Interrogation of A Mirror, commemorating Singapore's longest-held political prisoner, Chia Thye Poh, who spent 32 years in detention until his release in 1998.

The Singapore Court today found prominent activist Jolovan Wham guilty of organising an illegal assembly involving Hong Kong activist Joshua Wong, who participated via Skype. (3rd January 2019)

A district court ruled Palay had staged a demonstration without a permit in violation of the Public Order Act, designed to protect national security.

Under Singapore law, a police permit is required for foreign speakers to participate in some kinds of events.

While the permit for his performance was restricted to Speakers' Corner, Palay left for a solo procession to the nearby National Gallery and Parliament House, where he stood at an entrance holding up a mirror as a prop.

Mr Wham said that a permit was not granted for Wong to speak at the conference but his co-organiser Rachel Zeng and him "went ahead anyway because it was a harmless and straightforward discussion about social movements."

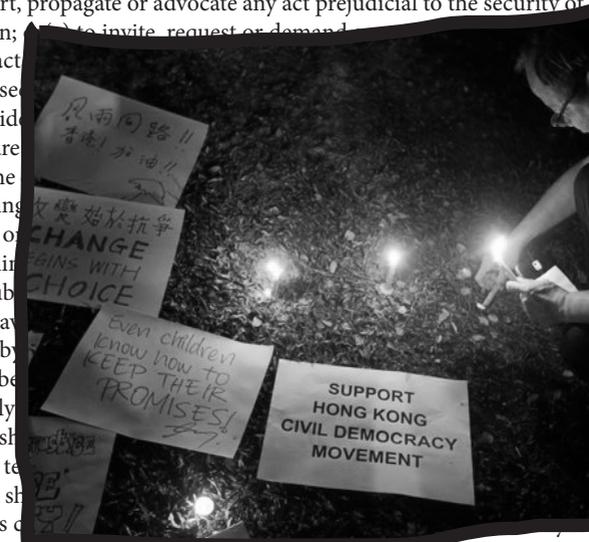
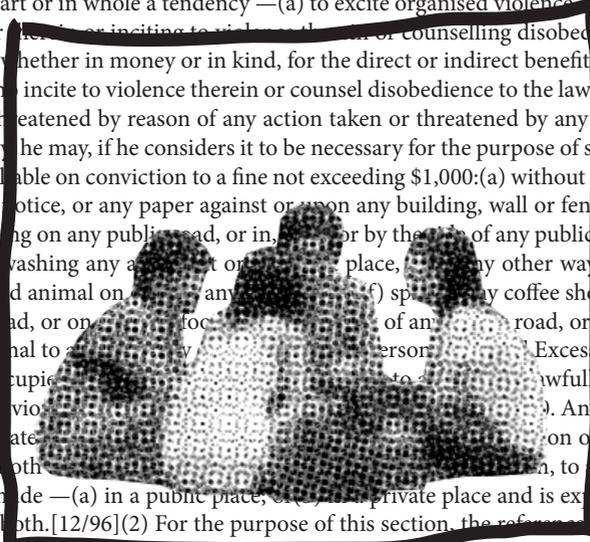
Meanings of "organising" and "taking part in".—(1) In this Act, a reference to a person organising an assembly or a procession shall be a reference to a person who is responsible for holding, convening, forming or collecting the assembly or procession, and includes —(a) any person who assists or promotes the holding, convening, forming or collecting of any assembly or procession; and (b) where any person will receive revenue from the sale (if any) of tickets to the assembly or procession, that person, but does not include a person carrying on a demonstration by himself or marching alone. (2) A reference to a person or persons taking part in an assembly or

<https://www.straitstimes.com/singapore/hong-lim-park-picnic-for-duo-facing-charges-of-public-nuisance-organising-demonstration>

<https://www.asiaone.com/singapore/foreigners-hong-lim-park-vigil-questioned-police>

DO NOT

DO NOT



HAVE A PICNIC

ENGAGE

Activist Han Hui Hui and blogger Roy Ngerng were at Hong Lim Park on Saturday for what they called a "nice picnic with friends", a day after receiving summonses for a court appearance to face charges of public nuisance and organising a demonstration without approval.

Mr Ngerng arrived just after 4pm and was greeted with handshakes and pats on the back. "I'm just here for a picnic," he said as several jostled to take pictures with him. The crowd dispersed gradually. Most left around 6pm and Mr Ngerng and Ms Han left separately in the direction of Clarke Quay MRT station at about 6.30pm.

While they were not charged, the article clearly states details of surveillance of these individuals within the park.

Several foreigners have been questioned by the police after they attended a candlelight vigil at Hong Lim Park on Wednesday night in support of pro-democracy demonstrators in Hong Kong.

A police spokesman said in response to questions from The Straits Times yesterday that the foreigners were "currently assisting with investigations into offences under the Public Order Act".

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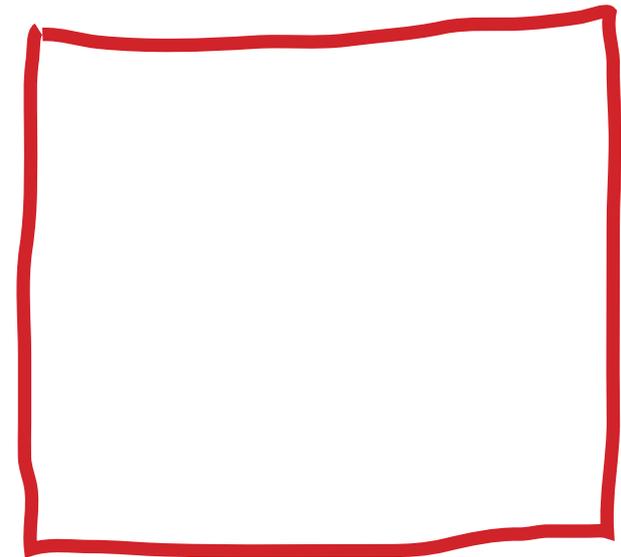
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Prohibition of printing, sale, etc., of documents and publications 20.—(1) Where it appears to the Minister charged with the responsibility for printing presses and publications that any document or publication —(a) contains any incitement to violence; (b) counsels disobedience to the law or to any lawful order; (c) is calculated or likely to lead to a breach of the peace, or to promote feelings of hostility between different races or classes of the population; or (d) is prejudicial to the national interest, public order or security of Singapore, he may by order published in the Gazette prohibit either absolutely or subject to such conditions as may be prescribed therein the printing, publication, sale, issue, circulation or possession of such document or publication. (3) In this section, “subversive document” means any document having in part or in whole a tendency —(a) to excite organised violence against persons or property in Singapore; (b) to support, propagate or advocate any act prejudicial to the security of Singapore or the maintenance or restoration of public order therein or inciting to violence therein or counselling disobedience to the law thereof or to any lawful order therein; or (c) to invite, request or demand support for or on account of any collection, subscription, contribution or donation, whether in money or in kind, for the direct or indirect benefit or use of persons who intend to act or are about to act, or have acted, in a manner prejudicial to the security of Singapore or to the maintenance of public order therein, or who incite to violence therein or counsel disobedience to the law thereof or any lawful order therein. Proclamation of security areas 48.—(1) If in the opinion of the President public security in any area in Singapore is seriously disturbed or threatened by reason of any action taken or threatened by any substantial body of persons, whether inside or outside Singapore, to cause or to cause a substantial number of citizens to fear or any other violence against persons or property, he may if he considers it to be necessary for the purpose of suppressing such organised violence, proclaim such area as a security area for the purposes of this Part. 11.—(1) Any person who commits any of the following offences shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$1,000: (a) without authority in the case of public property, or with the consent of the owner or occupier in the case of private property, affixes or causes to be affixed an advertisement, sign, notice, or any paper against or upon any building, wall or fence, or writes upon, defaces or marks any such building, wall or fence with chalk or paint, or in any other way; (b) bathes or washes himself, or any other person, animal or thing on any public road, or in, upon or by the side of any public tank, reservoir, watercourse or stream; (c) obstructs or causes trouble or inconvenience to a person bathing at any place set apart as a bathing place by walling in, or by washing any animal at or near that place, or in any other way; (d) being the owner or person in charge of any animal does not, if the animal dies, dispose of its carcase in such a way as not to be a common nuisance; (e) places any dead animal on or near any public road; (f) spits in any coffee shop, market, eating place, school house, theatre or public building, or on any omnibus, railway carriage or other public conveyance; (g) on any wharf or jetty, or in any public road, or on any five-foot way or sidewalk of any public road, or in any other place to which the public has or may have access; (g) suffers to be at large any unmuzzled ferocious dog or other animal, or sets on or urges any dog or other animal to attack, worry or put in fear any person or animal. 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Any person who is found guilty of any riotous, disorderly or indecent behaviour in any public road or in any public place or place of public amusement or resort, or in the immediate vicinity of, or in, any court, public office, police station or place of worship, shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$2,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or to both and, in the case of a second or subsequent conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to both. Appearing nude in public or private place 27A.—(1) Any person who appears nude —(a) in a public place; or (b) in a private place and is exposed to public view, shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$2,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 months or to both. [12/96] (2) For the purpose of

12 STEPS TO (DIS)ENGAGE FROM DISSSENT AND OBSERVE

1. Keep intentions of protest or dissatisfaction to yourself
2. Do not attempt to raise funds or gain support for your efforts of social change
3. Do not align yourself to any organizations for social change
4. Do not spread information, media or hand-outs about opposing beliefs
5. Do not engage in any activities that might disrupt the public order.
6. Do not act in an unruly manner in public or create excessive noise
7. Do not demonstrate opposition to the views or actions of any person, group of persons or any government
8. Do not publicise support for a cause or campaign
9. Do not hold unauthorized assemblies to mark or commemorate any event
10. Do not attempt to engage in unauthorized public assemblies
11. Do not attempt to demonstrate alone
12. Do not engage in dissent

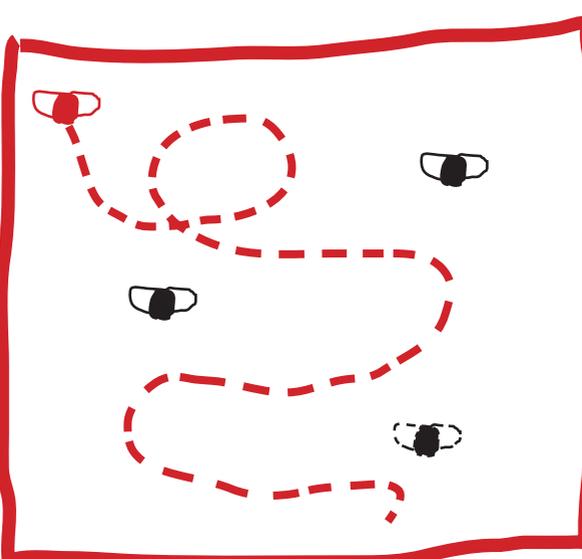
(DIS) ENGAGE
FROM



THE
SQUARE

DETACHING

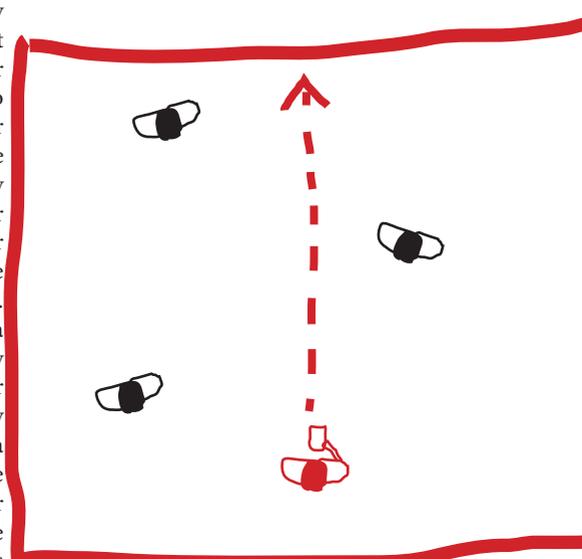
WALK AROUND



WALK IN LOOPS

If you feel the need to engage with the square, you may do so but Walk in loops to help detach you from the space through disorientation. Avoid establishing a presence by deliberately avoiding eye contact or coming close to another person. Actively block out the space by being caught up in thought or listen to music.

WALK STRAIGHT



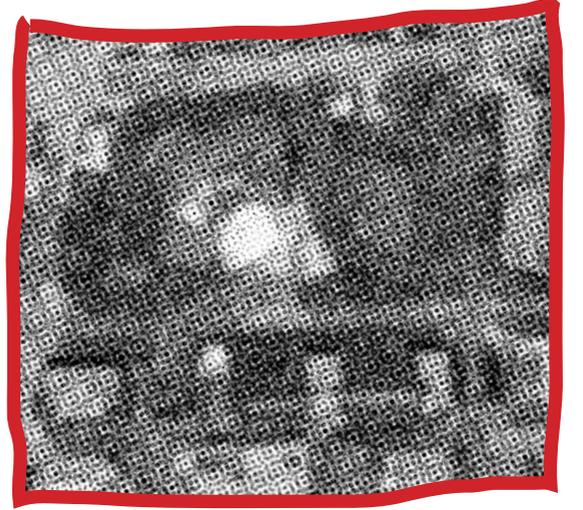
LOOK DOWN

To further detach from the space, take the fastest route out, only looking at your phone as a distraction so no other form of interaction will take place and simultaneously making you harder to recognize through the surveillance cameras.

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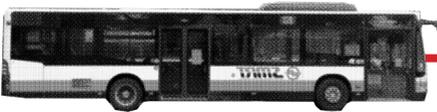
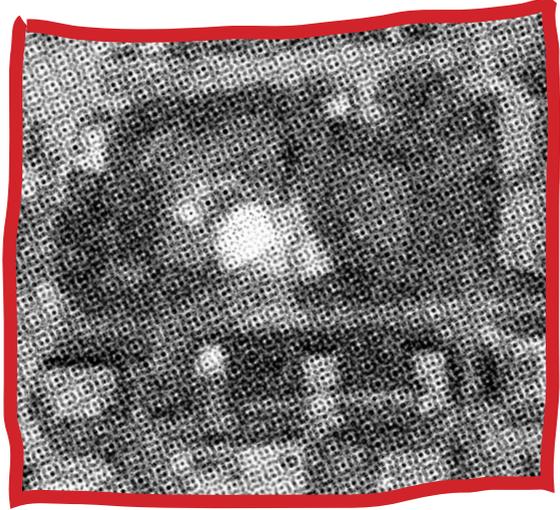
THE SQUARE

WALK AROUND



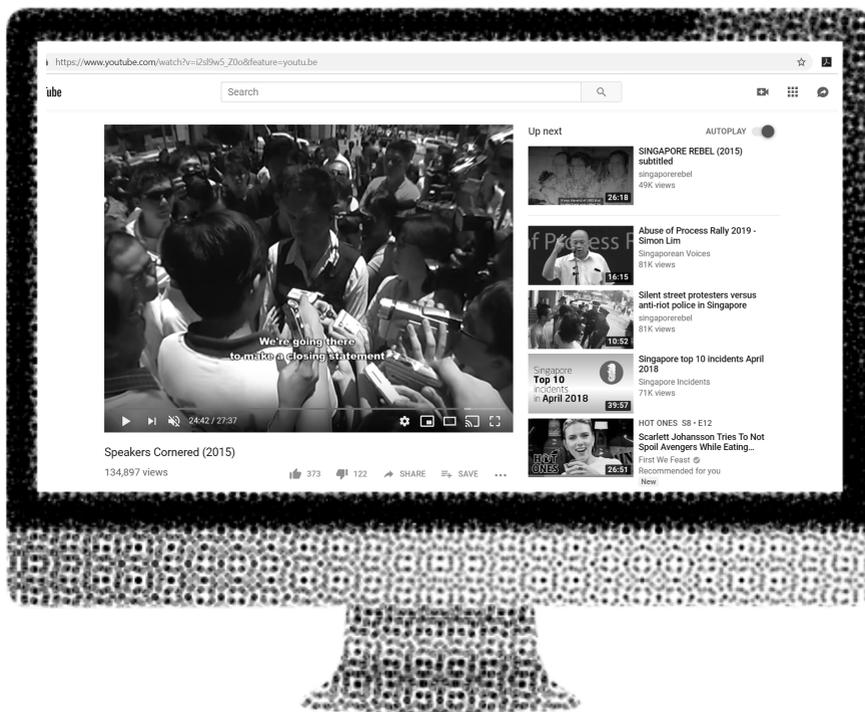
The next step of your disengagement involves avoidance the physical space. You will train yourself to resist the urge to explore it, or take part in any protests within it. Start by walking the perimeters of the square. You may occasionally indulge by over hearing conversations but DO NOT STEP INTO THE SQUARE

TAKE A BUS

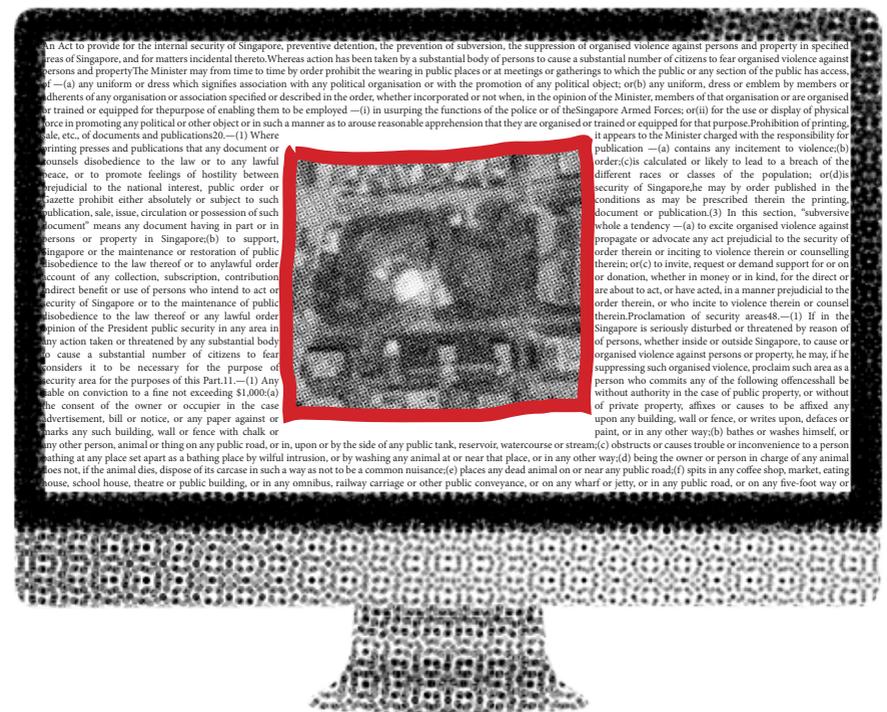


Once you have gotten over the curiosity surrounding the square or are unable to physically avoid stepping in, try riding a bus which passes by, allowing you to steal a glimpse inside it. The moving vehicle will protect you from the space, and it from you.





Now managing to avoid physically being at the space, you may occasionally indulge by watching videos of the space and protests online. Just remember not to do this too frequently and remember to delete your browsing history to avoid harboring rising feelings of dissent.



This is the last step of your disengagement from dissent. By now, you should be passive enough to only google the place when the name slips your mind, requiring the help of street view to remind you what that space is like.

DISSENT (DIS) ENGAGED

Act to provide for the internal security of Singapore, preventive detention, the prevention of subversion, the suppression of organised violence against persons and property in specified areas of Singapore, and for matters incidental thereto. Whereas action has been taken by a substantial body of persons to cause a substantial number of citizens to fear organised violence against persons and property the Minister may from time to time by order prohibit the wearing in public places of at meetings or gatherings to which the public or any section of the public has access, of —(a) any uniform or dress which signifies association with any political organisation or with the promotion of any political object; or (b) any uniform, dress or emblem, by members or adherents of any organisation or association specified or described in the order, whether incorporated or not when, in the opinion of the Minister, members of that organisation or are organised or trained or equipped for the purpose of enabling them to be employed. (1) in stripping the functions of the police or of the Singapore Armed Forces; or (ii) for the use or display of physical force in promoting any political or other object or in such a manner as to arouse reasonable apprehension that they are organised or trained or equipped for that purpose. Prohibition of printing, sale, etc., of documents and publications 20. — (1) Where it appears to the Minister charged with the responsibility for printing presses and publications that any document or publication — (a) contains any incitement to violence; (b) counsels disobedience to the law or to any lawful order; (c) is calculated or likely to lead to a breach of the peace, or to promote feelings of hostility between different races or classes of the population; or (d) is prejudicial to the national interest, public order or security of Singapore, he may by order published in the Gazette prohibit either absolutely or subject to such conditions as may be prescribed therein the printing, publication, sale, issue, circulation or possession of such document or publication. (3) In this section, 'subversive document' means any document having in part or in whole, a tendency — (a) to excite organised violence against persons or property in Singapore; (b) to support, propagate or advocate any act prejudicial to the security of Singapore or the maintenance or restoration of public order therein or inciting to violence therein or counselling disobedience to the law thereof or to any lawful order therein; or (c) to invite, request or demand support for or on account of any collection, subscription, contribution or donation, whether in money or in kind, for the direct or indirect benefit or use of persons who intend to act or are about to act, or have acted, in a manner prejudicial to the security of Singapore, or to the maintenance of public order therein, or who incite to violence therein or counsel disobedience to the law thereof or any lawful order therein. Proclamation of security areas 48. — (1) If in the opinion of the President public security in any area in Singapore is seriously disturbed or threatened by reason of any action taken or threatened by any substantial body of persons, whether inside or outside Singapore, to cause or to cause a substantial number of citizens to fear organised violence against persons or property, he may, if he considers it to be necessary for the purpose of suppressing such organised violence, proclaim such area as a security area for the purposes of this Part. 11. — (1) Any person who commits any of the following offences shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$1,000: (a) without authority in the case of public property, or without the consent of the owner or occupier in the case of private property, affixes or causes to be affixed any advertisement, bill of notice, or any paper against or upon any building, wall or fence, or writes upon, defaces or marks any such building, wall or fence with chalk or paint, or in any other way; (b) bathes or washes himself, or any

OBSERVE SILENTLY