

OFFICIAL REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS**Meeting of 10th April 1963****PRESENT:**HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR (*PRESIDENT*)

SIR ROBERT BROWN BLACK, GCMG, OBE

HIS EXCELLENCY LIEUTENANT-GENERAL RICHARD WALTER CRADDOCK, CB, CBE,
DSO

COMMANDER BRITISH FORCES

THE HONOURABLE EDMUND BRINSLEY TEESDALE, MC

COLONIAL SECRETARY

THE HONOURABLE MAURICE HEENAN, QC

ATTORNEY GENERAL

THE HONOURABLE PATRICK CARDINALL MASON SEDGWICK

ACTING SECRETARY FOR CHINESE AFFAIRS

THE HONOURABLE JOHN JAMES COWPERTHWAITTE, OBE

FINANCIAL SECRETARY

DR THE HONOURABLE DAVID JAMES MASTERTON MACKENZIE, CMG, OBE

DIRECTOR OF MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

THE HONOURABLE PETER DONOHUE

DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION

THE HONOURABLE ALEC MICHAEL JOHN WRIGHT,

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS

THE HONOURABLE GEOFFREY MARSH TINGLE

DIRECTOR OF URBAN SERVICES

THE HONOURABLE DHUN JEHANGIR RUTTONJEE, OBE

THE HONOURABLE FUNG PING-FAN, OBE

THE HONOURABLE RICHARD CHARLES LEE, OBE

THE HONOURABLE KWAN CHO-YIU, OBE

THE HONOURABLE KAN YUET-KEUNG, OBE

THE HONOURABLE WILLIAM CHARLES GODDARD KNOWLES

THE HONOURABLE SIDNEY SAMUEL GORDON

THE HONOURABLE LI FOOK-SHU, OBE

MR ANDREW McDONALD CHAPMAN (*Deputy Clerk of Councils*)

MINUTES

The minutes of the meeting of the Council held on 29th March 1963 were confirmed.

PAPERS

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, by Command of His Excellency the Governor, laid upon the table the following papers: —

<i>Subject</i>	<i>LN No</i>
Sessional Papers, 1963: —	
No 15—Annual Report by the Director of Medical and Health Services for the year 1961-62.	
No 16—Annual Report by the Director of Commerce and Industry for the year 1961-62.	
Annual Report of the Hong Kong War Memorial Fund Committee for the year 1962.	
Land Registration Ordinance.	
Land Registration Fees (Amendment) Regulations, 1963	31
District Court Ordinance, 1953.	
District Court Civil Procedure (Fees) (Amendment) Rules, 1963	32
Registration of Persons Ordinance, 1960.	
Registration of Persons (Re-registration) (No 12) Order, 1963	33
Registration of Persons Ordinance, 1960.	
Registration of Persons (Re-registration) (No 13) Order, 1963	34
Probation of Offenders Ordinance, 1956.	
Probation of Offenders (Amendment) Rules, 1963	35
Juvenile Offenders Ordinance.	
Places of Detention (Juvenile Offenders) Appointment, 1963	36
Registration of Persons Ordinance, 1960.	
Registration of Persons (Re-registration) (No 14) Order, 1963	37

**URBAN COUNCIL (COMMISSIONER FOR RESETTLEMENT)
ORDINANCE, 1954**

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY moved the following resolution: —

Resolved, pursuant to section 3 of the Urban Council (Commissioner for Resettlement) Ordinance, 1954, that the duration of the said Ordinance be extended for the term of one year with effect from the 30th day of April 1963.

He said: Sir, the Urban Council (Commissioner for Resettlement) Ordinance, which was enacted in 1954, provides for the Commissioner for Resettlement to be temporarily an *ex officio* member of the Urban Council. Section 3 provides that the Ordinance should continue in force for one year from the commencement, but gives power to this Council to extend its duration for periods not exceeding one year at a time. It has been so extended eight times.

Sir, in view of the continued need to retain the Commissioner as a member of the Urban Council, I beg to move that, under Section 3 of the Urban Council (Commissioner for Resettlement) Ordinance, 1954, the duration of the Ordinance be extended for a period of one year, that is to say, until 29th April 1964.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL seconded.

The question was put and agreed to.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS FOR THE QUARTER ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1962

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY moved the following resolution: —

Resolved that the Supplementary Provisions for the Quarter ended 31st December 1962, as set out in Schedule No. 3 of 1962-63, be approved.

He said: Sir, the schedule before Council is the third list of supplementary provisions on 1962-63 account. The total supplementary vote involved amounts to just over \$28,000,000.

Of this total, \$19.4 million is in respect of Public Works Non-recurrent, \$11.6 million representing additional sums required for projects already under way and progressing faster than expected; and the balance relating to priority upgradings in the Public Works Programme or the insertion of new items in the Programme.

You will recall, Sir, that when moving the resolution covering the second of these lists in November last year, I said that, in view of the rate of spending on Public Works, I could not say with any great confidence that the total amount provided in the Estimates for this purpose as a whole would not be exceeded by reason of supplementary provision required for individual schemes. My latest information is that total expenditure on Public Works for the year was, in fact, just about \$380 million which, while \$58 million or 13% short of the original estimate and \$30 million or 6% short of the revised estimate, is a record sum by a very substantial margin; it is in fact \$100 million more than the previous highest figure in 1961/62.

Included amongst the other items are supplementary provisions totalling \$3.5 million arising from the depredations of Typhoon *Wanda*. Of this sum, \$2 million represents an interest-free loan to the Kadoorie Agricultural Aid Loan Fund for loans to farmers who suffered by the typhoon. This total figure does not include expenditure on repairs chargeable to the Public Works Recurrent Head; this is estimated to have been just under \$3 million.

All the items in the Schedule have been approved by Finance Committee and the covering approval of this Council is now sought.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded.

The question was put and agreed to.

SWIMMING POOLS (AMENDMENT) BY-LAWS, 1963

MR G. M. TINGLE moved the following resolution: —

Resolved that the Swimming Pools (Amendment) By-laws, 1963, made by the Urban Council on the 5th day of February 1963, under section 42 of the Public Health and Urban Services Ordinance, 1960, be approved.

He said: Sir, the purpose of these Swimming Pools (Amendment) By-laws, 1963, is simply to amend the definition of "swimming pool" and "pool" contained in the Swimming Pools By-laws, 1961, in such a way that those By-laws will apply not only to pools owned by clubs and similar associations but also to pools operated by clubs, etc. From the health point of view swimming pools operated by clubs and similar associations should be subject to licensing and control if they exist at all, and it was not the intention when the principal By-laws were drafted that they should not extend to any club in which the ownership of the swimming pool was not vested.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded.

The question was put and agreed to.

TENANCY (PROLONGED DURATION) (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1963

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL moved the First reading of a Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend the Tenancy (Prolonged Duration) Ordinance, 1952."

He said: Sir, as the Objects and Reasons disclose the new Rent Increases (Domestic Premises) Control Ordinance, 1963 does not affect tenancies which are subject to the Tenancy (Prolonged Duration) Ordinance, 1952. These tenancies at present enjoy three years security of

tenure from their commencement, and this Bill seeks to increase this period to five years in the case of tenancies entered into after the 1st July 1963—this being the date on which the first increase can take effect under the Rent Increases (Domestic Premises) Control Ordinance, 1963.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded.

The question was put and agreed to.

The Bill was read a First time.

Objects and Reasons

The "Objects and Reasons" for the Bill were stated as follows: —

Tenancies to which the Tenancy (Prolonged Duration) Ordinance, 1952, applies are not subject to the controls to be imposed by the Rent Increases (Domestic Premises) Bill, 1963, and it is considered desirable therefore that tenancies entered into hereafter which are subject to the Tenancy (Prolonged Duration) Ordinance, 1952, should enjoy the security of tenure given by that Ordinance for five years instead of for three years as is the case at present. The 1st day of July, 1963 has been selected as the dividing date because this is the earliest date on which rent increases will be able to take effect under the Rent Increases (Domestic Premises) Bill, 1963.

SUPREME COURT (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1963

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL moved the First reading of a Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend the Supreme Court Ordinance, Chapter 4".

He said: Sir, this amending Bill is made necessary by the creation of new posts of Assistant Registrars of the Supreme Court. Section 17 of the Supreme Court Ordinance makes provision for the appointment of various officers of the Court and empowers the Deputy Registrar General to fulfil the functions of the Registrar of the Supreme Court. Clause 2 amends this section by including Assistant Registrars amongst the officers to be appointed and empowers this officer to fulfil the functions of the Registrar; at the same time the reference to the Deputy Registrar General is being omitted.

Section 19 of the Ordinance provides certain protection for the Registrar and Deputy Registrar and clause 3 replaces it by a section which will extend the same protection to an Assistant Registrar.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded.

The question was put and agreed to.

The Bill was read a First time.

Objects and Reasons

The "Objects and Reasons" for the Bill were stated as follows: —

The purpose of this Bill is to amend section 17 of the Supreme Court Ordinance, Cap. 4, to enable assistant registrars of the Supreme Court to be appointed and to exercise the statutory functions of the Registrar of the Supreme Court and to repeal and replace section 19 to give to an assistant registrar the same protection as is presently given to the Registrar and to deputy registrars. The opportunity has been taken to replace subsection (2) of section 17 by two new subsections, omitting all reference to the exercise by a deputy registrar general of the powers of the Registrar, since this is no longer necessary.

HOMICIDE BILL, 1963

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL moved the First reading of a Bill intituled "An Ordinance to make amendments to the law relating to homicide."

He said: Sir, although at first sight it seems to be a piece of "lawyers law" dealing as it does with such technical matters as "constructive malice" and the defence of provocation, this Bill does seek to make fundamental changes in our law relating to murder. Because the changes are of great importance, I will try and explain, as simply as I may, what they are. I should say first, however, that these changes were introduced into the English Law by the Homicide Act, 1957, and that this Bill is the agreed outcome of consultations that have been taking place between the Judiciary, the Medical and Health Department and my department, and also that it has the approval of the Secretary of State.

Sir, the changes are four in number; and I will dispose of the simplest one first. Clause 5 of the Bill provides that henceforth where a person survives a suicide pact in which the other person dies, the survivor will be guilty of manslaughter, not of murder. This will be the case under this Bill even though the survivor actually killed his partner in the suicide pact; provided, and this is a vital qualification, provided, at the time of the killing the survivor had what the Bill calls a "settled intention of dying in pursuance of the pact."

The second change I would deal with relates to the theory of "constructive malice" which is to be abolished. The law at present imputes the intention to kill to a person who in fact killed another in the course of doing some other act intentionally; these other acts are felonies involving violence, opposing an officer of the law, resisting lawful arrest or taking part in an escape from lawful custody. The change to be effected by clause 2 is to limit the crime of murder to cases where a person intends to kill or to inflict grievous bodily harm or intentionally does an act which, as a reasonable man, he ought to know, is an act which would probably kill or do grievous bodily harm.

Moving on to the third change brings me to a new defence for persons charged with murder, which defence, if successful, would result in the person being convicted of manslaughter rather than murder. The defence is known as "diminished responsibility", and may be pleaded successfully where the accused person was suffering from such abnormality of mind as substantially impaired his mental responsibility for the act occasioning the death with which he is charged. Clause 3 introduces this new defence.

The fourth change clarifies the nature and extent of an existing defence, namely, that of provocation. Clause 4 makes it clear that words as well as acts can constitute provocation, and that the provocation must be such as would make a reasonable man do as the accused did; that is to say, this clause imports an objective rather than a subjective test. I should perhaps mention here that the four proposed changes in the law, with which I have just dealt, are explained in the Objects and Reasons attached to the Bill, but in somewhat different words.

The penalty for manslaughter is imprisonment for any period up to and including imprisonment for life. This does not mean however, that a person found guilty of manslaughter on a plea of diminished responsibility will necessarily be kept in prison for a long period. In the first place, the Mental Health Ordinance, 1960, empowers the Court to make a "hospital order" in respect of persons convicted by them. The effect of such an order is to commit the person to a mental hospital for treatment. During the continuance in force of the order, which period may not exceed the period for which the Court could have committed the person to prison, he may be released only with the consent of the Governor. This same Ordinance also contains provisions enabling the Governor to transfer prisoners in need of mental treatment to a mental hospital. So a person convicted of manslaughter may obtain mental treatment if this is required either by virtue of a hospital order or by an order of transference made by the Governor. Even where a long term of imprisonment is imposed this would be subject to regular review by the Governor who is advised by the Board of Review who consider the cases of all long term prisoners from time to time.

The only other thing I would say in moving this first reading, Sir, is that this Bill, if enacted, will apply to past offences but not to those cases where the indictment has been signed before the commencement of the Ordinance.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded.

The question was put and agreed to.

The Bill was read a First time.

Objects and Reasons

The "Objects and Reasons" for the Bill were stated as follows: —

In England, amendments to the law relating to homicide came into operation on the 21st March, 1957, by virtue of the Homicide Act, 1957. Those amendments have been examined, and it is thought that some of them could appropriately be introduced into the law of Hong Kong. This Bill makes provision to that end.

2. Clause 2 of this Bill abolishes what is known as "constructive malice". Murder is unlawful killing with malice aforethought. Malice aforethought may consist of an intention to cause death or grievous bodily harm, or of knowledge that the act intended probably will cause death or grievous bodily harm, or of an intent to commit a felony involving the use or threat of force or of knowingly opposing by force an officer of justice, or of resisting a lawful arrest, or of effecting an escape or a rescue from legal custody. Where the malice aforethought consists of an intent to commit a felony involving force, or to oppose an officer of justice, or to resist lawful arrest, or to effect an escape or rescue from legal custody, it is referred to as constructive malice, since there may be no intention to cause death or grievous bodily harm, or knowledge that death or grievous bodily harm will probably result. The doctrine has the result that, in its full rigour, even an accidental killing becomes murder if committed in the circumstances outlined above. The severity of the doctrine has to some extent been mitigated by the courts over the last hundred years and it is now difficult to define its present scope more accurately than by saying that where death is caused in the furtherance of a felony involving violence, or of resisting arrest, or escaping from legal custody, a lesser degree of violence may justify a verdict of murder than would be necessary in other circumstances. The Royal Commission on Capital Punishment in England recommended that this doctrine be abolished and this was done by the Homicide Act, 1957. Clause 2 makes similar provision, and if it is passed into law, malice aforethought in relation to homicide will in future be confined to an intention to kill or to cause grievous bodily harm or to a knowledge that the act intended probably will cause death or grievous bodily harm.

3. Clause 3 introduces the defence of "diminished responsibility" which will reduce the crime from murder to manslaughter. This clause also follows a similar provision in the Homicide Act, 1957. The maximum punishment for manslaughter is prescribed by section 7 of the Offences against the Person Ordinance, Chapter 212, namely, imprisonment for life, a fine or both imprisonment and a fine.

4. Clause 4 makes provision touching the defence of provocation, which may also reduce murder to manslaughter. This clause provides that where on a charge of murder there is evidence on which the jury

can find that the person charged was provoked (whether by things done or by things said or by both together) to lose his self-control, the question whether the provocation was enough to make a reasonable man do as he did shall be left to be determined by the jury; and that in determining that question the jury shall take into account everything both done and said according to the effect which, in their opinion, it would have on a reasonable man. Previously the law was that in no case could words alone, save in circumstances of a most extreme and exceptional character, amount to sufficient provocation to reduce murder to manslaughter. This clause also follows a similar provision in the Homicide Act, 1957.

5. Clause 5 also follows the provisions of the Homicide Act, 1957, and deals with suicide pacts. It provides that it shall be manslaughter, and not murder, for a person acting in pursuance of a suicide pact to kill another party to it or to be a party to his killing himself or to his being killed by a third person. The expression "suicide pact" is defined in subclause (3).

6. Clause 6 makes an alteration to the form of the sentence of death, and clause 7 makes an amendment, consequential upon this alteration, to section 4 of the Offences against the Person Ordinance.

7. Clause 8 applies this Bill to past offences, subject to the restriction that it is not to apply to any offence in respect of which an indictment has been signed before the commencement of the Ordinance (if the Bill becomes enacted). It is considered that it would be impracticable to have a situation whereby clauses 2 to 5 might come into effect in relation to an offence the trial of which had already begun.

ADOPTION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1963

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL moved the First reading of a Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend the Adoption Ordinance, 1956."

He said: Sir, in 1960, subsection (2) of section 6 of the principal Ordinance was amended to enable Commissioners for Oaths to attest certain documents as well as Justices of the Peace. Subsection (3) of the same section requires certain of these documents to be attested on a specified date and therefore should include a reference to Commissioners for Oaths. The need for this reference was overlooked when the section was amended in 1960 and this Bill seeks to remedy that omission.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded.

The question was put and agreed to.

The Bill was read a First time.

Objects and Reasons

The "Objects and Reasons" for the Bill were stated as follows: —

At present a document signifying the consent of the mother to the adoption of her infant is admissible in evidence in the adoption proceedings if the document is attested by a justice of the peace. This Bill, if enacted, will render admissible such documents when attested by Commissioners for Oaths as an alternative to justice of the peace, thus bringing subsection (3) of section 6 into line with an amendment made for a similar reason to subsection (2) of that section in 1960.

POLICE SUPERVISION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1963

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL moved the First reading of a Bill intituled "An Ordinance, to amend the Police Supervision Ordinance, 1956."

He said: Sir, the purpose of this Bill is to empower Courts when placing a person on probation to revoke any police supervision order in existence against that person. This is desirable as otherwise a person may be obliged to report regularly to both police officers and probation officers. The purpose is achieved by the proposed addition of a new subsection (5) to section 3 of the principal Ordinance which will enable Courts to revoke police supervision orders when making a probation order.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded.

The question was put and agreed to.

The Bill was read a First time.

Objects and Reasons

The "Objects and Reasons" for the Bill were stated as follows: —

The purpose of this Bill is to enable a court or magistrate, when making a probation order under the Probation of Offenders Ordinance, 1956, to revoke any order, made by a court or magistrate, under the Police Supervision Ordinance, 1956, in respect of the same person, so that such a person shall not have to report periodically to two different authorities, the Police and the probation officer. The opportunity has been taken, by clause 3, to make a minor amendment consequential upon the recent change in rank structure of the Hong Kong Police Force.

**PROTECTION OF NON-GOVERNMENT CERTIFICATES OF
ORIGIN (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1963**

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY moved the First reading of a Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend the Protection of Non-Government Certificates of Origin Ordinance, 1960."

He said: Sir, the object of this Bill is to strengthen further the statutory protection given to Non-Government Certificates of Origin in the manner explained in the statement of Objects and Reasons attached to the Bill. The amendments have the support of the organizations concerned.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded.

The question was put and agreed to.

The Bill was read a First time.

Objects and Reasons

The "Objects and Reasons" for the Bill were stated as follows: —

The principal object of this Bill is to substitute for section 4 of the Protection of Non-Government Certificates of Origin Ordinance, 1960 (the principal Ordinance) a new section which makes it an offence for the responsible officers of a company, partnership or business to be in possession of a forged or altered certificate of origin purporting to have been issued on behalf of the company etc., unless all reasonable precautions were taken and any information required by the prosecutor given. The new section is principally designed to penalize a company and the responsible officers of a company etc. who incite or connive at an offence under section 3 or fail to take steps to check that a certificate of origin is delivered in the same condition in which it was signed by the Chamber of Commerce or other body; it cannot, however, penalize any officer of the company etc. who has had no connexion or dealings with the particular document.

2. A subsidiary object of the Bill is to introduce a new subsection into the principal Ordinance, based on section 11(2) of the Exportation (Certificates of Origin and Commonwealth Preference Certificates) Regulations, 1961, providing sanctions against persons who obtain or attempt to obtain certificates of origin by means of a false declaration or false supporting document.

3. A further object is to increase the maximum fine which may be imposed for an offence under section 3 of the principal Ordinance.

**HONG KONG CONFERENCE OF YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS
INCORPORATION BILL, 1963**

MR FUNG PING-FAN moved the First reading of a Bill intituled "An Ordinance to provide for the incorporation of the Hong Kong Conference of Youth Organizations."

He said: Sir, this Bill follows the usual form of a Bill of Incorporation and its purpose is clearly set out in the statement of Objects and Reasons to which there is nothing I can usefully add.

MR Y. K. KAN seconded.

The question was put and agreed to.

The Bill was read a First time.

Objects and Reasons

The "Objects and Reasons" for the Bill were stated as follows: —

The Hong Kong Conference of Youth Organizations is concerned with the promotion of the welfare of all young persons between the ages of 8 to 21 by means of regular interchange of relevant matter between all interested parties and organizations, mutual co-ordination of their work by member organizations and making such recommendations to any party as may be considered desirable or necessary. The Hong Kong Conference of Youth Organizations is also responsible for the control and organization of the Silver Mine Bay Holiday Camp and has also been invited to assume responsibility for the 2nd Children's Holiday Camp which is to be built with World Refugee Year Funds. In view of the increasing scope of the Organization's activities and responsibilities it has been decided to incorporate the Hong Kong Conference of Youth Organizations.

2. Clause 1 of the Bill comprises the short title of the corporation.
3. Clause 4 of the Bill defines the powers of the corporation.
4. Clause 5 of the Bill provides for vesting of property previously held by the Hong Kong Conference of Youth Organizations.
5. Clause 6 of the Bill states who shall be the members of the corporation.
6. Clause 7 of the Bill provides that existing members of the Hong Kong Conference of Youth Organizations shall become the first members of the corporation.
7. Clause 8 of the Bill provides for the registration with the Registrar of Companies of the items referred to in the clause.

8. Clause 9 of the Bill makes provision for the execution of documents by or on behalf of the corporation.

9. Clause 10 of the Bill provides that the existing regulations of the unincorporated Hong Kong Conference of Youth Organizations will be the regulations of the corporation subject to any amendment thereof.

10. Clause 11 of the Bill contains provisions saving the rights of the Crown as required in the case of private bills by clause XXVII of the Royal Instructions.

**PRIOR OF THE ORDER OF CISTERCIANS OF THE STRICT
OBSERVANCE INCORPORATION BILL, 1963**

MR DHUN J. RUTTONJEE moved the First reading of a Bill intituled "An Ordinance to provide for the incorporation of the Prior in Hong Kong of the Order of Cistercians of the Strict Observance."

He said: Sir, with your approval, I should like to take this opportunity to say a few brief words about this Order in the Colony. Members of the Order—commonly known as "Trappists"—first arrived in the Colony from China in 1950 and, in the following year, were granted a tract of land at Tai Shui Hang near Silvermine Bay on which to build a monastery and establish a farm. Since then the Trappists at Tai Shui Hang have also built a chapel and a combined retreat and guest house and have established a fully equipped modern dairy. The guest house is open to all, irrespective of race or creed, who may wish to have a short rest or spend a few days in retreat amid quiet and peaceful surroundings and I am told that no one has ever been turned away. Members of the Order are expressly forbidden to appeal publicly for funds and, except for voluntary donations and gifts received from friends, they rely entirely on the sale of their dairy and other farm produce for support.

Sir, the Bill before Council also follows the usual form of a Bill of Incorporation and its purpose is clearly set out in the statement of Objects and Reasons appended thereto.

MR S. S. GORDON seconded.

The question was put and agreed to.

The Bill was read a First time.

Objects and Reasons

The "Objects and Reasons" for the Bill were stated as follows: —

Due to the change of government in China which took place in 1950 the Monastery established by the Cistercian Order of the Strict Observance at Chengting-fu, Hopei Province, China, whereof the Very

Reverend Dom Paulinus LEE, O.C.S.O. was the Titular Prior was closed and the Very Reverend Dom Paulinus LEE and some fourteen monks sought refuge in Hong Kong.

2. A tract of land on Lantao Island registered and known as Lots Nos. 141 and 337 in D.D. Nos. 353 and 354 Tai Shui Hang near Silver Mine Bay of approximately seventy-three acres was granted to and registered in the name of the Very Reverend Dom Paulinus LEE, O.C.S.O. Titular Prior of the Order in June 1951. The grant was for the purposes of a monastery and farm.

3. In order to secure perpetual succession and the other advantages of incorporation it is proposed that the Titular Prior in Hong Kong of the Order of Cistercians of the Strict Observance shall be incorporated as a corporation sole. The Bill follows closely other incorporating Ordinances which have been passed from time to time.

ADJOURNMENT

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR: — Well, gentlemen, that concludes the business for today. When is it your pleasure that we should meet again?

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL: — I suggest this day two weeks, Sir.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR: — Council stands adjourned until this day two weeks.