

**OFFICIAL REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS.****Meeting of 21st December, 1960.**

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**PRESENT:**HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR (*PRESIDENT*)

SIR ROBERT BROWN BLACK, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER BRITISH FORCES

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR RODERICK WILLIAM MCLEOD, K.C.B., C.B.E.

THE HONOURABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY

MR. CLAUDE BRAMALL BURGESS, C.M.G., O.B.E.

THE HONOURABLE THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

MR. ARTHUR RIDEHALGH, Q.C.

THE HONOURABLE THE SECRETARY FOR CHINESE AFFAIRS

MR. JOHN CRICHTON MCDOUALL.

THE HONOURABLE THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY

MR. ARTHUR GRENFELL CLARKE, C.M.G.

THE HONOURABLE PATRICK CARDINALL MASON SEDGWICK

*(Commissioner of Labour).*

DR. THE HONOURABLE TENG PIN-HUI

*(Acting Director of Medical and Health Services).*

THE HONOURABLE KENNETH STRATHMORE KINGHORN

*(Director of Urban Services).*

THE HONOURABLE NGAN SHING-KWAN, O.B.E.

THE HONOURABLE HUGH DAVID MAC EWEN BARTON, M.B.E.

THE HONOURABLE DHUN JEHANGIR RUTTONJEE, O.B.E.

THE HONOURABLE FUNG PING-FAN, O.B.E.

THE HONOURABLE RICHARD CHARLES LEE, O.B.E.

THE HONOURABLE KWAN CHO-YIU, O.B.E.

THE HONOURABLE GEORGE MACDONALD GOLDSACK.

MR. ANDREW MCDONALD CHAPMAN *(Deputy Clerk of Councils).***ABSENT:**

THE HONOURABLE HECTOR WILLIAM FORSYTH

*(Acting Director of Public Works).*

THE HONOURABLE KWOK CHAN, O.B.E.

**MINUTES.**

The minutes of the meeting of the Council held on 7th December, 1960, were confirmed.

**PAPERS.**

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

<i>Subject.</i>	<i>G.N. No.</i>
Sessional Papers, 1960: —	
No. 36—Annual Report by the Director of Civil Aviation for the year 1959/60.	
No. 37—Annual Report by the Commissioner of Prisons for the year 1959/60.	
No. 38—Annual Report by the Commissioner of Rating and Valuation for the year 1959/60.	
No. 39—Annual Report by the Administrator of Japanese Property for the year 1959/60.	
No. 40—Annual Summary of the Education Department for the year 1959/60.	
No. 41—Annual Report of the Hong Kong Housing Authority for the year 1959/60.	
Buildings Ordinance, 1955, (Application to the New Territories) Ordinance, 1960.	
Buildings Ordinance, 1955, (Application to the New Territories) Regulations, 1960 .....	A. 142.
Midwives Registration Ordinance, 1960.	
Midwives (Registration and Disciplinary Procedure) Regulations, 1960 .....	A. 143.
Registration of Persons Ordinance, 1960.	
Registration of Persons (Re-registration) (No. 6) Order, 1960.	A. 150.

**PUBLIC CEMETERIES BY-LAWS, 1960.**

MR. K. S. KINGHORN moved the following resolution: —

Resolved that the Public Cemeteries By-laws, 1960, made by the Urban Council on the 6th day of December, 1960, under section 116 of the Public Health and Urban Services Ordinance, 1960, be approved.

He said: With your permission, Sir, and the indulgence of honourable Members, I would like to refer as well, very briefly, at this point, to the next three items which follow on the Order Paper. Approval is being sought for four sets of by-laws, all of which were drafted by the Law Revision and other relevant Select Committees of the Urban Council. Their scope is perhaps on the sombre side, ranging as they do from cemeteries and offensive trades to funeral parlours, but they are nonetheless important to the welfare and convenience of the community. They were made, with unanimous approval, by the Urban Council at a meeting held on the 6th of this month.

The Public Cemeteries By-laws, 1960, replace, with amendment, the Cemeteries By-laws contained in Schedule A to the repealed Public Health (Sanitation) Ordinance, 1935, in so far as they relate to public cemeteries.

As all such cemeteries are under the direct management of the Director of Urban Services and subject to the general control of the Urban Council, it has not been thought necessary to retain in the By-laws matters of detail relating to the control of the various public cemeteries.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded.

The question was put and agreed to.

### **PRIVATE CEMETERIES BY-LAWS, 1960.**

MR. K. S. KINGHORN moved the following resolution: —

Resolved that the Private Cemeteries By-laws, 1960, made by the Urban Council on the 6th day of December, 1960, under section 116 of the Public Health and Urban Services Ordinance, 1960, be approved.

He said: The Private Cemeteries By-laws, 1960, are for the purpose of ensuring that graves in private cemeteries are properly marked and registered and that nuisances will not arise from improper methods of burial.

The cemeteries specified in Part II of the Fifth Schedule to the Public Health and Urban Services Ordinance, 1960, are held, under deeds of grant, by special communities or associations for the burial of their members. Although they were designated as authorized open cemeteries under section 73 of the repealed Public Health (Sanitation) Ordinance, 1935, they are not public cemeteries and have always been

under the direction of the private committees of management. The provisions which are necessary in respect of public cemeteries are not appropriate for these private cemeteries.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded.

The question was put and agreed to.

### **OFFENSIVE TRADES BY-LAWS, 1960.**

MR. K. S. KINGHORN moved the following resolution: —

Resolved that the Offensive Trades By-laws, 1960, made by the Urban Council on the 6th day of December, 1960, under section 49 of the Public Health and Urban Services Ordinance, 1960, be approved.

He said: The Offensive Trades By-laws, 1960, replace, with amendment, the Offensive Trades By-laws contained in Schedule A to the repealed Public Health (Sanitation) Ordinance, 1935.

The Public Health (Sanitation) (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance, 1955, amended the now repealed Public Health (Sanitation) Ordinance, 1935, by the deletion of all reference to dangerous trades, for the control of which full provision is made in the Factories and Industrial Undertakings Ordinance, 1955. However, the Offensive Trades By-laws made under the 1935 Ordinance were not revised so as to make them applicable to offensive trades only. The purpose of the new By-laws is therefore to cancel the existing by-laws and to re-enact them with such amendment as is necessary, to remove the anomalies created by reason of the fact that they no longer apply to dangerous trades.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded.

The question was put and agreed to.

### **FUNERAL PARLOUR BY-LAWS, 1960.**

MR. K. S. KINGHORN moved the following resolution: —

Resolved that the Funeral Parlour By-laws, 1960, made by the Urban Council on the 6th day of December, 1960, under section 123 of the Public Health and Urban Services Ordinance, 1960, be approved.

He said: The Funeral Parlour By-laws, 1960, replace, with amendment, the Private Mortuaries By-laws contained in Schedule A of the repealed Public Health (Sanitation) Ordinance, 1935.

These new By-laws follow substantially the existing by-laws, with the exception that the more commonly used title of "funeral parlour" has been adopted in preference to the title "private mortuary" for this kind of establishment.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded.

The question was put and agreed to.

**ROYAL HONG KONG DEFENCE FORCE (AMENDMENT)  
BILL, 1960.**

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY moved the First reading of a Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend the Royal Hong Kong Defence Force Ordinance, 1951."

He said: Your Excellency, when the existing Ordinance of 1951 was enacted, it was the intention of Government to ensure that all members of the Royal Hong Kong Defence Force and other auxiliary defence services should receive pay and allowances equal to those of British servicemen stationed in the Colony. This was considered to be an equitable scale in the light of the obligation of many members of these auxiliary services to undertake training and mobilization in accordance with the provisions of the Compulsory Service Ordinance, 1951.

It was not, in fact, found easy to apply either to the Defence Force itself or to the other auxiliary defence services, rates of pay and allowances which were designed for the regular armed services of the United Kingdom. There were many complicated features in the regular pay scale designed to give the British serviceman appropriate compensation for service abroad, for lack of married accommodation, for special military qualifications, and so on. However, after some initial difficulties, rules and practices were worked out which were, I think I may say, satisfactory both to the auxiliary organizations themselves and to those receiving the pay and allowances.

On the 20th February, 1956, new rates of pay for the army were announced in the United Kingdom. The increases for the regular soldier were large and were designed, taking into account allowances and free issues, were designed to bring him up to a position which compared favourably with the general level of remuneration in civilian life in the United Kingdom. Increased rates of pay were in part dependent upon the undertaking by a soldier to serve for varying periods, and were intended to attract regular recruits willing to undertake long terms of service. Even the application of the new pay scale to the Territorial army was related to previous service in the regular army and could not have been applied in Hong Kong without difficulty.

Indeed, any attempt to do so would have appeared to discriminate in favour of a minority, a minority which had previous service in the British regular army.

It was, therefore, considered impracticable to apply this new Pay Code directly to non-regular services in this Colony, such as the Royal Hong Kong Defence Force. It was decided instead, after consultation with the Commandant, to freeze the rates of pay granted to members of the Defence Force at the rates established on 31st December, 1955. These rates of pay were still generous in the light of local conditions, and it was considered that Government would not be justified in expending more public money for the training of the auxiliary defence services than was represented by these rates of pay and allowances.

This Bill and one other which I shall introduce immediately afterwards, are primarily intended to give legislative sanction to the administrative decision regarding pay and allowances taken in 1956.

As explained in the "Objects and Reasons", while it is not proposed to increase the rates of pay and allowances for training, the principle of equal pay for the auxiliary defence services and the regular Forces in the Colony is being adhered to in two ways. In the first place, if the Defence Force is mobilized for active service, the new rates of pay and any subsequent amendments to those rates, will apply. Thus, if the Defence Force were called on to support the regular garrison in active operations, all its members would receive pay and allowances at exactly the same rates as their regular comrades in arms.

Second, if any member is killed or injured while on training or under instruction, his pension will be calculated on exactly the same terms as would be applied to a regular serviceman. This is intended to ensure that if anyone is killed or injured either in the course of his normal training or in operations arising from some emergency in which the Defence Force or the other auxiliary defence services have been called out, then his pension will be calculated on the basis of the rates which would have been payable to him on the date of the death or injury had he been mobilized.

The opportunity has been taken to make a further amendment to enable Your Excellency to call out the Force in an emergency without having to consult your Executive Council. This will bring the Defence Force into line with the other auxiliary services and would ensure that there is no delay in calling out the Force should it ever be required in an emergency. There is no other significance in this amendment.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL 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: —

By virtue of the Royal Hong Kong Defence Force Ordinance, 1951 (the principal Ordinance), officers and members of the Royal Hong Kong Defence Force, when on active service or under training, are entitled to the same pay and allowances as are payable to persons of their equivalent rank and unit in the Royal Navy, the Army and the Royal Air Force. It was decided in 1956 that the substantial increase in pay given to persons in the Regular Forces with effect from the 1st January, 1956, should not be given to officers and members of the Force while under training but only while on active service. The purpose of this Bill is to give legislative force to this decision. By clause 3, section 17 of the principal Ordinance is replaced, with effect from 1st January, 1956, by a new section providing that an officer or member of the Force, while on active service, will be entitled to receive pay and allowances at the rate payable, as at the date of such service, to a person of his equivalent rank and unit in the Regular Forces but that the appropriate date for calculation of pay and allowances payable to an officer or member under training would remain at 31st December, 1955, the provisions as to pay while under instruction remaining unchanged. By clause 4, a new subsection is added to section 18 to make it quite clear that, notwithstanding the differential rates of pay, a pension is calculated in accordance with the Force Pay and Pensions Code as at the date of the service in respect of which the pension is payable, notwithstanding that the officer may have been under training or under instruction and not on active service at the date of such service. By clauses 2 and 5, consequential amendments are made to sections 2 and 19 of the principal Ordinance.

**ESSENTIAL SERVICES CORPS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1960.**

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY moved the First reading of a Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend the Essential Services Corps Ordinance, Chapter 197."

He said: Your Excellency, I rise to move the First reading of a Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend the Essential Services Corps Ordinance, Chapter 197", the purpose of which has been explained in my speech introducing the previous Bill.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL 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: —

By virtue of the Essential Services Corps Ordinance (the principal Ordinance), members of the Essential Services Corps, when on active service or under training, are entitled to the same pay and allowances as are payable to persons of their equivalent rank in the Army. It was decided in 1956 that the substantial increases in pay given with effect from 1st January, 1956 to persons in the Army should not be given to members of the Corps while under training but only while on active service. The purpose of this Bill is to give legislative force to this decision. By clause 2, the principal Ordinance is amended, with effect from 1st January, 1956, by the addition of a new section 10A providing that a member of the Corp, while on active service, will be entitled to receive pay and allowances at the rate payable as at the date of such service, to a person of his equivalent rank in the Army, but that the appropriate date for calculating pay and allowances payable to a member of the Corps under training would remain at 31st December, 1955, the provisions as to pay while under instruction remaining unchanged.

**HONG KONG AUXILIARY POLICE FORCE (AMENDMENT)  
BILL, 1960.**

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY moved the First reading of a Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend the Hong Kong Auxiliary Police Force Ordinance, 1959."

He said: Your Excellency, I rise to move the First reading of a Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend the Hong Kong Auxiliary Police Force Ordinance, 1959", the purpose of which is to amend the principal Ordinance and the regulations made thereunder to provide that pay and allowances shall be calculated in the same way as those payable to the Defence Force and the Auxiliary Services. It is necessary to make the Bill retrospective to 30th January, 1959, when the principal Ordinance was enacted, because in fact pay and allowances for members of the Auxiliary Police have been so calculated since that date.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL 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 the Hong Kong Auxiliary Police Force Ordinance, 1959, and the Hong Kong Auxiliary Police Force Regulations, 1959, made thereunder, with effect from the 30th January, 1959, the date of coming into operation thereof, to provide that pay and allowances for members of the Hong Kong Auxiliary Police Force shall be calculated in the same manner as pay and allowances payable to members of the Royal Hong Kong Defence Force and of the Essential Services Corps since, in fact, since the date of coming into operation of that Ordinance, pay and allowances for members of the Hong Kong Auxiliary Police Force have been so calculated.

**PUBLIC HEALTH AND URBAN SERVICES (MISCELLANEOUS  
BY-LAWS AMENDMENT) BILL, 1960.**

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL moved the First reading of a Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend certain by-laws made by the Urban Council."

He said: Sir, the By-laws which this Bill seeks to amend were enacted earlier this year by the Urban Council, and the circumstances in which the amendments have become necessary are set out fully in the statement of Objects and Reasons. The new legislation relating to public health and allied matters, of which these By-laws form part, is both complex and voluminous—already it comprises three Ordinances and twenty sets of regulations and By-laws, that is excluding those which have been approved this afternoon—and it will, Sir, be appreciated that difficulties are liable to arise in the early stages of the implementation of complex legislation.

The proposed amendments must be given effect retrospectively to 11th November of this year, the date on which these By-laws come into operation, and it is on this account that it is sought to make them by Ordinance. I should explain, Sir, that By-laws and other forms of subordinate legislation cannot be given retrospective effect unless the parent Ordinance expressly so provides, which is very unusual and which is not the case here.

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: —

This Bill seeks to make minor amendments to certain By-laws which were enacted recently by the Urban Council and which came into operation on the same date as the Public Health and Urban Services Ordinance, 1960. The necessity for the amendments effected by clauses 2, 3 and 6(a) came to light some four weeks before the date on which that Ordinance came into operation, and it was intended that they should be made in the ordinary way by the enactment by the Urban Council of the necessary amending By-laws. To this end, the Council did in fact enact three sets of By-laws on the 1st November, 1960, but, owing to unforeseen circumstances, it was not possible to lay these By-laws before the Legislative Council for its approval in time for them to take effect (as they must) as from the day on which the Public Health and Urban Services Ordinance, 1960 came into operation, namely, the 11th November, 1960. In view of the complex administrative arrangements associated with the commencement of that Ordinance and the subsidiary legislation made thereunder, it was considered impracticable to postpone its commencement until such time as the amending by-laws could be approved and, in these circumstances, these amendments have now to be made by Ordinance in order that they may have the necessary retrospective effect. In the interim, the necessity for certain further minor amendments, namely, those effected by clauses 4, 5 and 6(b) and (c), has come to light.

Clause 2. Under the former Conservancy By-laws (Schedule A to the repealed Public Health (Sanitation) Ordinance, 1935), conservancy fees were payable on or before the 1st April and the 1st October in each year in respect of the ensuing two quarters. Under the new Conservancy By-laws, 1960, these fees are payable on or before the 1st June and the 1st December in each year. These new By-laws at present make no transitional provisions in respect of this change in the dates on which conservancy fees are payable. Such provisions are now considered necessary, and this clause seeks to add to the By-laws a new by-law 13.

Clause 3. This clause seeks to correct a minor drafting error in by-law 40(2) of the Frozen Confections By-laws, 1960.

Clause 4. It has become apparent that the transitional provisions contained in by-law 41(1) of the Milk By-laws, 1960 are at present deficient in one respect. Under those provisions, any licence granted under the cancelled Food Factories By-laws in respect of premises used for reconstituting milk is deemed to be a licence granted under Part III of the Milk By-laws, 1960. The former licences became due for

renewal on the 1st October in each year; licences granted under Part III of the Milk By-laws, 1960 become due for renewal on the 1st January in each year. The effect of this difference in renewal dates is that, whereas the former licences would have remained valid until the 30th September, 1961, the licences which they are now deemed to be will expire on the 31st December, 1960. It is proposed that the licences which the former licences are deemed to be shall continue to be valid until the 31st December, 1961, subject to the payment, in respect of the period from the 1st October, 1961 (when the former licences would have become due for renewal) to the 31st December, 1961, of a due proportion of the annual fee which is payable in respect of a licence granted under Part III of the Milk By-laws, 1960.

Under the same transitional provisions, any licence to sell milk granted under the cancelled Milk Shops and Pasteurization Plants By-laws is deemed to be permission granted under by-law 30 of the Food Business By-laws, 1960. The former licences became due for renewal on the 1st January in each year; if clause 6(a) is enacted, any permission granted under the said by-law 30 will become due for renewal on the 1st April in each year. In this case, the effect of the difference in renewal dates will be that the permission which each former licence is deemed to be will be valid for three months after the former licence would have expired. It is proposed that, in respect of the period from the 1st January, 1961 (when the former licences would have become due for renewal) to the 31st March, 1961, there shall be payable a due proportion of the annual fee which is payable under the Food Business By-laws, 1960 in respect of permission to sell milk.

This clause seeks to make the necessary provisions by the deletion of paragraph (1) of by-law 41 of the Milk By-laws, 1960 and the substitution therefor of two new paragraphs containing the additional transitional provisions.

Clause 5. This clause corrects two typographical errors in the Hawker By-laws, 1960.

Clause 6. This clause seeks to make three amendments to the Food Business By-laws, 1960. Firstly, by-law 30(2)(c) of those By-laws at present provides that, where permission to sell restricted foods is granted to a person who is neither in possession of a licence granted under any of the By-laws specified in by-law 30(2)(a) nor the lessee of a market stall, the permission shall be valid for one year from the date on which it is granted. There will, therefore, be no standard date for the renewal of every such permission. It is now considered desirable that every such permission should expire on the same date, namely the 31st March in each year, and consequently become due for renewal on a standard date. Paragraph (a) of this clause makes the necessary

provisions. Secondly, paragraph (b) of this clause corrects a minor drafting error in paragraph (4) of by-law 31 of those By-laws. Thirdly, it has become apparent that the transitional provisions contained in by-law 37(1) of those By-laws are also deficient in one respect. Under those provisions, any licence granted under the cancelled Food Factories By-laws is deemed to be a licence granted under by-law 31 of the Food Business By-laws, 1960. In the case of a food business which comprises the manufacture of aerated waters, the former licence became due for renewal on the 1st January in each year; a licence granted under the said by-law 31 in respect of such a food business becomes due for renewal on the 1st October in each year. The effect of this difference in renewal dates is that the licence granted under by-law 31 which each former licence is deemed to be will be valid for nine months after the former licence would have expired. It is proposed that, in respect of the period from the 1st January, 1961 (when the former licences would have become due for renewal) to the 30th September, 1961, there shall be payable a due proportion of the annual fee payable under the said Food Business By-laws, 1960 in respect of a licence to carry on such a food business.

#### **RADIATION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1960.**

DR. TENG PIN-HUI moved the First reading of a Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend the Radiation Ordinance, 1957."

He said: Sir, this Bill seeks to amend the principal Ordinance by the insertion of a new definition of the expression "ionizing radiation" and consequential amending of the expression "irradiating apparatus" and "radio-active substance". This new definition is in line with the proposed legislation of a similar nature in the United Kingdom and eliminates the problems arising from the fact that the previous definition included domestic television receivers.

Sir, at the same time an opportunity has been taken to introduce other changes in the principal Ordinance. Clause 3 empowers the Radiation Board to appoint a medical committee to advise on such matters within the scope of its functions. Clause 4 enables the Board to issue free of charge Radiation Codes on the lines of the Highway Code on the subject of protection from radiation hazards for the guidance of licensees and persons engaged in radiation work.

The Board is also given discretion to grant general or specific exemptions from any requirement under the Radiation Ordinance or any subsidiary legislation where the Board in its technical knowledge is satisfied that no harm can follow. There is provision in Clause 5

to make directors or managerial staff of firms that offend against the principal Ordinance personally responsible unless they can prove ignorance of the Act or that it was done without their agreement.

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 measure is to amend the principal Ordinance in section 2 by inserting a definition of "ionising radiations" which conforms with the definition devised for use in the draft Factories (Ionising Radiations) Special Regulations now under consideration with a view to enactment in the United Kingdom. Consequential upon the insertion of this definition, the definition "irradiating apparatus" can be simplified and designed to exclude television sets, which, as that definition now stands, fall within its scope.

2. Opportunity has been taken—

- (a) to insert into the Ordinance provision to enable the Board to issue authoritative recommendations for the better protection from radiation hazards of persons engaged in radiation work or otherwise subject to exposure to radiation;
- (b) to give the Board a discretion to waive the provisions of the Ordinance or regulations made thereunder in certain cases in which it appears to them to be expedient in the public interest, and safe so to do; and
- (c) to make provision for the liability of directors and officers of companies which commit offences under the Ordinance.

**TELECOMMUNICATION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1960.**

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL moved the Second reading of a Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend the Telecommunication Ordinance, Chapter 106."

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded.

The question was put and agreed to.

The Bill was read a Second time.

Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

Clauses 1 to 5 and the Schedule were agreed to.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL: —Sir, I beg to move that the Long Title as shown on the Bill before Council be left out and the Long Title shown on the paper in the hands of honourable Members be substituted therefor. The Long Title as amended will show more correctly the main purposes of the Bill.

*Proposed Amendment.*

*Clause*

Long Title      Leave out the Long Title and substitute therefor the following—

"An Ordinance to amend the Telecommunication Ordinance, Chapter 106, and to validate the charging of certain rates of payment for the transmission of messages."

The amendment was agreed to.

Council then resumed.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL reported that the Telecommunication (Amendment) Bill, 1960, had passed through Committee with one amendment and moved the Third reading.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded.

The question was put and agreed to.

The Bill was read a Third time and passed into law.

### **ADJOURNMENT.**

H. E. THE GOVERNOR: —Well, gentlemen, that concludes the business for to-day. When is it your pleasure that we should meet again?

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

H. E. THE GOVERNOR: —Council stands adjourned until this day two weeks.