

**OFFICIAL REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS****Wednesday, 19th November 1969****The Council met at half past Two o'clock**

[Mr PRESIDENT in the Chair]

**PRESENT**

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ACTING GOVERNOR (*PRESIDENT*)  
SIR HUGH (SELBY) NORMAN-WALKER, KCMG, OBE, JP  
THE HONOURABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY (*ACTING*)  
MR DAVID RONALD HOLMES, CMG, CBE, MC, ED, JP  
THE HONOURABLE THE ATTORNEY GENERAL  
MR DENYS TUDOR EMIL ROBERTS, OBE, QC, JP  
THE HONOURABLE THE SECRETARY FOR HOME AFFAIRS (*ACTING*)  
MR PAUL TSUI KA-CHEUNG, OBE, JP  
THE HONOURABLE THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY  
SIR JOHN (JAMES) COWPERTHWAITHE, KBE, CMG, JP  
DR THE HONOURABLE TENG PIN-HUI, CMG, OBE, JP  
DIRECTOR OF MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES  
THE HONOURABLE ROBERT MARSHALL HETHERINGTON, DFC, JP  
COMMISSIONER OF LABOUR  
THE HONOURABLE TERENCE DARE SORBY, JP  
DIRECTOR OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY  
THE HONOURABLE DAVID RICHARD WATSON ALEXANDER, MBE, JP  
DIRECTOR OF URBAN SERVICES  
THE HONOURABLE GEORGE TIPPETT ROWE, JP  
DIRECTOR OF SOCIAL WELFARE  
THE HONOURABLE JAMES JEAVONS ROBSON, JP  
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS  
THE HONOURABLE DONALD COLLIN CUMYN LUDDINGTON, JP  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER, NEW TERRITORIES  
THE HONOURABLE JOHN CANNING, JP  
DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION  
THE HONOURABLE KAN YUET-KEUNG, CBE, JP  
THE HONOURABLE FUNG HON-CHU, OBE, JP  
THE HONOURABLE TSE YU-CHUEN, OBE, JP  
THE HONOURABLE KENNETH ALBERT WATSON, OBE, JP  
THE HONOURABLE WOO PAK-CHUEN, OBE, JP  
THE HONOURABLE SZETO WAI, OBE, JP  
THE HONOURABLE WILFRED WONG SIEN-BING, OBE, JP  
THE HONOURABLE ELLEN LI SHU-PUI, OBE, JP  
THE HONOURABLE WILSON WANG TZE-SAM, JP  
THE HONOURABLE HERBERT JOHN CHARLES BROWNE, JP  
DR THE HONOURABLE CHUNG SZE-YUEN, OBE, JP  
THE HONOURABLE MICHAEL ALEXANDER ROBERT HERRIES, OBE, MC, JP  
THE HONOURABLE LEE QUO-WEI, OBE, JP

**IN ATTENDANCE**

THE DEPUTY CLERK OF COUNCILS  
MR DONALD BARTON

**PAPERS**

The following papers were laid pursuant to Standing Order No 14(2): —

<i>Subject</i>	<i>LN No</i>
Subsidiary Legislation: —	
Preventive Service Ordinance.	
Preventive Service Ordinance (Amendment of First Schedule) (No 2) Order 1969 .....	160
Dentists Registration Ordinance.	
Ancillary Dental Workers (Dental Hygienists) Regulations 1969 .....	161
Dutiable Commodities Ordinance.	
Dutiable Commodities (Marking and Colouring, of Hydrocarbon Oils) (Amendment) Regulations 1969 .....	162
Public Health and Urban Services Ordinance.	
Food and Drugs (Composition and Labelling) (Amendment) Regulations 1969 .....	163
Interpretation and General Clauses Ordinance.	
Administrative Appeals Rules 1969 .....	164
Prisons Ordinance.	
Prisons (Discontinuance of Use of Lai Chi Kok Prison) Order 1969 .....	165
Training Centres Ordinance.	
Lai Chi Kok Training Centre Declaration 1969 .....	166
Sessional Papers 1969-70: —	
No 18—Hong Kong Narcotics Progress Report for the year 1968-69 (published 19.11.69).	
No 19—Annual Report by the Director of Immigration for the year 1968-69 (published 19.11.69).	
No 20—Annual Report by the Director of Medical and Health Services for the year 1968-69 (published 19.11.69).	
No 21—Annual Report by the Commissioner for Resettlement for the year 1968-69 (published 19.11.69).	

*Subject*

No 22—Annual Report of the Hong Kong Productivity Council for the year 1968-69 (published 19.11.69).

No 23—Annual Report by the Director of Marine for the year 1968-69 (published 19.11.69).

No 24—Annual Report by the Registrar General for the year 1968-69 (published on 19.11.69).

**ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS****Metrication**

1. MR H. J. C. BROWNE asked: —

Referring to the statement made by the Honourable Colonial Secretary during the 1968 Budget Debate\*, will Government inform this Council about the result of the study on metrication and whether it is now time to establish a Standing Joint Committee on Metrication?

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY (SIR JOHN COWPERTHWAITTE): —Sir, the Honourable Colonial Secretary informed this Council during the 1968 Budget Debate\* that a study was being undertaken to determine where the balance of advantage lay for Hong Kong in introducing metric systems of measurement into the various spheres of the Colony's life. This study has been completed. It concludes that there are areas of activity where, because of international relations or other circumstances arising outside Hong Kong, it is necessary to convert at an early date to metric systems; but that there are also other areas of activity where the change appears neither necessary nor desirable in the immediate future but where we must be prepared to act should circumstances change.

The Government has, therefore, decided to establish a Metrication Committee, under an unofficial chairman and on a continuing basis, to advise on the timing of desirable changes to the metric system in different sectors of the economy and to guide, and keep in review, the progress of such changes, including making recommendations on such legislation as may be necessary. In addition to the chairman, it is the intention that the Committee should comprise four official members and five other members appointed by the Governor. It is hoped that the membership and terms of reference of the Committee can be announced before the end of the year.

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\* 1968 Hansard, page 219.

**Oral Answers****New Territories Roads: used by sports cars**

2. MR P. C. WOO asked: —

It has been reported that the public roads in the New Territories have been used for practices for the Macau Grand Prix of last week to the danger of the other users of the roads. What steps will Government take to prevent drivers from practising in the New Territories for racing?

THE ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY (MR D. R. HOLMES): —Sir, the Commissioner of Police does not have evidence that cars or drivers entered for the Macau motor races have used roads in Hong Kong for racing practice. It has however been reported to him that the new fast road from Lai Chi Kok to Kwai Chung has on occasion been used for very high-speed driving, especially late at night, and it is suspected that some cars have raced against each other. On 14th October, the Commissioner issued a special directive to all Police Districts to take such measures as might be considered necessary to prevent the roads being used as a practice racing circuit.

**Traffic accidents involving sports cars**

3. MR WOO: —

Is it true that in traffic accidents occurred in the New Territories the majority of cars involved are sports cars? If the answer is in the affirmative, what steps will Government take to prevent such traffic accidents?

THE ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY (MR HOLMES): —Sir, sports cars are difficult to define or classify and Police statistics do not attempt such a classification, so that it is not possible to give a statistical reply. However we have done what we can in the short time since the question was put down to provide a rough breakdown of accident cases and I have some figures for the ten week period August—September and the first half of October this year. These indicate that on the average out of every thirty-one accidents involving private cars that took place in the New Territories during that period sports cars were involved in only one. Making full allowance for the absence of precise statistical data it can, it seems, be safely said that sports-car accidents are very far from forming a majority of accidents in the New Territories.

### Waterloo Road traffic congestion

4. DR S. Y. CHUNG asked: —

Is Government aware of the increasing traffic congestion at the two junctions along Waterloo Road (one at the Prince Edward Road and the other at the Boundary Street) and since this route is one of the main thoroughfares in Kowloon what steps are being taken to improve the traffic flow at these two bottlenecks?

MR J. J. ROBSON: —Sir, the answer to the first part of my honourable Friend's question is "Yes", Government is aware of increasing traffic congestion at the main junctions along Waterloo Road.

A layout for major improvements to ease traffic flow at Boundary Street and Prince Edward Road junctions has been prepared and because of the staffing position within the Public Works Department, I am seeking approval for the appointment of Consulting Engineers to proceed with the detailed design, preparation of contract documents and supervision of the construction.

The proposed improvements involve some interference with private property and resumption may be necessary. It will therefore be some time before the land can become available and it would thus be unrealistic to expect an early start on the works. A preliminary order of cost of the project is about \$20 million.

### Building plans

5. MR Q. W. LEE asked: —

Will the Honourable the Director of Public Works make a statement on the present position with regard to the processing and approval of building plans since he answered my question in this Council on 13th August\* and, specifically, the position with regard to staff recruitment?

MR ROBSON: —Sir, in reply to the honourable Member's question in August\* on this subject I said that recruitment was in hand in the United Kingdom for six Building Surveyors. I am afraid that so far this exercise has been unsuccessful although there is now the possibility of a locally-born surveyor who has just qualified returning to Hong Kong to take up a position with the Building Ordinance Office.

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\* 1969 Hansard, page 485.

**[MR ROBSON] Oral Answers**

There is no indication of when the other vacancies will be filled and as a stop-gap measure the processing of building applications has been given priority at the expense of the other functions of the Buildings Ordinance Office, such as site investigations and inspections of private work in progress, and investigation and search for illegal alterations to existing buildings. Because of the need at all costs to protect human life staff has not been diverted from the Dangerous Buildings Section of the Office.

As a result, while the pressure on the Buildings Ordinance Office continues to grow, it has been possible by these measures to reduce the number of submissions where approval has been delayed from 85 in August to 25 in October.

I must, however, mention that the proposals for Mass Transit, Long Term Road Improvements and Urban Renewal, may well cause continuing delays even if the establishment of the Buildings Ordinance Office is brought up to strength, and I shall have to keep the situation under review.

MR LEE: —Sir, may I ask my honourable Friend what are the reasons leading to the unsuccessful recruitment?

MR ROBSON: —Sir, I believe that the basic difficulty has been one of salary. The salary has been too low and this aspect is being looked into.

MR Y. K. KAN: —Sir, is the United Kingdom the only place where building surveyors can be found?

MR ROBSON: —No, Sir, it is not. But it is the area where the law on building construction is more applicable to Hong Kong, and hence a man can be most usefully employed once he is recruited.

MR KAN: —Sir, in view of the difficulty in recruitment in the UK, could not consideration be given to recruiting outside the United Kingdom such as, for instance, Australia, Canada, United States—places of that kind—all people who either hold the required or similar qualifications of a building surveyor.

MR ROBSON: —Yes, Sir, this can be done. I will look into this. We do this of course in every other profession, especially electrical and mechanical engineering, but we have not so far had much improvement or much success.

### **Cyclamates**

6. MR FUNG HON-CHU asked: —

Is Government aware of the extent to which cyclamates are being used as sweetening agents in the production of drinks and foodstuffs for public consumption in Hong Kong? If not, would Government conduct an investigation to determine the extent?

MR D. R. W. ALEXANDER: —Sir, a preliminary survey to determine very roughly the extent to which cyclamate and its compounds (sodium and calcium) were being used in the preparation of drinks and foodstuffs available for local consumption was carried out on 23rd October by Food Inspectors in the Urban Services Department. This showed that some 30 kinds of imported food and one bottled drink contained cyclamates. However, a further (large-scale) survey is at this moment in progress, as it is believed that there may be more foods and drinks containing cyclamates on sale to the public. This second survey should be completed in early December.

### **Legislation for artificial flavouring of foods**

7. MR FUNG: —

Has Government given thought to legislation making it compulsory for all drinks and foodstuffs sold for public consumption to have the various chemicals and ingredients contained in them listed clearly on their containers as is required in other countries?

MR ALEXANDER: —Sir, the Food and Drugs (Composition and Labelling) Regulations already require that certain foods and drugs must be labelled in a particular manner. But Government has not so far given thought to the type of all-embracing legislation which my honourable Friend Mr FUNG has in mind. It now proposes to do so. In the meantime, legislation has been drafted to deal with the current problem of banning cyclamates and ensuring that every container of food or beverage with a permitted artificial sweetener in it will be marked with the name and quantity of the sweetener.

## **STATEMENT**

### **Privilege**

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (MR D. T. E. ROBERTS): —Sir, I would like to take this opportunity to correct a wrong impression which may have been given to members of the public, as a result of certain newspaper

[THE ATTORNEY GENERAL] **Statement**

reports, on one aspect of the subject of privileges of Legislative Councillors.

Last week, a Member of this Council attended at the Supreme Court in obedience to a subpoena summoning him to attend as a witness. He attended Court at the appointed time and waited there until the counsel who proposed to call him as a witness informed him that he would not be required until the afternoon. The Member said he had a meeting of Legislative Council that afternoon (as in fact was the case) and counsel then asked him to return the following morning. Two days had been reserved for the hearing.

Unfortunately, counsel did not inform the judge and obtain the witness' release. The case did not develop as counsel had expected, and late that afternoon counsel told the trial judge that his sole remaining witness was the Member, who had earlier informed counsel that he would be unable to be present as he had a Legislative Council meeting. Counsel added that he personally accepted responsibility for the absence of the Member, since he had told the Member that he would not be required that day.

The next morning the Member attended court to give his evidence. Before he testified, the judge indicated to counsel that he accepted the fact that the responsibility for the Member's absence the previous day lay with counsel and not with the Member himself, and that he (the judge) had nothing more to say. However, he then added that it was improper for counsel to tell witnesses that they were not required unless counsel was very sure that the witness would not be needed and that, although the court would give every consideration to Members of the Legislative Council, there was no privilege of the Legislative Council such as was comparable to the privilege of Members of Parliament by law and custom of Parliament in the United Kingdom. By this, I take it that the judge meant that Members of this Council do not enjoy any immunity from subpoena, such as is claimed for Members of Parliament in England. Here, I would add that the exact scope and operation of that immunity are not beyond doubt.

Although counsel's statement to the judge on the previous day contained a phrase which might have been taken to indicate that such an immunity was being claimed, there is no question of the Member himself seeking at any stage to claim any such privilege either for himself or for Members of this Council and I think it would be entirely wrong to read into the judge's comment any criticism of the Member or of this Council.

As the judge himself indicated, the courts are always willing to give every consideration to Members of Council, to enable them to



fulfil their engagements in this Council and its Committees and I am confident that a solution can usually be found.

However, this incident does raise the wider question of the extent to which Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils should enjoy in Hong Kong privileges and immunities similar to those applicable in the United Kingdom to Members of Parliament and the Government proposes to consider whether or not appropriate legislation on the subject should be introduced.

### CRIMINAL PROCEDURE ORDINANCE

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (MR ROBERTS) moved the following resolution: —

Resolved, pursuant to section 9A of the Criminal Procedure Ordinance, that the Legal Aid in Criminal Cases (Amendment) Rules 1969, made by the Chief Justice on the 8th day of November 1969 under section 9A of that Ordinance, be approved.

He said: —Sir, honourable Members will recall that, in August of this year\*, this Council approved the Legal Aid in Criminal Cases Rules 1969, which dealt with the categories of persons to whom legal aid might be granted in criminal cases. The rules also provided for increased fees for counsel and solicitors and for contributions from assisted persons with means above a specified level.

Those rules have not yet been brought into force, pending approval by this Council of these amending rules, which make certain modifications.

The principal rules allow for legal aid to be granted to appellants in appeals to the Full Court or Supreme Court, but they do not cover those cases in which the Attorney General appeals on a point of law from the District Court to the Supreme Court and it is considered that, in such circumstances also, it is proper that legal aid should be available to the accused, who will in such appeals be the respondent.

The principal rules at present provide for payment to a solicitor assigned to defend a legally aided person in a criminal case of a fee not exceeding 750 dollars and a daily fee not exceeding 250 dollars for each day of trial after the first. Rule 4 proposes that, instead, the fee should be 750 dollars, plus a daily fee of not less than 250 and not more than 500 dollars.

*Question put and agreed to.*

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\* 1969 Hansard, pages 525-6.

**ANIMALS AND BIRDS (RESTRICTION OF IMPORTATION AND POSSESSION) BILL 1969**

*Bill read the first time and ordered to be set down for second reading pursuant to Standing Order No 41(3).*

**ANIMALS AND BIRDS (RESTRICTION OF IMPORTATION AND POSSESSION) BILL 1969**

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY (SIR JOHN COWPERTHWAIT) moved the second reading of:—"A bill to restrict the importation and possession of live animals and birds of certain kinds and to make incidental provisions."

He said:—Your Excellency, the bill is designed to protect certain rare, non-indigenous creatures which are facing extinction and to place their importation and possession under the control of the Director of Agriculture and Fisheries.

The bill is essentially a preventive measure to help to protect the world's diminishing wild life. Organizations like the Survival Services Commission of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources have been concerned over the indiscriminate slaughtering of rare adult wild creatures in order to capture their young for sale to private zoos and collectors. They have urged governments to enact legislation to discourage the trade and to protect rare creatures from extinction. Although available evidence suggests that few rare creatures are being traded through Hong Kong, the Colony's convenient location on the major air and sea routes of the region could be exploited for such trade and it is considered desirable to co-operate in the international effort to protect those species of wild life which are faced with extinction. A list of creatures to be afforded protection is given in the Schedule; they are all indigenous to the area.

It is not the purpose of the bill to frustrate the legitimate movement through Hong Kong of rare creatures to scientific and other reputable institutions which have adequate facilities for their proper care and breeding. The Director of Agriculture and Fisheries will issue licences for such transshipments.

MR K. A. WATSON:—Sir, for a long time I have been puzzled about the meaning of a particular word. Ever since the War, in fact, when the Royal Navy sent out a signal which said "Navy personnel will not, repeat not, refer to Army personnel as 'pongos' ". For years I wondered what was the meaning of the word, where it came from and what were the objections the Army had to it. My puzzle was

solved when this bill was published. There in the Schedule appears the name of a red-haired ape called the Orang-utan and against it is the Latin name *pongo pygmaeus*. The Army obviously had every reason to object to this nickname. Anyone, I think, would be justified in objecting to being called a red-haired ape, even in Latin. However I'm sure we all want to protect, not only "pongos", but all the other rare animals and birds mentioned in the Schedule, and I have therefore very much pleasure in supporting the motion.

*Question proposed.*

*Motion made (pursuant to Standing Order No 30).* That the debate on the second reading of the bill be adjourned—THE ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY (MR HOLMES).

*Question put and agreed to.*

#### *Explanatory Memorandum*

Many animals and birds not indigenous to Hong Kong are not only rare but are in danger of extinction and organizations such as the Survival Service Commission of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources have been urging all countries to co-operate in enacting legislation for their protection. The purpose of this legislation is to regulate the importation and possession of scheduled animals and birds by means of a licensing system in order to prevent the possibility of an undesirable trade developing through Hong Kong which would further contribute to the dangers of extinction. The legislation is thus largely preventive in nature.

The particular animals and birds to be regulated by this Bill are listed in a Schedule which might from time to time be altered under clause 6 by the Governor.

Clause 3 makes it an offence to import a scheduled animal or bird without a licence and clause 4 makes it an offence to be in possession without a licence of a scheduled animal or bird which has been imported after this Bill is enacted and comes into force. Licences would in appropriate cases be issued by the Director of Agriculture and Fisheries as provided in clause 5.

Clause 7 contains powers of entry, search and seizure which may be exercised by members of the Preventive Service and public officers generally or specially authorized for the purpose by the Director of Agriculture and Fisheries.

**Animals and Birds (Restriction of Importation and Possession)  
Bill—second reading**

*[Explanatory Memorandum]*

Clause 9 provides for the forfeiture to the Crown of animals and birds in respect of which an offence has been committed under clause 3 or 4, and also of goods seized in connexion therewith. Forfeiture would be automatic in the case of a conviction but would be in the discretion of the court in case of an acquittal. Clause 10 would place the burden of proving lawful importation or lawful possession on the person prosecuted.

**Committee stage**

**WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION (AMENDMENT) BILL 1969**

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT: —With the concurrence of honourable Members we will take the clauses in blocks of not more than ten.

Clauses 1 to 20 were agreed to.

Clause 21.

MR P. C. WOO: —Sir, I rise to move that a new clause be added after clause 21 be amended as set forth in the paper before honourable Members.

*Proposed Amendment*

*Clause*

21

A new clause 21A be inserted after clause 21 as follows—

"Addition of new section.           **21A.** The principal Ordinance is amended by adding the following new section after section 28—

"Application to persons employed on foreign ships.           **28A.** (1) If the employer submits or has agreed to submit to the jurisdiction of the Court, then, notwithstanding that the accident causing the personal injury occurred outside Hong Kong, this Ordinance shall apply, subject to the modifications in subsections (2), (3) and (4), to seamen and apprentices to the sea service who are workmen within the meaning of this Ordinance and, having been recruited or engaged in Hong Kong, are members of the crew of a foreign ship.

(2) The notice of accident and the application for compensation may be given or made to the master of the ship as if he were the employer, but where the accident occurred and the incapacity commenced on board the ship it shall not be necessary to give any notice of the accident.

(3) In the case of the death of a seamen or apprentice to whom this section applies, the application for compensation shall be made within two years after the death occurred or, where the ship has been or is deemed to have been lost with all hands, within two years after the date on which the ship was, or is deemed to have been, so lost.

(57 & 58  
Vict. c. 60.)

(4) Whenever in any proceedings under this Ordinance the testimony of any witness is required in relation to the subject matter of the proceedings, then, upon due proof that the witness cannot be found in Hong Kong, any deposition which the witness may have previously made on oath in relation to the same subject matter before any justice or magistrate in Her Majesty's dominions or in any place where Her Majesty exercises jurisdiction or before any British Consular Officer elsewhere and which, if the proceedings had been under the Merchant Shipping Act 1894, would have been admissible in such proceedings by virtue of sections 691 and 695 of that Act, shall be admissible in evidence subject to similar conditions as are laid down in the said sections 691 and 695.

(5) In this section—

"foreign ship" means any ship other than a Hong Kong ship as defined in subsection (4) of section 28;

"seaman" has the meaning that it has for the purposes of the Merchant Shipping Act 1894.””

MR R. M. HETHERINGTON: —Sir, I support the amendment proposed by my honourable Friend, Mr Woo. It seeks to restore the position, which existed prior to a recent ruling of a District Judge, regarding the competence of the courts to decide in cases of workmen's

[MR HETHERINGTON] **Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Bill—  
committee stage**

compensation involving Hong Kong seamen serving in foreign ships where there is no liability under the Ordinance but where the parties concerned are, nevertheless, willing to submit to the jurisdiction of these courts.

Following the debate on the second reading of this bill two weeks ago and in accordance with the undertaking, which I gave at that time, to see what appropriate action could be taken on the helpful suggestion by Mr Woo, I held discussions with representatives of the Law Society of Hong Kong which had previously made a similar proposal. A representative of my honourable Colleague, the Attorney General, and senior officers of my department also attended. These discussions were most useful and I would like to thank the representatives of the Law Society of Hong Kong for their valuable assistance. The outcome was that it became possible to agree with Mr Woo on a suitable amendment to this bill which could be introduced during its consideration in Committee. I am grateful to all concerned for the promptness with which this matter has been despatched.

MR KAN: —Sir, may I be allowed to speak on this amendment? This amendment I support whole-heartedly. I think it does bring out the point which was raised by Mr Woo. I have indicated to the Commissioner before this meeting that there is another aspect of this matter which perhaps does not enter into the present amendment at this time but which may well merit consideration in the future. We have made amendments as regards accidents as a result of which a seaman may be injured, or died at sea or on ship. But we have known of cases where a ship simply disappeared from the face of the earth for some considerable time. There is neither proof that the ship has been sunk with all hands on board, etc. Now, under those circumstances what should the dependants do? Can they make a valid claim for compensation for death which has not yet been proven? If not, then are they to stand by and wait until the whereabouts of the ship is found before they can claim? This is one point which I respectfully submit merits consideration.

MR HETHERINGTON: —Sir, a case of the nature mentioned by my honourable Friend, Mr KAN, had occurred in the past and we dealt with it successfully administratively. But I do agree that this point is worth looking into. I undertake to examine it closely and may propose that, at some future date, suitable legislation be made on it.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT: —Does any other honourable Member wish to speak?

The amendment was agreed to.

Clause 21, as amended, was agreed to.

Clauses 22 to 29 were agreed to.

### **FIRE SERVICES (AMENDMENT) BILL 1969**

Clauses 1 to 4 were agreed to.

Council then resumed.

### **Third reading**

MR HETHERINGTON reported that the Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Bill 1969 had passed through committee with one amendment and moved the third reading of the bill.

*Question put and agreed to.*

Bill read the third time and passed.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (MR ROBERTS) reported that the Fire Services (Amendment) Bill 1969 had passed through committee without amendment and moved the third reading of the bill.

*Question put and agreed to.*

Bill read the third time and passed.

### **ADJOURNMENT**

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT: —In accordance with Standing Order No 8(5) I now adjourn the Council until 2.30 p.m. on Wednesday 3rd December.

*Adjourned accordingly at five minutes to Three o'clock*