

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

No. S. 84.—The following Bills were read a first time at a meeting of the Council held on the 16th March, 1922 :—

A BILL

INTITLED

An Ordinance to make temporary provision for the appointment of solicitors to appear in the Original Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in certain emergencies.

BE it enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows :—

- Short title. 1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Supreme Court (Original Jurisdiction) Emergency Ordinance, 1922.
- Definition. 2. In this Ordinance :—
“Cause” shall have the meaning assigned to it in the Code of Civil Procedure.
“Original Jurisdiction” means the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court on the trial of causes under the Code of Civil Procedure.
- Solicitors to be authorised to appear in Original Jurisdiction of Supreme Court in case of necessity. 3. It shall be lawful for the Chief Justice to authorise any duly enrolled solicitor of the Supreme Court to appear and act as a barrister in any cause in the Original Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in any case in which he may think it desirable to do so having regard to all the circumstances.
- Provisions of conflicting Ordinances suspended. 4. Such provisions of the following Ordinances as may conflict with the provisions of this Ordinance are suspended during the operation of this Ordinance :—
(a.) The Legal Practitioners Ordinance, 1871.
(b.) The Supreme Court Ordinance, 1873.
(c.) The Supreme Court (Summary Jurisdiction) Ordinance, 1873.
(d.) The Code of Civil Procedure.
(e.) The Legal Practitioners Amendment Ordinance, 1913.
- Ordinances Nos. 1 of 1871, 3 of 1873, 4 of 1873, 3 of 1901, and 19 of 1913.
- Duration of Ordinance. 5. This Ordinance shall continue in force until the 31st day of December, 1922.

Objects and Reasons.

There is at present a scarcity of practising barristers in the Colony, and the recent death of a leader of the bar has reduced its number.

It is desired in the circumstances to empower the Chief Justice as necessity may require to appoint temporarily solicitors to conduct cases in the Original Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

The Ordinance is introduced to deal with an emergency and will expire on the 31st December, 1922.

J. H. KEMP,
Attorney General.

23rd February, 1922.

A BILL

INTITULED

An Ordinance to restrict the employment of aliens and of former enemy aliens on certain British ships registered in the Colony of Hongkong.

BE it enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows :—

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Merchant Shipping (Aliens Employment) Ordinance, 1922. Short title.

2. In this Ordinance :—

“ Former enemy alien ” means an alien who is or at any time has been a subject or citizen of the German Empire or any component state thereof, or of Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, or Turkey, except— Interpretation.
9 & 10 Geo.
5, c. 92, s. 5.

(i) any former subject of the German Empire or any component state thereof, or of Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria or Turkey, who has changed his allegiance as a result of the recognition of new states or territorial re-arrangements, and

(ii) any former subject or citizen of the German Empire or any component state thereof, or of Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria or Turkey, who has been naturalized in any other foreign state or in any British possession in accordance with the laws thereof and when actually resident therein, and who, by virtue of such naturalization or otherwise, has lost the nationality of the former enemy state of which he was originally a national.

3.—(1.) No alien shall act as master, chief officer, or chief engineer of a British ship of over sixty tons net register tonnage registered in the Colony : Provided that this prohibition shall not apply to any person who holds a valid certificate of exemption granted by the Governor in Council and who complies with the conditions, if any, attached to such exemption, or to any alien who has acted as a master, chief officer, or chief engineer of a British ship at any time during the war and who is certified by the Admiralty to have performed good and faithful service in that capacity. Employment of aliens in British ships.
9 & 10 Geo.
5, c. 92, s. 5.

(2.) No alien shall act in any capacity on board a British ship of over sixty tons net register tonnage registered in the Colony unless he has produced to the officer before whom he is engaged satisfactory proof of his nationality.

4. No former enemy alien shall act as master, officer, or member of the crew of a British ship registered in the Colony. Employment of former enemy aliens in British ships.
9 & 10 Geo.
5, c. 92, s. 12.

5. Every person who engages an alien or a former enemy alien within the Colony for employment on a British ship in contravention of the provisions of this Ordinance, shall also be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance, and where the person guilty of an offence is a company, every director and officer of the company shall be guilty of the like offence unless he proves that the act constituting the offence took place without his consent or connivance. Persons engaging aliens or former enemy aliens for employment in contravention of the Ordinance.

Penalties.

6. Every person who is guilty of an offence against this Ordinance shall be liable upon summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months.

Objects and Reasons.

The object of this bill is to restrict the employment of aliens on British ships of over sixty tons net register tonnage registered in the Colony, and to prohibit the employment of former enemy aliens on all British ships registered in the Colony. It is based on sections 5 and 12 of the Aliens Restriction (Amendment) Act, 1919, 9 and 10 Geo. 5, c. 92.

J. H. KEMP,
Attorney General.

23rd January, 1922.

NOTICES.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

No. S. 85.—Statement of Sanitary Measures adopted against Hongkong.

Place or Port.	Nature of Measures.	Date.	Reference to Government Notification.
Singapore.	Hongkong declared an infected port on account of plague.	19th July, 1918.	No. S. 181.
Bengal.	Regulations for the prevention of the introduction of plague by sea enforced in the ports of Orissa against vessels arriving from Hongkong.	24th June, 1918.	No. S. 192.
Netherlands-India.	Hongkong declared an infected port on account of plague. Importation of the following articles from Hongkong or transhipped at this port is temporarily prohibited:—(1) wearing apparel, old and worn clothes, household effects for daily use, and used bedding, unless these goods are transported as personal luggage or in consequence of removal; (2) rags. (Refuse of new goods coming direct from the weaving-mills, from workshops where apparel is made, or from bleaching-establishments, artificial wool, and cuttings of newspaper, are not considered as rags.) Quarantine up to 21 days according to the state of health on board the ships but subject to exemption on production of certificates legalised by the Netherlands Consul-General at Hongkong.	10th Feb., 1920.	No. S. 38.