

17. The Hon. Mr. LO MAN-KAM addressed the Council and moved the following resolution :—

“That in the opinion of this Council the Colony cannot afford to maintain so large and costly a Civil Service as now exists, and that the Government should take immediate steps to effect all possible retrenchments in the same.”

The Hon. Sir HENRY POLLOCK addressed the Council and seconded the resolution. The Hon. Director of Medical and Sanitary Services addressed the Council regarding the Medical Establishment of the Colony.

The Colonial Secretary addressed the Council and said the Government agreed with the resolution standing in the name of the Honourable Member only in so far as it referred to present circumstances.

His Excellency the Governor addressed the Council.

The resolution was put to vote and declared lost. Six members voted for the resolution. Hon. Sir HENRY POLLOCK, Hon. Sir WILLIAM SHENTON, Hon. Mr. CHAU TSUN-NIN, Hon. Mr. JOHN JOHNSTONE PATERSON, Hon. Mr. WILLIAM HENRY BELL, Hon. Mr. LO MAN-KAM.

Nine members voted against. The Officer Commanding the Troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney General, the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, the Colonial Treasurer, the Harbour Master, the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, the Inspector General of Police, the Director of Public Works.

Hon. Mr. JOSÉ PEDRO BRAGA abstained from voting.

ADJOURNMENT.

18. The Council then adjourned *sine die*.

A. CALDECOTT,
Governor.

Confirmed this 22nd day of April, 1936.

D. M. MACDOUGALL,
Deputy Clerk of Councils.

No. 370.—His Excellency the Governor has given his assent, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty the KING, to the following Ordinances passed by the Legislative Council :—

Ordinance No. 13 of 1936.—An Ordinance to amend the Summary Offences Ordinance, 1932.

Ordinance No. 14 of 1936.—An Ordinance to amend the Stonecutters Island Ordinance, 1889.

Ordinance No. 15 of 1936.—An Ordinance to amend further the Companies Ordinance, 1932.

Ordinance No. 16 of 1936.—An Ordinance to regulate the Deportation of Undesirable British subjects.

Ordinance No. 17 of 1936.—An Ordinance to make provision for a levy on the salaries of public officers in the Hong Kong Government Service.

Ordinance No. 18 of 1936.—An Ordinance to amend and consolidate the law relating to Telecommunication.

HONG KONG.

No. 13 of 1936.

I assent.

L.S.

A. CALDECOTT,
Governor.

24th April, 1936.

An Ordinance to amend the Summary Offences Ordinance,
1932.

[24th April, 1936.]

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

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Summary Offences Amendment Ordinance, 1936. Short title.

2. Section 3 of the Summary Offences Ordinance, 1932, is amended by the insertion of the following new paragraph after paragraph (16) thereof:—

(16A) organises, equips or takes part in any collection of money or the sale of badges in any public place for any charitable or benevolent purpose without the permission in writing of the Inspector General of Police, or in contravention of any condition that may have been attached to any such permission;

New para-
graph (16A)
for
Ordinance
No. 40 of
1932, s. 3.

Passed the Legislative Council of Hong Kong, this
22nd day of April, 1936.

D. M. MACDOUGALL,
Deputy Clerk of Councils.

HONG KONG.

No. 14 OF 1936.

I assent.

L.S.

A. CALDECOTT,
Governor.

24th April, 1936.

An Ordinance to amend the Stonecutters Island Ordinance,
1889.

[24th April, 1936.]

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

Short title.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Stonecutters
Island Amendment Ordinance, 1936.Substitution
for Ordin-
ance No. 4
of 1889, s. 2.**2.** Section 2 of the Stonecutters Island Ordinance,
1889, is repealed and the following section is substituted
therefor:—Interpreta-
tion.**2.** In this Ordinance, “guard” includes any member of
His Majesty’s regular forces on duty on Stonecutters Island.Substitution
for Ordin-
ance No. 4
of 1889,
s. 3 (1)
and (3).**3.** Sub-sections (1) and (3) of section 3 of the Stone-
cutters Island Ordinance, 1889, are repealed and the follow-
ing sub-sections are respectively substituted therefor:—(1) No person shall land on or be upon Stonecutters
Island unless he is the bearer of a written order for the
purpose duly granted to him by the Colonial Secretary, or
by the Officer in command of His Majesty’s regular troops in
the Colony, or by the officer in charge of His Majesty’s Naval
Establishments in the Colony, or unless he is a member of
His Majesty’s regular forces on duty on the Island or a
police officer or a member of the Royal Naval Yard Police.(3) An order granted to any contractor employed by the
Director of Public Works, or by the officer in charge of His
Majesty’s Naval Establishments in the Colony, or by the
Commanding Royal Engineer shall cover all Chinese labourers
specifically mentioned in such order actually employed on
work on the Island.Substitution
for Ordin-
ance No. 4
of 1889,
s. 4.**4.** Section 4 of the Stonecutters Island Ordinance,
1889, is repealed and the following section is substituted
therefor:—

4. When any person lands or is found on Stonecutters Island, any guard or any member of the Royal Naval Yard Police may require such person to produce and show his order for the purpose; and if such person, on being so required, does not produce and show his order, or if the said guard or member of the Royal Naval Yard Police suspects that any order produced is not an order duly granted to such person, or is not a sufficient authority for such person to be then upon the Island, he may arrest such person forthwith and deliver him into the charge of a police officer.

Power to
arrest
person
landing or
being on
Stonecutters
Island
without
order.

5. Sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Stonecutters Island Ordinance, 1889, is repealed and the following sub-section is substituted therefor:—

Substitution
for Ordin-
ance No. 4
of 1889,
s. 5 (1).

(1) No vessel shall anchor or make fast within one hundred yards from the shore at low water mark of Stonecutters Island unless with the written permission of the officer in command of His Majesty's regular troops in the Colony, or of the officer in charge of His Majesty's Naval Establishments in the Colony, unless such vessel is employed on naval, military, air force, or police duty, or unless such vessel is compelled by stress of weather to anchor or make fast within such distance.

Passed the Legislative Council of Hong Kong, this 22nd day of April, 1936.

D. M. MACDOUGALL,
Deputy Clerk of Councils.

HONG KONG.

No. 15 of 1936.

I assent.

L.S.

A. CALDECOTT,
Governor.

24th April, 1936.

An Ordinance to amend further the Companies Ordinance,
1932.

[24th April, 1936.]

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

Short title.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Companies
Amendment Ordinance, 1936.New para-
graphs
(e) and (f)
added to
Ordinance
No. 39 of
1932,
s. 19 (2).**2.** Sub-section (2) of section 19 of the Companies
Ordinance, 1932, is amended by the addition of the following
two paragraphs at the end thereof:—

(e) contains the words "Savings";

(f) contains the word "Trust" or "Trustee".

New para-
graph (d)
added to
Ordinance
No. 39 of
1932, s. 251
(1) as
amended by
Ordinance
No. 29 of
1933, s. 5.**3.** Section 251 (1) of the Companies Ordinance, 1932, as
amended by section 5 of the Companies Amendment Ordinance,
1933, is further amended by the addition of the following
paragraph at the end thereof:—(d) in the case of a China Company or of a Hong Kong
China Company, all local rates due from the company to any
municipality within the limits of the China Orders in Council
at the relevant date, and having become due and payable
within twelve months next before that date.Passed the Legislative Council of Hong Kong, this
22nd day of April, 1936.D. M. MACDOUGALL,
Deputy Clerk of Councils.

HONG KONG.

No. 16 OF 1936.

I assent.

L.S.

A. CALDECOTT,
Governor.

24th April, 1936.

An Ordinance to regulate the Deportation of Undesirable
British subjects.

[24th April, 1936.]

BE it enacted by the Governor of Hong Kong, with the
advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as
follows:—**1.** This Ordinance may be cited as the Deportation Short title.
(British Subjects) Ordinance, 1936.**2.**—(1) In this Ordinance—

(a) "Convicted person" means a person in respect of
whom the Governor is satisfied that he has been convicted
by any court of any offence punishable with imprisonment
otherwise than only in default of payment of a fine.

Interpreta-
tion.

(b) "Deportation order" means an order requiring the
person in respect of whom it is made to leave or remain out
of the Colony.

(c) "Destitute person" means a person who is, or is
likely to be, a charge upon public funds by reason of
mental or bodily health or insufficiency of means to support
himself and his dependants (if any).

(d) "Person charged" means a person in respect of
whom it is alleged that there are grounds for making a
deportation order under this Ordinance and includes a person
in respect of whom such an order has been made.

(e) "Prohibited immigrant" means a person who being
of one or more of the categories set out in paragraphs (a)
to (i) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Immigration and
Passports Ordinance, 1934, has entered the Colony but has
not thereby committed an offence under that Ordinance.

Ordinance
No. 8 of
1934.

(f) "Undesirable person" means a person who is or has
been conducting himself so as to be dangerous to peace,
good order, good government, or public morals.

(2) For the purposes of this Ordinance a person shall be
deemed to belong to the Colony if he or she is a British
subject and—

(a) was born in the Colony; or

(b) has been ordinarily resident in the Colony continuously for a period of seven years or more and since the completion of such period of residence has not been ordinarily resident in any other part of His Majesty's dominions or any territory under His Majesty's protection continuously for a period of seven years or more; or

(c) has the status of a British subject by reason of the unrevoked grant by the Governor of a certificate of naturalization under the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, or the Naturalization Ordinance, 1902; or

Ordinance
No. 44 of
1902.

(d) is the wife of a person to whom any of the foregoing paragraphs applies not living apart from such person under a decree of a competent court or a deed of separation; or

(e) is the child, stepchild or adopted child having been adopted in a manner recognised by law, under the age of eighteen years of a person to whom any of the foregoing paragraphs applies.

(3) For the purposes of this Ordinance a person shall be deemed to be an immigrant British subject if at the date of the service upon him of a notice under section 5 of this Ordinance, or, in the case of a convicted person, the date upon which he is charged with the offence, he is a British subject and has been resident in the Colony since the date of his last arrival therein for less than the following periods and not otherwise, unless the approval of the Secretary of State shall have been given to the making of a deportation order in respect of such person at any time before it is made:—

(a) in the case of a prohibited immigrant, a period of three months;

(b) in the case of a convicted person or of an undesirable person a period of seven years; and

(c) in the case of a destitute person, a period of one year:

Provided that in determining whether any person is an immigrant British subject, any period during which a deportation order made under this Ordinance has been in force as respects that person shall not be taken into account.

Power to
make de-
portation
orders.

3. Subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, the Governor in Council may, if he thinks fit, make a deportation order in respect of an immigrant British subject who does not belong to the Colony and who is—

(a) a convicted person in respect of whom any court has recommended that a deportation order should be made in his case, either in addition to or in lieu of sentence; or

(b) an undesirable person; or

(c) a destitute person; or

(d) a prohibited immigrant.

Procedure
for making
Orders.

4. Except where a court has recommended that an order should be made, no deportation order shall be made under this Ordinance except where a judge has, in accordance with the provisions of the next two following sections, made

a report on the case and the Governor in Council is satisfied, having regard to the findings of fact and any conclusions of law as stated in the report, that such order may lawfully be made.

5.--(1) A notice in the Form No. 1 in the Schedule shall be served upon the person charged specifying with sufficient particulars to give him reasonable information as to the nature of the facts alleged against him, the grounds upon which it is alleged that an order may be made against him under this Ordinance, and requiring him to shew cause before a judge in chambers at a time to be stated in the notice, or at such later time as the judge may appoint, why such order should not be made in respect of him.

Service of
notice and
arrest.
Schedule
Form No. 1

(2) In the case where it is proposed that a deportation order should be made but such order cannot be made without the approval of the Secretary of State, the notice shall contain information to that effect.

cf. s. 2 (3).

(3) In any case where it is intended to take proceedings against any person under this Ordinance on the ground that he is an undesirable person, and it is represented on oath or affidavit to a judge in chambers that the person is an undesirable person, the judge may issue a warrant for his arrest, and if the notice mentioned in sub-section (1) of this section shall not have already been served upon him it shall be so served not later than twenty-four hours after his apprehension.

6.--(1) At the time appointed in the notice served under the foregoing section or at any adjournment of the hearing the judge shall take such evidence upon oath as is tendered in support of the charges, and the witnesses may be cross-examined by the accused or his counsel or solicitor and the accused may on his own behalf call such witnesses and tender such other evidence as may be relevant upon the questions at issue.

Powers of
judge.

(2) The judge after considering the evidence adduced before him and making any further investigations which he may consider to be desirable, shall make a report to the Governor setting out his findings of fact and his conclusions on any questions of law involved, and, if he thinks fit, making a recommendation as to the issue in the case of any order or orders under this Ordinance.

7. Where a judge or a court recommends the making of a deportation order on the grounds that the person charged is an undesirable person or a convicted person, the person charged may, if the judge or court, as the case may be, shall so order, be detained in such manner as the judge or court may direct pending the decision of the Governor for a period not exceeding twenty-eight days and, where reference to the Secretary of State is necessary before a deportation order is made, such further period as may be necessary for that purpose, and shall be deemed to be in legal custody whilst so detained.

Detention
in custody
pending
decision.

cf. s. 2 (3).

8. Every deportation order shall be in the Form No. 2 in the Schedule.

Form of
Deportation
Order.
Schedule
Form No. 2.

Execution
of deporta-
tion order.

9.—(1) As soon as practicable after a deportation order is made a copy thereof shall be served upon the person charged.

(2) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (3) of this section a person with respect to whom a deportation order is in force may be detained in such manner as may be directed by the Governor, and may be placed on a ship about to leave the Colony and shall be deemed to be in legal custody while so detained and until the ship finally leaves the Colony.

(3) No person shall be detained under sub-section (2) of this section for a period exceeding twenty-eight days; and, if at the expiration of such period he has not been removed or deported as aforesaid, the deportation order shall cease to have effect.

Expenses.

10.—(1) Where a deportation order is made the Governor may, if he thinks fit, apply any money or property of the person charged in payment of the whole or any part of the expenses of or incidental to the voyage from the Colony and the maintenance until departure of that person and his dependants (if any).

(2) Except so far as they are defrayed under the preceding sub-section any such expenses shall be payable out of public funds.

Persons
undergoing
sentence.

11. If a person in respect of whom a deportation order is made under this Ordinance has been sentenced to any term of imprisonment, such sentence shall be served before the order is carried into effect, unless the Governor otherwise directs.

Revocation
and varia-
tion of
orders.

12.—(1) The Governor in Council by order may—

(a) at any time revoke any deportation order;

(b) vary a deportation order so as to permit the person mentioned therein to enter the Colony, and may attach to such permission conditions as to security or otherwise.

(2) Any order made under paragraph (b) of the preceding sub-section may be expressed to have effect for the duration of the order thereby varied or for any lesser period.

(3) As soon as practicable after an order has been made under this section a copy thereof shall be served upon or sent to the person in respect of whom it is made.

Penalties
for breach
of order.

13.—(1) If a person in respect of whom a deportation order is in force disobeys the order, or having entered in pursuance of permission given as hereinbefore provided, wilfully fails to observe any condition attached to such permission, he shall be liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months and to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and to be again deported under the original order, and the provisions of sections 9, 10 and 11 shall apply accordingly.

(2) Nothing in this section shall prevent the making of a deportation order in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance in consequence of a conviction for an offence under this Ordinance.

14. Any person who, without lawful excuse, knowingly harbours or conceals any person who— Penalty for harbouring.

(a) is within the Colony in contravention of the terms of a deportation order, or

(b) having entered the Colony in pursuance of permission given as hereinbefore provided, has wilfully failed to observe any condition attached to such permission

shall on summary conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars.

15. In any proceedings under this Ordinance— Evidence.

(1) the burden of proof that the person charged belongs to the Colony shall be upon that person;

(2) a document purporting to be an order made under this Ordinance shall, until the contrary is proved, be presumed to be such an order; and

(3) any order made under this Ordinance shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, to have been validly made upon the date upon which it purports to have been made.

16. The Governor shall forthwith report to the Secretary of State every order made by him under this Ordinance and the grounds thereof and the proceedings thereunder. Report to Secretary of State.

Passed the Legislative Council of Hong Kong, this 22nd day of April, 1936.

D. M. MACDOUGALL,
Deputy Clerk of Councils.

SCHEDULE. [ss. 5 (1) and 8].

FORM No. 1. [s. 5 (1)].

Notice to Show Cause before a Judge in Chambers.

The Deportation (British Subjects) Ordinance, 1936.

HONG KONG.

To

Whereas it is alleged against you that you are an immigrant British subject who does not belong to the Colony and that a deportation order ought to be made against you by reason of the following facts, that is to say that you.....

..... and on the following grounds that you are †(an undesirable person or a destitute person or a prohibited immigrant) *(and whereas the approval of the Secretary of State is necessary under section 2 (3) of the above named Ordinance before a deportation order can be made)

Note to Clerk of Councils.

†delete words in brackets which are inapplicable.

*delete words in brackets unless the approval is required under

You are hereby required to show cause before †(His Honour the Chief Justice or His Honour the Puisne Judge) in his chambers at the Courts of Justice ato'clock in the..... noon, or at such later time as he may appoint, why such a deportation order should not be made against you.

Dated this day of 19 .

.....
Clerk of Councils.

Form No. 2.

(s. 8.)

Deportation Order.

The Deportation (British Subjects) Ordinance, 1936.

Council Chamber, Victoria, in the Colony of Hong Kong, the
..... day of 19 .

Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that.....
.....should be required to leave and remain out
of the said Colony under the provisions of the above named Ordinance
for* (the period of years or for an unlimited period)
from the date hereof upon the grounds hereinafter appearing:

The Governor in Council doth hereby by virtue of the said
Ordinance order the above named person to leave and remain out
of the said Colony for the said period from the said date, and doth
further order that the period ofdays from the date of
the discharge of the said person from prison, or from the date of
service upon him of this Order, whichever be the later, be fixed
as the time within which the said person shall depart from the
Colony aforesaid:—

Statement of the grounds upon which this Order is made:—

That the said person, being an immigrant British subject who
does not belong to the Colony of Hong Kong, is—*(a convicted
person in respect of whom a court has recommended that a deporta-
tion order should be made in his case, either in addition to or in
lieu of sentence

or

an undesirable person

or

a destitute person

or

a prohibited immigrant).

.....
Clerk of Councils.

Note to Clerk of Councils.

†delete words in brackets which are inapplicable.

*delete words in brackets which are applicable.

HONG KONG.

No. 17 of 1936.

I assent.

L.S.

A. CALDECOTT,
Governor.

24th April, 1936.

An Ordinance to make provision for a levy on the salaries of public officers in the Hong Kong Government Service.

[24th April, 1936.]

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

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Hong Kong Government Service (Levy on Salaries) Ordinance, 1936. Short title.

2.—(1) Subject to the provisions of section 6 and with effect on and from the 1st January, 1936, and in order to reduce expenditure, there shall be a temporary levy, imposed by way of deduction at source, on the salaries of all public officers in the Hong Kong Government Service which are expressed in terms of sterling and which exceed £240 per annum. Levy on sterling salaries exceeding £240 per annum.

(2) On all such salaries there shall be deducted $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ on the first £240, 5% on the next £360, $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ on the next £400, 10% on the next £400 and $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ on the remaining portion of the salary above £1,400 per annum: Provided always that the levy as distinct from the special rate of conversion mentioned in sub-section (4), shall not operate so as to reduce the annual salary of any such officer below £240.

(3) Widows' and Orphans' Pension Contributions of the said officers under the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Ordinance, 1908, and the Ordinances amending the same, shall be calculated on the full sterling salary and converted into dollars at the prevailing monthly Treasury rate. Ordinances Nos. 15 of 1908 13 of 1928, 9 of 1929, and 2 of 1931.

(4) After deduction of the levy, if any, and of the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Contribution, if any, or of either, the remainder of the salaries of all public officers in the Hong Kong Government Service which are expressed in terms of sterling, whatever their amount, shall be converted at the rate of one shilling and sixpence to the dollar for the months of January, February and March, 1936, and for subsequent months at such rates as the Legislative Council shall by resolution from time to time direct.

Levy on dollar salaries exceeding \$240 per annum.

3.—(1) Subject to the provisions of section 6 and with effect on and from the 1st January, 1936, and in order to reduce expenditure, there shall be a temporary levy, imposed by way of deduction at source, on the salaries of all public officers in the Hong Kong Government Service which are expressed in terms of dollars and which exceed \$240 per annum.

(2) On all such salaries there shall be deducted, in respect of the salaries payable in respect of the months of January to June, inclusive, 1936, 4% on the first \$1,000, 8% on the next \$1,500, 12% on the next \$2,500 and 15% on the remaining portion of the salary above \$5,000.

(3) In respect of the month of July, 1936, and of subsequent months, the percentages in sub-section (2) of this section shall be reduced to 3%, 6%, 10% and 12% respectively.

(4) The levy authorised by this section shall not operate so as to reduce the annual salary of any officer below \$240.

Levy to be applied to net salaries after deduction of Widows' and Orphans' Pension Contributions.

Ordinances Nos. 15 of 1908, 13 of 1928, 9 of 1929, and 2 of 1931.

This Ordinance to be in force for the year 1936 only unless otherwise provided by Ordinance.

Power of legislature to grant exemptions by resolution.

Saving of rights of the Crown. Cf. Colonial Regulations 20 and 21, and H.K. General Orders 1 and 2.

4. Every levy, whether in respect of a sterling salary or of a dollar salary, shall be applied to the net salary after the deduction of the contributions, if any, payable under the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Ordinance, 1908, and the Ordinances amending the same.

5. This Ordinance shall be deemed to have been in force as on and from the 1st January, 1936, and it shall continue in force until the 31st December, 1936, and no longer, unless otherwise provided by Ordinance.

6. It shall be lawful for the Legislative Council to exempt either wholly or partially from the operation of sections 2 and 3 of this Ordinance, or from any part thereof, any officer or any class or description of officer. Any such resolution, if so expressed, may be retrospective in operation.

7. Nothing in this Ordinance shall be deemed to recognise any rights whatsoever against the Crown or be deemed to imply that the holding of any appointment or the payment of salary constitutes a contract between the Crown and any of its servants or that any public office is held otherwise than during His Majesty's pleasure.

Passed the Legislative Council of Hong Kong this 22nd day of April, 1936.

D. M. MACDOUGALL,
Deputy Clerk of Councils.

HONG KONG.

No. 18 OF 1936.

I assent.

L.S.

A. CALDECOTT,
Governor.

24th April, 1936.

An Ordinance to amend and consolidate the law relating to
Telecommunication.

[24th April, 1936.]

BE it enacted by the Governor of Hong Kong, with the
advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as
follows:—**Part I.**

PRELIMINARY.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the **Telecommunication Short title.**
Ordinance, 1936.

2. In this Ordinance, unless the context otherwise **Interpreta-**
requires— **tion.**

(1) "Telecommunication" means any telegraphic or telephonic communication of signs, signals, writing, facsimiles and sounds of any kind, by wire, wireless, or any other system or process of electric or visual signalling or by means of pneumatic tubes.

(2) "Telegraph" means any electric, galvanic or magnetic telegraph, and includes appliances and apparatus for transmitting, receiving or making telecommunication, but does not include electric appliances and apparatus, other than radio, the operation and scope of which is limited to communications concerning the affairs of the sender or receiver thereof and confined to a single message or tenement or works area.

(3) "Telegraph officer" means any person employed, either permanently or temporarily, in connection with a telegraph established, maintained or worked by the Government or by a person licensed under this Ordinance.

(4) "Telegraph line" means any wire or wires used for the purposes of telecommunication, with any casing, coating, tube or pipe enclosing the same, and any appliances and apparatus connected therewith for the purpose of fixing or insulating the same.

(5) "Message" means any telecommunication sent by telegraph or handed to a telegraph officer to be sent by telegraph or to be delivered.

(6) "Post" means a post, pole, standard, stay, strut or other above-ground contrivance for carrying, suspending or supporting a telegraph line.

(7) "Licensed person" means a person holding a licence granted by the Governor in Council under section 3 or section 30.

Part II.

PRIVILEGES AND POWERS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Exclusive privilege in respect of telegraphs and power to grant licences.

3.—(1) Within the Colony the Governor in Council shall have the exclusive privilege of establishing, maintaining and working telegraphs.

(2) The Governor in Council may grant a licence, on such conditions and in consideration of such payments as he thinks fit, to any person or to the representative for the time being in the Colony of any corporation or administration to establish, maintain or work a telegraph within any part of the Colony, and to place, lay, carry or maintain any posts, cables or wires for the purpose of such telegraph in, along, through, across or under any roads or other property vested in the Crown.

Power in Government to take possession of licensed telegraphs and to order interception of messages.

4.—(1) On the occurrence of any public emergency or in the interest of the public safety the Governor or any officer specially authorized in this behalf by the Governor may—

(a) take temporary possession of any telegraph established, maintained or worked by any person licensed under this Ordinance; or

(b) withdraw either partially or totally the use of any telephone trunk line or exchange system from any person or class of persons or from the public at large; or

(c) order that any message or class of messages to or from any person or class of persons or relating to any particular subject, brought for transmission by or transmitted or received by any telegraph, shall not be transmitted or shall be intercepted or detained or shall be disclosed to the Government or an officer thereof mentioned in the order.

(2) If any doubt arises as to the existence of a public emergency or whether any act done under sub-section (1) was in the interest of the public safety, a certificate, signed by the Governor within fourteen days from the taking of such temporary possession, and delivered to the person in charge of the telegraph, shall be conclusive proof on the point.

Power to require production of messages.

5.—(1) Where it appears to the Governor that such a course is expedient in the public interest he may by warrant under his hand require any person who owns or controls any telegraph line or any apparatus for radiocommunication, used for the sending or receipt of messages to or from any place outside the Colony, to produce to any person named in the warrant the originals and transcripts either of all messages or of messages of any specified class or description sent or received to or from any place outside the Colony by means of any such line or apparatus, and all other papers relating to any such messages.

(2) In this section the expression "radiocommunication" shall have the same meaning as in section 27.

(3) Any person who, on being required under subsection (1) to produce any original or transcript of a message or any paper relating to a message, refuses or neglects to do so, shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding three months, and to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

6.—(1) Whenever any message transmitted by telegraph from any place outside the Colony is received by any person, association or company in the Colony, for the purpose of publication in any newspaper, or, by printed circular or otherwise, to any limited number of persons being members of or subscribers to any such association or company, no person, whether a member of or a subscriber to such association or company or not, shall, without the consent in writing of such person, association or company by whom such message has been received, print or publish in any newspaper, or in any letter or circular or other printed or written communication, or tender for transmission by telegraph, any such message, or the substance thereof or any extract therefrom, until after the expiration of thirty six hours from the time of the first publication of such message by the person, association or company receiving the same: Provided always that such protected period shall not extend beyond forty eight hours from the time of the first receipt in the Colony of such message: Provided also that the publication of any similar message lawfully received in like manner by any other person, association or company shall not be deemed or taken to be a publication of such first-mentioned message within the meaning of this section.

Protection of certain messages from publication within certain period.

(2) Every message in respect of which the protection of this section is claimed shall be published with the heading "Telecommunication Ordinance, 1936" and the name of the person, association or company claiming such protection, and shall state the date and hour of its receipt in the Colony and of its publication, and such statement shall be *prima facie* evidence of the times of such receipt and publication.

(3) In any prosecution under this section the production of any document which purports to be a telegraphic message duly and regularly issued by any telegraph company in the Colony on its customary form shall be *prima facie* evidence that the message contained therein was received in the Colony by telegraph from the place therein mentioned to the address of the person, association or company therein named, and was duly delivered in the Colony to such person, association or company.

(4) Every person who prints or publishes, or causes to be printed or published, or retransmits any matter contrary to the provisions of this section shall be liable upon summary conviction to a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars.

7.—(1) It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to make regulations for the conduct of all or any telegraphs established, maintained or worked by the Government or by persons licensed under this Ordinance.

Power to make regulations for the conduct of telegraphs.

(2) Regulations made under this section may provide for all or any of the following among other matters:—

(a) the rates at which and the other conditions and restrictions subject to which messages shall be transmitted;

(b) the precautions to be taken for preventing the improper interception or disclosure of messages;

(c) the period for which and the conditions subject to which messages and other documents belonging to or being in the custody of telegraph officers shall be preserved;

(d) the fees to be charged for searching for messages or other documents in the custody of any telegraph officer.

(3) When making rules for the conduct of any telegraph established, maintained or worked by any person licensed under this Ordinance, the Governor in Council may prescribe fines for any breach of the same.

(4) The fines so prescribed shall not exceed the following limits:—

(a) when the person licensed under this Ordinance is punishable for the breach, five hundred dollars, and in the case of a continuing breach, a further fine of one hundred dollars for every day after the first during the whole or any part of which the breach continues;

(b) when a servant of the person so licensed or any other person is punishable for the breach, one-fourth of the amount specified in clause (a).

Revocation
of licences.

8. The Governor in Council may at any time revoke any licence granted under section 3 for good cause or on the breach of any of the conditions therein contained or in default of payment of any consideration payable thereunder.

Government
not respon-
sible for
loss or
damage.

9.—(1) The Government shall not be responsible for any loss or damage which may occur in consequence of any telegraph officer failing in his duty with respect to the receipt, transmission or delivery of any message.

(2) No such officer shall be responsible for any such loss or damage unless he causes the same negligently, maliciously or fraudulently.

Part III.

POWER TO PLACE TELEGRAPH LINES AND POSTS.

Power in
Director
of Public
Works to
place and
maintain
telegraph
lines and
posts.

10.—(1) The Director of Public Works may place and maintain, and may authorise a person licensed under section 3 to place and maintain, a telegraph line under, over, along or across, and posts in or upon, any immovable property.

(2) Neither the Government nor a licensed person shall by the exercise of the powers conferred by this section acquire any right other than that of user only in any property over, along, across, in or upon which any telegraph line or post has been so placed.

(3) In the exercise of the powers conferred by this section the Director of Public Works and any licensed person so authorised as aforesaid shall do as little damage as possible, and when those powers have been exercised in respect of any property, full compensation shall be paid by the Director of Public Works or by the licensed person, whichever has exercised the powers, to all persons interested for any damage sustained by reason of the exercise of such powers

(4) The Director of Public Works or any licensed person so authorised as aforesaid may at any time for the purpose of examining, repairing, altering or removing any telegraph line or post erected or maintained by him, enter on the property under, over, along, across, in or upon which the line or post has been placed.

(5) The Director of Public Works may for the purpose of exercising the powers conferred by this section alter, or may authorise a licensed person to alter, the position of any pipe or wire, not being a main, for the supply of gas or electricity: Provided that when it is desired to alter the position of any such pipe or wire reasonable notice of the intention to do so shall be given by the Director of Public Works or by the licensed person, whichever is concerned, to the person under whose control such pipe or wire is.

11.—(1) If the exercise of the powers mentioned in section 10, in respect of property referred to in sub-section (4) thereof, is resisted or obstructed, a magistrate may, on a summons taken out in that behalf, order that the Director of Public Works or the licensed person concerned shall be permitted to exercise them.

Exercise of powers conferred by section 10 and disputes as to compensation in case of property.

(2) If after the making of an order under sub-section (1) any person resists the exercise of those powers, or having control over the property does not give all facilities for their being exercised, he shall be deemed to have committed an offence under this Ordinance.

(3) If any dispute arises as to the sufficiency of the compensation to be paid under sub-section (3) of section 10, it shall, on application by way of summons for that purpose by either of the disputing parties to a magistrate, be determined by him.

(4) If any dispute arises as to the persons entitled to receive compensation or as to the proportions in which the persons interested are entitled to share in it, the Director of Public Works or the licensed person concerned may pay into the magistrate's court such amount as he deems sufficient, or, where all the disputing parties have in writing admitted the amount tendered to be sufficient or the amount has been determined under sub-section (3), that amount.

(5) The magistrate, after giving notice to the parties and hearing such of them as desire to be heard, shall determine the persons entitled to receive the compensation or, as the case may be, the proportions in which the persons interested are entitled to share in it.

(6) Every determination of a dispute by a magistrate under sub-sections (3), (4) or (5) shall be final.

(7) Nothing in sub-section (6) shall affect the right of any person to sue for and recover the whole or any part of any compensation paid by the Director of Public Works or by a licensed person from the person who has received the same.

12.—(1) When under the foregoing provisions of this Ordinance a telegraph line or post has been placed by the Director of Public Works or by a person licensed as aforesaid under, over, along, across, in or upon any property, and any person entitled to do so desires to deal with that property in

Removal or alteration of telegraph line or post on property.

such manner as to render it necessary or convenient that the telegraph line or post should be removed to another part thereof or to a higher or lower level or altered in form, he may require the Director of Public Works or the licensed person concerned to remove or alter the line or post accordingly.

(2) If compensation has been paid under section 11 such person shall, when making the requisition, tender to the Director of Public Works or to the licensed person concerned the amount requisite to defray the expense of the removal or alteration or half of the amount paid as compensation, whichever is the smaller sum.

(3) If the Director of Public Works or licensed person omits to comply with the requisition, the person making it may apply to a magistrate to order the removal or alteration.

(4) Such magistrate may, in his discretion, reject the application or make an order, absolute or subject to conditions, for the removal of the telegraph line or post to any other part of the property or to a higher or lower level or for the alteration of its form, and the order so made shall be final.

Removal
of trees
interrupting
telecom-
munication.

13.—(1) If a tree standing or lying near a telegraph line interrupts or is likely to interrupt telecommunication, a magistrate may, on a summons taken out in that behalf, order the tree to be removed or dealt with in such other way as he deems fit.

Notice and
precautions
by person
clearing
land.

(2) When disposing of an application under sub-section (1), such magistrate shall, in the case of any tree in existence before the telegraph line was placed, award to the persons interested in the tree such compensation as he thinks reasonable, and the award shall be final.

(3) In the event of the owner or occupier of any land felling or clearing, or causing or allowing to be felled or cleared, any trees or vegetation, or erecting or causing or allowing to be erected any matshed, scaffolding or other structure, adjacent to any telegraph line, such owner or occupier shall give to the Director of Public Works or to the licensed person concerned notice in writing of his intention so to do and shall take all such reasonable precautions as may be necessary for the protection of such telegraph line.

(4) If any such owner or occupier fails to give such notice as is required by sub-section (3), or having given notice fails to take such necessary precautions, and if damage is done to such telegraph line by the act of himself, his servants or agents, he shall be liable to pay to the Director of Public Works or to the licensed person concerned all costs and expenses that may be incurred in repairing the line and re-establishing communication.

(5) If the amount so due for costs and expenses be not paid within seven days after demand the Director of Public Works or the licensed person concerned may, upon a summons taken out in that behalf, recover such amount before a magistrate.

(6) If any trees or vegetation are felled or cleared, or if any matshed, scaffolding or other structure is erected, upon land adjacent to any telegraph line, it shall be presumed until

the contrary is proved that such clearing, felling or erecting was done by the owner of the land or by his servants or agents acting as such.

14. Every telegraph line or post placed before the commencement of this Ordinance under, over, along, across, in or upon any property for the purposes of a telegraph established or maintained by the Government or by a person licensed under this Ordinance shall be deemed to have been so placed in exercise of the powers conferred by, and after observance of all the requirements of, this Ordinance.

Existing lines and posts deemed to be placed under this Ordinance.

Part IV.

PENALTIES.

15. Any person who establishes, maintains or works a telegraph within the Colony otherwise than as permitted by a licence granted under section 3 or breaks any condition contained in such a licence shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and to a further fine not exceeding five hundred dollars for every week during which the telegraph is maintained or worked or the breach of the condition continues.

Establishing, maintaining, or working unlicensed telegraph or breaking condition of licence.

16. Any person who, knowing or having reason to believe that a telegraph has been established or is maintained or worked in contravention of this Ordinance, transmits or receives any message by such telegraph, or performs any service incidental thereto, or delivers any message for transmission by such telegraph, or accepts delivery of any message sent thereby, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars.

Using such telegraphs.

17. Any person who—

(a) enters the signal-room of a telegraph office of the Government or of a person licensed under this Ordinance without the permission of a competent authority;

Intrusion into signal-room, trespass in telegraph office, or obstruction.

(b) enters a fenced enclosure round such a telegraph office in contravention of any rule or notice not to do so;

(c) refuses to quit such room or enclosure on being requested to do so by any officer or servant employed therein; or

(d) wilfully obstructs or impedes any such officer or servant in the performance of his duty,

shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars.

Unlawfully attempting to learn contents of messages.

18. Any person who does any of the acts mentioned in section 17 with the intention of unlawfully learning the contents of any message or of committing any offence punishable under this Ordinance, may, in addition to the fine to which he is liable under section 17, be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding one year.

Intentionally damaging or tampering with telegraphs.

19. Any person who, intending—

(a) to prevent or obstruct the transmission or delivery of any message;

(b) to intercept or to acquaint himself with the contents of any message; or

(c) to cause, or knowing that he is likely to cause, wrongful loss or damage to the public or to any person,

damages, removes, tampers with or touches any battery, machinery, telegraph line, post or other thing whatever, being part of or used in or about any telegraph or in the working thereof, shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding three years and to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Telegraph officer or other official making away with or altering or unlawfully intercepting or disclosing messages or divulging purport of signals.

20. Any telegraph officer, or any person not being a telegraph officer but having official duties connected with any office which is used as a telegraph office, who—

(a) wilfully secretes, makes away with or alters any message which he has received for transmission or delivery;

(b) forges or, knowing the same to be forged or wilfully altered, utters any message, whether he has or has not any intent to defraud;

(c) wilfully and otherwise than in obedience to an order of the Governor in Council, or of an officer specially authorized by the Governor in Council to make the order, omits to transmit or intercepts or detains any message or any part thereof or otherwise than in pursuance of his official duty or in obedience to the direction of a competent court, discloses the contents or any part of the contents of any message to any person not entitled to receive the same; or

(d) divulges the purport of any telegraphic signal to any person not entitled to become acquainted with the same,

shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding three years and to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Telegraph officer fraudulently sending messages without payment.

21. Any telegraph officer who transmits by telegraph any message on which the charge prescribed by the Government or by a person licensed under this Ordinance, as the case may be, has not been paid, intending thereby to defraud the Government or that person, shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding three years and to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

22. Any telegraph officer, or any person not being a telegraph officer but having official duties connected with any office which is used as a telegraph office, who is guilty of any act of drunkenness, carelessness or other misconduct whereby the correct transmission or the delivery of any message is impeded or delayed, or any telegraph officer who loiters or delays in the transmission or delivery of any message, shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding three months and to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Misconduct.

23. Any person who transmits or causes to be transmitted by telegraph a message which he knows to be false or fabricated shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding three years and to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Sending fabricated message.

24. Any person who fraudulently retains or wilfully secretes, makes away with or detains a message which ought to have been delivered to some other person, or being required by a telegraph officer to deliver up any such message neglects or refuses to do so, shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years and to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Fraudulent retention, etc., of message.

25. A telegraph officer shall be deemed a public servant within the meaning of sections 3 and 4 of the Misdemeanors Punishment Ordinance, 1898.

Bribery.

Ordinance No. 1 of 1898.

26. Any person who attempts to commit any offence punishable under this Ordinance shall be punished with the punishment herein provided for the offence.

Attempts to commit offences.

Part V.

RADIOCOMMUNICATION.

27. In this Part and in any regulations made thereunder:—

Interpretation.

(1) (a) "Radiocommunication" means any telecommunication by means of Hertzian waves.

(b) "Radiocommunication station" includes every apparatus or collection of apparatus which can be used for radiocommunication or radiodistribution, whether for transmitting or receiving or for transmitting and receiving, and whether such apparatus or collection of apparatus be complete or not.

(2) Subject to the regulations made under section 32 nothing in this Part shall prevent any person from making or using electrical apparatus for actuating machinery or for any purpose other than the transmission or reception of messages.

- Exemption.** **28.** The provisions of this Part shall not apply to officers or men of His Majesty's Army, Royal Navy or Royal Air Force using wireless apparatus in the performance of their official duties or to apparatus so used.
- Licences for radio-communication may be granted by the Governor.** **29.**—(1) The Governor may, whenever he deems it expedient to do so, license the establishment of any radio-communication station or the installation or working of any apparatus for radiocommunication in any place in the Colony or on board any British ship registered in the Colony.
- Power of delegation and of appointment.** (2) The Governor may delegate his power of issuing licences to the Postmaster General or to such officer or officers as he thinks fit, and may appoint officers, who shall be known as wireless inspectors, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Ordinance.
- Bribery.**
Ordinance No. 1 of 1898. (3) Every such officer shall be deemed a public servant within the meaning of sections 3 and 4 of the Misdemeanors Punishment Ordinance, 1898.
- Licences for radiocommunication stations and for dealers in wireless equipment.** **30.**—(1) No person shall, in any place in the Colony or on board any British ship registered in the Colony—
- (a) establish, maintain, work or use a radiocommunication station; or
- (b) offer for sale, sell or have in his possession, whether with a view to sale or otherwise, any apparatus or material for radiocommunication,
- except** under and in accordance with a licence, sale permit or letter of exemption granted under this Ordinance.
- (2) Every such licence, sale permit and letter of exemption shall be in such form and for such period as the Governor in Council determines and shall contain such terms, conditions and restrictions on and subject to which the licence is granted as the Governor in Council considers desirable in the public interest.
- (3) Any person who is in possession of apparatus for radiocommunication shall be deemed until the contrary is proved to have worked the same.
- (4) The occupier of any dwelling-house or premises in which is installed radiocommunication equipment in respect of which a licence is not in force shall be guilty of an offence against this Part.
- (5) It shall be a defence to a prosecution for an offence against sub-section (4) that the occupier was not aware, and could not with reasonable diligence have become aware, of the existence in the dwelling-house or premises of the radiocommunication equipment in question.
- Penalty for establishing station or working apparatus without a licence.** **31.**—(1) If a magistrate is satisfied by information on oath that there is ground for believing that a radiocommunication station has been established or is being maintained, or that any apparatus for radiocommunication is being used or is in the possession of any person, without a valid licence

under this Ordinance, he may grant a search warrant to any police officer or wireless inspector to enter the place or ship (not having the status of a ship of war) where it is believed that the radiocommunication station has been established or is being maintained or that apparatus for radiocommunication is being used or is in the possession of some person, and to search such place or ship, and to seize any apparatus which appears to him to have been established or maintained or used, or to be in possession of any person, in contravention of this Part, and also to seize any book or document found in such place or ship which may appear to such officer likely to be or to contain evidence of any contravention of this Part.

(2) It shall be lawful for a magistrate to order to be forfeited to the Crown any apparatus in respect to which any offence against this Part has been committed, whether any person shall have been charged with, or convicted of, such offence or not.

32.—(1) The Governor in Council may make regulations Regulations.
for—

(a) prescribing the forms of licences and the manner in which applications for licences under this Part are to be made;

(b) prescribing the terms, conditions and restrictions on and subject to which licences are granted and the duties of licensees;

(c) prescribing the fees payable on the grant of any licence;

(d) regulating the working and use of apparatus for radiocommunication;

(e) regulating the licensing of dealers in, and the sale or transfer of, wireless apparatus;

(f) prohibiting or regulating the working or using of any apparatus for radiocommunication on board any ship, whether British or foreign, while in the territorial waters of the Colony;

(g) prohibiting or regulating the working or using of any apparatus for radiocommunication on any aircraft, whether British or foreign, while in or over the Colony or the territorial waters thereof;

(h) examining and issuing certificates of proficiency to operators;

(i) ensuring the secrecy of wireless messages;

(j) regulating electrical interference with the working or using of any apparatus for radiocommunication;

(k) prescribing all matters which by this Part are required or permitted to be prescribed or which are necessary or convenient to be prescribed for carrying out or giving effect to this Part.

(2) No regulations made in respect of the matters described in classes (f) and (g) of sub-section (1) shall apply to the use of radiocommunication for the purpose of making or answering signals of distress.

Control in
emergency.

33. If on the occurrence of any public emergency, or in the interest of public safety or tranquillity, the Governor in Council is of opinion that the Government should have control over the transmission or reception of messages by radiocommunication, then, after publication of notice to that effect in the Gazette and until further notice, the use of radiocommunication at any radiocommunication station and by any installation and apparatus for radiocommunication in the Colony or on any aircraft in or over the Colony and its waters shall be subject to such orders, rules or regulations as the Governor in Council may make, either before or after the occurrence of the emergency, and such orders, rules or regulations may—

(a) prohibit or regulate such use in all cases or in such cases as may be deemed desirable; and

(b) provide for—

(i) the taking possession of, the control of or the use for official purposes of all radiocommunication stations and apparatus, and the payment of compensation for any damage caused thereby;

(ii) the stopping, delaying and censoring of all messages received, transmitted or submitted for transmission; and

(iii) the carrying out of any other purpose which the Governor in Council thinks necessary.

Provided that nothing in such orders, rules or regulations shall apply to the use of radiocommunication for the purpose of making or answering signals of distress.

Experimental
licences.

34. When an applicant for a licence proves to the satisfaction of the Governor that the sole object of obtaining the licence is to enable him to conduct experiments in radiocommunication, a licence for that purpose may be granted in accordance with the regulations made under section 33.

Prohibition
of radiation
of magnetic
waves.

35. No person, whether holding a licence granted under this Part or not, shall radiate electro-magnetic waves of radio frequencies which may be used for wireless telegraphy, or cause or permit such waves to be radiated, so as injuriously to affect the working of any authorised radiocommunication station or apparatus.

Part VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

General
penalty.

36.—(1) Every omission or neglect to comply with, and every act done or attempted to be done contrary to, this Ordinance or any order, rule or regulation made thereunder, or in breach of the conditions and restrictions subject to or upon which any licence has been issued, shall be deemed to be an offence against this Ordinance, and for every such offence not otherwise specially provided for the offender shall, in addition to the forfeiture of any articles seized, be liable on summary conviction to a fine of one thousand dollars or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding twelve months.

(2) In the case of a conviction involving a fine the magistrate inflicting such fine may direct, on the application of the Postmaster General or other officer conducting the prosecution, that any part not exceeding one half thereof shall

be paid to any person who has given such information as has led to the conviction of the offender or offenders, or if there are more than one such person may direct such part to be divided amongst them in such proportion as he may direct.

37. All ship station licences issued under the Wireless Telegraphy Ordinance, 1926, shall, notwithstanding the repeal of that Ordinance, continue in full force and validity until terminated by effluxion of time or by cancellation or in some other lawful manner.

Continued validity of ship station licences.
Ordinance No. 11 of 1926.

38. The Telegraphic Messages Ordinance, 1894, the Telegraphic Messages Amendment Ordinance, 1924, and the Wireless Telegraphy Ordinance, 1926, and all Regulations made thereunder, are repealed.

Repeal of Ordinances No. 3 of 1894, No. 12 of 1924 and No. 11 of 1926.

39.—(1) The Regulations in the Schedule shall be deemed to have been made under this Ordinance and shall be in force until altered, rescinded or amended by the Governor in Council.

Regulations. Schedule.

(2) All regulations made under this Ordinance shall be laid on the table of the Legislative Council at the first meeting thereof held after the publication in the Gazette of the making thereof; and if a resolution is passed at the first meeting of the Legislative Council held after such regulations have been laid on the table of the said Council resolving that any regulation shall be rescinded or amended in any manner whatsoever, the said regulation shall, without prejudice to anything done thereunder, be deemed to be rescinded or amended, as the case may be, as from the date of publication in the Gazette of the passing of such resolution.

Regulations to be laid before Legislative Council.

40. Save in so far as they are repugnant to any regulations made under this Ordinance, the Telegraph Regulations (Final Protocol), the General Radiocommunication Regulations (Final Protocol) and the Telephone Regulations annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention of Madrid, 1932, shall be in force in the Colony, so far as they are applicable thereto, as if such Regulations had been made under the authority of this Ordinance.

Application of Regulations of Madrid Convention.

41. This Ordinance shall come into operation on such date as may be fixed by proclamation of the Governor.

Commencement.

42.—(1) The provisions of this Ordinance shall not apply to the case of any telegraph erected or maintained by the Naval, Military or Air Force Authorities or to the concession granted by Ordinance to the Hong Kong Telephone Company Limited.

Exemptions. Ordinances No. 9 of 1925, No. 9 of 1930 and No. 14 of 1935.

(2) Nothing in this Ordinance shall be deemed to authorise the placing or maintenance of any telegraph line under, over, along or across, or of any telegraph posts in or upon, any immovable property, which is vested in or under the control of the Naval, Military or Air Force Authorities, without the previous consent of the authorities concerned.

Passed the Legislative Council of Hong Kong, this 22nd day of April, 1936.

D. M. MACDOUGALL,
Deputy Clerk of Councils.

SCHEDULE.

RADIOCOMMUNICATION REGULATIONS.

1. In and for the purposes of these regulations

- (1) "Administration" means a Government Administration.
- (2) "Aeronautical service" means a radiocommunication service effected between aircraft stations and land stations and by aircraft stations communicating between themselves. The term applies also to fixed and special radiocommunication services intended to ensure the safety of air navigation.
- (3) "Aeronautical station" means a land station performing a service with aircraft stations. It may be a fixed station assigned also for communication with aircraft stations; it is then considered as an aeronautical station only during the period of its service with aircraft stations.
- (4) "Aircraft station" means a station placed on board any aircraft.
- (5) "Amateur station" means a station used by an amateur, that is by a duly authorised person, interested in radioelectrical practice with a purely personal aim and without pecuniary interest.
- (6) "Auxiliary route" means a route other than the normal route, but passing through the same countries as the normal route.
- (7) "Band of frequencies of an emission" means the band of frequencies effectively occupied by that emission, for the type of transmission and the speed of signalling used.
- (8) "Booking of a call" means the first request made by the caller for an international telephone call.
- (9) "Call" means the effect given to the booking of a call when communication has been established between the calling telephone station and the called telephone station.
- (10) "Chargeable duration of a telephone call" means the period of time which serves as the basis for calculating the charge for the call.
- (11) "Coast station" means a land station performing a service with ship stations. It may be a fixed station assigned also for communication with ship stations; it is then considered as a coast station only during the period of its service with ship stations.
- (12) "Contracting Government" means the government of a country which is a signatory to the Telecommunication Convention.
- (13) "Direct call" means a telephone call established by means of a single international telephone circuit.
- (14) "Direct transit circuit" means an international telephone circuit passing through one or more transit countries and having no intermediate telephone exchange.
- (15) "Direction-finding station" means a station provided with special apparatus intended to determine the direction of emissions of other stations.
- (16) "Emergency route" means route which passes through countries other than the countries through which the normal route passes.
- (17) "Fixed service" means a service of radioelectric communications of all kinds between fixed points, with the exception of broadcasting services and special services.
- (18) "Fixed station" means a station not capable of moving which communicates, by means of radiocommunications, with one or more stations similarly established.

(19) "Frequency assigned to a station" means the mid-frequency of the band of frequencies in which the station is authorised to work. In general, this frequency is that of the carrier wave.

(20) "Frequency tolerance" means the maximum deviation permissible between the frequency assigned to a station and the actual frequency of emission.

(21) "General telecommunications system" includes the whole of the existing channels of telecommunication open to the public service, except the radiocommunication channels of the mobile service.

(22) "Government telegrams and radio telegrams" means those originating with

(a) the Head of a State;

(b) a Minister who is a member of a Government;

(c) the Head of a colony, protectorate, overseas territory or territory under suzerainty, authority or mandate of the Contracting Governments;

(d) Commanders in Chief of military forces, land, sea or air;

(e) diplomatic or consular agents of the Contracting Governments;

(f) the Secretary General of the League of Nations;

and also the replies to such communications.

(23) "International service" means a telecommunication service between offices or stations of different countries or between stations of the mobile service, unless these latter are of the same nationality and are within the limits of the country to which they belong. An internal or national telecommunication service, which is capable of causing interference with other services outside the limits of the country in which it operates, is considered as an international service from the point of view of interference.

(24) "International telephone circuit" means a telephone circuit connecting two telephone exchanges situated in two different countries.

(25) "Land station" means a station not capable of moving which performs a mobile service.

(26) "Mobile service" means a radiocommunication service effected between mobile stations themselves, special services excluded.

(27) "Mobile station" means station capable of moving which ordinarily does move.

(28) "Normal route" means the route which must be chosen in the first place for the passing of telephone traffic in a particular service.

(29) "Power of a radioelectric transmitter" means the power supplied to the aerial.

In the case of a modulated wave transmitter, the power in the aerial is expressed by two figures, one indicating the power of the carrier wave supplied to the aerial and the other the maximum percentage of modulation actually used.

(30) "Private enterprise" means any individual or any company or corporation other than a governmental establishment or agency, recognised by the Government concerned, and operating telecommunication installations with a view to the exchange of public correspondence.

(31) "Private experimental station" means a private station intended for experiments with a view to the development of radioelectric practice or science.

(32) "Private radiocommunication station" means a private station, not open to public correspondence, which is authorised solely

to exchange with other such stations communications concerning the private business of the licensee or licensees.

(33) "Private telegrams and radiotelegrams" means telegrams and radiotelegrams other than service or Government telegrams and radiotelegrams.

(34) "Public correspondence" means any telecommunication which the offices and stations, by virtue of their availability to the public, must accept for transmission.

(35) "Public service" means a service for the use of the public in general.

(36) "Radiodistribution" means diffusion or rediffusion by means of wires of radiotelephonic messages and programmes, or other matter specifically intended to be received by the public in general.

(37) "Radiodistribution service" means a service carrying out diffusion or rediffusion by means of wires of radiotelephonic messages and programmes, or other matter specifically intended to be received by the public in general.

(38) "Radiodistribution station" means a station performing a radiodistribution service.

(39) "Radiobeacon station" means a special station of which the emissions are intended to enable a ship or aircraft station to determine its bearing or a direction in relation to the radiobeacon station, and, if practicable, also the distance which separates it from the latter.

(40) "Radiocommunication" means any telecommunication by means of Hertzian waves.

(41) "Radiocommunication station" includes every apparatus or collection of apparatus which can be used for radiocommunication or radio distribution, whether for transmitting or receiving or for transmitting and receiving and whether such apparatus or collection of apparatus be complete or not.

(42) "Radiotelegram" means a telegram originating in or destined for a mobile station, and transmitted over all or part of its course by the radiocommunication channels of the mobile service.

(43) "Refused call": A call is deemed refused when, at the moment at which it is offered, any person at either the calling or called telephone station indicates at once that it is not practicable or that it is not desired to speak.

(44) "Restricted service" means a service which may only be used by specified persons or for particular purposes.

(45) "Service telegrams and radiotelegrams" means those originating with telecommunication Administrations of the Contracting Governments or of any private enterprise recognised by one of those Governments and relating to international telecommunication or to objects of public interest mutually agreed upon by such Administrations.

(46) "Ship station" means a station placed on board a ship not permanently moored.

(47) "Special service" means a telecommunication service operating specially for the needs of a particular service of general interest not open to public correspondence, such as: a radiobeacon service, direction-finding, time signals, regular meteorological bulletins, notices to navigators, press messages addressed to all stations, medical advice (radiomedical consultations), calibrated frequencies emissions having a scientific object, etc.

(48) "Station on board" means a station placed on board a ship not permanently moored, or on board an aircraft.

(49) "Telecommunication" means any telegraphic or telephonic communication of signs, signals, writing, facsimiles and sounds of any kind, by wire, wireless or any other system or process of electric signalling or visual signalling or by means of pneumatic tubes.

(50) "Telecommunication Convention" means the Convention signed at Madrid on the 9th day of December, 1932, and the Regulations made thereunder and includes any Convention and Regulations which may from time to time be in force in substitution therefor or in amendment thereof.

(51) "Telegram" includes also "radiotelegram," except when the text expressly precludes such a meaning.

(52) "Telegraph" means an electric, galvanic or magnetic telegraph, and includes appliances and apparatus for transmitting, receiving or making telecommunication, but does not include electric appliances and apparatus, other than radio, the operation and scope of which is limited to communication concerning the affairs of the sender or receiver thereof and confined to a single message or tenement or works area.

(53) "Telegraphy" means telecommunication by any system of telegraph signalling.

(54) "Telephone broadcasting service" means a service carrying out the broadcasting of radiotelephone emissions specifically intended to be received by the public in general.

(55) "Telephone broadcasting station" means a station performing a telephone broadcasting service.

(56) "Telephone circuit" means an electrical connexion permitting the establishment of telephone communication in both directions between two telephone exchanges.

(57) "Telephone exchange" means an installation permitting the establishment of telephone calls.

(58) "Telephony" means telecommunication by any system of telephone signalling.

(59) "Terminal exchanges" means exchanges connected directly by an international circuit.

(60) "Transit call" means a telephone call established by means of more than one international telephone circuit.

(61) "Unit charge in a particular international service" means the charge proper to an ordinary call of three minutes duration exchanged during the period of heavy traffic.

(62) "Visual broadcasting service" means a service carrying out the broadcasting of visual images, fixed or moving, specifically intended to be received by the public in general.

(63) "Visual broadcasting station" means a station performing a visual broadcasting service.

2. It shall be lawful for the Postmaster General (hereinafter referred to as "the licensing authority") to grant the following licences and certificates,—

- (a) Fixed, Coast, Aeronautical, Ship and Aircraft Stations.
- (b) Amateur and Private Experimental station licences.
- (c) Broadcast receiving licences.
- (d) Dealers licences.
- (e) Operators and Watchers certificates of proficiency.
- (f) Radio distribution station licences.

3. Licences and certificates of proficiency granted by the licensing authority under these regulations shall be licences or certificates, as the case may be, of the Government of Hong Kong within the meaning of any telecommunication convention from time to time or at any time acceded to by or applied to this Colony, and of any regulations made thereunder.

4. No person shall offer for sale, sell, or have in his possession with a view to sale in the course of his business any installation, mechanism, instrument, material or other apparatus constructed for the purpose of or intended to be used for radiocommunication in this

Colony, unless such person is the holder of a current dealer's licence, or is a licensed auctioneer or the holder of a current letter of exemption or permit of sale granted by the licensing authority.

5. It shall be lawful for the licensing authority to grant a letter of exemption or permit of sale to any licensed auctioneer or other person upon such conditions as the licensing authority may in his discretion think fit to impose.

6. Every licensed auctioneer or person to whom a letter of exemption or permit as aforesaid shall have been granted shall duly observe and comply with the conditions thereof.

7. The grant of every licence, certificate, letter of exemption, and permit under these regulations shall be discretionary.

8. Licences, letters of exemption and permits may be cancelled at any time upon such notice by the licensing authority as he may think fit, without compensation and without return of any part of the fee, if any, paid therefor.

9. Certificates may be endorsed or withdrawn, at the discretion of the licensing authority, in case of breach, on the part of the holders thereof, of any of the relevant international telecommunication regulations, or in case of misconduct by them in respect of such regulations.

10. The form of and the fee for a radio distribution station licence shall be determined by the licensing authority in each case. The forms of other licences and the forms of certificates shall be those set out hereunder with such variations (if any) as the licensing authority may think fit. Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing words, variations necessary to cause licences and certificates to be in conformity with any telecommunication convention, or regulations made thereunder, as aforesaid, may be made by the licensing authority as well during the subsistence of any licence or certificates as on the grant thereof.

11. Licences with the exception of ship station licences not sooner determined under these regulations or not expressed to be granted for a shorter period shall expire on the 31st day of December next after the day of the date thereof. Ship station licences will continue in force as long as the renewal fees are paid and the conditions of the licence complied with.

This regulation shall not apply to radio distribution station licences.

12. Subject to withdrawal or other lawful determination, certificates shall continue in force as long as the same are required by any telecommunication convention, or by regulations made thereunder, as aforesaid.

13. The loss of any licence or certificate must be reported by the licensee or holder concerned, to the licensing authority in writing, and as soon as possible.

14. In case of loss of any licence or certificate it shall be lawful for the licensing authority, in his discretion, to issue a duplicate of the licence or certificate so lost. Unless and until a duplicate of a lost licence or certificate shall be so issued, the lost licence or certificate shall be deemed to have been cancelled or withdrawn.

15. The following fees shall be charged, and shall be paid to the licensing authority, in advance:—

For a Fixed, Coast, Aeronautical or Aircraft station licence.....	As may be decided by the licensing authority.
For a ship station licence.....	\$25.00
For an amateur and private experimental station licence.....	20.00
For a broadcast receiving licence...	10.00
For a dealer's licence	50.00

For a radio distribution station licence	As may be decided by the licensing authority.
For examination fee for operators or watchers certificates of proficiency:—	
First Class	\$30.00
Second Class	20.00
Second Class (Far East Zone) {	10.00
Special Class	}
Telephony "General"	5.00
Watchers	}
For a duplicate licence or revision of the particulars, etc. of a licence (other than change of address)....	1.00
For a duplicate certificate	As may be decided by the licensing authority.

Provided that for every licence expiring on the 31st day of December and issued in the 2nd quarter (April-June), 3rd quarter (July-September) or 4th quarter (October-December) of any year the respective licence fees therefor, hereinbefore specified, shall be reduced by $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ respectively, as the case may be. Provided also that no refund shall be allowed upon any licence fee or reduced licence fee prescribed by these regulations, nor shall any further or other reduction be made by the licensing authority

16. The licensee of a ship station licence shall forthwith deliver up the licence to the licensing authority:—
- (a) if the licence has been cancelled;
 - (b) if the licence has expired by effluxion of time;
 - (c) if the licensee has ceased to be the owner of the ship;
 - (d) if the nationality of the ship has changed; or
 - (e) if the port of registry of the ship has been changed.

17. If any ship in respect of which a ship station licence shall have been granted is absent from the Colony at the time of expiry of such licence then and in such case the production of the licence which shall have so expired, or a copy certified by the licensing authority to be a true copy thereof, shall be deemed, until the next subsequent return of the said ship to the Colony of Hong Kong, to be *prima facie* proof that the licensee therein named is the holder of a current licence in like terms.

18. Every licensee and every holder of a certificate shall forthwith comply with any requirement of the licensing authority for production, handing over or delivery up of his licence or certificate, whether current or otherwise, to the licensing authority.

FORMS.

Form No. 1.

GOVERNMENT OF HONG KONG.

Licence No.

Licence to establish Wireless Telegraph Ship Station.

Issued by virtue of the Telecommunication Ordinance, 1936, and in conformity with the Telecommunication Convention.

(Name and address of Registered Owners).

.....

of.....

.....

(hereinafter called "the licensee") is hereby licensed to establish and work a wireless telegraph sending and receiving station in the ship specified below, subject to the conditions stated on the back hereof.

PARTICULARS OF STATION.

Name of Ship

Call Sign

Category of Station under the Telecommunication Convention

.....

The Licensee is authorised to use the power, frequencies and types of emission which for the time being appear against the name of the ship in the International List of Coast Stations and Ship Stations published by the Bureau of the International Telecommunication Union and also any additions which shall have been notified in conformity with clause 12 of the conditions overleaf. This authority does not include the use of frequencies above 1,500 kc/s (waves below 200 metres) unless particulars have been entered hereunder before the issue of the licence.

*Installation for use of frequencies above 1,500 kc/s.

Frequencies (waves)

Type (s)

*Note.—If an installation for the use of frequencies above 1,500 kc/s is not authorised, the words "not authorised for working on frequencies above 1,500 kc/s." are entered in place of the particulars.

Postmaster General

Date of issue

CONDITIONS OF LICENCE.

1. The Licensee shall comply with all the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention which relate to mobile stations and the station shall be worked in conformity with such provisions.

2. In so far as the rules and regulations relative to wireless telegraphy made from time to time by the Governor in Council under the Telecommunication Ordinance, 1936, or under the Merchant Shipping Ordinance, 1899, and amendments thereto or any other Merchant Shipping Act or Ordinance for the time being in force, apply to the ship in question, the Licensee shall comply in all respects with these rules or regulations.

3. The station shall only be used to send messages and signals to other stations of the mobile service and to receive messages and signals from other stations of the mobile service.

4.—(i) The station shall cease working (except in the case of distress working) on being instructed to do so by any British Naval or Air Force Station.

(ii) No messages shall be sent or received by the said ship station when the said ship is in any of the harbours of the Colony of Hong Kong.

5. The Licensee shall keep the station and in particular the headgear receivers thereof in a clean and sanitary condition.

6. The Licensee shall screen all lights emanating from the station and screen or isolate all dangerous parts thereof in such manner as may be necessary to ensure the reasonable comfort and health of operators.

7. In respect of messages sent or received on behalf of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom or the Government of any of His Majesty's Dominions or the Government of India or the Government of any British Colony, Protectorate or Mandated Territory the Licensee shall charge rates not in excess of half of the rates charged to the ordinary public.

8. The station shall be worked only by operators holding certificates issued by the Postmaster General or the Postmaster General of the United Kingdom or the Government of any self-governing Dominion.

9. The Licensee shall not receive by means of the station messages not intended for receipt thereby, and if any such messages shall involuntarily be received at the station the Licensee shall not divulge the existence or the contents thereof to any person other than to duly authorised officials of His Majesty's Government or to a competent legal tribunal.

10. The Licensee shall keep full accounts, records and registers of all messages sent and received by means of the station and in such registers each of such messages shall be accompanied by its identifying number and date and full particulars of its place of origin and of ultimate destination and such further particulars as the Postmaster General shall from time to time reasonably require to be shown, messages on His Majesty's service being in such registers distinguished from other messages. The Licensee shall preserve all used message forms written and printed and transcripts of messages and all other papers for such period as is from time to time prescribed by the International Telecommunication Convention, and such registers and message papers shall be open to the inspection of the Postmaster General or his officers thereto authorised at the registered office for the time being of the Licensee or at such other place as may be agreed between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. on every day except Sunday or a statute or general holiday.

11.—(i) The Licensee shall render to the Postmaster General such accounts as the Postmaster General shall direct in respect of all charges due or payable under the Telecommunication Convention in respect of messages exchanged between the station and coast stations, and shall pay to the Postmaster General at such times and in such manner as the Postmaster General shall direct all sums which shall be due from the Licensee under such accounts.

(ii) The Licensee shall from time to time deposit with the Postmaster General such sums as he may by notice in writing to the Licensee require as security for payment by the Licensee of any sums which may be or become due to the Postmaster General under the provisions of Sub-Clause (i) of this Clause.

12. The Licensee shall notify the Postmaster General of any alteration which may be made from time to time in the power or frequencies or type or types of waves used for transmission.

13. The Postmaster General and his officers and authorised agents may at all reasonable times enter upon the station for the purpose of inspecting and may inspect any apparatus fixed or being in the station for the purpose of sending and receiving messages by wireless telegraphy and all other telegraphic instruments and apparatus fixed or being in the station and the working and user of such apparatus and telegraphic instruments respectively.

14. The present Licence, the International Radiocommunication Regulations and the latest Edition of the Postmaster General's Handbook for Wireless Operators issued by the Postmaster General London shall be carried on board the ship in the wireless room together with any other documents which the Postmaster General may prescribe as necessary for carrying on the work of the station. The Licence shall be available for inspection when required by competent authorities of the countries where the ship calls.

15. The Licensee shall pay to the Postmaster General for and in respect of the Licence hereby granted a sum of \$25 on the 1st day of January in each year during which the Licence remains valid.

16. This Licence may be revoked and determined at any time by the Postmaster General by notice in writing to the Licensee and shall therefrom cease, determine and become void but without prejudice to any right of action or remedy which shall have accrued or shall thereafter accrue to the Postmaster General under any condition or provision herein contained.

17. Any notice, request or consent (whether expressed to be in writing or not) to be given by the Postmaster General under this Licence may be signed by any officer of the Post Office duly authorised by him and may be served by being sent in a registered letter addressed to the Licensee (if a Company) at its registered office for the time being or if not a Company at his last known address or by delivery to the master of the ship upon which the station is installed, and any notice to be given by the Licensee under this Licence may be served by being sent in a registered letter addressed to the Postmaster General, Hong Kong.

18. The expression "Telecommunication Convention" means the International Telecommunication Convention of Madrid, 1932, and the Service Regulations made thereunder and includes any Convention and Regulations which may from time to time be in force in substitution therefor or in amendment thereof.

19. The expressions used in this Licence have the same meaning as in the Telecommunication Convention unless there is something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction.

20. This Licence covers the installation and maintenance of apparatus for wireless telegraphy upon lifeboats carried by the ship or during an emergency subject to the conditions contained in the Licence except condition 8. Such apparatus shall comply in all respects with any rules relating to wireless telegraphy installations in ships' lifeboats which may be made by the Governor in Council from time to time.

21. Any Licence or Permit heretofore granted by the Postmaster General to the Licensee in respect of the Station is hereby revoked.

22.—(i) If and whenever an emergency shall have arisen in which it is expedient for the public service that His Majesty's Government shall have control over the sending and receiving of messages by the station it shall be lawful for any Naval, Military Customs or Police Officer, or any other person authorised by the Admiralty to take possession of the station or any part thereof in the name and on behalf of His Majesty and to use the same for His Majesty's service and in that event any such officer or person so authorised may enter upon any ship on which a station is established and take possession of the station and use the same as aforesaid and subject to such use may use the same or allow it to be used for such ordinary services as may in his discretion seem fit or may prohibit and take steps to prevent the use of the same and issue directions which shall be obeyed by the Licensee to prevent such use.

(ii) Any such officer or person so authorised as aforesaid may in any such event as aforesaid instead of taking possession of the station as aforesaid direct and authorise such persons as he may think fit to assume the control of the sending and receiving of messages by the station either wholly or partly and in such manner as he may direct and such persons may enter upon any ship on which a station is installed accordingly or the said officer or person so authorised as aforesaid may direct the Licensee to submit to him or any person authorised by him all messages tendered for despatch or received by the station or any class or classes of such messages to stop or delay the sending of any messages or the delivery thereof or deliver the same to him or his agent and generally to obey all such directions with reference to the sending, receiving or delivery of messages as the said officer or person so authorised as aforesaid may prescribe, and the Licensee shall obey and conform to all such directions.

(iii) The Licensee shall obey any instructions which may be issued by the Admiralty for observance by wireless telegraph ship stations during any such emergency as aforesaid.

(iv) The Licensee shall be entitled to reasonable compensation for any damage to the station arising in consequence of the exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Clauses (i) and (ii) of this Clause.

FORM No. 2.

The Telecommunication Ordinance, 1936.

Licence No.

AMATEUR AND PRIVATE EXPERIMENTAL STATION
LICENCE.

Licence is hereby granted to
 of
 to install and use a wireless telegraph station for transmitting and
 receiving messages for experimental purposes at
 and in addition to work one portable receiving set at any place in the
 Colony of Hong Kong subject to the conditions hereinafter set forth.

This licence will expire on the 31st day of December.

.....
Postmaster General.

CONDITIONS OF LICENCE.

1. The transmitting apparatus used at the station shall be as described and specified in the diagrams and particulars hereto annexed.

[NOTE:—Diagrams and particulars, in duplicate, must accompany every application for a licence. One set will be retained by the Postmaster General, and the other will be annexed to the licence.]

2. The combined height and length of the external aerial, where one is employed, shall not exceed 100 feet. An aerial which crosses above or is liable to fall upon, or be blown on to any overhead power wire, including electric lighting and tramway wires, must be guarded to the reasonable satisfaction of the owner of the power or tramway wire concerned. All aerials erected externally to the building shall be fitted with an earthing switch, and the aerial shall be left earthed when not in use. No aerial shall be erected in such a way as that in falling or being lowered, it shall occupy or traverse a public thoroughfare. The earth connection shall where possible consist of a buried plate or tube in the ground external to the building. Where this arrangement is not possible a soldered connection should be made to the water pipe. On no account shall a gas pipe be used as an earth.

3.—(a) The power and types of transmissions shall be as specified in the particulars hereto annexed and messages shall be sent only on the frequencies as specified in the particulars. Type B transmission is specifically forbidden.

(b) The use of mains alternating current for anode power supply is prohibited unless rectified and efficiently smoothed.

(c) The frequency of the waves emitted must be as constant and as free from harmonics as the state of technical development permits.

(d) When sending any signal the licensee must, during course of transmission, emit his call signal at frequent intervals.

NOTE:—Normally no licence will be granted for power exceeding ten watts.

4. A record shall be kept of all transmissions, showing the date and times of each transmission and the frequency employed.

5. The exchange of communications between Amateur Stations and between Private Experimental Stations in different countries is forbidden if the Administration of one of the countries concerned has notified objection to such exchange.

6. All communications must be conducted in plain language and must be limited to messages relating to the experiments and to remarks of a personal character for which, by reason of their unimportance, recourse to the public telegraph service would be out of the question. The licensee is absolutely forbidden to transmit communications on behalf of third parties or to use the station for social or political propaganda.

7. The station may only be operated by the licensee or his duly qualified operator. In the event of an operator other than the licensee operating the apparatus the licensee will be held responsible for the correct operation of the station. The licensee may at any time be called upon to satisfy the Postmaster General or his duly authorised officer, of his qualifications.

8. The station shall be subject to the control and approval of the Postmaster General, and, together with the record of transmissions, shall be open to inspection at all reasonable times by officers of the Government duly authorised by the Postmaster General, and this licence shall be produced to any such officer upon request by him.

NOTE:—Duly authorised officers will produce their cards of identity upon request.

9. The International Telecommunication Convention of Madrid 1932 and the Regulations annexed thereto, apply to Amateur and Private Experimental Stations. The licensee must be and keep himself conversant with these.

NOTE:—The above Condition applies to reception as well as transmission.

10. Reception by either the station or the portable set shall be limited to receiving transmissions sent for experimental purposes from a duly authorised transmitting station recognised as such by the Hong Kong Government, or sent by a duly authorised wireless telegraph station, or wireless telephone, or visual Broadcasting Station, and specifically intended for general public reception. If any other message is unintentionally received the licensee shall not make known, or allow to be made known, its contents, its origin or destination, its existence or the fact of its receipt to any person (other than a duly authorised officer of His Majesty's Government, or a competent legal tribunal), and shall not reproduce in writing, copy, or make any use of such message, or allow the same to be reproduced in writing, copied, or made use of.

11. The publication or reproduction of any message or broadcast received by means of the apparatus, or of the sense or meaning of any such message or broadcast, by any means or in any manner whatsoever without the express permission of the Postmaster General is strictly prohibited.

12. The licensee shall not allow the portable set to be worked by any person other than himself or his duly qualified operator, and this licence, or a duplicate, shall be carried by the person working the portable set.

13. Neither the station nor the portable set shall be used for reception in such a manner as to cause interference with the working of other stations. In particular, reaction must not be used to such an extent as to energise any neighbouring aerial.

14. Any alterations to the addresses specified in this licence must be notified to the licensing authority and the licence presented for correction. No fee is payable for this.

NOTES:—1. If it is desired to continue to maintain the station or to retain possession of the apparatus after the date of expiration of this licence, a renewal must be effected not later than the date of expiration. Heavy penalties are provided by the Ordinance for maintaining a wireless station or possessing the apparatus without a valid current licence.

2. This licence may be cancelled by the Postmaster General at any time, either by notice in writing addressed to the licensee at the address specified in this licence, or by a general notice in the Government Gazette, or in such other way as he may think fit. Any contravention of any of the conditions of this licence may cause cancellation of the licence.

3. This licence does not authorize the licensee to do any act which is an infringement of any copyright which may exist in the matter transmitted, and the majority of musical works are the subject of copyright. No such infringement of copyright will arise so long as the licensee restricts the use of the apparatus to purely domestic household reception.

Dated the.....day of....., 19.....

.....
Postmaster General.

FORM No. 3.

The Telecommunication Ordinance, 1936.

Licence No.....

BROADCAST RECEIVING LICENCE.
HONG KONG.

THIS LICENCE EXPIRES 31st DEC.

.....
(Name in full).

of.....
(Address in full).

address of Station

This licence authorises the licensee to establish a wireless receiving station at the above specified address and in addition to work one portable wireless receiving set at any place in the Colony of Hong Kong, subject to the conditions set forth hereon.

Dated this.....day of....., 19.....

\$.....

.....
for Postmaster General.

CONDITIONS.

(1) The licensee shall not allow either the station or the portable set to be used for any purpose other than that of receiving transmissions sent for experimental purposes from a duly authorised transmitting station recognised as such by the Hong Kong Government, or those sent by a duly authorised wireless telegraph station, or wireless telephone, or visual Broadcasting Station, and specifically intended for general public reception. If any other message is unintentionally received, the licensee shall not make known, or allow to be made known, its contents, its origin or destination, its existence or the fact of its receipt to any person (other than a duly authorised officer of His Majesty's Government, or a competent legal tribunal), and shall not reproduce in writing, copy, or make any use of such message, or allow the same to be reproduced in writing, copied, or made use of.

The publication or reproduction of any message or broadcast received by means of the apparatus, or of the sense or meaning of any such message or broadcast, by any means or in any manner whatsoever without the express permission of the Postmaster General is strictly prohibited.

(2) The licensee shall not allow the portable set to be worked by any person other than himself, or a member of his household, and this licence, or a duplicate, shall be carried by the person working the portable set.

(3) Neither the station nor the portable set shall be used in such a manner as to cause interference with the working of other stations. In particular, reaction must not be used to such an extent as to energise any neighbouring aerial.

(4) The combined height and length of the external aerial, where one is employed, shall not exceed 100 feet. An aerial which crosses above, or is liable to fall upon, or to be blown on to any overhead power wire, including electric lighting and tramway wires, must be guarded to the reasonable satisfaction of the owner of the power wire concerned. All aerials erected externally to the building shall be fitted with an earthing switch, and the aerial shall be left earthed when not in use. No aerial shall be erected in such a way that, in falling or being lowered, it shall occupy or traverse a public thoroughfare.

(5) The earth connection shall where possible consist of a buried plate or tube in the ground external to the building. Where this arrangement is not possible a soldered connection should be made to the water pipe. On no account shall a gas pipe be used as an earth.

(6) The apparatus shall be open to inspection at all times by any person who produces a written authority to inspect, either general or particular, signed by the Postmaster General, and this licence shall be produced to any such person upon request by him.

(7) This licence is not transferable, but in the event of the decease of the Licensee it will be regarded as covering the use of wireless apparatus during the unexpired portion of its currency at the address of the licensed station, by any member of the deceased's household.

(8) Any alterations to the addresses specified in this licence must be notified to the licensing authority and licence presented for correction. No fee is payable for this.

(This Condition applies equally to any person using a portable receiver only, should his address be changed from that specified on the licence).

NOTES:—1. If it is desired to continue to maintain the station or to retain possession of the apparatus after the date of expiration of this licence, a renewal must be effected not later than the date of expiration. Heavy penalties are provided by the Ordinance for maintaining a wireless station or possessing the apparatus without a valid current licence.

2. This licence may be cancelled by the Postmaster General at any time, either by notice in writing addressed to the licensee at the address specified in this licence, or by a general notice in the Government Gazette, or in such other way as he may think fit. Any contravention of any of the conditions of this licence may cause cancellation of the licence.

3. This licence does not authorize the licensee to do any act which is an infringement of any copyright which may exist in the matter transmitted, and the majority of musical works are the subject of copyright. No such infringement of copyright will arise so long as the licensee restricts the use of the apparatus to purely domestic household reception.

Licence No.....

FORM No. 4.

The Telecommunication Ordinance, 1936.

DEALER'S LICENCE.

Licence is hereby granted to.....
of.....
(hereinafter called "the licensee") to sell, hire or otherwise dispose of wireless telegraph appliances and apparatus for use in radiocommunication in this Colony, subject to the conditions hereinafter set forth.

This licence will expire on the 31st day of December.

Dated.....day of....., 19.....

.....
for Postmaster General.

CONDITIONS OF LICENCE.

1. All radiocommunication appliances and apparatus which are or may be intended to be sold, hired or otherwise disposed of by the licensee for use in radiocommunication in this Colony and which are or may be in the possession of the licensee (hereinafter referred to as "the licensed apparatus") shall unless and until disposed of in accordance with this licence be kept at.....
.....
and in no other place without the written permission of the Postmaster General.

2. The licensed apparatus shall not be used for or by the licensee or by any person either on behalf of or by permission of the licensee for the purpose of radiocommunication, except under and in accordance with a licence granted by the Postmaster General.

3. The licensee shall keep and maintain registers of the licensed apparatus and of all his dealings and transactions therewith. He shall produce such registers and shall exhibit his stock of such apparatus to and on the demand of the Postmaster General or his authorised agent. He shall forward monthly to the licensing authority a detailed list of all transactions made. This list shall include details of stocks received and disposed of and repair or installation work effected by him during the month; the date, nature of transaction and full name and address of customer being included.

FORM No. 5.

The Telecommunication Ordinance, 1936.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR PERMISSION TO ATTEND EXAMINATION FOR CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY AS WIRELESS TELEGRAPH OPERATOR OR WATCHER ON BOARD BRITISH SHIPS REGISTERED IN HONG KONG.

The Postmaster General, Hong Kong.

SIR,

I beg to inform you that I wish to obtain a

First Class

Second Class

Second Class (Far East Zone)

Special Class

Watcher

Telephony

} certificate qualifying me to act

as Wireless Telegraph Operator or Watcher on board British ships. I have furnished evidence that I am of British nationality.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

.....(usual signature).

.....(date).

Name in full.....

Place of birth.....

Date of birth.....

Address to which it is desired that the notification of examination shall be sent.....

System or systems in which examination is desired.....

Date and place of last examination (if any).....

Description of Applicant.

Height.....feet.....inches.

Colour of Eyes.....Colour of Hair.....

Complexion

Any special peculiarities

NOTE:—Evidence of British nationality, to the satisfaction of the Postmaster General, must be produced before the delivery of the application.

Candidates must bring with them at the time of their examination an unmounted photograph (preferably head and shoulders only, and approximately 3 inches by 2 inches) to be signed in the presence of the Examiner and subsequently affixed to the Certificate.

FORM No. 6.

*The Telecommunication Ordinance, 1936.*DECLARATION OF SECRECY IN THE OPERATION OF
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

I
do declare that I will not improperly divulge to any person the purport
of any message which I may transmit or receive by means of any
radiocommunication apparatus operated by me or which may come
to my knowledge in connection with the operation of the said apparatus.

Date

Signature

Signature of witness.....

Address.....

Occupation.....

FORM No. 7.

COLONY OF HONG KONG.

*The Telecommunication Ordinance, 1936.*CERTIFICATE OF PROFICIENCY IN RADIOTELEGRAPHY
GRANTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HONG KONG.**FIRST CLASS.**

This is to certify that, under the provisions of the International
Telecommunication Convention of Madrid, 1932, Mr.....
.....has been examined
in Radiotelegraphy and has passed in:—

(a) Knowledge of the general principles of electricity, of the theory
of radiotelegraphy and radiotelephony, and of the regulation and the
practical working of the types of apparatus used in the mobile service.

(b) Theoretical and practical knowledge of the working of the
accessory apparatus, such as motor-generators, accumulators, etc.,
used in the operation and adjustment of the apparatus specified in
sub-paragraph (a).

(c) Practical knowledge necessary to effect, with the means
available on board, the repair of damage which may occur to the
apparatus during a voyage.

(d) Ability to send correctly and to receive correctly by ear code
groups (mixed letters, figures and signs of punctuation), at a speed
of 20 (twenty) groups a minute, and a plain language passage at a
speed of 25 (twenty-five) words a minute.

(e) Ability to send correctly and to receive correctly by telephone.

(f) Detailed knowledge of the Regulations applying to the exchange of radiocommunications, knowledge of the documents relative to the assessment of the charges for radiocommunications, knowledge of that part of the Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea which relates to radiotelegraphy, and, in the case of air navigation, knowledge of the special provisions governing the radioelectric service in air navigation. In the latter case, the certificate states that the holder has successfully passed the test relating to these provisions.

(g) Knowledge of the general geography of the world, especially the principal navigation routes (maritime or air, according to the type of certificate) and the most important telecommunication routes.

It is also certified hereby that the holder has made a declaration that he will preserve the secrecy of correspondence.

.....
Signature of examining officer

The holder of this certificate is therefore authorised to operate wireless telegraph apparatus as a first-class operator on board a British ship.

.....
Postmaster General, Hong Kong.

(Date)
Signature of holder.....
Date of Birth
Place of Birth

NOTES:—This certificate should be carefully preserved. In case of loss through avoidable causes a duplicate will only be issued on payment of a fee of not less than five dollars.

This certificate may be endorsed, or withdrawn, at the discretion of the Postmaster General of Hong Kong in the case of misconduct or breach on the part of the holder of the Regulations prescribed for the working of ships' stations. Unless so withdrawn it will continue to be valid so long as the Regulations of the International Telecommunication Convention of Madrid, 1932, remain in force.

In case of loss of this certificate a report thereof and of the circumstances in which the loss occurred must be made to the Postmaster General of Hong Kong, in writing, as soon as possible.

Any person other than the owner thereof becoming possessed of this certificate should transmit it forthwith to the Postmaster General, Hong Kong.

—————
PHOTO OF HOLDER.
—————

Description of Holder.
—————

Age
Height feet inches.
Colour of Eyes.....
Colour of Hair
Complexion
Any special peculiarities.....
Signature of Holder.....
—————

FORM No. 8.

COLONY OF HONG KONG.

The Telecommunication Ordinance, 1936.

CERTIFICATE OF PROFICIENCY IN RADIOTELEGRAPHY
GRANTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HONG KONG.

SECOND CLASS.

This is to certify that, under the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention of Madrid, 1932, Mr.....
.....has been examined in Radiotelegraphy and has passed in:—

(a) Elementary theoretical and practical knowledge of electricity and radiotelegraphy, and knowledge of the adjustment and practical working of the types of apparatus used in the mobile radiotelegraph service.

(b) Elementary theoretical and practical knowledge of the working of the accessory apparatus, such as motor-generator sets, accumulators, etc., used in the operation and adjustment of the apparatus mentioned in sub-paragraph (a).

(c) Practical knowledge sufficient for effecting minor repairs in case of damage occurring to the apparatus.

(d) Ability to send correctly and to receive correctly by ear code groups (mixed letters, figures and signs of punctuation) at a speed of 16 (sixteen) groups a minute. Each code group must comprise five characters, each figure or punctuation mark counting as two characters.

(e) Knowledge of the Regulations applying to the exchange of radiocommunications, knowledge of the documents relative to the assessment of the charges for radiocommunications, knowledge of that part of the Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea which relates to radiotelegraphy, and, in the case of air navigation, knowledge of the special provisions governing the radioelectric service in air navigation. In the latter case, the certificate states that the holder has successfully passed the tests relating to these provisions.

(f) Knowledge of the general geography of the world, especially the principal navigation routes (maritime or air, according to the type of certificate) and the most important telecommunication routes.

It is also certified hereby that the holder has made a declaration that he will preserve the secrecy of correspondence.

.....
Signature of examining officer

The holder of this certificate is therefore authorised to operate wireless telegraph apparatus as a second-class operator on board a British ship.

.....
Postmaster General, Hong Kong.

(Date)

Signature of holder.....

Date of Birth.....

Place of Birth.....

NOTES:—This certificate should be carefully preserved. In case of loss through avoidable causes a duplicate will only be issued on payment of a fee of not less than five dollars.

This certificate may be endorsed, or withdrawn, at the discretion of the Postmaster General of Hong Kong in the case of misconduct or breach on the part of the holder of the Regulations prescribed for the working of ships' stations. Unless so withdrawn it will continue to be valid so long as the Regulations of the International Telecommunication Convention of Madrid, 1932, remain in force.

In case of loss of this certificate a report thereof and of the circumstances in which the loss occurred must be made to the Postmaster General of Hong Kong, in writing, as soon as possible.

Any person other than the owner thereof becoming possessed of this certificate should transmit it forthwith to the Postmaster General, Hong Kong.

PHOTO OF HOLDER.

Description of Holder.

Age
Height feet inches.
Colour of Eyes.....
Colour of Hair
Complexion
Any special peculiarities.....
Signature of Holder.....

FORM No. 8A.

COLONY OF HONG KONG.

The Telecommunication Ordinance, 1936.

**CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY IN RADIOTELEGRAPHY
GRANTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HONG KONG.**

SECOND CLASS.

This is to certify that, under the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention of Madrid, 1932, has been examined in radiotelegraphy and has passed in:—

(a) Elementary theoretical and practical knowledge of electricity and radiotelegraphy and knowledge of the adjustment and practical working of the types of apparatus used in the mobile radiotelegraph service.

(b) Elementary theoretical and practical knowledge of the working of the accessory apparatus, such as motorgenerator sets, accumulators, etc., used in the operation and adjustment of the apparatus mentioned in sub-paragraph (a).

**THIS CERTIFICATE IS VALID
FOR FAR EASTERN WATERS
ONLY AS INDICATED THEREON.**

(c) Practical knowledge sufficient for effecting minor repairs in case of damage occurring to the apparatus.

(d) Ability to send correctly and to receive correctly by ear code groups (mixed letters, figures and signs of punctuation) at a speed of 16 (sixteen) groups a minute. Each code group must comprise five characters, each figure or punctuation mark counting as two characters.

(e) Knowledge of the Regulations applying to the exchange of radiocommunications, knowledge of the documents relative to the assessment of the charges for radiocommunications, knowledge of that part of the Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea which relates to radiotelegraphy.

(f) A knowledge of the principal maritime navigation routes and of the most important wire and wireless routes of the Far East.

It is also certified hereby that the holder has made a declaration that he will preserve the secrecy of correspondence.

.....
Signature of examining officer.

The holder of this certificate is therefore authorised to operate wireless telegraph apparatus as a second class operator on board a British ship trading between the following ports:

Hong Kong and all ports in China, Siberia, Japan, Korea, Formosa, Indo-China, Siam, Straits Settlements, Philippine Islands and the East Indies (Java, Borneo, Sumatra, etc.)

..... (Date)

.....
Postmaster General, Hong Kong.

Signature of holder

Date of Birth

Place of Birth

NOTES:—This certificate should be carefully preserved. In case of loss through avoidable causes a duplicate will only be issued on payment of a fee of not less than five dollars.

This certificate may be endorsed, or withdrawn, at the discretion of the Postmaster General of Hong Kong in the case of misconduct or breach on the part of the holder of the Regulations prescribed for the working of ships' stations. Unless so withdrawn it will continue to be valid so long as the Regulations of the International Telecommunication Convention of Madrid, 1932, remain in force.

In case of loss of this certificate a report thereof and of the circumstances in which the loss occurred must be made to the Postmaster General of Hong Kong, in writing, as soon as possible.

Any person other than the owner thereof becoming possessed of this certificate should transmit it forthwith to the Postmaster General, Hong Kong.

—————
PHOTO OF HOLDER.
—————

Description of Holder.

Age

Height feet inches.

Colour of Eyes

Colour of Hair

Complexion

Any special peculiarities

.....

FORM No. 9.

COLONY OF HONG KONG.

The Telecommunication Ordinance, 1936.

CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY IN RADIOTELEGRAPHY
GRANTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HONG KONG.

SPECIAL CLASS.

This is to certify that under the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention of Madrid, 1932 Mr..... has been examined in Radiotelegraphy and has passed in:—

- (a) Elementary knowledge of the working and adjustment of the apparatus;
- (b) Transmitting and receiving by ear, messages in plain language at a speed of 20 words a minute, and in code groups at a speed of 16 groups a minute; and
- (c) Knowledge of the regulations applying to the exchange of radiotelegraph traffic;

and having made a declaration that he will preserve the secrecy of correspondence, is hereby authorised to operate wireless telegraph apparatus on board British ships not coming within the scope of the Merchant Shipping (Wireless Telegraph) Act, 1919 and the Merchant Shipping (Safety and Load Line Conventions) Act, 1932.

Dated this.....day of....., 19.....

.....
Postmaster General, Hong Kong.

Signature of examining officer

NOTES:—This certificate should be carefully preserved. In case of loss through avoidable causes a duplicate will only be issued on payment of a fee of not less than five dollars.

This certificate may be endorsed, or withdrawn, at the discretion of the Postmaster General of Hong Kong in the case of misconduct or breach on the part of the holder of the Regulations prescribed for the working of ships' stations. Unless so withdrawn it will continue to be valid so long as the Regulations of the International Telecommunication Convention of Madrid, 1932, remain in force.

In case of loss of this certificate a report thereof and of the circumstances in which the loss occurred must be made to the Postmaster General, in writing, as soon as possible.

Any person other than the owner thereof becoming possessed of this certificate should transmit it forthwith to the Postmaster General, Hong Kong.

PHOTO OF HOLDER.

Description of Holder.

Age

Height feet inches.

Colour of Eyes.....

Colour of Hair

Complexion

Any special peculiarities.....

Signature of Holder.....

FORM No. 10.

COLONY OF HONG KONG.

The Telecommunication Ordinance, 1936.

**CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY IN RADIOTELEPHONY
GRANTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HONG KONG.**

GENERAL.

This is to certify that under the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention of Madrid, 1932 Mr..... has been examined in Radiotelephony and has passed in:—

- (a) Practical knowledge of radiotelephony, especially as regards the avoidance of interference.
- (b) Knowledge of the regulation and working of radiotelephone apparatus.
- (c) Ability to send correctly and to receive correctly by telephone.

(d) Knowledge of the Regulations applying to the exchange of radiotelephone communications and of the part of the Radiocommunication Regulations relating to the Safety of Life;

and having made a declaration that he will preserve the secrecy of correspondence, is hereby authorised to operate wireless telephony apparatus of Stations registered in Hong Kong for that purpose.

Dated this.....day of..... 19.....

.....
Postmaster General, Hong Kong.

Signature of examining officer.....

NOTES:—This certificate should be carefully preserved. In case of loss through avoidable causes a duplicate will only be issued on payment of a fee of not less than five dollars.

This certificate may be endorsed, or withdrawn, at the discretion of the Postmaster General of Hong Kong in the case of misconduct or breach on the part of the holder of the Regulations prescribed for the working of telephony stations. Unless so withdrawn it will continue to be valid so long as the Regulations of the International Telecommunication Convention of Madrid, 1932, remain in force.

In case of loss of this certificate a report thereof and of the circumstances in which the loss occurred must be made to the Postmaster General of Hong Kong, in writing, as soon as possible.

Any person other than the owner thereof becoming possessed of this certificate should transmit it forthwith to the Postmaster General, Hong Kong.

—————
PHOTO OF HOLDER.
—————

Description of Holder.
—————

Age

Height feet inches.

Colour of Eyes.....

Colour of Hair

Complexion

Any special peculiarities.....

Signature of Holder.....
—————

FORM No. 11.

COLONY OF HONG KONG.

CERTIFICATE OF PROFICIENCY AS A WATCHER IN
RADIOELEGRAPHY GRANTED BY THE
GOVERNMENT OF HONG KONG.

This is to certify that under the provisions of the Telecommunication Ordinance, 1936, and Regulations made thereunder Mr. has been examined in Radiotelegraphy and has passed in:—

(a) Receiving and understanding the alarm, distress, safety and urgency signals when these signals occur among a series of other signals.

(b) Correct reception by ear of code groups (mixed letters, figures and punctuation marks) at a speed of 16 groups per minute.

(c) Regulating the receivers used in a ship's radiotelegraphic installation.

It is also certified that the holder has made a declaration that he will preserve the secrecy of correspondence.

Signature of examining officer.....

The holder of this certificate is therefore authorised to perform the duties of a watcher on board a British ship.

.....
Postmaster General.

(Date).....

Signature of holder.....

Date of Birth.....

Place of Birth.....

NOTES:—This certificate should be carefully preserved. In case of loss through avoidable circumstances a duplicate will only be issued on payment of a fee not less than five dollars.

This certificate may be endorsed, or withdrawn, at the discretion of the Postmaster General of Hong Kong in the case of misconduct or breach on the part of the holder of the Regulations prescribed for the working of ships' stations.

In case of loss of this certificate a report thereof and of the circumstances in which the loss occurred must be made to the Postmaster General, in writing, as soon as possible.

Any person other than the owner thereof becoming possessed of this certificate should transmit it forthwith to the Postmaster General, Hong Kong.