

No. 212.

THE ADVOCATES LAW.  
CAP. 3.

AUTHORIZATION UNDER SECTION 11 (1).

In exercise of the powers vested in me by section 11 (1) of the Advocates Law, I do hereby authorize Mr. Evripides D. Michaelides, an officer in the Medical Department, to appear, plead and act in any proceeding taken or instituted under section 19 and sections 25-34 (both inclusive) of the Mental Patients Law (Cap. 120), to which the Crown, the Government of Cyprus or any officer of the Government in his official capacity is a party.

2. The authorization published under Notification No. 325 in Supplement No. 3 to the *Gazette* of the 19th October, 1944, is hereby cancelled.

Dated this 14th day of April, 1953.

C. G. TORNARITIS,  
*Attorney-General.*

(M.P. 1646/51.)

No. 213. THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS LAW.  
CAP. 252 AND LAWS 11 OF 1950 AND 31 OF 1951.

BYE-LAWS MADE BY THE COUNCIL OF THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION  
OF FAMAGUSTA.

Cap. 252.  
11 of 1950.  
31 of 1951.

In exercise of the powers vested in them by section 125A of the Municipal Corporations Law and of every other power thereunto enabling, the Council of the Municipal Corporation of Famagusta with the concurrence of the Commissioner of Police do hereby make the following bye-laws:—

1. These bye-laws may be cited as the Famagusta Municipal (Traffic) Bye-laws, 1953.

2.—(1) In these bye-laws, unless the context otherwise requires—

“cart” means any vehicle constructed and ordinarily used for the carriage of merchandise, and drawn by one or more animals;

“omnibus” means any motor car constructed to carry more than six passengers and their personal baggage, but does not include the motor vehicles known as lorries constructed or used for the carriage of passengers and merchandise;

“private motor car” means any motor car constructed to carry not more than six passengers and which is not a public service motor car under the provisions of the Motor Car Regulations, 1951;

“motor car” includes motor cycle and every description of vehicle propelled by means of mechanism contained within itself;

“vehicle” means any conveyance of any kind used on land and includes a motor car, bicycle or tricycle;

“street” means any street, road, square, pathway, blind alley, open place and space to which the public has access and includes any bridge, culvert, ditch, embankment, drain, causeway or supporting wall used in connection with a street, but does not include a parking place or a place fixed as a stand for bicycles;

“passenger” means any person conveyed on any motor car, whether for hire or reward or not, but does not include the driver of the car;

“public notification” means a notification signed by the Mayor or Deputy Mayor and posted in at least one conspicuous place and published in one English, one Greek and one Turkish newspaper issued in Nicosia.

*Gazette* :  
Suppl. No. 3:  
31.10.1951.

(2) These bye-laws shall be construed as applying only within the municipal limits of Famagusta and as referring only to its Municipal Corporation and Council, and the officers thereof.

*Stands and Parking Places for Motor Cars and Carts.*

3.—(1) The Council may from time to time, with the prior concurrence of the Commissioner of Police, by public notification fix places at which motor cars and carts shall stand or be parked when not actually in motion.

(2) Whenever any place is fixed as a stand or a parking place for motor cars and carts, the Council shall exhibit in such place adequate signs indicating that it is a stand or a parking place and the type and number of such motor cars and carts which may stand or be parked thereon, and, thereafter, subject to the provisions of these bye-laws, no motor car or cart shall be left or be parked at any place other than a place fixed and indicated as a stand or parking place under the provisions of this bye-law.

*Stopping of Motor Cars and Carts.*

4. Subject to the provisions of bye-laws 5 and 6, no motor car or cart shall stop at any part of any street, except only for such time as may be reasonably required for taking or alighting passengers, or for loading or unloading goods :

Provided always that it stops at such a place as not to prevent, interrupt or interfere with the other traffic in the street.

5. No private motor car shall stop at any part of any street for any time exceeding ten minutes :

Provided always that—

- (a) such time is necessary having regard to the circumstances ; and
- (b) such car stops at such a place as not to prevent, interrupt or interfere with the other traffic in the street.

6.—(1) The Council may from time to time, with the prior concurrence of the Commissioner of Police, fix places in any street at which omnibuses plying for hire shall stop for taking or alighting passengers.

(2) Whenever any place in any street is fixed as a stop for omnibuses, the Council shall exhibit in such place an adequate sign indicating that it is a stop for omnibuses and, thereafter, no omnibus shall stop at any place in such street other than a place so fixed and indicated.

*Bicycles.*

7.—(1) The Council may from time to time, with the prior concurrence of the Commissioner of Police, by public notification fix places at which bicycles shall stand when not actually in motion and name the streets which will be thereby affected.

(2) Whenever any place is fixed as a stand for bicycles, the Council shall exhibit in such place adequate signs indicating that it is a stand for bicycles and the number of bicycles which may stand thereon, and, thereafter, subject to the provisions of paragraph (3) of this bye-law, no person shall leave any bicycle at any place other than a place fixed and indicated as such a stand.

(3) No person shall place, leave or lean any bicycle at the foot of any pavement for any time exceeding ten minutes :

Provided always that—

- (a) such time is necessary having regard to the circumstances ; and
- (b) such bicycle is left at such a place as not to prevent, interrupt or interfere with the free passage of any person on such pavement or of the traffic in the street.

8. No person shall cause, suffer or permit a bicycle to be used in any street or shall ride or have charge or control of a bicycle when so used, unless such bicycle—

- (a) is fitted with a bell in good working order ;
- (b) has brakes in good working order on both its wheels ;
- (c) during the period between half an hour after sunset and half an hour before sunrise, has affixed in the front thereof a lighted lamp exhibiting a white light and at the back thereof a red reflector or a lighted lamp exhibiting a clear red light or has painted the rear mud-guard with white colour.

9. No person shall ride, lead, push or use a bicycle in any street contrary to the following provisions :—

- (a) he shall not ride side by side with any vehicle or any other cyclist save for the time reasonably required for overtaking such vehicle or cyclist ;
- (b) he shall not ride otherwise than sitting on the saddle of the bicycle nor without holding at least one of the handle-bars thereof ;
- (c) when riding his bicycle, he shall not push another bicycle ;
- (d) he shall not ride or push his bicycle on any pavement ;
- (e) he shall not push his bicycle side by side with any other cyclist pushing or riding a bicycle, or in such manner as to prevent, interrupt or interfere with the other traffic in the street ;
- (f) when pushing his bicycle, he shall walk on the left side of the street and shall hold the bicycle as close to himself as possible and in such manner as not to prevent, interrupt or interfere with the other traffic in such street ;
- (g) he shall not hold on to any vehicle in motion for the purpose of being towed or for any other purposes ;
- (h) he shall not carry on his bicycle more than one passenger and then only if such passenger is sitting on a safely fitted frame over the rear mud-guard of the bicycle, provided that in the case of a passenger under the age of ten years, such passenger may be carried on the bicycle only if it is safely fitted or adapted for the purpose.
- (i) he shall not carry on his bicycle more than two well secured loads, which project more than 18 inches on either side of the centre of the rear wheel of the bicycle.
- (j) he shall not carry on his bicycle any load in front, which projects more than fourteen inches on either side from the centre of the handle-bar and then only if the bicycle is specially constructed so that the load does not project six inches higher than the centre of the handle-bar.

#### *Pedestrians.*

10. Every pedestrian shall, when walking or standing in the street, walk or stand on the side of the street and so as not to prevent, interrupt or interfere with the free passage of other pedestrians or the other traffic in such street.

#### *One Way Traffic and Prohibition and Restriction of Traffic.*

11.—(1) The Council may from time to time, with the prior concurrence of the Commissioner of Police, by public notification—

- (a) declare any street or part thereof as a street for one way traffic for vehicles and animals ;
- (b) prohibit traffic other than pedestrian in any street ;
- (c) restrict traffic in any street.

(2) Whenever a street is declared as a street for one way traffic or whenever traffic in any street is prohibited or restricted the Council shall exhibit adequate signs at all suitable places in such street indicating the

direction, prohibition or restriction of the traffic in such street, as the case may be, and, thereafter, subject to the provisions of paragraph (3) of this bye-law, no person shall take, drive, ride or push any vehicle or shall ride any animal or shall lead any hand-driven vehicle, except a bicycle, or a wheel-barrow as used by porters and a perambulator occupied by a child, in such street contrary to the direction, prohibition or restriction declared or made under this bye-law in respect thereof, provided that a bicycle or wheel-barrow or a perambulator shall not be pushed or pulled side by side with any other bicycle or wheel-barrow or perambulator or in such a manner as to prevent, interrupt or interfere with the other traffic in the street.

(3) No prohibition or restriction made under the provisions of subparagraph (b) or (c) of paragraph (1) of this bye-law shall prevent any person from using any vehicle or animal in any street in respect of which the prohibition or restriction has been made, for the purpose of taking any person or merchandise to or from any premises or place situated in any part of such street or for any other purpose necessary for or incidental to the ordinary use of any such premises or place.

*General.*

12.—(1) No person shall drive or use any carriage in any street.

(2) For the purposes of this bye-law, "carriage" means any vehicle constructed and ordinarily used for the carriage of passengers for hire, whether actually hired or not, and drawn by one or more animals, but does not include a cart.

13. Any person driving or having the charge or control of a motor car, or riding or pushing a bicycle, or driving, pushing or having the charge or control of any vehicle in any street shall—

- (a) keep to the left side of the street and, when overtaking traffic proceeding in the same direction, pass such traffic on the right side thereof ;
- (b) when he is being overtaken by another vehicle, reduce speed and give way to allow the overtaking vehicle to pass ;
- (c) always drive the motor car, ride or push the bicycle or drive or push the vehicle in such manner as to give as much space as possible for the passing of other traffic ;
- (d) make use of the hand-signals prescribed in the Schedule hereto and pay regard to signals when used by other persons :  
 Provided that, in the case of a person driving a motor car, mechanical or electrical indicators when fitted to the motor car may be used for indicating that he intends to turn to the right or left ;
- (e) on approaching any police officer on point duty at any street junction, give the appropriate signal to him, and obey any signals of such police officer ;
- (f) obey all directions by a police officer in uniform ;
- (g) obey all directions, whether verbal or by signal or any police gong, bell, or whistle used as a warning instrument, given by a police officer in the execution of his duty ;
- (h) comply with all traffic signs erected, exhibited, placed or painted in or near any street by the Council ;
- (i) obey all notices or signs which may be erected, exhibited, placed or painted by the Council in or near any street or so as to be visible from any street, for the regulation of traffic ;

- (j) not prevent, interrupt or interfere with the free passage of the other traffic in the street, and shall keep the motor car, bicycle or vehicle on the left side of the street for the purpose of allowing such passage ;
- (k) not sound the horn of the motor car or ring the bell or other sound instrument of the bicycle or vehicle at all between the hours of 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. and not sound the horn or ring the bell or other sound instrument at any other time, unless it is absolutely necessary ;
- (l) before rounding any curve or corner, or entering or crossing a street or approaching a fork, reduce speed to a safe limit ; and, in rounding any curve or corner, keep as close as possible to the left-hand side of the street, and, when rounding a curve at which the street ahead is not visible for a greater distance than one hundred yards or any corner, or entering or crossing a street or approaching a fork, not pass or attempt to pass any traffic travelling in the same direction ; and not otherwise than by reason of an enforced stoppage or owing to the necessities of traffic, stop the motor car, bicycle or vehicle within twenty-five feet from any corner or sign post ;
- (m) when entering into a main street, slow down or halt and give way to traffic in the main street ;
- (n) on the request of any police officer in uniform, stop the motor car, bicycle or vehicle and remain stationary until such officer allows him to proceed and, on the request of any person having charge of any animal or vehicle or if such person shall put up his hand as a signal for the purpose, he shall slow down ;
- (o) not drive the motor car or ride the bicycle or drive the animal-drawn vehicle at a speed which is likely to endanger human life or to cause harm or injury to any person or property, having regard to the circumstances of the case, including the nature, condition and use of the street, and the amount of traffic which is actually at the time, or which might reasonably be expected to be, in such street :  
 Provided that, in the case of a motor car, such speed shall not exceed twenty miles per hour or such lesser speed limit as may be indicated by a street sign in respect of the street to which such sign relates ;
- (p) not drive the motor car, or ride or push the bicycle, or drive or push the animal-drawn or hand-driven vehicle without due care and attention or without reasonable consideration for other persons using the street ;
- (q) on the request of any police officer in uniform or on the occurrence of an accident involving the motor car, bicycle or vehicle, truly state to such police officer his name and address and the name and place of abode or business of the owner of the motor car, bicycle or vehicle.

14. In addition to the provisions set out in bye-law 13, any person driving or having the charge or control of a motor car in any street shall comply with the following provisions :—

- (a) he shall not drive from such position in the motor car that he cannot have full control of the car or a full view of the street and traffic ahead of the car ;
- (b) he shall not permit any person to be on the car in such a position as to interfere with the driver's control of the car or his full view of the street and traffic ahead or his ability to make the hand-signals

- prescribed in the Schedule hereto, and shall not on a right-hand steering controlled motor car, permit any person to sit or stand on the right-hand side next to the driver, nor more than two persons on the left-hand side of the driver, and on a left-hand steering controlled motor car shall not permit any person to sit or stand on the left-hand side of the driver; nor more than two persons on the right-hand side of the driver;
- (c) he shall not cause, suffer or permit any person to ride on the running boards, wings, fenders or bonnet of the motor car except for the purpose of testing the motor car during or after repair;
  - (d) he shall not cause, suffer or permit any person riding a bicycle or motor cycle to hold on to any motor car in motion for the purpose of being towed;
  - (e) he shall not cause the motor car to travel backwards for a greater distance or time than may be requisite for the safety or convenience of the occupants of the car and of passengers and other traffic in the street;
  - (f) he shall not quit the motor car without having taken due precautions against its being started in his absence, or allow the motor car to stand in any street so as to cause, or be likely to cause, any unnecessary obstruction thereof;
  - (g) he shall not overtake any traffic travelling in the same direction on any bridge or when approaching the brow of a hill or at cross streets and, in overtaking another vehicle, he shall give way to any other vehicle coming in the opposite direction if the street is not wide enough for the three vehicles abreast;
  - (h) when approaching another motor car, he shall, where by reason of the width and condition of the street it is necessary or desirable so to do, cause his motor car to slow down for the purpose of allowing safe passage to the other car or any other traffic in the street;
  - (i) in the case of a motor lorry or omnibus, whenever it is necessary or desirable by reason of the width or condition of the street so to do, he shall stop his lorry or omnibus in order to allow lighter motor traffic approaching or overtaking him to pass;
  - (j) in the case of a motor cycle, he shall not carry any person in front of him on the motor cycle:

Provided that, if the motor cycle is fitted with a seat properly constructed for the purpose and firmly affixed to the frame behind the driver's seat, he may carry not more than one person sitting astride the motor cycle on such seat.

15. No person shall erect, exhibit, place or paint at any place or on any premises any sign, advertisement, notice or other matter whatsoever which in any way resembles, or is likely to be mistaken for, a traffic sign.

16. Any person contravening any of the provisions of these bye-laws is liable to imprisonment not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding twenty-five pounds or to both such imprisonment and fine and to the cancellation or suspension of his licence in respect of any vehicle connected with the commission of the offence, as prescribed in sub-section (3) of section 125A of the Municipal Corporations Law.

17. Nothing in these bye-laws contained shall affect the operation of the Motor Car Regulations, 1951, or any regulations amending or substituted for the same.

18. Chapter 1 of Part VI and bye-laws 207, 207A, 207B and Chapter 3 of Part VI and bye-law 209 of the principal Bye-laws (as set out in the Famagusta Municipal (Amendment) Bye-laws, 1948) are hereby revoked: *Gazette :  
Suppl. No. 3:  
4.3.1948.*

Provided that—

- (a) any stand or parking place for vehicles, or any stop for omnibuses, fixed under the bye-laws hereby revoked and effective at the

- time of these bye-laws coming into operation shall be deemed to have been fixed under these bye-laws ;
- (b) any declaration of any street as a street for one way traffic, or any prohibition of traffic in relation to any street, made under the bye-laws hereby revoked and in force at the time of these bye-laws coming into operation shall be deemed to have been made under these bye-laws ;
  - (c) any poster or sign erected, exhibited, placed or painted, or anything done, for the regulation of traffic or in connection with any stand or parking place for vehicles or any stop for omnibuses, under the bye-laws hereby revoked shall be deemed to have been erected, exhibited, placed, painted or done under these bye-laws.

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SCHEDULE.

HAND-SIGNALS.

(Bye-laws 13 (d) and 14 (b).)

On approaching cross streets or a street intersection or junction, or whenever the driver or person in charge of the motor car, bicycle or vehicle intends to change the course direction or speed thereof, he shall make use of whichever of the following signals is appropriate for the purpose of indicating his intentions to other users of the street, such signals, in the case of a driver of a motor car, to be given with the arm projecting from the side of the motor car at least as far as the elbow :—

- (a) when about to slow down or to stop, extend the right arm with the palm or the hand turned downwards, and move the arm slowly up and down, keeping the wrist loose ;
- (b) when about to turn to the right, extend the right arm and hand with the palm turned to the front, and hold them rigid in a horizontal position, and in the case of a motor car, straight out from the off side of the motor car ;
- (c) when about to turn to the left, in the case of a motor car, extend the right arm and rotate it from the shoulder in an anticlockwise direction, and in the case of a bicycle or other vehicle, extend the left arm and hand with the palm turned to the front, and hold them rigid in a horizontal position ;
- (d) when indicating to following traffic that it may overtake on the right, extend the right arm and hand below the level of the shoulder and move them backwards and forwards.

The above bye-laws have been approved by His Excellency the Governor.  
(M.P. 1961/49.)

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**No. 214.**

CORRIGENDA.

With reference to Notification No. 156 published in Supplement No. 3 to the *Gazette* of the 26th March, 1953, the number of the Notification cancelled thereby, appearing in the first column thereof, should read 234 instead of 364.  
(M.P. 1269/52.)

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**No. 215.**

With reference to Notification No. 205 published in Supplement No. 3 to the *Gazette* of the 16th April, 1953, Notification No. 47, referred to in the second paragraph thereof, should read Notification No. 48.  
(M.P. 061/2.)