

1920, No. 22.—The War Regulations Continuance Act, 1920.—This Act continues in force certain provisions of the War Regulations Act, 1914, and its amendments, and certain regulations made thereunder. The enactments mentioned in the First Schedule to this Act are repealed. The War Regulations continued in force under this Act are set forth in the Second Schedule. The War Regulations mentioned in the Third Schedule to this Act are henceforth to be deemed to be Board of Trade Regulations, and are to continue in force and to operate as if they were made under the Board of Trade Act, 1919. The Governor-General is empowered to amend the regulations specified in the Second Schedule to this Act. All War Regulations not set out in the Second or referred to in the Third Schedule are repealed.

1920, No. 23.—The Immigration Restriction Amendment Act, 1920.—The Act further regulates immigration into New Zealand, and is divided into parts as follows:—

Part I. Requirement of permits to enter New Zealand by persons not of British birth and parentage.

Part II. Requirement of oath of allegiance before entry into New Zealand.

Part III. General.

Part I (Permits to enter New Zealand): A person not of British birth and parentage is not allowed to enter New Zealand unless he is in possession of a permit under this Act. Naturalized persons are not exempted, and a person is not deemed to be of British birth and parentage by reason of his being an aboriginal Native of any part of the British dominions other than New Zealand, or of any colony, possession, or protectorate. This part does not apply to the persons and classes of persons defined in section 13 of the Immigration Restriction Act, 1908, and the Governor-General is empowered to exempt any specified nations and peoples from its operation. The Minister of Customs is empowered to grant temporary permits in certain cases, and to exempt any person or classes of persons from all or any of the requirements of this part. Persons not otherwise exempted seeking to enter New Zealand without a permit are deemed to be prohibited immigrants.

Part II (Oath of Allegiance): This part applies to all persons of the age of fifteen years or over proposing to enter New Zealand for any purpose, except the persons and classes of persons defined in paragraphs (d), (e), and (f) of section 13 of the Immigration Restriction Act, 1908. Every British subject, whether by birth or naturalization, is required before landing to take the oath of allegiance to His Majesty. Other persons are required to take an oath of obedience to the laws of New Zealand. Domicile in New Zealand, or the fact that a person is returning to New Zealand, or that he has on some previous arrival taken the required oath, does not create an exemption from the requirements of this part. Refusal or neglect to take the oath makes a person a prohibited immigrant. An alien who, after arrival, contravenes the terms of his oath is deemed to be a prohibited immigrant.

Part III (General): It is the duty of the master of a ship about to leave New Zealand to receive and detain any person proposed to be removed from New Zealand, on payment, or after promise of payment, being made of a reasonable sum on account of the carriage from New Zealand of that person. The Minister of Customs is empowered to delegate to any officer of Customs all or any of his powers under this Act or the principal Act.

1920, No. 24.—The Post and Telegraph Amendment Act, 1920.—This Act amends in various particulars the Post and Telegraph Amendment Act, 1908. *Inter alia*, it provides for the following matters:—

(1.) For increases in the maximum amounts of interest-bearing deposits in the Post Office Savings-bank:

(2.) For certain exemptions from section 20 of the principal Act relating to the exclusive authority of the Post Office to carry letters for hire:

(3.) For private telephone-lines erected before a certain date not to be used for profit without the consent of the Governor-General:

(4.) For extension of the provisions of the Post and Telegraph Act, 1911, as to the issue of licenses for the installation of wireless telegraphic apparatus:

(5.) For the creation of a Post Office Savings-bank Reserve Account.

1920, No. 25.—The Military Service Amendment Act, 1920.—This Act amends the Military Service Act, 1916. Trial by Court-martial for offences against the principal Act is abolished, and such offences are made punishable on summary conviction by imprisonment of the offender for one year. Section 8 of this Act extends the authority for payment of bonus under section 7 of the Expeditionary Forces Amendment Act, 1918.

1920, No. 26.—The Valuation of Land Amendment Act, 1920.—The object of this Act is the creation of an Assessment Court for the hearing of objections to valuations under the Valuation of Land Act, 1908. The Court is to consist of a President, who shall be a barrister or solicitor of the Supreme Court, and two assessors. The President is to sit on all objections, but the assessors are appointed for different districts as follows: The Governor-General in Council will appoint one assessor for each land district under the Land Act, 1908, and each local authority will appoint one assessor to consider objections against valuations of property within the district of that local authority. Provision is made for the appointment of deputies of the President and assessors. This Act also amends the principal Act in several particulars. Where the Valuer-General makes alterations of the capital value of land, corresponding alterations are to be made in the value of improvements and of the unimproved value. The Valuer-General is empowered to make allowances in valuations on account of onerous conditions in leases.

1920, No. 27.—The External Affairs Amendment Act, 1920.—The object of this Act is to take the Cook Islands out of the administration of the Minister of External Affairs, and to that end section 6 of the External Affairs Act, 1919, is repealed and certain repealed sections of the Cook Islands Act, 1915, are restored.