

5. It shall not be lawful for any Native to have in his possession any firearm, ammunition, intoxicating liquor, or opium, and any such article found in the possession of any Native contrary to the provisions of this Ordinance may be seized by any officer in the service of the Administration, or by any Native placed in authority by the Administration, and be brought before the Administrator, who shall in a summary way direct that any such article be confiscated, and that it be destroyed or otherwise disposed of according to his discretion.

6. If any Native who is not expressly permitted under this Ordinance so to do shall drink or have in his possession any intoxicating liquor, or, unless expressly permitted as aforesaid, shall use or have in his possession any opium, firearm, or ammunition, he shall be guilty of an offence. Penalty—imprisonment with or without hard labour for three months.

7. Nothing in this Ordinance shall be held to prevent the Administrator from supplying any Native with any firearm and ammunition should the Administrator be of opinion that such a course can be adopted with safety in the interests of good order and government, and that any Native as aforesaid has urgent need of firearms and ammunition for the purposes of self-defence; and any firearm or ammunition given to any Native as herein permitted may be retained by such Native until withdrawn by the order of the Administrator.

8. It shall not be an offence under this Ordinance for a person to give intoxicating liquor to a Native for any urgent cause or necessity and without recompense and remuneration, when such intoxicating liquor is given solely and purely for medicinal purposes; but the onus of proof of the existence of urgent necessity shall lie upon the person so giving the intoxicating liquor, and in the absence of proof of the existence of urgent necessity the said person shall be guilty of an offence against section 4 of this Ordinance.

9. No person shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance for giving opium to a Native when the same is given for medicinal purposes in the usual medicinal form and in the quantities ordinarily prescribed for medical treatment.

Given under my hand, this 31st day of August, 1921.

T. GRIFFITHS, Administrator.

[Ordinance No. 10.]

COMPULSORY EDUCATION ORDINANCE, 1921.

I, THOMAS GRIFFITHS, Administrator of the Island of Nauru, by virtue of the powers me thereunto enabling, do hereby enact, order, and proclaim as follows:—

2. This Ordinance may be cited for all purposes as the Compulsory Education Ordinance, 1921, and shall come into operation on and from the 1st day of October, 1921.

3. All children between the ages of six and sixteen (six and fifteen in the case of children of European parents) must attend on every half-day on which school is held, with the following exceptions:—

(a) Those who have been excluded on account of infectious diseases:

(b) Those who have been granted exemption or merit certificate:

(c) Those who have been granted exemption from attendance by order of the Administrator.

In the case of absence for any other cause, the reason for such absence must be reported by the parent or guardian of the child to the teacher in charge of the school at which the child is enrolled; and such report shall state the reason for absence—in the case of children attending European school, this report to be in writing. In the case of non-attendance on account of sickness, involving absence from school for a longer period than three days, a certificate from the medical officer will be necessary.

4. Children between the ages of four and a half and six years will be permitted to attend the morning session of school. Children over the age of sixteen (fifteen in the case of children of European parents) will be permitted to attend all school sessions.

5. Days on which schools will be open, and hours of attendance, will be subject to the approval of the Administrator, and the teacher in charge of each school will submit, not later than the 15th day of the month, a statement showing the days on which his school will be open during the following month, and the hours of attendance on each day.

6. The teacher in charge of each school shall keep an attendance-book, in which the attendance of each child enrolled shall be recorded, both a.m. and p.m., and, in the case of absence, the reason for such absence. This book is to be produced for inspection any time when so requested by the Administrator or officer deputed by him.

7. The Administrator may authorize any person to inspect and report on the work of any school, and all school records and books shall be made available for inspection by such officer.

8. The Administrator may make rules, regulations, and orders to govern the conduct and maintenance of schools and attendance thereat; and such rules, regulations, and orders shall have the same force as if they formed part of this Ordinance.

9. Penalty for failing to comply with the provisions of this Ordinance, and rules, regulations, and orders made thereunto—fine not exceeding £2 for every such offence.

Given under my hand, this 23rd day of September, 1921.

T. GRIFFITHS, Administrator.

[Ordinance No. 11.]

SANITARY INSPECTORS' ORDINANCE, 1921.

I, THOMAS GRIFFITHS, Administrator of the Island of Nauru, by virtue of the powers me thereunto enabling, do hereby enact, order, and proclaim as follows:—

2. This Ordinance may be cited for all purposes as the Sanitary Inspectors' Ordinance, 1921, and shall come into operation forthwith.

3. Any medical officer, sanitary inspector, or assistant appointed by the Administrator may at all times enter and inspect any house, premises, or land.

4. Subject to the general superintendence of the Medical Officer of Health, it shall be the duty of the sanitary inspector to make systematic inspections of the district at certain periods and at intervals as occasion may require to keep himself informed of the sanitary condition of the island.

5. In the event of the sanitary inspector finding any house, premises, or land in an unclean or insanitary condition, he shall so inform the occupier, or owner if not occupied, and direct that it be cleaned and put in a sanitary condition within a reasonable period, to be determined by the inspector. At the expiration of this period the inspector will again visit the house, premises, or land, and if the condition has not been remedied he will report the matter to the Administrator, who, after consultation with the Medical Officer of Health, will issue such instructions as he may deem necessary.

6. In addition to the above, the sanitary inspector shall carry out any measures of sanitary improvement which the Administrator, on the advice of the Medical Officer of Health, may direct.

7. Penalty for obstructing the Medical Officer of Health or the sanitary inspector or assistants in carrying out their duties under this Ordinance—fine not exceeding £5 or imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding three months, or both.

Given under my hand, this 15th day of October, 1921.

T. GRIFFITHS, Administrator.