

No. 40.

New Zealand, No. 228.

SIR,— Government House, Wellington, 2nd November, 1915.

At the request of my Prime Minister I have the honour to transmit to you the accompanying synopsis, prepared by the Attorney-General of this Dominion, of the Acts passed during the first session of the Nineteenth Parliament of New Zealand, together with the Acts duly authenticated, with the seal of the Dominion.

I have, &amp;c.,

LIVERPOOL,

The Right Hon. A. Bonar Law, P.C., &c.,  
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Governor.

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### Enclosure.

REPORT ON LEGISLATION PASSED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NEW ZEALAND DURING THE SESSION ENDED ON THE 12TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1915.

For the information of His Excellency the Governor I beg to report as follows:—

I. The synopsis attached hereto relates to the Acts passed by the General Assembly of New Zealand during the session which ended on the 12th day of October, 1915.

II. In my opinion none of the said Acts is repugnant to the law of England.

Dated at Wellington, this 30th day of October, 1915.

A. L. HERDMAN, Attorney-General.

SYNOPSIS OF ACTS PASSED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NEW ZEALAND DURING THE SESSION ENDED ON THE 12TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1915.

#### *Public Acts.*

1915, No. 1. The Imprest Supply Act, 1915.—This Act applies the sum of £1,269,000 out of the Public Account, and the sum of £16,000 out of other specified accounts, for the services of the financial year ending the 31st March, 1916.

1915, No. 2. The Suspension of Disqualification during War Act, 1915.—This Act modifies the provisions of the Legislature Act, 1908, relating to the disqualification of members of the Legislative Council and House of Representatives. It permits the appointment or election and continuance in office of members of either House notwithstanding that such members may be members of His Majesty's Military or Naval Forces.

1915, No. 3. The Public Expenditure Validation Act, 1915.—This Act validates certain expenditure out of the Public Account incurred without statutory authority in connection with the present war.

1915, No. 4. The Public Revenues Amendment Act, 1915.—This Act authorizes the Minister of Finance to raise a loan of £10,000,000, to be paid into the War Expenses Account and to be expended for purposes of the present war. The Act makes several minor amendments of the Public Revenues Act, 1910.

1915, No. 5. The War Regulations Amendment Act, 1915.—This Act validates all regulations made before the passing thereof under the authority of the War Regulations Act, 1914. It extends the operation of the last-mentioned Act until the conclusion of the present war with Germany.

1915, No. 6. The Statutes Compilation Amendment Act, 1915.—This Act amends the Statutes Compilation Act, 1908, to allow a compilation of any enactments to which a resolution under the principal Act may relate to be proceeded with in the session in which the resolution directing the compilation may be passed instead of in the next succeeding session.

1915, No. 7. The Education Amendment Act, 1915.—This Act makes certain necessary provisions with respect to the election or appointment of the governing bodies of certain secondary schools.

1915, No. 8. The Regulation of Trade and Commerce Amendment Act, 1915.—Section 2 empowers the Governor in Council during the continuance of the war to prohibit the importation into New Zealand of any goods if in his opinion their importation would be prejudicial to the public interest.

Section 3 applies to the provisions of the Customs Act, 1913, to importations and exportations that are prohibited either under the present Act or the principal Act.

Section 5 brings ships within the classes of goods to which the principal Act applies.

Section 6 continues the principal Act in operation until the 1st August, 1916.

1915, No. 9. The Enemy Contracts Act, 1915.—This Act provides for the cancellation of enemy contracts made by persons or corporations resident or carrying on business in New Zealand.

Section 3 enables the Attorney-General to declare to be an enemy contract any contract to which an enemy or any person or corporation claiming through an enemy is or has been a party, or in which any such person or corporation is or has been interested, or any contract that, if continued, would enure, directly or indirectly, for the profit or benefit of an enemy or of any person or corporation claiming through an enemy. On the taking effect of any such declaration by the Attorney-General the contract in respect of which the declaration is made becomes void in so far as it remains executory.