

1922.
NEW ZEALAND.

NAURU

(REPORTS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF), PREPARED BY THE ADMINISTRATOR FOR
SUBMISSION TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Laid on the Table of the House of Representatives by Leave.

REPORT FOR PRE-MANDATE PERIOD, ENDING 17TH DECEMBER, 1920.

Made in accordance with the Resolution adopted by the Council of the League of Nations on 21st June, 1921.

1. NAURU was surrendered to H.M.A.S. "Melbourne" on the 9th September, 1914, and was included with the rest of the German New Guinea possessions in the capitulation of Herbertshohe; it was, however, not until the 6th November of the same year that it was effectively occupied by troops (Australian) from Rabaul.

In accordance with the terms of the capitulation, local laws and customs were continued, as far as practicable, and a Civil Administration was established on the 1st January, 1915.

The change from German to British rule was effected without any break in the ordinary life of the island—the main difference between the two systems, from a Native point of view, being that, whereas under the German rule the people were left entirely to themselves provided the poll-tax was paid regularly, under the new regime they found themselves called upon to take part in the improvement of the island, hygienically, socially, and administratively.

PARTICULARS OF THE ISLAND.

2. The island is a circular atoll of approximately twelve miles in circumference, surrounded by a reef, bare at low water. On the seaward side the reef dips abruptly into deep water. There is no anchorage adjacent to the island. On the landward side of the reef there is a sandy beach, interspersed here and there by coral pinnacles. From this sandy beach the ground rises gradually to about 10 ft. above sea-level to a coral cliff which extends round the island, and rises, more or less abruptly, to a height of from 40 ft. to 60 ft. At the top of this cliff is an extensive plateau bearing phosphate of a high grade, the mining rights of which are vested in the British Phosphate Commission.

It is chiefly on the fertile section of land between the sandy beach and the coral cliff that the Natives have established themselves, and from which they obtain the necessary food for themselves and families.

With the exception of a small fringe round a shallow lagoon, about a mile inland, the plateau which contains the phosphate deposits contains very few food-trees, and but few inhabitants.

A contour plan of the island is enclosed [not printed].

FINANCIAL.

The following shows the revenue and expenditure of the island from the 1st January, 1915:—

				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1915—Revenue .. .. .	..	..	..	9,651	5	7	..	..	..
Expenditure .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,775	2	1
1916—Revenue .. .. .	..	..	..	8,402	15	4	..	..	..
Expenditure .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,871	17	6
1917—Revenue .. .. .	..	..	..	9,473	16	9	..	..	..
Expenditure .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,531	8	11
1918—Revenue .. .. .	..	..	..	8,556	10	0	..	..	..
Expenditure .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,041	16	8½
1919—Revenue .. .. .	..	..	..	6,761	2	10½	..	..	..
Expenditure .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,727	0	5
1920—Revenue .. .. .	..	..	..	10,610	11	7½	..	..	..
Expenditure .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,818	7	6
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	£53,456	2	2	£41,765	13	1½

Statement of Assets and Liabilities, 31st December, 1920.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cash at bank	13,123	8	1	..	..	..
Cash in hand	56	15	2	..	..	..
Amount realized from German coinage ..	3,541	5	1	..	..	..
Suspense Account	967	9	8	..	..	..
Trust Account .. .. .	..	..	..	672	4	0
Excess of assets over liabilities .. .. .	..	..	..	17,016	14	0
	<u>£17,688</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>£17,688</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>0</u>

NOTE.—An amount, which cannot be estimated, still remains to be paid by the Nauru Administration in connection with the maintenance of the wireless station at Nauru, as its share of expenditure since 1917.

TRADE.

The export trade of the island consists, with the exception of a small quantity of copra, almost entirely of phosphates mined on the island by the British Phosphate Commission, and shipped by the Commission to Great Britain, Australia, and New Zealand.

The imports consist almost entirely of food-supplies, and machinery for the British Phosphate Commission for use in connection with their works.

Total Imports and Exports from 1916 to 30th June, 1921.

	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
<i>Imports</i> :—					
Value	£34,548	£49,108	£55,840	£45,977	£109,119
<i>Exports</i> :—					
Phosphate (tons)	105,012	101,267	76,440	69,336	149,609
Copra (tons)	277	34	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	124	189

The shortage of copra export in the years 1917 and 1918 was due to an unprecedented drought, during which many thousands of the coconut-palms (and other fruit-trees) died.

It is hoped that by the establishment of drying plants, and an endeavour to get the Natives to thin out the trees, the output in the future will be materially increased.

SHIPPING.

Practically the whole of the shipping coming to the island consists of steamers under charter to the Pacific Phosphate Commission to carry phosphates to Great Britain, Australia, and New Zealand, and occasionally to Japan. The following shows the number of vessels entered and cleared each year from 1st January, 1915 :—

	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
Number of ships	59	43	46	34	34	52
Tonnage	136,754	115,633	109,181	82,780	89,575	129,289

EDUCATION.

There are no Government or assisted Government schools on the island. Under German rule a small subsidy was given by the Phosphate Company to the Roman Catholic and Protestant Missions to encourage the teaching of German. The results, however, owing to the prevalence of pidgin-English, were insignificant.

The Roman Catholic Mission has two schools—the resident missionary priest (a Swiss, with a thorough knowledge of English) being in charge, with Natives, who speak little or no English, assisting him.

The Protestant Mission (formerly the Boston Mission, but recently taken over by the London Missionary Society) has no resident European missionary on the island, a Native pastor, with a good knowledge of English, being in charge, assisted by several other Native teachers, who have little or no knowledge of English, or of any language other than Nauruan.

The daily average numbers of children attending the schools are : Roman Catholic Mission, 72 ; Protestant Mission, 170.

POPULATION.

	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
Europeans	90	86	88	88	91
Chinese	278	195	136	134	599
South-Sea-Islanders other than Nauruans	449	384	241	275	227
Nauruans	1,284	1,269	1,273	1,279	1,068

A serious epidemic of pneumonic influenza broke out in September, 1920, when 230 Nauruans, 99 South-Sea-Islanders, and 2 Chinese died.

The Native public health of the island can only be considered as fair ; many cases of tuberculosis are met with, but malaria is unknown. It is possible that the gradual substitution of the platform type of Native houses for the sheds in which the majority of the people live at present will have a beneficial effect on the health of the island.

The climate is equable. The rainfall shows considerable variation from year to year. In 1915 it was 78 in.; 1916, 18·33 in.; 1917, 19 in.; 1918, 127·79 in.; 1919, 167·64 in.; 1920, 92·25 in. Temperature: 1915, no data available; 1916, highest 99·5° F., lowest 68°; 1917, highest 93·5° F., lowest 70°; 1918, highest 95·5° F., lowest 70°; 1919, highest 91° F., lowest 69°; 1920, highest 91·5° F., lowest 69°.

TAXATION.

Since the British occupation no change has been made in the German Customs Regulations. Import duties are imposed on beer, spirits, wines, and tobacco, and a 10-per-cent. *ad valorem* duty on practically all other goods; but by a concession obtained in 1905 from the German Government the Phosphate Commission receives exemption for all materials and plant used for the exploitation of phosphates, as well as for provisions required for its employees. An export duty of 10s. per ton is charged on copra. A poll-tax of 15s. per year is collected from all adult male Natives. A royalty of 6d. per ton to the Government and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per ton to the Native landowners is paid for every ton of phosphate shipped, and the Phosphate Commission contribute also £1,000 a year to the upkeep of the police.

WIRELESS STATION.

The outstanding feature of Nauru, apart from the phosphate-works, is the wireless station, of 55-kilowatt power, which was erected by the Germans to link up the island with other Pacific possessions and Tsingtau. It was opened in December, 1913, and, though partially dismantled shortly after the outbreak of war, was restored directly after, and has been in use ever since.

POLICE AND PUBLIC ORDER.

The police stationed here under German rule were recruited from New Britain. They showed no hesitation in transferring their allegiance to the British, and continued to serve until their term of service expired, when they were replaced partly by men from the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, and partly by men from New Britain, and to a small extent by Nauruans.

During the period of the British occupation of the island the conduct of the Native Nauruans has been excellent, there having been little or no crime of a serious nature on their part. The same cannot, however, be said of the Chinese and South-Sea-Islanders (other than Nauruans) residing on the island, most of them under contract to the British Phosphate Commission; but even with these the serious offences have been but few in number, and easily dealt with.

POSTAL SERVICES.

Mail communication to and from Australia and other parts of the world is almost solely by the chartered vessels of the British Phosphate Commission; generally speaking, there is a fortnightly service between Nauru and Australia, but there is no regular service, nor can one be expected.

The stamps in use are the British postal stamps surcharged "Nauru."

MILITARY FORCES.

A garrison of three officers and sixty other ranks was landed here on 6th November, 1914. This force was reduced in 1916 to one officer and ten other ranks; and, with the exception of the wireless staff, removed permanently early in 1920.

Nauru, 15th September, 1921.

T. GRIFFITHS, Administrator.

REPORT COVERING PERIOD FROM DATE OF CONFIRMATION OF MANDATE, 17TH DECEMBER, 1920, TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1921.

Administrator: Until 9th June, 1921, G. B. Smith-Rewse; from 10th June, 1921, T. Griffiths.

FINANCIAL.

State of Finances as at 31st December, 1921.

	Revenue for 1921.		
	£	s.	d.
Customs	3,102	13	9
Licenses and internal	1,374	19	1
Court fees and fines	200	19	6
British Phosphate Commission	5,036	7	0
Post Office	221	12	5
Miscellaneous	11	0	0
Wireless receipts (Radio Suspense Account)	244	0	5
	<u>£10,191</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>2</u>

Expenditure for 1921.				£	s.	d.
Administrator's Department .. .. .	..	..	..	3,015	1	5
Police and prisons .. .. .	..	..	..	2,966	2	0
Medical .. .. .	..	..	..	738	6	2
Post Office .. .. .	..	..	..	51	18	2
Miscellaneous .. .. .	..	..	..	1,005	5	11½
Public works (recurring) .. .. .	..	..	..	1,916	3	9
Public works (extraordinary) .. .. .	..	..	..	766	14	7
Wireless station .. .. .	..	..	..	1,120	0	11
Schools .. .. .	..	..	..	234	3	11
Audit .. .. .	..	..	..	315	0	0
Epidemic and pneumonic influenza .. .. .	..	..	..	583	3	9
				£12,712	0	7½
Excess of expenditure over revenue				£2,520	8	5½

Statement of Assets and Liabilities as at 31st December, 1921.

	Assets.			Liabilities.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cash at bank	13,276	11	7	..	..	..
Cash in hand	355	5	2½	..	..	..
Suspense Account	609	14	1½	..	..	..
Trust Account .. .. .	..	..	..	49	3	6
Wireless Advance Account	364	1	7	..	..	..
Radio Suspense Account	244	0	5	..	..	..
* Excess of assets over liabilities .. .. .	..	..	..	14,800	9	5
				£14,849	12	11
				£14,849	12	11

* A considerable sum is owing by this Administration as its share of garrison and wireless expenditure since 1917. The amount, however, is not known, nor is it possible with the data available to give an approximate estimate.

TRADE.

*Imports for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1921.**

			£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.
Trade goods .. .. .	..	..	10,576	0	9	Coal .. .. .	..	..	3,510	15	7
Provisions .. .. .	..	..	8,751	11	4	Sundries .. .. .	..	..	1,029	3	9
Hardware .. .. .	..	..	36,656	9	0						
Timber .. .. .	..	..	5,143	0	0						
Paints and oils .. .. .	..	..	3,756	0	0						
						£69,423 0 5					

* Detailed figures not kept for these six months.

Value of Imports for the Six Months ending 31st December, 1921.

Article.	Value.			Article.	Value.				
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		
Ammonia	36	3	5	Hardware machinery	27,870	4	3		
Beer	808	9	1	Medicines and drugs	454	1	4		
Boats, oars, &c.	1,575	12	11	Paints and oils	1,829	1	4		
Books and literature	12	2	10	Provisions	12,825	10	5		
Bicycles and parts	153	3	10	Sewing-machines	51	1	2		
Cigarettes	453	11	0	Stationery	366	14	8		
Cement	267	1	0	Sundries	500	1	5		
Cordials and mineral waters	334	8	5	Timber	696	10	9		
Cutlery and crockery	295	15	11	Tobacco	1,098	17	10		
Drapery, boots, &c.	2,377	16	3	Wines, spirits, and liqueurs	315	14	8		
Fancy goods, perfumes, &c.	62	19	5						
Fish lines, hooks, &c.	82	11	0						
Furniture	523	14	2	£52,991 7 8					

LAND.

Under the concession granted by the German Government to the Jaluit Gesellschaft, and transferred by that company to the Pacific Phosphate Company, the rights of which were purchased by the Governments of Great Britain, Australia, and New Zealand, and vested by these Governments in the British Phosphate Commission, the Commission holds the exclusive right to work the phosphate deposits on the island. Up to the 1st July, 1921, the owners of the land (Natives) were paid ¼d. per ton royalty for all phosphates shipped from their land. The Native owners complained that this was not adequate remuneration, and representations concerning this were submitted to the three Governments interested, with the result that the Native owners are now paid (a) £20 per acre for all phosphate lands taken up by the Commission on lease subsequent to the 30th June, 1921; (b) a royalty of 2d.

per ton on all phosphate shipped from their respective lands. In addition, a royalty of 1d. per ton is paid to the Administration, to be held in trust for the benefit of the Nauruans generally. This decision has given great satisfaction to the Nauruans, who are keenly appreciative of the generous treatment they have received.

The policy of the Administration is not to permit the sale of land by Natives, either in the phosphate-bearing area or in the non-phosphate-bearing part (the non-phosphate-bearing part consists of an extensive fringe of land, covered with a continuous growth of coconut and pandanus palms, from which the Natives draw the bulk of their food-supplies, and amongst which they have their dwellings). Leases, however, are permitted for a maximum period expiring on the 1st April, 2000 (the date on which the concessions to the Phosphate Commission will lapse), at an annual rental of £1 5s. per acre for non-phosphate-bearing lands, the owners of the land retaining the right to the fruits of the trees on such land.

A copy of the Ordinance relating to lands is given in the appendix (Ordinance No. 12).

AGRICULTURE.

The agricultural interests of the island are limited almost entirely to coconut and pandanus palms, the fruits of which are used as food by the Natives, any surplus coconuts being made into copra, sold to traders on the island, and shipped to Australia.

Owing to scarcity of rain the coconut yield has much decreased, and, in addition, owing to the prevailing low price of copra, the Natives have been making but little, and thousands of nuts may be seen in all parts of the island where the coconut-palms grow, rotting and sprouting on the ground, making conditions favourable for the breeding of rats and other pests. An effort is being made to get the Native chiefs to erect sun-drying plants, and to take in hand the collection of the nuts and the cutting-up of the copra. To assist the Nauruans in this the Administration has built a model drier in the Buada district, and it is hoped that this will materially assist in increasing the output of copra, to the advantage of the Natives and the island generally.

SHIPPING.

Steamers entered and cleared between the 1st January and 31st December, 1921.

Nationality.	Number.	Aggregate Gross Tonnage.
British	44	157,599
Japanese	5	19,631
Norwegian	12	23,598
Chinese	3	5,331

EDUCATION.

A qualified teacher has been obtained from the Victorian Education Department, and a school for European children built and equipped on up-to-date lines. The teacher acts as master of the European school and as supervisor of the Native schools. He also holds classes to train the Native teachers to teach.

An Ordinance (No. 10 in appendix) has been issued making attendance at school of European and Native children compulsory.

The Native schools are conducted (a) by the London Missionary Society, (b) by the Roman Catholic Sacred Heart Mission. It is not proposed to interfere in any way with the conduct and interior economy of these schools, but merely to lay down guiding rules, and to assist them in every way possible. Arrangements have been made to subsidize the mission schools, the subsidy being based (a) on attendance, (b) on progress made according to a set standard. Arrangements have also been made with the British Phosphate Commission to apprentice a number of Nauruan boys, as they leave school, to trades, the Administration paying a premium with each boy apprenticed.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population at Census, 24th April, 1921.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Europeans	70	26	23	119
Chinese	592	2	3	597
Caroline-Islanders	169	35	32	236
Marshall-Islanders	22	3	5	30
Nauruans	303	330	451	1,084
Totals	1,126	396	514	2,166

During the year a number of New Guinea Natives were also imported under contract to the British Phosphate Commission for work in the phosphate-fields.

HOSPITALS.

Hospitals are maintained by the Phosphate Commission for its employees, and by the Administration for Nauruans. The medical officer employed by the British Phosphate Commission also acts as Government Medical Officer, the Administration paying part of his salary.

A system has been adopted under which the medical officer visits each district at least once a month, and gives simple lectures on hygiene and sanitation to the Natives. By these means, by insisting on the wells being kept pure, and by gradually improving the style of Native houses, it is hoped to generally improve the standard of health.

There are several cases of leprosy, and during the year a leper-station has been established where cases are segregated. It is evident, however, that the disease is spreading, and already it has been decided to form a larger camp in an isolated part of the island, to which the cases can be removed. Malaria is unknown. Dysentery is prevalent.

CLIMATE.

Rainfall for year ended 31st December, 1921, 4,919 points. Highest rainfall for a period of twenty-four hours, on 28th December, 1921, 540 points. Temperatures: The highest reading in the shade was 94, on 24th December, 1921; the lowest reading in the shade was 68, on 5th, 6th, 7th August, 1921.

MEASURES TAKEN TO CARRY OUT THE OBLIGATIONS ASSUMED UNDER ARTICLES 2, 3, 4, AND 5 OF THE MANDATE.

Article 2.

The Promotion of the Material and Moral Well-being and the Social Progress of the Inhabitants.—Education is considered to be the best means for the cultivation of this, and, as a first step, a trained and carefully selected schoolmaster has been brought from Australia. He is charged with the supervision of the Native mission schools. Education of children between the ages of six and sixteen has been made compulsory. Mission schools are subsidized by the Administration. The Natives have been granted restricted powers of self-government, which will be extended from time to time as they prove their fitness. For this purpose advantage has been taken of the Native system under which the island is divided into fourteen districts, each district under a chief, who holds office partly by hereditary right, and partly by the voice of the people of the district, the whole being under a head chief elected by the chiefs. District chiefs have been granted power to deal with offences on the part of Natives, by fine not exceeding 5s., the head chief being empowered to fine up to £1. Persons dealt with have the right to appeal to the Administrator.

Article 3.

Slave Trade.—There was no slave trade under German rule, and, of course, there is none under British administration.

Forced Labour.—This has been discontinued. All labour is voluntary, both for Government and for other works. Any labour required for Government works is paid for at market rates.

Traffic in Arms and Ammunition.—The entry of arms and ammunition to the island is prohibited unless the consent of the Administrator is first obtained, and it is an offence, punishable by heavy penalties, for any one to furnish Natives with arms and ammunition of any kind, or for a Native to be in possession of arms or ammunition (see Appendix III).

Supply of Intoxicating Liquor to Natives.—This is prohibited under heavy penalties. It is also an offence for a Native to be in possession of intoxicating liquor (see Ordinance No. 9 in appendix).

Article 4.

With the exception of a small Police Force, the Natives receive no military training either directly or indirectly. There is no naval or military base on the territory, nor are there any fortifications of any kind.

Article 5.

There is no restriction on the free exercise of all forms of worship, nor is there any objection offered to the entry of missionaries to the island.

T. GRIFFITHS, Administrator.

Nauru, 11th March, 1922.

ORDINANCES MADE DURING 1921.

[Ordinance No. 1.]

MOVEMENTS OF NATIVES ORDINANCE, 1921.

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

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Movements of Natives Ordinance, 1921, and shall come into force on and from Wednesday, the 14th day of July, 1921.

2. In this Ordinance "Native" shall mean an aboriginal of the Island of Nauru, and shall include an aboriginal Native of China, or of any island of the Pacific Ocean, or of any of the East Indian Islands, or of Malaysia, and shall include also any person who is wholly or partly descended from any aboriginal Native or Natives aforesaid.

NATIVES LOCATED IN THE PACIFIC PHOSPHATE COMPANY'S SETTLEMENT AT YANGOR.

3. (1.) *European Portion of Settlement.*—Natives, except as hereunder specified, are not permitted to remain or to be in the European part of the Pacific Phosphate Company's settlement at Yangor between the hours of sunset and sunrise.

Exceptions: Natives employed by persons residing in the European settlement:—

- (a.) Natives who ordinarily sleep at the residence or in the grounds of their employers are not to leave the residence or grounds of their employers between sunset and 11 p.m., unless in possession of a permit signed by such employer, nor after 11 p.m., unless in possession of a permit signed by the Administrator.
- (b.) Natives who sleep at their own homes are required to be in their own districts at or before 10 p.m. If necessary to pass through European settlement, pass signed by employer will be required.

(2.) *Native Compounds.*—Natives located in the compounds of the British Phosphate Commission are required to be in their respective compounds between the hours of 9 p.m. and 5 a.m., except as hereunder specified:—

Exceptions:—

- (a.) Natives on night-work or attending picture-show: Natives are required to proceed to and from their work, or to and from the picture-show, by the most direct public road, without loitering on the way.
- (b.) Natives in possession of a pass signed by the Administrator authorizing them to be beyond the limits of their compound after 9 p.m. Such passes will be issued only in very exceptional cases, on the recommendation of the location manager.

General for Natives located in Compound of British Phosphate Commission:—

- (a.) Natives located in single men's quarters or compound are not permitted to enter or to be in the married quarters or compound, or in the house of a Nauruan Native after sunset.
- (b.) After the hour of sunset Natives are not permitted to be beyond the following boundary limits from their location: Northern Road—the Chinese Cemetery; Southern Road—the Government Station.
- (c.) On Saturday afternoons, Sundays, or holidays Natives are not permitted to be beyond the boundary limits prescribed in preceding paragraph (b), unless in possession of a pass signed by the location manager, who will forward a list of all such passes issued, to reach the Administrator before 9 a.m. on the day for which the passes have been issued.

NATIVES LOCATED OUTSIDE THE PACIFIC PHOSPHATE COMPANY'S SETTLEMENT AT YANGOR.

4. (1.) Natives, except as hereunder specified, must be in their respective districts between 10 p.m. and 5 a.m.

Exceptions:—

- (a.) Between 10 p.m. and 11 p.m.: If in possession of a pass signed by the chief of district to which Native belongs and chief of district which he is visiting or has visited.
- (b.) After 11 p.m.: If in possession of a pass signed by the Administrator.
- (c.) Special, for fishing (when boat is used): If in possession of a pass signed by the chief of district to which Native belongs, such passes are to be granted only by the chief to *bona fide* fishermen, and may be for "all night."

(2.) That portion of subparagraph (1) of paragraph 3 of this Order prohibiting Natives from being in the European portion of the settlement of the Pacific Phosphate Commission between sunset and sunrise applies equally to Natives dealt with under this paragraph.

5. All previous Orders relative to the movements of Natives and the use of lights between certain hours are cancelled.

6. The penalty for infringement of this Order shall be—fine not exceeding £5, or imprisonment for a period, with hard labour, not exceeding one month, or both.

Given under my hand, this 8th day of July, 1921.

T. GRIFFITHS, Administrator.

[Ordinance No. 2.]

LEPER STATION ORDINANCE, 1921.

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

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Leper Station Ordinance, 1921, and shall come into operation forthwith.

2. A station for the segregation of persons reported by the Medical Officer to be suffering from leprosy has been established on the seashore between the Native Hospital and the Government Station. The external boundaries of such station are marked by a fence, which has been erected enclosing the station on all sides, and no person, unless in possession of a permit signed by the medical officer in charge, is permitted within such enclosure. All persons reported by the medical officer to be suffering from leprosy, and who have been placed in the leper-station in consequence thereof, shall not be permitted, unless in possession of a permit signed by the medical officer in charge, to leave the inner enclosure which has been erected within the station.

3. The Administrator may appoint a caretaker or caretakers, whose duties shall be as prescribed by the Administrator.

4. The Administrator may issue orders in writing for the government and discipline of the leper-station, and breaches of such orders shall be dealt with as breaches of this Ordinance.

5. The penalties for infringement of this Order shall be—fine not exceeding £5, or imprisonment for a period, with hard labour, not exceeding one month, or both.

Given under my hand, this 14th day of July, 1921.

T. GRIFFITHS, Administrator.

[Ordinance No. 3.]

QUARANTINE AREA ORDINANCE, 1921.

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

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Quarantine Area Ordinance, 1921, and shall come into force forthwith.

2. During such times as the quarantine station situated in the Denigomodu district, on the road leading in a northerly direction from the settlement of the British Phosphate Commission, in the Island of Nauru, is actually being used for the segregation of persons for quarantine purposes, a yellow flag will be flown from the station during the day, and two red lamps suspended vertically will be exhibited at the station during the night; and during these periods any person, unless in possession of a permit signed by medical officer in charge, is prohibited from entering such grounds or from approaching to within 40 ft. of the boundaries of such grounds, which are enclosed by a fence on what are approximately the easterly, southerly, and northerly sides, and by the sea on what is approximately the westerly side.

3. Penalties for infringement of this Order shall be—a fine not exceeding £5, or imprisonment, with hard labour, for a period not exceeding one calendar month, or both.

Given under my hand, this 14th day of July, 1921.

T. GRIFFITHS, Administrator.

[Ordinance No. 4.]

PROHIBITION OF SALE OR BARTER OF GOVERNMENT STORES ORDINANCE, 1921.

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

2. This Ordinance may be cited as the Prohibition of Sale or Barter of Government Stores Ordinance, 1921, and shall come into operation forthwith.

3. The sale, barter, exchange, or gift of stores (including rations), the property of the Administration, or which have been issued by the Administration, to persons (including Natives) in the employ of the Administration, is prohibited, unless the consent of the Administrator in writing has first been obtained. Similarly, the purchase or acceptance as a gift or exchange by any person whatsoever of stores (including rations) the property of the Government, or which have been issued by the Administration to persons in its employ, is prohibited, unless the consent of the Administrator in writing has first been obtained.

4. The penalties for an infringement of this Order shall be—fine not exceeding £5, or imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a period not exceeding six months, or both.

Given under my hand, this 20th day of July, 1921.

T. GRIFFITHS, Administrator.

[Ordinance No. 5.]

CUSTOMS TARIFF AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1921.

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

2. This Ordinance may be cited as the Customs Tariff Amendment Ordinance, 1921, and shall come into operation forthwith.

3. On and from the date of this Order the undermentioned provisions (food-supplies) shall be admitted to the Island of Nauru free of Customs duty: Arrowroot; bacon; biscuits (fancy); barley; butter; cream of tartar; carbonate of soda; cakes; capers; cheese; cocoa; coffee; cornflour; cordials; dripping; essences; flour; fish; fruits (fresh, tinned, and dried); gelatine; ham; honey; herbs and spices; jelly crystals; jams; kerosene; lard; matches; macaroni; mayonnaise; mustard dressing; mustard; meats (including fresh, *i.e.*, live-stock and frozen, and all tinned articles such as sausages); milk; nuts; olives; olive oil; peels; pepper; pollard; puddings; pickles; porridge (including all cereal breakfast foods); powders (baking, custard, curry, egg, plate, knife); paper (sanitary); rice; soap (other than those usually designated as fancy or toilet soap); salt; sago; soda; sauces; soups; sugar; tapioca; tea; vermicelli; vinegar; vegetables (tinned and fresh); wheat.

Given under my hand, this 26th day of July, 1921.

T. GRIFFITHS, Administrator.

[Ordinance No. 6.]

GAOLS AND PRISONS ORDINANCE, 1921.

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

1. This Ordinance may be cited for all purposes as the Nauru Gaol and Prison Ordinance, 1921, and shall come into operation forthwith.

2. Offenders against the laws of the Island of Nauru, for which the punishment of imprisonment or imprisonment with hard labour is provided, shall be confined in a place or places set apart for the purpose by the Administrator.

3. Any person who aids or assists any prisoner to escape from gaol, prison, hospital, place of employment, or from lawful custody shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and may be fined any sum not exceeding £100, and be imprisoned for any period not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour.

4. Any person who delivers, or attempts to deliver, or causes to be delivered, or loiters about any prison or lands adjacent thereto for the purpose of delivering, to any prisoner undergoing sentence any money, article of clothing, letter, intoxicating liquor, tobacco, or any other thing not allowed by regulation, or delivers, or causes to be delivered to any other person any such money, letter, intoxicating liquor, tobacco, or any other thing for the purpose of being conveyed or introduced as aforesaid, or who secretes or leaves upon or about any place where such prisoner is usually employed any such money, letter, intoxicating liquor, tobacco, or any other thing not allowed by regulation, for the purpose of the same being found or received by such prisoner, shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding £25, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding two months, with or without hard labour.

5. Any person loitering about any gaol or prison, or the land adjacent thereto, or a place where prisoners are employed on public works, or who refuses or neglects to depart therefrom upon being warned so to do by any prison official, shall be deemed to be loitering about for the purposes in the last preceding section mentioned.

6. If any person introduce or aid in the introduction into any gaol or prison of anything not permitted by the regulation to be introduced therein, it shall be lawful for any gaoler or prison official to apprehend such offender and to take him before any duly constituted Court, and such person shall, on conviction, be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

7. Any person (except those in charge or duly authorized) communicating in any manner with any offender sentenced to imprisonment, or to imprisonment with hard labour, shall, on conviction thereof, be liable to a fine not exceeding £5, and in default of payment shall be imprisoned for any term not exceeding one month, unless fine should be sooner paid.

8. The Administrator may make rules for the good order and discipline of any prison or prisons and the safe custody of prisoners, and such rules shall be binding on all persons in the same manner as if they were inserted in the body of this Ordinance.

Given under my hand, this 20th day of August, 1921.

T. GRIFFITHS, Administrator.

[Ordinance No. 7.]

MARRIAGES 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 Marriages Ordinance, 1921, and shall come into operation forthwith.

3. The Administrator shall be the Registrar of Marriages, and is empowered to marry persons within his jurisdiction; he may also appoint any ministers of religion, ordinarily acting as such, to be ministers for celebrating marriages within the island.

Whenever any minister so appointed ceases to reside on the island, or ceases to officiate as a minister of religion, his appointment shall be withdrawn or cancelled.

The Administration shall notify in Administration Orders, or in some other public manner, the appointment of every minister of marriage, and the withdrawal or cancellation of any such appointment.

4. No marriage shall be celebrated until each of the parties to the marriage shall have made the following declaration before the Registrar or minister celebrating the marriage :—

“ I, A.B., of _____, do solemnly and sincerely declare that I believe there is no impediment or lawful objection by reason of any kindred or relationship, any former marriage, or want of consent of parents or guardians, or any other lawful cause, to my being married to C.D., of _____, daughter of E.F., of _____.
[Signature of A.B.]

“ And I, the said C.D., do solemnly and sincerely declare that I believe there is no impediment or lawful objection by any such reason or other lawful cause as aforesaid to my being married to the said A.B.
[Signature of C.D.]

“ Declared by both the parties above named at _____, this _____ day of _____, 19____, before me—
[Signature and designation of minister.]

And in the case of both or either of the contracting parties being Natives of Nauru, the approval of the chief of the district to which the contracting parties or party belong must be obtained.

5. Any person who shall wilfully make any false statement in any such declaration shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order.

6. The presence of two witnesses at least is requisite for the due celebration of a marriage, and the Registrar or minister, as the case may be, the parties to the marriage, and the witnesses shall sign in duplicate a certificate in the following form :—

“ I [Registrar or Minister], being [Designation], certify that I have this day at [Place] duly celebrated marriage between [Name, designation, and residence of husband] and [Name, designation, and residence of wife] after declaration duly made as required by the Marriages Ordinance of Nauru, 1921.

“ Dated this _____ day of _____, 19____.

A.B. [Registrar or Minister officiating].
[Signature of parties] C.D.
E.F.
[Signature of witnesses] G.H.
J.K.

The Registrar or minister shall, immediately after the marriage, deliver one certificate to one of the parties to the marriage, and within one month thereafter shall transmit the other certificate to the Administrator.

7. If any minister or other person—(a) celebrates a marriage knowing that he is not duly authorized; (b) fails to transmit to the Administrator within the prescribed period the certificate of any marriage celebrated by him, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.

8. The penalty for any offence against this Ordinance shall be a fine of not exceeding £50, or imprisonment with or without hard labour, for a period not exceeding six months.

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

T. GRIFFITHS, Administrator.

[Ordinance No. 8.]

NATIVE STATUS 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 Native Status Ordinance, 1921, and shall come into operation forthwith.

3. In this Ordinance, and in every other Ordinance, whether passed before or after the commencement of this Ordinance, and in any regulation, rule, Proclamation, or Order now in force in the Island of Nauru, the expression “ Native,” unless the contrary intention appears, shall mean any aboriginal Native of any island in the Pacific Ocean, or of any of the East Indian Islands or of Malaysia, and shall include the descendants of any such Native, whether wholly or partly of Native descent.

4. Notwithstanding anything contained in this or any other Ordinance, regulation, rule, Proclamation, or Order, it shall be lawful for the Administrator to grant to any Native who resides and lives according to European custom (of which the Administrator shall be the judge) a certificate exempting him wholly or in part from the provisions of such Ordinance, regulation, rule, Proclamation, or Order relating to Natives.

5. In any case where a certificate of exemption has been granted under the section 4 of this Ordinance, every such certificate shall be subject to such conditions as may be imposed in each case by the Administrator, and the Administrator may at any time, in his discretion, cancel or vary any such certificate, and may for such purpose require the holder thereof to return the same under a penalty not exceeding £5, recoverable on summary conviction, or, in default of payment, imprisonment with or without hard labour for any period not exceeding six months.

Notice of every such certificate and of every such variation or cancellation shall be published in Administration Orders, or such publication as may be in use for the promulgation of Administration notices.

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

T. GRIFFITHS, Administrator.

[Ordinance No. 9.]

ARMS, LIQUOR, AND OPIUM PROHIBITION ORDINANCE, 1921.

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

2. This Ordinance may be cited for all purposes as the Arms, Liquor, and Opium Prohibition Ordinance, 1921, and shall come into operation forthwith.

3. In this Ordinance, unless the contrary intention appears—

“ Ammunition ” means and includes all varieties of gunpowder and any other explosive agent used or that can be used with firearms, and all shot or other projectile, and any other articles ordinarily used with firearms, as well as all materials that can be used in the preparation of ammunition :

“ Firearms ” means every kind and variety of gun or pistol used or intended for the discharge of projectiles of any kind, and also any part of any such gun or pistol :

“ Intoxicating liquor ” means and includes all spirituous compounds and beverages and all fermented liquors, and any mixture part whereof is spirituous, or which contains fermented liquors, and any mixture or preparation containing any drug capable of producing intoxication :

“ Opium ” shall include every preparation of opium and every article containing any of the active ingredients of opium.

4. No person shall supply to any Native by sale, gift, or in any other way, either directly or indirectly, or furnish or entrust any Native with any firearm, ammunition, intoxicating liquor, or opium ; and any person contravening any provision of this section shall be guilty of an offence. Penalty—£200, or imprisonment for two years.

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.

[Ordinance No. 12.]

LANDS 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 Lands Ordinance, 1921, and shall come into operation forthwith.

3. In this Ordinance "the Administrator" shall mean the person for the time being administering the Government of the Island of Nauru.

4. (1.) Any person, firm, or company who, without the consent in writing of the Administrator, or a person duly authorized by the Administrator to give such consent, transfers, sells, or leases, or enters into any contract or agreement for the sale, or lease of, or for the granting of any estate or interest in any land, shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £10, or in default, imprisonment for a period not exceeding two months.

(2.) Any transfer, sale, lease, contract, or agreement made or entered into in contravention of this section shall be absolutely void and of no effect.

5. Subject to the approval of the Administrator, land may be leased for such periods as the Administrator may approve, subject to the following conditions:—

(a.) Phosphate-bearing lands may be leased to the British Phosphate Commission for a period terminating not later than the 31st March in the year 2000, subject to—

(1.) Payment to the owner, when lease is entered into, at the rate of £20 per acre, or proportional rate thereof if less than 1 acre; and

(2.) Payment of royalty on all phosphate actually shipped in accordance with bill-of-lading figures at the rate of 3d. per ton, of which 2d. shall be paid to the owner and 1d. to the Administrator, to be held in trust for the benefit of the Natives of Nauru. These payments shall be made twice yearly: the first payment to be in January, for all phosphates shipped from the 1st July to 31st December preceding; the second payment to be in July, for all phosphates shipped from 1st January to 30th June preceding.

The trees and shrubs on land acquired under this subsection shall be the property of the British Phosphate Commission, to be disposed of as the British Phosphate Commission may deem fit.

The Administrator shall determine what lands shall be classed as phosphate-bearing lands for the purpose of this subsection.

(b.) Non-phosphate-bearing lands may be leased by any person, subject to the approval of the owner and the Administrator, for a period terminating not later than the 31st day of March in the year 2000, subject to—

(1.) Payment of an annual rental at rate of £1 5s. per acre, or proportion thereof if less than 1 acre.

(2.) The trees and edible fruits thereof on land leased under this subsection shall remain the property of the lessor, who shall at all times between the hours of sunrise and sunset have the right to enter on such land and remove the fruits of such trees.

(3.) The lessor shall not plant any trees on the leased land without the consent of the lessee, except to replace trees that may die from natural causes.

(4.) No trees shall be removed, destroyed, or damaged by the lessee or his agents unless the consent of the Administration is first obtained; and the Administrator shall assess the amount of compensation for such removal, destruction, or damage to be awarded to lessor in each case, in accordance with the following schedule:—

	Per Tree.
	£ s. d.
Coconut-trees, full grown	1 0 0
„ three-quarter grown	0 15 0
„ half grown	0 10 0
„ smaller	from 6s. to 0 10 0
Pandanus-trees, full grown	from 0 8 0
„ three-quarter grown	from 0 6 0
„ half grown	from 0 4 0
„ smaller	from 6d. to 0 4 0
Tomato-trees (according to size)	from 1s. to 0 5 0
Almond-trees (according to size)	from 1s. to 0 4 0

Penalty—fine not exceeding £5.

6. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Administrator shall have the power to fix special rates for leasing of non-phosphate-bearing lands in exceptional cases where he considers the rates specified in subsection (b) of 5 are not equitable.

Given under my hand, this 24th day of October, 1921.

T. GRIFFITHS, Administrator.

[Ordinance No. 13.]

SUSPENSION OF SENTENCES 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 Suspension of Sentences Ordinance, 1921, and shall come into operation forthwith.

3. In this Ordinance "the Administrator" shall mean the person for the time being administering the Government of the Island of Nauru.

4. The Administrator may at any time suspend the operation of any sentence of imprisonment (a) for a specified period, or (b) for an indefinite period, and may at any time by order under his hand—

(a.) Withdraw such suspension, whereupon the sentence, or, if the person concerned had undergone any period of the imprisonment awarded at the date on which the sentence was suspended, the uncompleted portion of such sentence shall be immediately put into operation; or

(b.) Wholly, or in part, remit the sentence awarded.

Given under my hand, this 25th day of November, 1921.

T. GRIFFITHS, Administrator.

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