

either lodged before the passing of this Law or shall lodge within six months from the passing thereof, in the Land Registry Office of the District within which the land is situate, a statement setting forth the boundaries, situation and approximate extent thereof.

(2.) Nothing in this section shall interfere with or affect any rights or claims of the Government in respect of any forest land.

Definition.

5. In this Law, the words " Ecclesiastical Corporation " mean every archbishop or bishop acting on behalf of his see, every abbot or other chief ecclesiastical functionary or governing body of any monastery acting on behalf of the monastery, and every church committee or other body of persons for the time being exercising the superintendence over and management of the affairs of any church.

Short title.

6. This Law may be cited as the Ecclesiastical Properties Law, 1893.

EDUCATION.

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24 OF 1920.(1)

TO CONSOLIDATE AND AMEND THE LAWS RELATING TO THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS IN CYPRUS, OTHER THAN GREEK-CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS.

MALCOLM STEVENSON.]

[September 16, 1920.

PART I.

Preliminary.

Short title.

1. This Law may be cited as the Elementary Education (other than Greek-Christian) Law, 1920.

Definitions.

2. In this Law unless the context otherwise requires:—

" Village " includes all villages, village areas, and towns other than a village or town which is or shall be declared to be a town for the purposes of this Law;

" Town " includes the towns of Nicosia, Larnaca and Scala, Limassol, Famagusta and Varoshia, Ktima and Paphos, and

(1) As amended by 34 of 1923.

repealed by Law 4 of 1929

Kyrenia, and any other village or town which the High Commissioner on the recommendation of the Board of Education may hereafter declare by notice in the *Gazette* to be a town for the purposes of this Law.

“ School ” or “ Elementary School ” means any Elementary School of the Moslem or other religious community, other than Greek-Christian, which receives any proportion of the school taxes levied under this Law, including in the case of Moslem schools those which have Mumtaz or Rushdie Classes;

3. This Law shall apply to schools, schoolmasters and otherwise for Elementary Education of Moslem and other Religious Communities, but shall not apply to schools, schoolmasters or otherwise for Elementary Education of the Greek-Christian Community.

Application of Law.

PART 2.

Boards and Committees.

4. Boards of Education constituted as hereinafter mentioned shall regulate as hereinafter mentioned matters connected with Elementary Education in the schools in Cyprus, and shall advise and assist the High Commissioner in the expenditure of the sums annually voted in aid thereof.

Establishment of Boards of Education.

5. The Board of Education for Moslem schools shall be composed of the Chief Secretary to the Government or his representative, as Chairman, the Chief Cadi for Cyprus or his representative, the Mufti of Cyprus or his representative, the Chief Inspector of Schools or his representative, the Delegates of Evkaf or their representatives, the Moslem Members of the Legislative Council, and six members of the Mahomedan community, one of whom shall be elected by the Moslem Members of each Medjlis Idaré every two years in accordance with such regulations as the High Commissioner may prescribe in that behalf.

Composition of Board for Moslem schools.

6. The Chief Secretary to Government shall fulfil the functions and have all the powers and duties of a Board of Education for the schools of any other Religious Community in Cyprus.

Composition for other schools.

7. The Chief Inspector of Schools shall by direction of the Chairman call all meetings of the Boards. He shall be present, either himself or by his representative, at all proceedings and shall be Secretary of the Boards.

Inspector of Schools to be present at meetings.

8. The Board of Education for Moslem schools shall take cognisance of the matters connected with Moslem schools in the Island and of no others.

Limitation of scope of Boards.

School-master not eligible for Board of Education, etc.

Duties and powers of Boards and High Commissioner.

9. No schoolmaster employed under this Law and no person under the age of twenty-one years may be a member of any Board of Education or Committee of Management.

10.—(1.) The Board of Education shall deliberate upon all matters connected with Elementary Education and shall have the following duties and powers, that is to say—

- (a.) To frame regulations from time to time prescribing the curriculum and course of instruction to be followed in schools and the books to be used and the furniture or equipment required for each school and the duties of School Teachers and such regulations shall be published and shall be binding upon all school teachers;
- (b.) To fix the holidays and vacations for the schools according to the various localities;
- (c.) To recommend to the High Commissioner the towns, villages or groups of villages in which schools shall be established, the nature and grade of each school, the class and names of teachers to be appointed to each school, the salaries to be paid to each teacher according to their classification, and the removal or transfer of a teacher at any time;
- (d.) In case of misconduct, neglect or inefficiency, to recommend to the High Commissioner the dismissal, reduction in class, withholding of salary, or suspension of any school teacher from employment as a teacher for such period as may seem just, and the revocation of such dismissal, reduction or suspension;
- (e.) To recommend to the High Commissioner the regulations to be made from time to time for the classification of school teachers and if having regard to the special conditions attaching to any elementary school it may seem desirable the special qualifications of a teacher for such school.
- (f.) To recommend to the High Commissioner that any town or village authority be required to provide, repair, improve, erect, extend or develop school buildings, premises, playgrounds, yards, gardens and teachers' dwellings as hereinafter provided;
- (g.) To recommend Auditors to be appointed by the High Commissioner to audit the accounts of town or village authorities of expenditure incurred for all school purposes and the remuneration of such Auditors;
- (h.) To recommend to the High Commissioner grants from the Education Fund for minor expenses for school buildings and premises.

(2.) The High Commissioner shall have power to make such orders as he shall deem expedient for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Law.

11. There shall be at least two meetings of the Board of Education in the course of each year, one of which shall be during the session of the Legislative Council. Time and place of meeting.

12. No business shall be transacted at any meeting unless five members, at least, are actually present. Provided always, that a Board of Education may appoint so many of its members as it may deem sufficient to form a Sub-Committee to transact such business as the Board may determine that may require to be dealt with in the intervals between the meetings of the Board. The Chief Secretary to Government or his representative shall be Chairman of each Sub-Committee. Quorum.

If, after two successive summonses from the Secretary, five members are not present at the time and place appointed for the meeting, the Board may proceed with business if two members only are present.

13. In the case of Moslem schools in towns, the Delegates of Evkaf and the Chief Inspector of Schools and three persons to be appointed by the Moslem Members of the Municipality, if any, failing which the selection shall be made by the Committee, shall be the Committee of Management for the Moslem schools of each town and may appoint such other persons from among the residents of the town to take part in the local management as they may from time to time deem expedient. Such Committee shall have the general management and oversight of the Moslem Elementary Schools of that town, subject to the regulations made in that behalf by the High Commissioner or by the Board of Education under the provisions of this Law. The Chief Inspector of Schools shall be Chairman of the Committee and shall have charge of the funds appertaining to the school and may appoint some person to represent him locally in that behalf. Town schools, Moslem.

14. In the case of schools which are not Moslem, the High Commissioner shall appoint such persons as he may from time to time deem expedient to be the Committee of Management for such schools or any such school. Such Committee shall have the general management and oversight of such schools or school, subject to the regulations made in that behalf by the High Commissioner or the Chief Secretary acting as the Board of Education under the provisions of this Law. Town schools, other schools.

15. In every village in which an elementary school is established under the provisions of this Law, it shall be the duty of the Village Village schools.

Commission to bring to the notice of the Commissioner of the District all matters connected with Education in the village and any complaints of the inhabitants regarding the school, and if the Commissioner is not able to adjust the same he shall forward the representation or complaint to the Secretary of the Board of Education.

Estimates.

16. The Committee of Management or Village Commission shall immediately after the coming into operation of this Law and subsequently on or before the 30th June in each year forward to the Secretary of the Board of Education a detailed estimate of the amount required for rent, repairs, furniture, cleaning, lighting, warming, caretaking and general school maintenance in the year next ensuing, and after approval by the High Commissioner, unless otherwise provided, the amount so approved shall be advanced, collected and paid as hereinafter provided.

Failure to perform duties by Committee or Village Commission.

17. In the event of the Committee of Management or the Village Commission neglecting or refusing to carry out any of the duties prescribed by this Law or any regulation made thereunder, the Board of Education may perform all or any of such duties in accordance with the provisions of this Law or of any regulation thereunder or as nearly as circumstance shall admit, and anything done by the Board of Education in pursuance of the powers conferred upon it by this section shall be deemed to be as duly done as if done by the Committee of Management or Village Commission.

Extraordinary vacancies. 34, 1923, 3.

18. Any extraordinary vacancy on any Board or Committee shall be filled by the Board or Committee appointing a duly qualified person to fill the vacancy.

PART 3.⁽¹⁾.

Appointment and Payment of Teachers.

Schools and teachers to be appointed.

19. The High Commissioner upon the report of the Board of Education shall as he shall deem expedient on the coming into operation of this Law and subsequently on or before the 31st July in each year prescribe the towns, villages or groups of villages in which schools shall be in operation during the year next ensuing, the nature and grade of each school, the class and names of the teachers to be appointed to each school and the salaries to be paid to each according to their classification.

Late appointment of teachers.

20. If for any reason it is not possible to appoint definitely a teacher for any school for the year next ensuing by the 31st July, the appointment shall be made as soon thereafter as possible.

(1) Ss. 19-23 were formerly 18-22.

21. In the case of casual or temporary vacancies arising during the year owing to the death, sickness, resignation or retirement of a teacher or to any other cause, the Chief Inspector of Schools shall immediately appoint another teacher to fill the vacancy subject to the confirmation of the Board of Education or Sub-Committee of the Board of Education at its next meeting thereafter. Vacancies.

22. Teachers may be transferred from one school to another at any time during the year according to the requirements of the service. Transfers.

23. In case of serious misconduct or neglect of duty the Chief Inspector of Schools may suspend any teacher pending the consideration of the Board of Education, providing a substitute for the performance of his duties. Provided that after such suspension the case shall be laid before the Board of Education or a Sub-Committee thereof without delay. Suspension.

24. The salaries of teachers shall be paid in such instalments and at such times as the High Commissioner may from time to time direct. Salaries.

25. It shall be the duty of the Chief Inspector of Schools to keep a register of the school teachers according to their classification which shall be called the Permanent Staff Register. There shall be separate sections for :— Permanent Staff.

(a.) Moslem, and (b.) other teachers.

The number to be registered in each class shall be regulated according to the requirements of the schools as graded. Teachers may be promoted to a higher class as vacancies occur according to the regulations for the classification of teachers hereinafter provided.

The Chief Inspector of Schools shall report to the Board of Education the names of any teachers who have died, retired or for any reason have ceased to be employed under this Law and the Board of Education may recommend to the High Commissioner that the names of such teachers shall be removed from the Permanent Staff Register.

26. Any teacher on the Permanent Staff unemployed in any year, except owing to suspension or dismissal or to refusal to accept a proposed post, shall continue to receive the salary of his class as if he were employed: Provided that any teacher on the permanent Staff may be permitted by the Chief Inspector of Schools to act as a teacher in a Moslem Secondary School or other recognized school for a definite period and that his service while so acting shall count as service under this Law, but so that he shall not receive any salary under this Law while so acting. Continuance of salary.
34. 1923, 6.

Salary of teachers acting in lower class.

27. Any Teacher on the Permanent Staff employed owing to the requirements of the service in a post usually filled according to the grading of the school by a teacher of a lower class shall continue to receive the salary of his own class.

Salary of teacher acting in higher class.

28. Any Teacher on the Permanent Staff employed owing to the requirements of the service in a post usually filled according to the grading of the school by a teacher of a higher class shall receive the salary of that class while so employed.

Sick leave.

29. A teacher on the Permanent Staff may receive sick leave on the certificate of a Government Medical Officer which shall state the cause of the sickness and its probable duration. If the sickness is not caused by his own fault he may receive full salary for a period of twenty-eight days and may receive half salary for a further period not exceeding twenty-eight days. If the sickness still continues after the lapse of that period the case shall be submitted to the Board of Education for consideration and recommendation to the High Commissioner. Provided that in all cases the duration of the sickness shall be certified by a Government Medical Officer.

Temporary staff.

30. It shall be the duty of the Chief Inspector of Schools to keep a register of persons waiting for a vacancy to be registered on the Permanent Staff or who are willing to serve as temporary teachers, which shall be called the Temporary Staff Register. In the event of no teacher on the Permanent Staff being available, the Chief Inspector of Schools shall select a person from the Temporary Staff to fill temporarily any casual or temporary vacancy.

PART 4.

As to the Classification and Examination of School Teachers.

Four classes of school teachers. Board of Examiners to classify.

31. The school teachers shall be divided into four classes, and their classification shall be made by the Board of Examiners to be appointed as hereinafter provided subject to the regulations to be made from time to time by the High Commissioner.

Appointment and remuneration of Board of Examiners.

32. The High Commissioner may, on the advice of the Board of Education, from time to time, appoint such persons as he shall see fit to constitute a Board or Boards of Examiners, and prescribe the times and places at which such Boards of Examiners shall conduct such investigations, enquiries and examinations as are hereinafter mentioned, and the remuneration to be paid to the persons constituting the Boards of Examiners.

The Chief Inspector of Schools or his representative shall be Chairman of such Board of Examiners.

33. Persons already registered as school teachers in Cyprus under the Education Law, 1905, who in the case of males have not attained the age of sixty years and in the case of females are unmarried or have not attained the age of fifty-five years, and who were employed as teachers in prescribed schools during the school year 1919-20 and who are willing to accept the conditions of this Law, shall be entitled to be placed on the Permanent Staff Register under this Law. Teachers on old register.

Provided that the Board of Examiners to be appointed as herein provided shall take into consideration the educational qualifications, age, experience and record of efficiency of such persons already registered as aforesaid and shall recommend their classification subject to the regulations to be made by the High Commissioner in that behalf.

34. Every person hereafter desiring to be registered as an Elementary School Teacher in Cyprus under this Law shall make an application in writing to the Secretary of the Board of Education setting forth his age, educational qualifications, training, experience and other necessary particulars as may be required by the regulations for the classification of school teachers. Provided that unless by special recommendation of the Board of Examiners, no such person, who if Moslem does not possess a certificate from the Idadi School of Cyprus or from the Victoria Moslem Girls School or from one of the Superior Schools in the Turkish Empire known by the names "Mektebi Idadi" or "Dar-ul-Muallimin" shall be placed in any class higher than the fourth class. Provided that such persons shall be eligible for promotion to the third class under the regulations aforesaid. Candidates.

35. The duties of the Boards of Examiners shall be to consider all applications either for registration or for promotion as may be submitted to them and to hold such examinations either for registration or for promotion as may be prescribed in the regulations aforesaid and to report the result of their enquiries, investigations or examinations in accordance with the regulations in that behalf provided. Duties of Boards of Examiners.

36. In addition to the qualifications by this Law required, the High Commissioner may at any time require, on the advice of the Board of Education, that teachers of any class shall be examined and shall qualify in any technical subject which may be prescribed. Qualification of teachers of technical subjects.

Religion and
age.

37.—(1.) No person shall be registered as a teacher in Moslem schools who is not a member of the Mahomedan religion.

(2.) No person shall be registered as a teacher on the Permanent Staff who has not completed eighteen years of age.

(3.) Provided that for the teaching of foreign languages or any technical branch of education the foregoing provision as to religion shall not be applicable.

PART 5.

Retirement of School Teachers and Gratuities.

Age for
retirement.

38.—(1.) Every male teacher who attains the age of sixty years and every female teacher who becomes married or who attains the age of fifty-five years after the coming into force of this Law shall retire and cease to be a school teacher in Cyprus under this Law and the name of such teacher shall be removed from the Register of Teachers under this Law.

The High Commissioner may at any time require any teacher employed under this Law to produce proof of age in such form as he may be advised by the Board of Education.

Gratuity.

(2.) Every male teacher so retired who has served for not less than fifteen years and every female teacher so retired who has served for not less than ten years after the coming into force of this Law shall, on the certificate of the Chief Inspector of Schools that such teacher has discharged the duties of the office with fidelity and zeal, receive a gratuity of one month's salary at the rate of the salary such teacher is then receiving for every year of service after the coming into force of this Law.

Gratuity.

39. Every male teacher who has served for not less than fifteen years and every female teacher who has served for not less than ten years after the coming into force of this Law may be allowed to retire at their own desire, and on the certificate of the Chief Inspector of Schools that such teacher has discharged the duties of the office with fidelity and zeal shall receive a gratuity of one month's salary at the rate of the salary such teacher is then receiving for every year of service after the coming into force of this Law.

Gratuity.

40. No male teacher who has served for less than fifteen years nor female teacher who has served for less than ten years after the coming into force of this Law shall be entitled to any gratuity.

Provided that upon a teacher being retired on medical evidence to the satisfaction of the High Commissioner that such teacher is incapable by reason of some infirmity of mind or body of discharging

the duties of the office and that such infirmity is likely to be permanent, the High Commissioner may authorize the payment of a gratuity to such teacher of one month's salary at the rate of the salary such teacher is then receiving for every year of service after the coming into force of this Law.

41. If a teacher though not suffering from any particular illness or infirmity of mind or body likely to be permanent becomes unfit in the opinion of the High Commissioner on the advice of the Board of Education for the discharge of the duties of the office although not of the prescribed age for retirement, the High Commissioner may order the name of such teacher to be removed from the Register of Teachers under this Law, and if such unfitness is not attributable to misconduct or gross negligence and on the certificate of the Chief Inspector of Schools that such teacher has discharged the duties of the office with fidelity and zeal, the High Commissioner may authorize the payment of a gratuity to such teacher of one month's salary at the rate of the salary such teacher is then receiving for every year of service. Gratuity.

42. Persons who are on the Register of Teachers under the Education Law, 1905, and who have in the case of males attained the age of sixty years and in the case of females of fifty-five years and who are therefore not entitled to be registered as teachers under this Law, but who were in active employment as teachers under the Education Law, 1905, at the date of the passing of this Law,⁽¹⁾ may be recommended by the Board of Education to the High Commissioner to receive such a benevolent grant as the Education Fund to be established will permit and according to the merits of each case. Benevolent grant.

43. Persons who although not of the prescribed age at the coming into force of this Law cannot complete the prescribed length of service to entitle them to a gratuity before attaining the prescribed age for retirement may be recommended by the Board of Education to the High Commissioner to receive such a benevolent grant as the Education Fund to be established will permit and according to the merits of each case. Benevolent grant.

PART 6.

School Buildings and Premises.

44. It shall be the duty of every Committee of Management or Village Commission in any town or village where a school is established to provide and maintain proper and sufficient school buildings and premises in good order, condition and equipment. School premises to be provided.

- Order for provision of school premises
45. Whenever it shall appear to the Board of Education either upon the report of the Chief Inspector of Schools or upon the application of the Committee of Management or Village Commission that it is desirable to provide, repair, improve, erect, extend, or develop any school buildings, premises, playground, yard, garden or teachers' dwelling, the Board of Education may make recommendations in this matter to the High Commissioner, and the High Commissioner may, if he shall deem it expedient, issue an order to be published in the *Cyprus Gazette* accordingly.
- Estimates and plans.
46. Upon the issue of such order the Committee of Management or Village Commission shall cause estimates and plans to be prepared to the satisfaction of the Chief Inspector of Schools and the Commissioner of the District, for which purpose an architect or engineer may be employed if necessary and his remuneration included in the estimate.
- New site of School.
47. In case a new site is required, the Chief Inspector of Schools and the Commissioner of the District shall with the assistance and advice of the Committee of Management or Village Commission as aforesaid proceed to select a fit and suitable site for the establishment of school buildings, premises, playground, yard, garden, or teachers' dwelling as aforesaid.
- Registration of title.
48. When any site has been so selected upon the certificate of the Commissioner of the District that the site has been so selected and upon the report of the Chief Medical Officer or any Medical Officer deputed by him that the site is a fit and proper one from a sanitary point of view, the Commissioner shall notify his sanction to the acquisition of the site by notice in the *Cyprus Gazette*, and the site shall at the instance of the Commissioner of the District be registered in the books of the Land Registry Office as an elementary school site, and all right and title of the owner or any other persons in and to the land, trees or buildings thereon shall thereupon cease and determine and the tax thereon shall from that day be written off.
- Provided that no land or buildings belonging to or used for any church, mosque, place of worship, or school of another religious denomination shall be compulsorily acquired under this Law.
- Compensation.
49. In respect of any land, trees or buildings taken under this Law, compensation shall be paid to the owner thereof either:—
- (1.) At a rate to be agreed upon between him and the Chief Inspector of Schools and Commissioner of the District, or
 - (2.) In case the compensation cannot be agreed upon, at a rate to be assessed as hereinafter prescribed.

50. If within one month from the date of the notification of such sanction as aforesaid the persons interested do not agree with the Commissioner as to the compensation for the site so acquired, the Commissioner shall apply to the District Court to refer the determination of the amount of the compensation to arbitrators; and the Court shall thereupon order that a notice be served, in such manner as it shall think fit, on the persons interested, and shall fix a day for the appearance of the parties before the Court.

Reference to
District
Court.

51.—(1.) On the day so fixed, if all the parties appear and each party names an arbitrator on his behalf, the Court shall appoint the arbitrators, and, in the event of the arbitrators failing to agree, the Court shall be umpire to decide between them.

Appoint-
ment of
arbitrators,
and umpire

(2.) If any party fails to appear or refuses to appoint an arbitrator the Court shall appoint an arbitrator on his behalf.

(3.) On appointing any arbitrator, the Court may limit the time within which the award may be filed and may extend it from time to time.

(4.) The award of the arbitrators shall be duly filed as directed by the Court.

(5.) If the arbitrators fail to file their award within the time or extended time limited by the Court, the Court shall be sole arbitrator.

52. The Court may make any order it may think right as to the course and costs of the proceedings, including the amount of fees or expenses to be paid to the arbitrators in connection with their arbitration and award, and may direct by whom they are to be paid.

Proceedings
and costs.

53. When the estimate has been approved and the site if any has been acquired, the Committee of Management or Village Commission shall proceed to carry out the works as recommended by the Board of Education to the satisfaction of the Chief Inspector of Schools and the Commissioner of the District, and the cost of so doing shall be raised and paid for in the manner hereinafter provided.

Construc-
tion.

54. The Board of Education shall have power to prescribe the form in which the estimate for works ordered under this Law shall be submitted and the accounts of the expenditure thereupon shall be kept and for the due auditing of the same.

Form of
estimates,
etc.

55. The Loan Commissioners may make a loan for any school purpose approved by the High Commissioner under this Law. Such loan shall be made in the name of the Chairman of the Board of Education, and the interest and sinking fund thereon shall be raised, collected and paid in the manner hereinafter provided.

Loans.

Vesting of
property.

56.—(1.) All property whether movable or immovable already acquired by or for any school under the provisions of the Education Law, 1905, or any Law heretofore in force, or that shall hereafter be acquired under the provisions of this Law or otherwise, shall be vested in the case of Moslem Schools in the Delegates of Evkaf; and in the case of schools of other religious denominations as the High Commissioner may direct.

(2.) All such immovable property of every category shall be registered in the books of the Land Registry Office in accordance with the preceding sub-section, unless the same has been acquired by gift or dedication, in which case the property shall be held and registered in accordance with the terms of the deed of gift or dedication, if any.

(3.) No disposition of such property shall hereafter be made without the authority of the High Commissioner.

(4.) No Government, Municipal or other tax rate or due shall be leviable in respect of such property.

Education
Fund.

PART 7.

Financial.

57.—(1.) To provide for the salaries of teachers and other items of expenditure under this Law there shall be formed a fund to be called the Education Fund. Such Fund shall consist of the following sums:—

(a.) The annual taxes mentioned in Schedules A and B to be paid by all persons not being members of the Greek-Christian Community;

(b.) The sum provided in the annual Appropriation Law for Elementary Schools under this Law.

(2.) The High Commissioner in Council may by order suspend, in whole or in part, from a day to be named in the order, the collection of any of the taxes specified in any of the Schedules to this Law.

58. The tax under Schedule A shall be assessed in the same manner and under the same regulations as the general tax payable thereon, and shall be collected and paid at such time or times as the High Commissioner may from time to time direct, and shall be recoverable in the same manner as Government taxes may be recovered.

59.—(1.) The tax on sheep, goats and pigs under Schedule B shall be collected and paid in the same manner and at the same time as the tax now payable thereon.

(2.) When sheep, goats or pigs are owned in partnership between a person not being a member of the Greek-Christian Community and a person who is a member of the Greek-Christian Community, the tax mentioned in Schedule B shall be paid by the person who is not a member of the Greek-Christian Community in respect of such

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Sheep, etc.,
tax.

32. 1922, 2.

number of sheep, goats or pigs as represent his share under the partnership.

(3.) Any person making any false declaration or representation as to the ownership of any sheep, goats or pigs shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one pound in respect of each sheep, goat or pig as to which such false declaration or representation shall be made.

60. The High Commissioner may authorize any sum of money to be advanced out of the Treasury for the purpose of providing money for the discharge of the expenses incurred under this Law. All money so advanced shall be repaid to the Treasury out of the Education Fund.

61. There may be paid from the Education Fund such general expenses as may be incurred in the carrying into effect of the provisions of this Law as the High Commissioner may approve. General expenses.

62. An account shall be kept of all money received and all payments made under this Law which account shall be carried to the credit or debit as the case may be of the Education Fund. Education Fund.

When there is a sufficient balance in the Education Fund the Board of Education may, with the approval of the High Commissioner, advance money for school purposes provided by this Law. 31. 1923, 11.

63. Not later than one year from the coming into operation of this Law, the now existing school fees account shall be closed and any balance shall be carried to the credit or debit as the case may be of the Education Fund. Existing school fees accounts.

64. If in any year the amount of the Education Fund shall not be sufficient to defray the expenses incurred under this Law, then the High Commissioner may by notice in the *Cyprus Gazette* order that any tax mentioned in Schedules A or B shall be increased in the ensuing year by such a percentage as shall be sufficient to make up the deficiency of the previous year. Deficits.

65. When the High Commissioner under section 45 shall have ordered any Committee of Management or Village Commission to provide, repair, improve, erect, extend or develop any school buildings, premises, playground, yard, garden, or teachers' dwelling, in any town or village, and the expense has been estimated as provided in section 46, or otherwise to the satisfaction of the High Commissioner, then the High Commissioner may by notice in the *Cyprus Gazette* order that the tax mentioned in Schedule A, payable by the inhabitants of that town or village being of the same religious community as the school is provided for shall be increased by such a percentage as shall be sufficient to provide the sum required, or if the sum required has been raised by a loan, to provide the annual interest and sinking fund for that loan. Additional rates, etc., for construction, etc.

Existing
loans

66. The interest and sinking fund on existing loans made by the Loan Commissioners to town or village Education Committees under the Education Law, 1905, and the Public Loans Law, 1897, and any sum required by the Committee of Management or Village Commission for the annual maintenance of schools as prescribed in section 16 shall likewise be provided in the manner prescribed in the preceding section.

School funds.

67. A sum representing five per cent. of the sums collected from Moslem taxpayers under Schedules A and B (other than any sum collected in pursuance of the provisions of section 65) shall be applied and paid from the Education Fund to the maintenance of the Idadi and Victoria Schools at Nicosia, and this sum shall be divided among the respective schools in such proportions as the High Commissioner may from time to time direct.

Commence-
ment and
repeal.

68.—(1.) This Law shall come into force on the first day of October, 1920, and thereupon the Education Law, 1905, the Education Amendment Law, 1907, and the Education Law Amendment Law, 1920, shall be repealed, save so far as the said Laws apply to members of the Greek-Christian Community and to the schools, schoolmasters and otherwise of that community.

(2.) The High Commissioner may make such orders as may be necessary for the purpose of bringing the provisions of this Law into effect during any period which may elapse between the date of the coming into operation of this Law and any date referred to in this Law, and generally for the better carrying into operation of the provisions of this Law.

SCHEDULE A.

There shall be paid an additional tax on all property now subject to the tax called Verghi Kimat. In villages, the additional tax shall be two-thirds of the current rates and in towns the additional tax shall be twice the current rate.

SCHEDULE B.

In addition to the tax now ordinarily charged on sheep, goats and pigs, there shall be charged an additional tax of three piastres on each sheep, goat and pig.

25 OF 1920.

TO CONSOLIDATE AND AMEND THE LAWS RELATING TO THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF MOSLEM SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

MALCOLM STEVENSON.]

[September 16, 1920.

Short title.

1. This Law may be cited as the Secondary Education (Moslem) Law, 1920.

Law Law 29/1920