

SESSION II.  
1921.  
NEW ZEALAND.

# DESPATCHES

FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES TO THE  
GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF NEW ZEALAND.

*Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.*

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## No. 1.

New Zealand, Dominions, No. 812.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 5th November, 1919.

With reference to my despatch, Dominions No. 55, of the 24th January, 1919, relative to the conditions governing the award of the 1914–15 Star, I have the honour to request Your Excellency to inform your Ministers that it is proposed to issue shortly an amendment to Appendix A of Army Order 20 of 1919 (the definitions of all the African theatres of war), a copy of which is enclosed herewith.

2. In connection with the reference to the boundary running along the shores of Lake Nyassa, it should be explained that the intention is to include service afloat on the lake only, and not service in the towns on or near the shores of the lake.

I have, &amp;c.,

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon.

MILNER.

Earl of Liverpool, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., M.V.O., &amp;c.

## Enclosure.

## AWARD OF 1914–15 STAR.

*African Theatre.*—To include all operations set forth below, but excluding local military operations against Native tribes or rebels:—

- (a.) In British East Africa, German East Africa, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and Uganda, from the 20th August, 1914, within an area bounded as follows: On the north by the Uganda Railway from the sea to Port Florence and Kisumu (including the whole of all towns actually on the railway); thence along the north shore of Lake Victoria to the mouth of the Katonga River; thence along the line of that river to Lake George: on the west by the western shores of Lake George, Lake Edward, Lake Kivu, and Lake Tanganyika to Moliro; thence by the Northern Rhodesian-Congo border to Lake Mweru, and along the Luapula River to the 12th parallel: on the south by the 12th parallel to Lake Nyassa; thence along the western, southern, and eastern shore of Lake Nyassa to the boundary between Portuguese and German East Africa; thence along that boundary to the sea.
- (b.) In German South-west Africa and the 12th and 13th Military Districts of the Union of South Africa: Provided that service was performed on the establishment of a unit in any one of the following forces between 20th August, 1914, and the 9th July, 1915: Northern Force—commanded by General the Right Hon. Louis Botha; "A" Force—commanded by Brigadier-General H. T. Lukin, C.M.G., D.S.O.; "B" Force, Southern Force and Southern Army—commanded on different dates by Major-General the Hon. J. C. Smuts and Brigadier-General J. L. van Deventer; Central Force—commanded by Brigadier-General Sir D. McKenzie, K.C.M.G., C.B., V.D.; Eastern Force—commanded by Colonel S. A. L. Berrange, C.M.G.
- (c.) In Kamerun and that part of Nigeria east of a line from the southern extremity of Lake Chad through Maiduguri, Yola, Bakundi, Takum, and Ikom (these five places inclusive), from Ikom eastwards along the Cross River to the Nigeria-Cameroons frontier, from the 24th August, 1914.
- (d.) Within the boundaries of Togoland, from the 7th August, 1914, to 26th August, 1914.

## No. 2.

New Zealand, Dominions, No. 830.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 21st November, 1919.

With reference to my despatch, Dominions, No. 800, of the 27th October, I have the honour to request Your Excellency to inform your Ministers that the rules governing the refund of passage-money to officers and men of the Royal Air Force who made their own arrangements to return to the dominions on demobilization are identical, except as regards the channel of submission, with those laid down for officers and men of the Army.

2. Applications for refund should be submitted, in a form similar to that prescribed for the Army, through the Officer in Charge, Royal Air Force, Repatriation Records, Winchester, to the Air Ministry (Q. 2).

I have, &amp;c.,

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon.

MILNER.

Earl of Liverpool, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., M.V.O., &amp;c.

## No. 3.

New Zealand, No. 203.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 27th November, 1919.

I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for the information of your Ministers, the accompanying copy of a letter which has been received from the International Research Council, and of a letter from the Astronomer Royal, regarding a project for the standardization of longitudes, in which the co-operation of the New Zealand Government is desired.

The Bureau has been informed that their letter has been referred to you.

I have, &amp;c.,

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon.

MILNER.

Earl of Liverpool, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., M.V.O., &amp;c.

## Enclosures.

INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL (CONSEIL INTERNATIONALE DE RESEARCHES).

Permanent domicile: Brussels. General Secretariat: London.

MY LORD,—

Burlington House, London W. 1, 5th November, 1919.

I enclose a copy of a communication from the Bureau des Longitudes de France, in which they ask for the co-operation of New Zealand in the important work of the standardization of longitudes. This memorandum was sent to the High Commissioner for New Zealand on the 21st March, and, I understand, is approved by the Government Astronomer in the Dominion. I have now received a copy of a memorandum from the Department of Internal Affairs, Wellington, in which it is said, "It has been decided to take no action in the direction indicated, as it is held that serious consideration should not be given to the proposals of the Bureau des Longitudes by this Dominion unless the suggestion come through the Secretary of State for the Colonies, when the matter will then be dealt with from the Imperial point of view." I should be grateful if you would kindly give this matter your recommendation, as considerable scientific importance is attached to the proposals of the Bureau des Longitudes de France.

I remain, &amp;c.,

The Right Hon. Viscount Milner, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

ARTHUR SCHUSTER.

SIR,—

Royal Observatory, Greenwich, London S.E., 17th November, 1919.

In reply to your letter of the 13th instant, 63817/1919, the following information as to the Bureau des Longitudes de France is forwarded.

The Bureau is a permanent committee founded by the National Convention of 1795, the 25th June, which has no analogue in this country. It is composed of three members appointed by the French Academy of Sciences, five astronomers, three members belonging to the Marine Department, one member belonging to the War Department, one representative each from the Service géographique de l'Armée, the Service hydrographique de la Marine, and the Service du Nivellement général du Ministère des Travaux publics, and four other members. In addition, there are twenty-four corresponding members, of whom not more than twelve may be chosen from amongst foreign scientists. The British corresponding members at present are Sir W. H. Christie (late Astronomer Royal), Dr. P. H. Cowell (Director of the Nautical Almanac Office), and myself.

The purpose of the Bureau is stated to be the improvement of the various branches of astronomical science, and their applications to geography, navigation, and the physics of the globe. The Bureau prepares and publishes the "Connaissance des Temps," according to the British Nautical Almanac, and the "Extrait de la Connaissance des Temps," for the use of navigators. It also publishes an important and useful *annuaire*.

The relations of the Bureau with Government and scientific institutions in this country have always been friendly. In particular the Royal Observatory and the Paris Observatory, through the Bureau des Longitudes, have collaborated in several determinations of longitude. The Bureau is also closely associated with international scientific Commissions, such as the Commission Internationale de l'Heure.

With reference to the proposals from the Bureau referred to in the copy of the letter from the International Research Council, transmitted with your letter of the 13th instant, I may add that these proposals embrace a more comprehensive scheme of determination of longitudes than has ever been undertaken. This has been made possible by the development of wireless telegraphy and its adaptation to the transmission of time signals. The proposals are of great scientific importance, and I have promised the co-operation of the Royal Observatory. I hope that it will be found possible to secure also the co-operation of New Zealand in this scheme.

I have, &amp;c.,

H. L. JONES,

The Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office, London S.W. 1.

For Astronomer Royal.

## No. 4.

New Zealand, Dominions, No. 851.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 29th November, 1919.

With reference to Viscount Milner's despatch, Dominions, No. 623, of the 6th August, I have the honour to request Your Excellency to inform your Ministers that Joint Standing Industrial Councils have now been set up for the following additional industries: the wrought hollow-ware, the electrical-cable making, the tramway, the quarrying, the cement-manufacturing, and the Scottish baking industries.

I have, &amp;c.,

L. S. AMERY,

For the Secretary of State.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon.

Earl of Liverpool, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., M.V.O., &amp;c.

## No. 5.

New Zealand, Dominions, No. 852.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 3rd December, 1919.

With reference to Viscount Milner's despatch of the 10th April last and subsequent correspondence, I have the honour to request Your Excellency to inform your Ministers that, on the recommendation of the Managing Committee of the Imperial Bureau of Entomology, I have agreed that the Conference of Entomologists which is to be held in London next year should assemble on the 1st June instead of the 19th May.

I have, &amp;c.,

L. S. AMERY,

For the Secretary of State.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon.

Earl of Liverpool, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., M.V.O., &amp;c.

## No. 6.

New Zealand, No. 206.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 8th December, 1919.

I have the honour to request Your Excellency to inform your Ministers that a communication has been received from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty stating that their attention has been drawn to the possible value of Penryhn and Suvarov Islands in connection with naval problems affecting the Pacific, and requesting that no lease may be granted of these islands in future without their Lordships being first consulted.

I hope that your Ministers will be able to meet the wishes of the Admiralty.

I have, &amp;c.,

L. S. AMERY,

For the Secretary of State.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon.

Earl of Liverpool, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., M.V.O., &amp;c.

## No. 7.

New Zealand, Dominions, No. 856.

MY LORD,

Downing Street, 9th December, 1919.

I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, to be laid before your Ministers, a copy of a letter from the War Office regarding the award of the Meritorious-service Medal without annuity.

2. War Office letters on this subject have been previously addressed to the London Headquarters of the New Zealand Forces.

I have, &amp;c.,

L. S. AMERY,

For the Secretary of State.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon.

Earl of Liverpool, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., M.V.O., &amp;c.

## Enclosure.

SIR,—

War Office, London S.W., 11th November, 1919.

I am commanded by the Army Council to inform you that War Office letter number 0137/4925 (M.S. 3), of the 7th September, 1918 (which for the period of the war authorized a limited number of awards of the Meritorious-service Medals without annuity for valuable and meritorious services not in a theatre of war), is hereby cancelled, and no further recommendations can be accepted.

2. A notification will in due course appear in the *London Gazette* in respect of recommendations which have been received and which may in due course be approved.

3. (a.) I am to point out in this connection that this distinction will still be available as a reward for devotion to duty or gallant conduct not in action, in theatres of war in which hostilities continue.

(b.) In respect, however, of services *elsewhere than in the field* recommendation for award will only be permissible in terms of Article 1227, Pay Warrant (see Army Order 45 of 1917), and of King's Regulations, 1747, as amended by Army Order 47 of 1917, for "gallant conduct in the performance of military duty or in saving or attempting to save the life of an officer or soldier."

4. The instructions in this letter apply solely to the Meritorious-service Medal *without annuity*, and have no reference to procedure governing the award of the medal *with annuity*, for which special provision is made in the third subparagraph of 1747, King's Regulations.

I have, &amp;c.,

R. L. MEADE.

## No. 8.

New Zealand, No. 207.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 10th December, 1919.

With reference to my telegram of the 29th May and subsequent correspondence, relating to the agricultural training in the dominions of ex-officers and men of similar standing, I have the honour to request Your Excellency to inform your Ministers that His Majesty's Government have decided to award fifty grants, under the scheme of higher education and training for ex-officers and men of suitable educational promise, to selected applicants who desire to enter upon or to continue a full-time course in agriculture overseas.

2. The grants are of a value not exceeding £125 per annum for a period up to two years, and additional allowances of £25 per annum may be paid in respect of the wife of a married candidate, and of £24 per annum in respect of each child under sixteen years of age, up to a maximum of £96 per annum. No fees of any kind are payable by His Majesty's Government in addition.

3. The conditions attaching to these grants are that the course of agricultural training must be taken at either (a) an approved university or agricultural college or kindred institution, or (b) a farm attached to or under the immediate supervision of an approved agricultural college or institution, or the Department of Agriculture of the State concerned.

I have, &amp;c.,

L. S. AMERY,

For the Secretary of State.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon.

Earl of Liverpool, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., M.V.O., &amp;c.

## No. 9.

New Zealand, Dominions, No. 888.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 29th December, 1919.

With reference to Lord Milner's despatches, Dominions, No. 649, of the 13th August, and Dominions No. 756, of the 22nd September, I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for the information of your Ministers, copies of Admiralty Fleet orders regarding the award of the British War Medal and the Victory Medal.

I have, &amp;c.,

L. S. AMERY,

For the Secretary of State.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon.

Earl of Liverpool, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., M.V.O., &amp;c.

## Enclosures.

## W.O. 3973.—BRITISH WAR MEDAL.

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve the issue of a medal to record the bringing of the war to a successful conclusion, and the arduous services rendered by His Majesty's Forces.

1. The medal will be in silver.
2. The riband will be orange (watered) in the centre, with stripes of white and black on each side, and with borders of royal blue.
3. Provided the claims are approved by the Admiralty, the medal will be granted to those of the undermentioned classes who performed twenty-eight days' mobilized service, or lost their lives in active operations before completing that period, between the 5th August, 1914, and 11th November, 1918, both dates inclusive :—
  - (a.) Officers, warrant officers, petty officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Royal Navy, Royal Marines, Royal Naval Air Service, Royal Indian Marine, Royal Naval Reserve (including Trawler and Fishery Sections), Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, and Dominion and Colonial Naval Forces.
  - (b.) Mercantile Marine officers and men serving in His Majesty's commissioned ships and auxiliaries under special naval engagements (T. 124 and its variants, including T. 299).
  - (c.) Officers and enrolled members of the Women's Royal Naval Service who proceeded and served overseas.
  - (d.) Members of Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service and Royal Naval Nursing Service Reserve, and recognized official nursing organizations, who served in a hospital ship at sea or proceeded overseas and served in a naval hospital abroad.
  - (e.) Canteen staffs who have served in a ship-of-war at sea.
  - (f.) Non-nursing members of medical units—*e.g.*, dispensers, storekeepers, clerks, wardmaids, &c.—who served in a hospital ship at sea or proceeded overseas and served in a naval hospital abroad.
4. Desertion or dismissal with disgrace since the date of the qualifying service forfeits the decoration.
5. The decorations earned by officers and men deceased will be issued to their legatees or next-of-kin entitled to receive them.
6. A further announcement as to the issue of the medals and riband will be made in due course, and no applications should be made pending such notification.

## W.O. 3974.—“ VICTORY MEDAL ”—AWARD.

His Majesty the King having been pleased to recognize by the grant of a distinctive medal the services rendered by His Majesty's Forces in operations of war since the 5th August, 1914, the following regulations for the award of the medal as regards the Navy are issued for information :—

1. The medal, which will be designated the “ Victory Medal,” will be similar in design to that issued by the other Allied and Associated Powers for corresponding services, and will obviate the interchange of Allied commemorative war medals. It will be in bronze, and will be attached to the riband by a ring. No clasp will be issued with it.
2. The riband will be red in the centre, with green and violet on each side, shaded to form the colours of two rainbows.
3. Provided the claims are approved by the Admiralty, the medal will be granted to the undermentioned classes who were mobilized and rendered approved service either (i) at sea between midnight the 4th–5th August, 1914, and midnight 11th–12th November, 1918, or (ii) on the establishment of a unit *within a theatre of military operations* :—
  - (a.) All officers and men of the R.N., R.M., R.N.A.S., R.I.M., R.N.R., R.N.V.R., R.N.A.S.B.R., and Dominion and Colonial Naval Forces. Trained pilots and observers and men of the R.N.A.S. employed in actual flying from naval air-stations at home on oversea patrols will be eligible.
  - (b.) Mercantile marine officers and men serving under special naval engagements (Form T. 124 and its variants, including T. 299) in H.M. ships of war and commissioned Fleet auxiliaries.
  - (c.) Members of Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service, and Royal Naval Nursing Service Reserve.
  - (d.) Officers and enrolled members of the W.R.N.S.
  - (e.) Canteen staffs who served in a ship-of-war at sea.
4. The following services are not approved as qualifying :—
  - (a.) Service in depot ships, except those which go to sea ; boom defence vessels, examination vessels, and other craft employed on harbour service.
  - (b.) Service at shore bases and depots, except those within theatres of active military operations.
  - (c.) Services of a temporary and special nature at sea, or in theatres of military operations—*e.g.*, casual inspections and inquiries, purchase of material, trials, passage, &c.
  - (d.) Service at sea subsequent to midnight, 11th–12th November, 1918, except in certain specified cases, with regard to which a further announcement will be made.

5. Desertion or dismissal with disgrace since the date of the qualifying service forfeits the decoration.

6. The decorations earned by officers and men deceased will be issued to their legatees or next-of-kin entitled to receive them.

7. A further announcement as to the issue of the riband will be made in due course, and no application should be made pending such notification.

8. For the purposes of this order the definition of "theatres of military operations" is as in Appendix A.

APPENDIX A.

For the purpose of this order "theatres of military operations" are defined as under:—

1. *Western European Theatre*.—To include all operations in—
    - (a.) France and Belgium, between midnight 4th–5th August, 1914, and midnight 11th–12th November, 1918.
    - (b.) Italy, between midnight 17th–18th April, 1917, and midnight 4th–5th November, 1918.
  2. *Balkan Theatre*.—To include all operations in—
    - (a.) Greek Macedonia, Serbia, Bulgaria, and European Turkey, between midnight 4th–5th October, 1915, and midnight 11th–12th November, 1918.
    - (b.) Gallipoli and islands of Aegean Sea, between midnight 24th–25th April, 1915, and midnight 9th–10th January, 1916.  
Officers and men of the Plymouth and Chatham Battalions, R.M.L.I., who took part in the landing at Seddul Bahr and Kum Kale on the 4th March, 1915, are eligible.
  3. *Russian Theatre*.—To include all operations in Russia since midnight 4th–5th August, 1914.
  4. *Egyptian Theatre*.—To include all operations—
    - (a.) In Egypt, between midnight 4th–5th November, 1914, and midnight 18th–19th March, 1916, but excluding operations for which the Sultan's Sudan Medal has been awarded.
    - (b.) Conducted by the Egyptian Expeditionary Force between midnight 18th–19th March, 1916, and midnight 31st October–1st November, 1918, but excluding operations for which the Sultan's Sudan Medal has been awarded.
  5. *African Theatre*.—To include all operations as set forth below, but excluding local military operations against Native tribes or rebels for which the African G.S. Medal is awarded.
    - (a.) In British, German, and Portuguese East Africa, Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, between midnight, 19th–20th August, 1914, and midnight 25th–26th November, 1918.
    - (b.) In German South-west Africa and on the adjacent borders of the Union of South Africa, between midnight 19th–20th August, 1914, and midnight 9th–10th July, 1915.
    - (c.) In Kamerun and on eastern and northern frontiers of Nigeria, between midnight 23rd–24th August, 1914, and midnight 18th–19th February, 1916.
    - (d.) In Nigeria, between midnight 4th–5th January, 1917, and midnight 15th–16th May, 1917.
    - (e.) In Togoland, between midnight 6th–7th August, 1914, and midnight 26th–27th August, 1914.
  6. *Asiatic Theatre*.—To include all operations—
    - (a.) In Hedjaz, between midnight 4th–5th November, 1914, and midnight 13th–14th January, 1919.
    - (b.) In Mesopotamia, from midnight 5th–6th November, 1914.
    - (c.) In Persia and in the Persian Gulf, from midnight 5th–6th November, 1914.
    - (d.) In Trans-Caspia, from midnight 18th–19th July, 1918.
    - (e.) At Shaik Said (south-west Arabia), on 10th and 11th November, 1914, and at Perim on 14th and 15th June, 1915.
    - (f.) Conducted by the Aden Field Force, between midnight 2nd–3rd July, 1915, and midnight 13th–14th January, 1919.
    - (g.) In the frontier regions of India, carried out by forces which actually took the field between 5th August, 1914, and the 31st October, 1918.
    - (h.) At Tsing-Tau, between midnight 22nd–23rd September, 1914, and midnight 7th–8th November, 1914.
  7. *Australasian Theatre*.—To include all operations against the German Pacific Dependencies as follows:—
    - (a.) New Britain, from midnight 10th–11th September, 1914, to midnight 21st–22nd September, 1914.
    - (b.) New Ireland, from midnight 15th–16th September, 1914, to midnight 18th–19th October, 1914.
    - (c.) Kaiser Wilhelm Land, on 24th September, 1914.
    - (d.) Admiralty Islands, on 21st November, 1914.
    - (e.) Nauru, on 6th November, 1914.
    - (f.) German Samoa, on 29th August, 1914.
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## No. 10.

New Zealand, No. 7.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 7th January, 1920.

With reference to Viscount Milner's despatch, Dominions, No. 611, of the 1st August, I have the honour to request Your Excellency to inform your Ministers that Sir David Prain, C.M.G., C.I.E., F.R.S., has been appointed to represent the Government of the Union of South Africa on the Managing Committee of the Imperial Bureau of Mycology.

2. Since the date of the despatch under reference the committee has lost three members—Professor West and Professor Trail by death, and Professor Vines by resignation.

I have, &amp;c.,

L. S. AMERY,

For the Secretary of State.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon.

Earl of Liverpool, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., M.V.O., &amp;c.

## No. 11.

New Zealand, Dominions, No. 11.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 7th January, 1920.

With reference to Mr. (now Viscount) Harcourt's "Miscellaneous" despatch of the 20th March, 1913, I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for the information of your Ministers, copies of a circular despatch which has been addressed to the Governors of the colonies not having responsible government, and the protectorates, regarding the dissolution of the Visual Instruction Committee of the Colonial Office, and the transfer of its assets and activities to the Imperial Studies Committee of the Royal Colonial Institute.

I have, &amp;c.,

L. S. AMERY,

For the Secretary of State.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon.

Earl of Liverpool, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., M.V.O., &amp;c.

## Enclosure.

(Circular.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 19th December, 1919.

With reference to Mr. (now Viscount) Harcourt's circular despatch of the 17th March, 1913, and previous correspondence, I have the honour to inform you that, with the gracious permission of Her Majesty the Queen, the Visual Instruction Committee of the Colonial Office has been dissolved, and its assets and activities transferred to the Imperial Studies Committee of the Royal Colonial Institute.

2. This step has been taken in consequence of representations to the effect that the objects for which the Visual Instruction Committee was originally constituted would, under existing conditions, be best furthered if its activities were transferred to some suitable unofficial body. Sir Charles Lucas, who was one of the Colonial Office representatives on the original committee, is Chairman of the Imperial Studies Committee, and he will continue to be closely associated with the work.

I have, &amp;c.,

L. S. AMERY,

For the Secretary of State.

The Officer Administering the Government of

## No. 12.

New Zealand, No. 10.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 14th January, 1920.

In continuation of Lord Milner's despatch, No. 207, of the 10th December, 1919, I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for the information of your Ministers, the accompanying copies of a notice (Form O.A.T.S. 7) issued by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, showing the conditions under which grants are made for agricultural training overseas.

2. In addition to the fifty grants authorized to be given under the scheme of higher education and training for ex-officers and men of suitable educational promise, the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries will be awarding a small number of grants, under Article 7 of the Royal Pensions Warrant, to disabled officers for training overseas. The conditions and procedure under which grants will be made by the Board under this scheme are indicated in the accompanying copies of a further notice (Form T.D.O.I.) issued by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.

I have, &c.,

L. S. AMERY,

For the Secretary of State.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon.

Earl of Liverpool, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., M.V.O., &c.

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Enclosure.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.—OFFICERS' AGRICULTURAL TRAINING SCHEME.

*Conditions under which Grants are made for Agricultural Training Overseas.*

1. The course of training must be taken at either (a) an approved university or agricultural college or institution, or a farm attached to or under the immediate supervision of such a university college or institution, or (b) a farm under the immediate supervision of the Department of Agriculture of the State or colony concerned. (NOTE.—A farm would be regarded as being under the immediate supervision of the Department of Agriculture of the State or colony in any case in which that Department signify in writing their approval of the farm as one suitable for the training of the candidate, and their willingness to supervise the candidate's training by means of visits paid by an officer of the Department, and to furnish the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries with quarterly reports on his progress. Such a statement must be procured by the candidate himself from the Department of Agriculture of the State or colony concerned, and be forwarded to the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, before any grant can be paid to him.)

2. The candidate must make his own arrangements for admission to the institution or farm named in the award.

3. The Secretary, Imperial Education Committee, War Office (S.D. 8), Cornwall House, Stamford Street, London S.E. 1, will notify the institution (or Department of Agriculture) concerned of the award, and will give the candidate a letter of introduction to the institution (or Department).

4. The course of training must be commenced within twelve months from the date of the award.

5. On receipt of a report by the Board from the institution (or Department of Agriculture) that the candidate has commenced his course of training, the Board will make arrangements for the grant to be paid to him by the institution (or Department) in quarterly instalments in arrear, from funds provided by the Board for the purpose. The institution (or Department) will have full authority to withhold payment of the grant if in their opinion the candidate's conduct and progress are not satisfactory.

6. The birth-certificates of children in respect of whom children's allowances are payable must be forwarded to the Board for their inspection before any such allowances can be paid by them, and a statement, countersigned by two householders, to the effect that the children are still living must be furnished to the Board quarterly thereafter.

7. No fees are paid by the Board in respect of the course, and these must be paid to the institution (or farmer) by the candidate himself.

Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, 72 Victoria Street, London S.W. 1.

November, 1919.

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No. 13.

New Zealand, Dominions, No. 25.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 20th January, 1920.

I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, to be laid before your Ministers, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Board of Trade on the question of the institution of a patent which should be valid throughout the British Empire.

2. I should be glad if you would invite your Ministers to furnish me with their observations on the proposal.

I have, &c.,

L. S. AMERY,

For the Secretary of State.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon.

Earl of Liverpool, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., M.V.O., &c.

## Enclosures.

Industrial Property Department, Board of Trade,  
25 Southampton Buildings, London W.C. 2, 31st December, 1919.

SIR,—

I am directed by the Board of Trade to say that from time to time representations have been made to them as to the desirability of instituting a patent which should be valid throughout the British Empire.

This subject has recently again become prominent in connection with suggestions for amendments of the patent laws, and the Board are of opinion that the time has now come when the proposal for an Empire patent should be examined in detail in order to ascertain how far such a patent is practicable.

It is thought that the quickest and best method of dealing with the matter would be to submit the proposal to a special conference of representatives of the Patent Offices of His Majesty's dominions at an early date.

I am accordingly to transmit herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State, copies of a memorandum by the Comptroller-General of Patents upon the subject, and to suggest that, if Lord Milner approves, this memorandum should be circulated to the various Governments of His Majesty's dominions, who should at the same time be invited to send a representative from each of their respective Patent Offices to a conference on the matter to be held in London in the spring or early summer of 1920.

I have, &c.,

The Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

W. TEMPLE FRANKS, Comptroller.

BRITISH EMPIRE PATENT.—NOTE BY THE COMPTROLLER OF THE PATENT OFFICE, LONDON.

It is constantly urged that patents granted in the United Kingdom and the dominions should be valid throughout the Empire. At the present time separate patent rights have to be obtained in India and all the self-governing dominions. In the Crown colonies British patents are for the most part registered and become valid in the colony by registration. Under the existing system all the self-governing dominions, with the exception of South Africa, make an examination for novelty before the grant of patent rights. This is in addition to the investigation as to whether or not formalities have been properly observed. It is obvious, therefore, that an Empire patent is practically impossible with the present system, as there is no security that a specification accepted in one country of the Empire will be accepted in another, or that amendment may not be required in each country modifying the original invention claims. The United Kingdom cannot accept a Canadian or Australian specification without the examination required by the Patents Acts, 1907-19, and without the necessary amendments which may be required. Equally the dominion Patent Offices will not necessarily grant a patent on a specification accepted in the United Kingdom to which patent rights have been accorded.

If an Empire patent is required, there would appear to be only two practicable methods for attaining the end :—

1. The abolition of all local offices, and the establishment of one Imperial office for the receipt of applications for patents, examination, and grant. The example often cited is the Patent Office at Washington, which grants patents throughout the United States. The chief objections raised to this proposal are,—

(a.) That the United Kingdom and self-governing dominions will be reluctant to give up their independent Patent Offices and forego the fees which result from the procedure adopted under their respective laws as at present framed.

(b.) There are practical inconveniences in the proposal. If London were the seat of the Imperial office it would entail the sending specifications from all the dominions, and this would cause considerable delay, while the subsequent correspondence in reference to amendments, &c., which would necessarily ensue might still further increase the difficulties and delay in securing patent rights. Though much can be done by agents on the spot, there are certain matters which must be referred to the inventor himself. It would be difficult to suggest another centre than London, as the United Kingdom patents are at present far more numerous, and possibly of greater importance, than the others granted in the Empire.

2. Alternately, the local Patent Offices might be retained both in the United Kingdom and throughout the Empire for the receipt of applications, for examination as to formalities, and for the grant of patent rights, but examination for novelty and power to demand amendments as a result would be abolished. The fees for such locally granted patents would be comparatively small.

3. In addition to the local offices, a central office for the whole Empire would be established where the locally granted patents would be recorded; all patents so recorded to have *prima facie* validity throughout the Empire, but the actual rights and scope of each patent to be determined in the law-courts as and when any dispute arose. The central office, however, apart from its duties as a registering office, might be equipped for a search into novelty, and such search should comprise not only the patents of the Empire, but the specifications and publications of all the world. Any inventor who had already obtained a patent in one of the branch offices would have the right, on payment of a substantial fee, to have such search for novelty made in respect of his patent, and the specification amended as a result of the examinations reported. In such a case the fact of the search having taken place would be recorded on the patent, and it would probably be advisable to have the new specification printed in a different form. Such an examination would afford a very considerable

security to the inventor, and be useful commercially. It would, further, prevent any necessity for having recourse to the German and American Patent Offices, which purport to make universal search. Opposition in the central office would also have to be allowed on the part of any prior patentees, &c.

This probably is a more feasible proposal than I, inasmuch as local rights are not disturbed. Small fees only are payable for an unexamined patent, and a really effective universal search is made for those who desire it on payment of a larger fee.

There is no substantial difference between the procedure and practice in the dominions and that of the United Kingdom in patent matters, although there are a few minor divergencies. The establishment of a central office would not in any way affect any special local regulations, such as those regarding working, &c., as it would solely be concerned with the examination and search for anticipations, with oppositions and with the grant of a patent, which would have in consequence a strong presumption of validity throughout the Empire.

The real complaints of inventors in the British Empire are—(1) The expenses and difficulty of obtaining patent protection throughout the Empire; (2) the uncertainty as to the position and validity of his patent in the various parts of the Empire. The establishment of a central office would go some way to meeting these complaints if the local fees were generally reduced. The central office might, indeed, finally become the means of transmitting the necessary documents and receiving the necessary fees for the purpose of obtaining patent rights in the various portions of the Empire.

It seems highly desirable, in view of the demands for a more simple and effective protection of inventions throughout the Empire, that some such scheme, of which but a bare outline is suggested above, should receive the consideration of the technical experts of the various Patent Offices throughout His Majesty's dominions.

23rd December, 1919.

W. TEMPLE FRANKS.

No. 14.

New Zealand, No. 21.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 27th January, 1920.

With reference to Your Excellency's despatch, No. 267, of the 17th October, 1917, regarding the Trade Commissioner service, I have the honour to request you to inform your Ministers that a Trade Commissioner (Major A. F. G. Anderson) has now been appointed in the Straits Settlements, with headquarters at Singapore.

2. I should be glad to learn whether, in view of the second paragraph of the despatch under reference, your Ministers desire that Major Anderson should communicate with the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Industries, and Commerce, Wellington.

I have, &c.,

L. S. AMERY,

For the Secretary of State.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon.

Earl of Liverpool, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., M.V.O., &c.

No. 15.

New Zealand, No. 27.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 31st January, 1920.

I have the honour to request Your Excellency to inform your Ministers that His Majesty's Government have in the Armouries at the Tower of London certain arms and armour which are available for issue on permanent loan. A list of these articles, which it is thought might be acceptable for exhibition in New Zealand, is enclosed.

2. I should be glad to learn your Ministers' wishes in the matter. Should they wish to avail themselves of the offer, the detailed arrangements with regard to the packing and despatch of the arms and armour could most conveniently be settled between the High Commissioner and His Majesty's Office of Works.

I have, &c.,

L. S. AMERY,

For the Secretary of State.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon.

Earl of Liverpool, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., M.V.O., &c.

## Enclosure.

TOWER ARMOURIES.—ISSUE OF ARMS AND ARMOUR ON PERMANENT LOAN TO THE GOVERNMENTS OF CANADA, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, AND SOUTH AFRICA.

*Available for Issue to each Dominion.*

Back-plates (Maltese), 16th century, brought from Malta to the Tower in 1826	..	..	9
Back-plates (Toivas), 17th century, captured from French ship at the period of the Siege of Rochelle, 1627	..	..	7
Breast-plates (trooper's), 18th century	..	..	7
Breast-plates (various), 17th century	..	..	11
Helmets (for pikemen), 17th century	..	..	45
Helmets (for horsemen), 17th century	..	..	45
Helmets (triple bar), 17th century	..	..	7
Skull-caps (for lining felt hats), 17th century	..	..	14
Secretes (iron framework for felt cap), 17th century	..	..	7
Plaquets (for reinforcing breast-plates), 17th century	..	..	2
Carbine (snider), <i>circa</i> 1863-70	..	..	9
Pistols (flint-lock), 16th century	..	..	113
Pistols (percussion), 19th century	..	..	203
Bayonets (various), 18th-19th century	..	..	225
Cutlasses (naval), 18th-19th century	..	..	3
Swords with brass hilt (for military band, &c.), 18th-19th century	..	..	23
Swords with brass lion hilt (for military band, &c.), 18th-19th century	..	..	29
Swords (heavy cavalry), 19th century	..	..	23
Swords (light cavalry), 19th century	..	..	9
Swords (land transport), (Crimea), 19th century	..	..	113
Swords (pioneer), 19th century	..	..	9
Swords (Staff sergeant), 19th century	..	..	18
Swords (various), 18th-19th century	..	..	18
Lances, 19th century	..	..	11
Arm-pieces, 17th century (these are in sets of two, but not necessarily pairs)	..	..	5
Bridle gauntlets, 17th century	..	..	9
Bridle-gauntlet cuffs, 17th century	..	..	9

## No. 16.

New Zealand, Dominions, No. 59.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 10th February, 1920.

I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for the information of your Ministers, the accompanying copies of Army Order 3 of 1920, regarding an emblem to be worn on the riband of the Victory Medal.

I have, &c.,

L. S. AMERY,

For the Secretary of State.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon.

Earl of Liverpool, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., M.V.O., &c.

## Enclosure.

## ARMY ORDER.

*Emblem to be worn on Riband of Victory Medal to denote that the Wearer has been mentioned in Despatches.*

A.O. 3/1920.

War Office, 12th January, 1920.

1. His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of an emblem being worn on the riband of the Victory Medal by all personnel borne on the strength of the British, Dominion, Colonial, and Indian Expeditionary Forces who have been "mentioned" one or more times in the military despatches during the recent war, by a Commander in the Field.

2. The emblem will be an oak-leaf in bronze.

3. Two emblems will be supplied in each case. Additional emblems will not be worn in respect of a second or subsequent mention in despatches.

4. Officers commanding units and heads of departments will forward nominal rolls of individuals now serving under their command entitled to the distinction to the Secretary, War Office (A.G. 10), 27 Pilgrim Street, London E.C. 4. The rolls should be made out in triplicate, in conformity with the specimen shown in the appendix to this Army order.

5. Warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men no longer serving should apply to the Officer in Command Records of the corps in which they last served, stating the date or approximate date of the *London Gazette* in which the "mention" appeared, also the theatre of war. Officers in Command Records will submit, on forms ruled similarly to the appendix nominal lists, in duplicate, of such individuals periodically to the Secretary, War Office, 27 Pilgrim Street, London E.C. 4. Officers no longer serving, and any other personnel not specified herein, should apply to the Secretary, War Office (A.G. 10), 27 Pilgrim Street, E.C. 4, stating the date or approximate date of the *London Gazette* in which the "mention" appeared, also the theatre of war.

By command of the Army Council.

H. J. CREEDY.

APPENDIX.

..... Regiment.

*Nominal Roll of Individuals entitled to the Emblem under Army Order 3 of 1920.*

Regimental No.	Rank.	Name.	Date or Approximate Date of <i>London Gazette</i> in which mentioned, and Regimental No., Rank, and Unit at Time, also Theatre of War.

Date : ..... , Officer Commanding.  
Place :

No. 17.

New Zealand, No. 45.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 9th March, 1920.

With reference to Mr. Long's despatch, No. 77, of the 23rd May, 1917, regarding a proposed touring exhibition of British goods in the dominions, I have the honour to request Your Excellency to inform your Ministers that active preparations are now being made with a view to inaugurating this tour in June of this year, and to enclose a copy of the proposed itinerary, the arrangements detailed in which are provisional.

2. His Majesty's Government must appreciate the offers of help already received, and are communicating by telegraph as regards the details of the necessary arrangements with His Majesty's Trade Commissioner at Wellington.

I have, &c.,

L. S. AMERY,

For the Secretary of State.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon.

Earl of Liverpool, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., M.V.O., &c.

Enclosure.

DOMINIONS TOURING EXHIBITION.

City.	Approximate Date of Exhibition.
Durban .. .. .	24th July - 7th August, 1920.
Johannesburg .. .. .	11th-25th September, 1920.
Cape Town .. .. .	25th October - 6th November, 1920.
Perth .. .. .	1st-15th January, 1921.
Adelaide .. .. .	19th February - 5th March, 1921.
Melbourne .. .. .	4th-16th April, 1921.
Hobart .. .. .	16th-28th May, 1921.
Brisbane .. .. .	2nd-16th July, 1921.
Sydney .. .. .	15th-27th August, 1921.
Christchurch .. .. .	1st-15th October, 1921.
Auckland .. .. .	14th-26th November, 1921.
Vancouver .. .. .	16th-30th January, 1922.
Winnipeg .. .. .	3rd-17th March, 1922.
Toronto .. .. .	17th April - 1st May, 1922.
Montreal .. .. .	31st May - 12th June, 1922.
Halifax .. .. .	12th-26th July, 1922.

## No. 18.

New Zealand, Dominions, No. 135.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 30th March, 1920.

I have the honour to request Your Excellency to inform your Ministers that the United States Naval authorities are bringing up to date their list of the saluting-stations of the world, and have asked for assistance in obtaining a list of British saluting-ports.

2. I should be glad if your Ministers could arrange to furnish a list giving the names of the stations or batteries in New Zealand from which salutes are fired.

I have, &amp;c.,

MILNER.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon.

Earl of Liverpool, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., M.V.O., &amp;c.

## No. 19.

New Zealand, Dominions, No. 141.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 7th April, 1920.

I have the honour to request Your Excellency to inform your Ministers that the marks NP and KO have been registered in the United Kingdom as standardization-marks of the National Physical Laboratory, which is conducted under the direction of the Scientific and Industrial Research Department.

2. His Majesty's Government would be glad if steps could be taken to prevent the use of these marks by unauthorized persons or bodies in New Zealand.

I have, &amp;c.,

MILNER.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon.

Earl of Liverpool, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., M.V.O., &amp;c.

## No. 20.

New Zealand, Dominions, No. 152.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 13th April, 1920.

With reference to Mr. (now Viscount) Harcourt's telegram of the 21st August, 1914, regarding the issue of passports to British subjects of double nationality, I have the honour to request Your Excellency to inform your Ministers that His Majesty's Government consider that passports need no longer be refused to British subjects of double nationality on the ground that their second nationality is Austrian or German, and that a circular despatch has been addressed to His Majesty's consular officers instructing them that the circular instructions of August, 1914, forbidding the issue of passports to persons who also possess German or Austrian nationality may now be regarded as cancelled, subject to the general instructions contained in the Foreign Office circular despatches of the 10th October, 1905, 17th November, 1919, and 5th February, 1920, copies of which are enclosed.

2. I shall be glad to learn whether your Ministers decide to adopt a similar procedure.

I have, &amp;c.,

MILNER.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon.

Earl of Liverpool, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., M.V.O., &amp;c.

## Enclosures.

(Circular.—Treaty.)

SIR,—

Foreign Office, 10th October, 1905.

The question of the issue of passports to British subjects who also possess another nationality has been under the consideration of the Secretary of State, and I am to inform you, for your future guidance, that, in the event of an application being made to you for a passport by a British subject who is also a subject or citizen of the State in which you exercise consular jurisdiction, such application should be refused, and the applicant be instructed to obtain a passport from the authorities of that State. Should, however, the applicant's second nationality be other than that of the State in which you exercise consular jurisdiction you may issue a passport to him.

I have, &amp;c.,

F. A. CAMPBELL.

His Majesty's Consul,

(Circular.—Treaty.)

SIR,—

Foreign Office, S.W. 1, 17th November, 1919.

With reference to the circular despatch, Treaty, of the 10th October, 1905, in which instructions were given that a passport should not be granted to a British subject who is also a subject or a citizen of the State in which you exercise consular jurisdiction, I am directed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to inform you that a British passport should be similarly refused to a British subject of dual nationality if the purpose is to proceed to the other country to which he owes allegiance.

Applicants for British passports should therefore be required to state in their application whether they possess any nationality other than British, and a paragraph to this effect is being added to the form of application for consular passports (Form C).

His Majesty's Consul at

I am, &amp;c.,

J. A. C. TILLEY.

(Circular.)

SIR,—

Foreign Office, S.W. 1, 5th February, 1920.

With reference to circular despatch, Treaty, of the 17th November last, on the subject of the issue of passports to British subjects of dual nationality for travelling to countries other than that of their second nationality, I am directed by Earl Curzon of Kedleston to inform you that, in cases where the evidence is clear that an applicant possesses some other nationality in addition to British, any passport that may be issued should bear an endorsement that it is not valid for the second country to which the holder also owes allegiance.

His Majesty's Consul at

I am, &amp;c.,

HARDINGE OF PENSHURST.

## No. 21.

New Zealand, No. 73.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 17th April, 1920.

With reference to Your Excellency's despatch, No. 211, of the 18th November, 1919, I have the honour to request you to inform your Ministers that it is understood from the High Commissioner for New Zealand that Sir David Prain, C.M.G., C.I.E., F.R.S., has accepted the invitation to act as New Zealand's representative on the Committee of the Imperial Bureau of Mycology.

2. Note has been taken of the nomination of Mr. A. H. Cockayne as the *ex officio* member of the Committee in New Zealand.

I have, &amp;c.,

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon.

MILNER.

Earl of Liverpool, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., M.V.O., &amp;c.

## No. 22.

New Zealand, No. 77.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 23rd April, 1920.

I have the honour to transmit to your Excellency, to be laid before your Ministers, the accompanying copy of a letter which has been received from the British Association for the Advancement of Science, representing the desirability of collating and rendering available for study the scientific data collected by the Germans in their former colonies.

2. A letter has been received from the Conjoint Board of Scientific Societies, Burlington House, London, supporting the resolution passed by the British Association.

I have, &amp;c.,

MILNER.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon.

Earl of Liverpool, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., M.V.O., &amp;c.

## Enclosure.

SIR,—

British Association for the Advancement of Science,

Burlington House, Piccadilly, London W. 1, 31st March, 1920.

We are directed by the council of this association to inform you that at its recent meeting in Bournemouth the association was made aware of the large quantity of geographical, anthropological, and other scientific intelligence which has been found to have been collected under official auspices by the Germans in their former colonies, and has come into the possession of various Government Departments in Great Britain and in overseas dominions. While the case of German possessions in the Pacific was more particularly brought under the notice of the association, the Council feels that the scientific data collected in other countries also, which have been the scene of British opera-

tions during the war, should as far as possible be rendered available for study, to the public advantage as well as to that of the Government Intelligence Services.

The Council has therefore formulated the accompanying resolution, and ventures strongly to express the hope that the accumulation, collation, and dissemination of the data referred to may be committed to some central authority: a measure which they believe, having regard to the existing resources of Government and of science, would not call for any very elaborate organization or large expenditure, while its advantages to science and the allied interests of administration and commerce could hardly be overestimated.

We have, &c.,

H. H. TURNER, }  
J. L. MYRES, } General Secretaries.

Per O. J. R. HOWARTH, Assistant Secretary.

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

#### RESOLUTION.

That the Council of the British Association urges upon His Majesty's Governments at Home and in overseas dominions the desirability of collating and rendering available for scientific study the geographical, anthropological, and other scientific data which have been found to have been collected by the German authorities in their former colonies, and would be glad to be informed as to any measures which they have taken with this object.

#### No. 23.

New Zealand, No. 80.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 26th April, 1920.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's despatch, No. 21, of the 28th January, 1920, and to state, for the information of your Ministers, that the volume entitled "The New-Zealanders in Gallipoli," enclosed in your despatch under reference, has been laid before the King, and that it was His Majesty's pleasure to accept it very graciously.

I have, &c.,

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon.

MILNER.

Earl of Liverpool, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., M.V.O., &c.

#### No. 24.

New Zealand, Dominions, No. 189.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 5th May, 1920.

With reference to paragraph 7 of my despatch, Dominions, No. 44, of the 28th January, regarding the issue of war medals to the mercantile marine, I have the honour to request Your Excellency to inform your Ministers that the Board of Trade has had under consideration the question of the issue of these medals to the crews of certain foreign vessels which were at the entire disposal of the Admiralty and/or Ministry of Shipping during the war, and that it has now been decided that British subjects who served in one or the other of the vessels on the attached list shall be allowed to count their time of service on board such vessel or vessels as qualifying service for the award of these medals.

I have, &c.,

MILNER.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon.

Earl of Liverpool, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., M.V.O., &c.

#### Enclosure.

##### BELGIAN.

Vessel.	Period.
Jan Breydel .. ..	From 28th August, 1915, to 27th April, 1919.
Leopold II .. ..	From 12th July, 1917 (still on service).
Pieter de Connik .. ..	From 16th March, 1917, to 31st January, 1919.
Princesse Clementine .. ..	From 18th November, 1915 (still on service).
Princesse Henriette .. ..	From 25th November, 1915.
Princesse Elisabeth .. ..	From 8th November, 1916, to 31st December, 1918.
Rapide .. ..	From 5th January, 1918, to 2nd February, 1918.
Stad Antwerpen .. ..	From 28th August, 1915, to 31st December, 1919.
Ville de Leige .. ..	From 13th June, 1917, to 30th December, 1918.

##### FRENCH.

Bordeaux .. ..	From 1st December, 1914, to 11th April, 1916.
Anjou .. ..	From 30th November, 1914, to 5th May, 1916.
Maine .. ..	From 30th November, 1914, to 21st November, 1917.

The following Russian vessels were engaged from 1916 onwards in carrying munitions to North Russia, and were therefore run by the Ministry of Shipping. Those marked \* were subsequently transferred to the British flag and wholly British crews put on board :—

Adventure	Canada	Kildin	*Sibir
*Altal	*Dwinsk	*Koursk	Sigrid
*Albatross	*Ekaterinoslav	*Kursk	Slavonic
Australia	*Ethelaida	Kosma Minin	*Soroka
*Bessarabia	*Ellind	Knias Pojarsky	Souma
Betty	Export	*Krasnoyarsk	*Sineus
*Biruta	Front	Loire	*Tambov
Bellaventure	Graf Schuwalow	*Marie Rose	*Umba
Beothic	General Suworow	*Mogilev	Vologda
Bruce	*Graf Stroganoff	Nadejda	*Voronej
Bonaventure	Hansley	Nonni	Woron
Burevestnik	Irina	*Novgorod	*Yaroslavl
*Claudius Auglagnon	Irtysh	Novorossia	*Zimorodoke.
Cesarevitch Alexei	*Ibis	*Odessa	
*Czar	*Kamenetz Podolsk	Olga	
*Czarietza	*Katie	Omsk	

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No. 25.

New Zealand, No. 97.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 28th May, 1920.

With reference to Your Excellency's telegram of the 24th February, 1920, regarding the request of the Bureau des Longitudes de France that your Government should co-operate in a scheme for the standardization of longitudes, I have the honour to state, for the information of your Ministers, that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are of opinion that the scheme for the standardization of longitudes proposed by the Bureau des Longitudes is of an exclusively scientific character, while its execution, which is quite practicable, could not fail to be of material benefit to the British Empire. Their Lordships consider that the determination by wireless telegraph of the longitude of some point in New Zealand is much to be desired, and will ultimately, when this method of determining longitude comes into more general use, be imperatively necessary.

Their Lordships hope, therefore, that the Government of New Zealand, even if declining to participate in the general scheme put forward by the Bureau des Longitudes, will consent to equip the Wellington Observatory, or some other well-defined position in New Zealand, with the means of observing long-distance wireless-telegraph time signals, to allow of its longitude being determined from Greenwich.

I have, &c.,

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon.

MILNER.

Earl of Liverpool, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., M.V.O., &c.

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No. 26.

New Zealand, Dominions, No. 227.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 3rd June, 1920.

I have the honour to request Your Excellency to invite the attention of your Ministers to the question addressed to Mr. Harmsworth by Mr. Gilbert, M.P., in the House of Commons on the 5th May, relative to a French order regulating the export of money from France. Copies of the question and answer, of the French regulations, and of a notice which appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* for March are enclosed herewith.

Ignorance of these regulations no doubt causes great inconvenience to travellers, and the Passport Department of the Foreign Office are accordingly printing them in their memorandum respecting foreign requirements which is given out with every passport. It is suggested that your Ministers may think it desirable to take some similar action with a view to bringing the requirements of the French Order to the knowledge of travellers.

I have, &c.,

MILNER.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon.

Earl of Liverpool, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., M.V.O., &c.

## Enclosures.

[Official Report, 5th May, 1920.]

## TRAVELLER'S MONEY.—FRENCH GOVERNMENT ORDER.

76. Mr. GILBERT asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Whether he is aware that the French Government has issued an order forbidding travellers carrying away from France more than 1,000 francs, either in British or French money, and if they are in possession of larger amounts it is taken away from them; whether he is aware that the notice of this order is only issued on the railway-trains, and acts most unfairly to Indian and colonial passengers travelling overland from Marseilles; and can he make representations to the French Government to allow special facilities to these passengers, and also to give better notice to passengers from and to this country?

Mr. HARMSWORTH: Notice of the French law was given at the time in the *Board of Trade Journal* of 2nd May, 1918, and certain modifications in favour of foreign commercial travellers visiting France were published in the issue of the same journal dated 11th March, 1920. I do not consider that representations to the French Government in favour of travellers passing through France could at present be made with any prospect of success.

## FRANCE.—EXPORTATION OF MONEY.

In virtue of a French law of 3rd April, 1918, the sum of money which may be taken out of France by persons leaving the country is limited to 1,000 francs. This limitation is a source of considerable inconvenience to foreign commercial travellers, who frequently recover, just prior to leaving the country, a sum of money which they were obliged to deposit on entering the country as duty on samples, with the result that the total sum in their possession exceeds 1,000 francs.

The French Customs authorities have now, however, issued instructions that foreign commercial travellers visiting France may, on leaving the country, be permitted to export freely the sums which they deposited on entering the country, even when the addition of this sum to the money they are already carrying raises the total above 1,000 francs.

## REPUBLIC FRANCAISE.—AVIS AUX VOYAGEURS.

*Prohibition d'Exportation des Monnaies d'Or, d'Argent, et des Billets de Banque.*

Il est interdit d'exporter des monnaies d'or ou d'argent francaises ou étrangères sous peine d'un emprisonnement d'un mois à deux ans et d'une amende de 100 à 5,000 francs ou de l'une de ces deux peines seulement. En outre, l'or ou l'argent saisis sont confisqués ainsi que les moyens de transport. (Loi du 17 Août, 1915, et Décret du 12 Juillet, 1919.)

Sauf autorisation spéciale du Ministre des Finances (Commission des Changes), il est également interdit aux voyageurs se rendant à l'étranger d'emporter une somme supérieure à 1,000 francs par personne en billets de la Banque de France ou à la contre valeur de cette somme en billets de banque étrangers. (Loi du 3 Avril, 1918, et Arrêté du 3 Juillet, 1918.)

Une tolérance est accordée pour les monnaies d'argent jusqu'à concurrence d'une somme maxima de 10 francs par personne.

Les voyageurs qui ne se conformeraient pas à ces prescriptions s'exposeraient à l'emprisonnement et à une forte amende.

## No. 27.

New Zealand, Dominions, No. 226.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 3rd June, 1920.

With reference to my predecessor's despatch, Dominions, No. 796, of the 13th December, 1917, I have the honour to request Your Excellency to inform your Ministers that the Government of Malta has decided to abolish the special postal war-tax of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on all letters, and of 3d. on all parcels, posted in the colony for delivery in other parts of the Empire, with effect from the 1st June, 1920. At the same time it has been decided to revise the rates of postage in Malta for letters addressed to other places in the British Empire, with effect from the same date, as follows: For the first ounce,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.; for every succeeding ounce, 1d.

2. I have also to request that you will inform your Ministers, with reference to Mr. Long's despatch, Dominions, No. 713, of the 13th December, 1918, that the postal war-tax which was imposed in Nyasaland was abolished, with effect from the 1st January, 1920.

I have, &amp;c.,

MILNER.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon.

Earl of Liverpool, P.C., G.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.V.O., &amp;c.

No. 28.

New Zealand, Dominions, No. 255.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 23rd June, 1920.

With reference to my despatch, Dominions, No. 241, of the 11th June, I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for the information of your Ministers, copies of a circular despatch sent by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to His Majesty's representatives in foreign countries, regarding the wave-length to be employed for the emission of the official wireless news messages.

I have, &amp;c.,

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon.

MILNER.

Earl of Liverpool, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., M.V.O., &amp;c.

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 Enclosure.

(Circular.)

SIR,—

Foreign Office, 3rd June, 1920.

With reference to the final paragraph of my circular despatch, No. P. 345/34/150, of the 25th May, I have to inform you that it has now been found, as a result of the experiments mentioned, that it would probably be more convenient for wireless receiving-stations if a wave of 6,000 metres were employed for the emission of the official wireless news messages. The messages will accordingly be sent on a wave of this length on and after midnight, 7th–8th June.

An announcement of this change will be made in the messages sent prior to the 7th June, but I should be glad if you would also report it to any who may be interested in the country in which you reside.

I am, &amp;c.,

CURZON OF KEDLESTON.

His Majesty's Representative at

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 No. 29.

New Zealand, No. 125.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 5th July, 1920.

With reference to my despatch, No. 73, of the 17th April, I have the honour to request Your Excellency to inform your Ministers that the following arrangements have been made for the representation of the other self-governing dominions on the Managing Committee of the Imperial Bureau of Mycology: Canada, Professor Blackman; Commonwealth of Australia, Professor Blackman (provisionally); Union of South Africa, Sir David Prain. The Government of Newfoundland does not desire to be represented.

I have, &amp;c.,

MILNER.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon.

Earl of Liverpool, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., M.V.O., &amp;c.

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 No. 30.

New Zealand, Dominions, No. 311.

SIR,—

Downing Street, 3rd August, 1920.

I have the honour to request Your Excellency to inform your Ministers that a Radio Research Board has been established under the Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research for the purpose of co-ordinating and developing research work in wireless telegraphy and telephony at present being carried on by Government Departments.

2. The constitution of the Board is as follows: Admiral of the Fleet Sir Henry B. Jackson, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., F.R.S. (Chairman); Commander K. S. C. Salmond, R.N. (representing the Admiralty); Lieut.-Colonel A. G. T. Cusins, C.M.G., R.E. (representing the War Office); Wing Commander A. D. Warrington-Morris, C.M.G., O.B.E. (representing the Air Ministry); Mr. E. H. Shaughnessy, O.B.E. (representing the General Post Office); Professor Sir J. E. Petavel, K.B.E., F.R.S. (representing the National Physical Laboratory); Professor Sir Ernest Rutherford, F.R.S.; Professor J. S. E. Townsend, F.R.S.

3. Sub-committees of the Radio Research Board have been appointed to deal, among other subjects, with what may be briefly described as atmospheric and directional wireless, and in order to assist these sub-committees in their investigations the Board desire to obtain information—

- (1.) Regarding any work which has been done, or is proceeding, or is contemplated, in respect of atmospheric interference outside the British Isles, with a view to the elimination or reduction of such interference, which is recognized as being the greatest handicap to satisfactory radio-telegraphic communication, especially in tropical and sub-tropical regions :
- (2.) As to any work dealing with errors in connection with radio-goniometry the elimination of which will be of the greatest assistance to navigation both at sea and in the air, and in military operations.

4. It is further thought desirable that arrangements should be made, if possible, for the radio-telegraphy and meteorological authorities in the dominions to assist in the work by the exchange of information through the Radio Research Board, and by the inauguration, as far as possible, of organized observations and collection of data on lines to be settled later.

5. I should be glad if your Ministers could see their way to give favourable consideration to the wishes of the Radio Research Board. If so, it would be convenient if the responsible officers in the radio and meteorological services of New Zealand were to communicate direct with the Board at the following address : Scientific and Industrial Research Department, 16 and 18 Old Queen Street, Westminster, London S.W. 1.

I have, &c.,  
MILNER.

The Officer Administering the Government of New Zealand.

No. 31.

New Zealand, No. 151.

SIR,—

Downing Street, 4th August, 1920.

I have the honour to invite reference to the arrangements under which the 1914–15 Star and the British War and Victory Medals are sent to New Zealand direct from the War Office for distribution.

2. I have been asked by the Army Council to request Your Excellency to inform your Ministers, in connection with paragraphs 1759 and 1760, King's Regulations, that the cost of the replacement of lost medals, which it is presumed will be carried out by the New Zealand Government, is as follows : 1914–15 Star, 2s. ; British War Medal, 7s. 6d. ; Victory Medal, 2s.

I have, &c.,  
MILNER.

The Officer Administering the Government of New Zealand.

No. 32.

New Zealand, Dominions, No. 347.

SIR,—

Downing Street, 17th August, 1920.

With reference to my despatch, Dominions, No. 775, of the 8th October, 1919, I have the honour to request Your Excellency to inform your Ministers that the war-tax on letters and postal packets in Jamaica is being continued in force until the 31st March, 1921.

2. I take this opportunity to enclose, for the information of your Ministers, a copy of Nigeria Regulation No. 10 of 1920, fixing the rate of postage on letters posted in Nigeria.

I have, &c.,  
MILNER.

The Officer Administering the Government of New Zealand.

## Enclosure.

Nigeria.—No. 10 of 1920.

## REGULATIONS MADE UNDER THE POST OFFICE ORDINANCE, 1916.

UNDER and by virtue of the provisions of section 16 of the Post Office Ordinance, 1916, the following regulations have been made by the Governor in Council :—

1. The Regulations (No. 1 of 1917) made under the Post Office Ordinance, 1916, are hereby amended as follows :—

Regulation No. 2 is hereby deleted, and the following regulation is substituted therefor :—

## “ Letter-post.

“ 2. *Rates of Postage.*—The prepaid rate of postage on letters posted in Nigeria is—

“ (a.) If for delivery in Nigeria, or in the British sphere of the Cameroons—Not exceeding 1 oz., 1d. ; for every additional ounce or part thereof,  $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

“ (b.) If for delivery in the United Kingdom, any British colony or protectorate other than Nigeria, or at a British Post Office agency in Morocco or Wei-Hai-Wei, or a British ship-of-war—Not exceeding 1 oz., 2d. ; for every additional ounce or part thereof, 1d.

“ (c.) If for delivery in any foreign country otherwise than as specified above—Not exceeding 1 oz., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. ; for every additional ounce or part thereof, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

“ *Dimensions.*—No letter may exceed 2 ft. in length, 1 ft. in width, or 1 ft. in depth.

“ *Unpaid and insufficiently paid.*—A letter unpaid or insufficiently paid will on delivery be charged double the deficient postage.”

2. These regulations shall come into force on the 1st day of July, 1920.

Made in Council, this 12th day of June, 1920.

T. St. C. HARRISON,  
Clerk of the Executive Council.

HUGH CLIFFORD, Governor.

## No. 33.

New Zealand, No. 168.

SIR,—

Downing Street, 23rd August, 1920.

I have the honour to request Your Excellency to inform your Ministers of my desire to make a very earnest appeal to them to co-operate with other Governments of the Empire in placing the Imperial Institute on a proper footing.

2. The Institute is doing very useful work for every part of the Empire. By disseminating knowledge as to the products of the different countries, by testing the commercial value of those products, and bringing the producer into touch with the manufacturer, it promotes industry and develops inter-Imperial trade, and I believe that its value is appreciated in the dominions as well as at home. Indeed, it is the oversea dominions which derive the greatest benefit from its activities. Those activities have been constantly increasing, and if it were not so crippled for want of funds they could be—as they ought to be—still further developed. But at present its position is extremely unsatisfactory. Its staff has never been adequately paid, and with the greatly increased cost of living it is absolutely necessary to make a considerable increase of salaries if good men are to be retained in its service. To allow an institution of Imperial importance to drag on a maimed existence with no margin for fresh experiments, with an underpaid and discontented staff, and in constant difficulties as to how to pay its way, is not only bad business, it is really discreditable to the Empire. His Majesty's Government have come to the conclusion that a serious effort must be made to place the Institute once for all on a better financial footing. If that effort fails—as I cannot believe it will be allowed to do—steps must be taken to wind it up.

3. The income of the Institute has for some years past been insufficient to meet its expenditure, and the recurring deficit has been met from accumulated savings. These savings are now exhausted, and a considerable sum will be required for the remainder of the present year—*i.e.*, to 31st March, 1921. His Majesty's Government have made arrangements by which sufficient money will be advanced to the Institute to enable it to carry on its activities up to that date, but unless by that time an adequate income can be provided to enable it to meet its expenditure in future without further borrowing the Institute will have then to be closed.

4. A very careful inquiry into the financial requirements of the Institute, conducted in consultation with the Executive Council, has led to the conclusion that, in order to do its work efficiently under present conditions, the Institute will require

at least £40,000 a year. Its present income is only just £16,000, about two-thirds of which is derived from Government contributions. Now that the accumulated savings have been exhausted there will be a deficit of something like £20,000 upon the present year. As I have said, arrangements have been made to meet this, but they have only been made in the hope that, in the period of grace thus provided, the contributing Governments may be induced to make up the necessary sum to enable the Institute to carry on without further embarrassment in the future.

5. Faced with the heavy task of obtaining the large necessary increase of contributions from all the Governments concerned, I naturally, in the first instance, approached my own colleagues. Needless to say it is a very unfavourable moment to make fresh demands upon the British Treasury, in view of the enormous increase of national burdens due to the war, and of the insistent and growing demands for greater economy in public expenditure. But His Majesty's Government are so anxious to preserve the Institute, and so conscious of the fact that they cannot appeal to the other Governments of the Empire for a more liberal support of it without themselves setting the example, that they are prepared to ask Parliament for a grant of £10,000, which is four times the present grant, in each of the next five financial years, provided that at least £30,000 a year is promised by the other contributing Governments for a like period. This offer will remain open to the end of the present financial year, in order to give me time to try and collect that sum by appealing to the various Governments for an increase in their present contributions. I feel that I am justified in doing this because, while the Mother-country no doubt shares with other parts of the Empire in the advantages to be derived from the Institute, the principal benefit of its work accrues to the oversea dominions through the advertisement and better utilization of their natural products. If they were not willing to enable that work to be carried on efficiently, I should have to regard it as a proof that they were not convinced of the utility of the Institute, and in that case I could not expect the British Treasury to continue to support it.

6. An analysis of the £7,291 at present contributed to the income of the Institute by the various oversea Governments shows that it receives—From the dominions, £1,067; from India, £700; from the colonies and protectorates, £5,524. It will be observed that the colonies and protectorates contribute three times as much as the dominions and India, although they are enormously inferior to the latter in resources. If all the other contributions were to be raised proportionately to the increase of the British contribution from £2,500 to £10,000, the colonies and protectorates would be paying about £22,000, India just under £3,000, all the dominions put together just over £4,000. But though by this method the bare minimum of £30,000 would nearly be reached, I could not regard such a distribution of the burden as otherwise than very inequitable, not to say inconsistent with the dignity of great countries like the dominions and India. Moreover, it is unfortunately impossible to expect the colonies and protectorates in every case to increase their present contributions. Some of these colonies are very poor, and the contributions they already make are enormously out of proportion to their very limited means. While, therefore, I am prepared to press the wealthier colonies, such as Malaya, Nigeria, and others, very substantially to increase their contributions, I cannot hope that the income to be derived from all the colonies and protectorates collectively will exceed £15,000 a year. I fear, therefore, that the necessary total amount will not be reached, and that my efforts will fail, unless the dominions and India, with their infinitely greater resources, will put up at least an equal sum.

7. Personally, however, I must confess that I should feel greatly disappointed if they did not do even more. It is true that with £15,000 from the dominions and India the necessary £30,000 would be reached, though it would only just be reached. But it would be cutting things rather fine, and in view of the deficits of recent years, the possibly increased demands of the future, and the desirability of the Institute having something in reserve, I am very anxious to provide a larger margin.

8. Under these circumstances I hope I am not unreasonable in asking your Government to consider whether it could not raise its contributions to £3,000 a year.

I am asking the Governments of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Union of South Africa, and India to raise their contributions to £5,000 a year each, and the Government of Newfoundland to contribute £1,000. In every case I suggest that, following the example of the United Kingdom, the increased sum should be promised for five years. It must be left to the future to determine whether these contributions should be continued, or, indeed, become permanent. My own conviction is that the vigorous development of the Institute will lead to its utility being so universally recognized that, at the end of the five-years period, all the countries interested will gladly agree to continue to support it.

9. I am aware that these are large demands, especially when contrasted with the very small contributions at present made by the dominions to the support of the Institute. But I would venture to point out that these contributions are really quite inadequate to an enterprise of this magnitude and Imperial importance, and their exiguity is calculated to give the impression, which I believe to be misleading, that the maintenance of the Institute is not a matter of serious interest to the dominions. I hope that this is not the case. But the time has now come when it is necessary to put the degree of interest which they actually do feel in it to the test. New Zealand is, like other dominions, represented on the Executive Council of the Institute. New Zealand is therefore in a position to judge for herself of the value of the work it does. The Institute, though located in this country, is not in any sense a specially British institution. In its administration, as in its work, it is genuinely Imperial, and belongs not to the United Kingdom and its dependencies alone, but to all the partner-nations of the Empire. It is therefore with some confidence that I am appealing to the great, wealthy, and growing dominions to assist in keeping it alive.

I have, &c.,

MILNER.

The Officer Administering the Government of New Zealand.

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No. 34.

New Zealand, No. 171.

SIR,—

Downing Street, 24th August, 1920.

With reference to Lord Liverpool's despatch, No. 40, of the 4th March, I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, to be laid before your Ministers, a copy of a letter from the Postmaster-General relative to a new arrangement for the working of the Anglo - United States money-order service.

I have, &c.,

MILNER.

The Officer administering the Government of New Zealand.

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Enclosure.

SIR,—

General Post Office, London E.C. 1, 13th August, 1920.

With reference to the letter, No. 240910/19, sent to you from this office on the 4th December last, in reply to your letter, No. 66808/19, of the 27th November last, concerning the money-order service between Australia and the United States, I am directed by the Postmaster-General to acquaint you, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that the United States Post Office has now agreed to adopt, as from the 15th instant, the proposals made by this office in connection with the working of the Anglo - United States money-order service. Under the new arrangements the fixed rate of £1=\$4.87 will no longer be used for the conversion of the amounts of money-orders exchanged between the United Kingdom and the United States in both directions, or for the settlement of the relative accounts. Instead, on and from the 15th instant, each Administration will be empowered to fix, and to revise when necessary, the rate of conversion applicable to the orders issued by it for payment by the other Administration, and will be credited in the monthly accounts, in its own currency, with the total of the amounts which it has been authorized to pay; and in order to arrive at the balance of the account the smaller of the two credits will be converted into the money of the larger credit at the mean rate for sight drafts current during the month of the account.

In these circumstances there will no longer be any necessity to continue the arrangement described in the third paragraph of the letter from this office mentioned above, whereby the rate of poundage charged on money-orders issued in the United Kingdom for payment in the United States is altered from time to time to correspond with fluctuations in the rate of exchange. The rate of

poundage chargeable on such orders issued on and after the 16th instant will revert to the normal—namely, 4d. for every £1 or fraction of £1. Moreover, on and from the date mentioned the limitation to £100 of the maximum amount permitted to be sent to the United States by money-orders in any one week by the same remitter to the same payee will be withdrawn.

The new arrangements furnish a satisfactory solution of the difficulties experienced by this Department in the working of the Anglo-United States money-order service in consequence of fluctuations in the rate of exchange, and the Secretary of State will no doubt consider it desirable to suggest to the Governments of Australia, South Africa, and New Zealand, and of other British possessions which maintain direct exchanges of money-orders with the United States, the adoption of similar arrangements.

I am, &c.,

L. SIMON,

For the Secretary.

The Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

No. 35.

New Zealand, Dominions, No. 365.

SIR,—

Downing Street, 26th August, 1920.

I have the honour to request Your Excellency to inform your Ministers that a Committee on National Memorials on Battlefields met at the War Office on the 21st July, 1920, and recommended that "It is desirable to erect an Imperial memorial at Ypres in the form of a gateway at the Menin Gate, at a cost not exceeding £150,000, and that the dominions should be given an opportunity of associating themselves with the scheme, should they so wish."

2. This recommendation has now been approved by His Majesty's Government, and I should be glad to be advised in due course of the wishes of the New Zealand Government on the subject.

I have, &c.,

MILNER.

The Officer administering the Government of New Zealand.

No. 36.

New Zealand, No. 180.

SIR,—

Downing Street, 3rd September, 1920.

With reference to Lord Liverpool's despatch, No. 80, of the 27th May, regarding the inspection of wireless apparatus on board merchant ships, I have the honour to request Your Excellency to inform your Ministers that in the opinion of the Postmaster-General it is no doubt the case that, on a strict interpretation of Article 9, paragraph 2, of the International Radio-telegraph Regulations, 1912, a foreign ship fitted with wireless apparatus which calls at a port of a contracting State must be assumed to have an installation which complies with the provisions of those regulations, unless she fails to produce a license at the request of the competent authority.

2. There are cases, however—*e.g.*, in the United States—where the Legislature has laid down conditions outside the International Regulations with which foreign ships visiting their ports must comply; and there is, it is considered, nothing in the regulations to prevent inspection to ascertain whether such conditions are being complied with.

3. Under the terms of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1919, which came into force on the 1st September, His Majesty's Government is empowered to take similar action.

4. It is proposed that the International Regulation in question should be amended at the next International Conference in connection with the preliminary Conference at Washington. In the meantime, however, it is not thought that any serious difficulty would arise if the New Zealand Government were to instruct their Inspectors to inspect foreign ships, whenever possible.

I have, &c.,

MILNER.

The Officer Administering the Government of New Zealand.

## No. 37.

New Zealand, No. 189.

SIR,—

Downing Street, 10th September, 1920.

With reference to Mr. Walter Long's despatch, No. 75, of the 17th May, 1917, I have the honour to request Your Excellency to inform your Ministers that the postal war-tax which has been in force in Southern Rhodesia is to be extended until the 30th June, 1921.

2. I have also to state, for the information of your Ministers, that the Government of Seychelles has increased the rates of postage on letters to the United Kingdom and to places within the Empire, including Egypt and the British Postal Agencies in Morocco and China, to 9 cents of a rupee for the first ounce, and 6 cents for every additional ounce or fraction thereof.

I have, &amp;c.,

MILNER.

The Officer Administering the Government of New Zealand.

## No. 38.

New Zealand, Dominions, No. 416.

SIR,—

Downing Street, 25th September, 1920.

With reference to my predecessor's despatch, Dominions, No. 378, of the 14th June, 1917, I have the honour to request Your Excellency to inform your Ministers that it has now been decided to adopt in this country the following procedure in the case of persons desiring admission to instruction at wireless schools :—

(1.) Each person will be required to furnish particulars of his nationality and of the nationality of his parents.

(2.) Candidates who desire to obtain the Post Office certificate enabling them to act as ship operators must be natural-born British subjects and the children of a father who was also a natural-born British subject. Any case in which it is proposed to make an exception to this rule will be referred to the naval and military authorities. Foreign nationality of the candidate's mother will not be a bar to the issue of the certificate; but all cases of candidates whose mothers were of late-enemy origin will be referred to the War Office for a report whether there is any adverse record against the family.

(3.) Persons who do not desire the Post Office certificate will be admitted irrespective of nationality, except that cases of late-enemy nationality will first be referred to War Office.

I have, &amp;c.,

MILNER.

The Officer Administering the Government of New Zealand.

## No. 39.

New Zealand, Dominions, No. 419.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 29th September, 1920.

With reference to my despatch, Dominions, No. 325, of the 9th August, I have the honour to request Your Excellency to inform your Ministers that His Majesty's Government think it would be of advantage if requirements as regards wireless telegraphy on merchant ships identical with those laid down by the Imperial Act of 1919 (9 and 10 Geo. V, ch. 38) were adopted by the self-governing dominions.

2. If action to this end is taken in New Zealand, His Majesty's Government hope that it may also be possible to adopt rules uniform with those sent out in my despatch under reference.

I have, &amp;c.,

MILNER.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon.

Viscount Jellicoe, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., &amp;c.

## No. 40.

New Zealand, Dominions, No. 430.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 6th October, 1920.

I have the honour to request Your Excellency to inform your Ministers that the Government of Malta have decided to increase the rates of postage on letters posted in the colony for delivery in other parts of the British Empire to 2d. for the first ounce and 1d. for each additional ounce. These rates came into force on the 1st October.

I have, &amp;c.,

MILNER.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon.

Viscount Jellicoe, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., &amp;c.

## No. 41.

New Zealand, No. 227.

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 21st October, 1920.

With reference to Sir Robert Stout's despatch, No. 111, of the 16th July, regarding the system of accounting in connection with the parcel-post service between New Zealand and the United States of America, I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that the Postmaster-General would suggest for the consideration of your Ministers that no further steps should be taken in the matter pending the settlement of the similar question which has arisen in connection with the parcel-post between the United Kingdom and the United States.

I have, &amp;c.,

MILNER.

Governor-General His Excellency the Right Hon.

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*Approximate Cost of Paper.*—Preparation, not given; printing (500 copies), £30.

By Authority : MARCUS F. MARKS, Government Printer, Wellington.—1921.