

1930.
NEW ZEALAND

DESPATCHES

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

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

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New Zealand, No. 242.

SIR,—

Downing Street, 30th November, 1928.

I have the honour to transmit the accompanying copies of letters addressed to the Public Record Office by the Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, and the Canterbury Public Library, Christchurch, applying for duplicates of any printed pamphlets and similar documents relating to New Zealand which may be available.

2. Inquiries have been made on the subject, but there appear to be no such duplicates in the Public Record Office with the exception of a parcel of printed documents among the New Zealand Company's records. A list of these is enclosed; and, as the requirements of the Public Record Office and of this Department would be met by the retention of one or possibly two copies of each, the remainder are available for presentation to His Majesty's Government in New Zealand should it be so desired. I should be glad to learn the wishes of your Ministers on the subject, and it is presumed that they will arrange for the position to be explained to the two libraries.

3. In this connection I would invite reference to Lord Crewe's despatch No. 81, of the 16th April, 1909, and Mr. Harcourt's despatch No. 148, of the 17th May, 1912.

I have, &c.,

L. S. AMERY.

Governor-General His Excellency General Sir C. Fergusson, Bart.,

LL.D., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., &c.

Enclosures.

No. 1.

DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND.

Department of Internal Affairs,

Alexander Turnbull Library,

Wellington, 17th August, 1928.

The Keeper of Public Records,

Public Records Office, Chancery Lane, London.

DEAR SIR,—

I understand that among the Canterbury Association records lodged with you there are duplicate copies of early printed pamphlets and like material relating to New Zealand. As this library has one of the finest collections of New Zealand literature there is, with an especially fine collection of pamphlets. I should be grateful if it were possible for any spare publications or duplicate matter of any sort relating to New Zealand, not only Canterbury, to be sent here, where they would be thoroughly appreciated, and where they could be available to all students, as this is a reference library especially encouraging research in early New Zealand matters. The library was brought together by a late Wellington resident, and is now under the control of the Government, having been left by the will in their charge as a reference library for the people of New Zealand.

If this letter should have been addressed particularly to any committee of management, would you be so kind as to refer it, with my request that they regard it as addressed to themselves.

Yours, &c.,

JOHANNES C. ANDERSEN, Librarian.

No. 2.

CANTERBURY PUBLIC LIBRARY.

(Under the Control of the Board of Governors of Canterbury College.)

Christchurch, New Zealand, 24th August, 1928.

A. E. Stamp, Esq., Keeper of Public Records,

Records Office, Chancery Lane, London.

DEAR SIR,—

I understand that there are a number of duplicate copies of valuable printed pamphlets relating to New Zealand at present stored in your Record Office, and, on behalf of the Board of Governors of this Public Library, I desire to know whether it is possible for you to hand these over to this library? These pamphlets would, of course, be carefully stored and placed under lock and key in the New Zealand section.

I may say, for your information, that this library has been established since 1859, and for many years has been controlled by the Board of Governors of Canterbury College (the University of New Zealand). We already possess a collection of New Zealand literature, including a considerable number of books and documents relating to the foundation of the Canterbury Settlement.

If, however, there are any duplicate pamphlets or volumes relating to New Zealand, especially to Canterbury, which you could hand over to us for safe keeping, I am sure the Governors would be very grateful, and I personally would see that every care was taken of such publications.

Trusting our application will receive your earnest consideration.

I beg, &c.,
ERNEST J. BELL, Chief Librarian.

No. 3.

NEW ZEALAND COMPANY RECORDS.

C.O. 208/293.

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| “New Zealand Company. Incorporated by Royal Charter, A.D. 1841.” [List of Court of Directors, Committee of Management, &c.] (Undated.) One folio | 51 copies. |
| “A corrected Report of the Debate in the House of Commons, on the 17th, 18th, and 19th of June, on the State of New Zealand and the Case of the New Zealand Company.” (London, 1845) | 2 copies.* |
| “Accounts from the 2nd of May, 1839, to the 5th of April, 1847” | 2 copies.† |
| “Arrangements for the Adjustment of Questions relating to Land in the Settlements of the New Zealand Company.” (London, 1848) | 3 copies. |
| “Arrangements for the Adjustment of Questions relating to Land in Wellington the first and principal Settlement of the New Zealand Company.” (London, 1849) | 2 copies. |
| “Court of Directors of the New Zealand Company.” (1st August, 1849.) [List.] One folio | 66 copies.‡ |
| “Twenty-seventh Report of the New Zealand Company.” <i>Draft Report.</i> [Annual General Court of Proprietors of the New Zealand Company. (31st May and 2nd and 4th July, 1850.) Notices, Proceedings, &c.] | Numerous copies.§ |
| Circular Letter from the Secretary of the New Zealand Company concerning Shareholders’ Powers of Attorney. (New Zealand House, 9 Broad Street Buildings, London E.C., 12th March, 1857) | 14 copies. |
| “New Zealand Company. Forms of Power of Attorney” | 21 copies. |

C.O. 208/297.

| | |
|--|------------|
| “New Zealand Company. Charter of Incorporation.” (12th February, 4 Victoria) | 32 copies. |
| “The Charters of the New Zealand Company, incorporated A.D. MDCCCXII.” (London, 1843.) [The above, sewn into a sheet comprising the general title page here quoted and the text of the Supplemental Charter of 4th August, 7 Victoria] | 32 copies. |

No. 2.

New Zealand, Dominions No. 574.

SIR,—

Downing Street, 4th December, 1928.

I have the honour to transmit, for the information of His Majesty’s Government in New Zealand, the accompanying copies of Parliamentary Paper No. Cmd. 3229, on the subject of the Western or Wailing Wall in Jerusalem.

I have, &c.,

L. S. AMERY,

Governor-General His Excellency General Sir C. Fergusson, Bart.,
LL.D., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., &c.

* But one bound in half calf, *i.e.*, cut down.

† But one marked “Private” in MS.

‡ Of which three, however, have been corrected in MS.

§ Many, however, corrected in MS., in various stages of type-setting, &c.; and several sewn up together. No doubt a few genuinely identical sets could be made up.

|| Twenty-eight copies, however, cut down; and one of these also bound.

Enclosure.

THE WESTERN OR WAILING WALL IN JERUSALEM.

(Memorandum by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.)

The incidents which have given rise to the Jewish complaints and to questions in Parliament are described in the following *communiqué*, which was issued by the Palestine Government on the 26th of September last :—

“ On the evening of the 23rd September, the eve of the Day of Atonement, a complaint was made to the Deputy District Commissioner, Jerusalem, by the Mutawali of the Abu Madian Waqf, in which the pavement and the whole area around the Western or Wailing Wall is vested, to the effect that a dividing screen had been affixed to the pavement adjoining the Wall, and that other innovations had been made in the established practice, such as the introduction of additional petrol lamps, a number of mats, and a tabernacle or ark much larger than was customary. The Deputy District Commissioner visited the Wall during the evening service, and, acting in accordance with the practice established by Government, decided that the screen would have to be removed before the service on the following day. He gave instructions accordingly to the beadle in charge of the arrangements for the conduct of the services at the Wall, reserving his decision in the matter of the lamps, the mats, and the ark. The beadle undertook to remove the screen and the Deputy District Commissioner gave him until early the following morning to do so. The Deputy District Commissioner accepted the beadle's assurance that his instructions would be carried out, at the same time informing the British Police Officer on duty that in the event of the beadle not complying with his undertaking the screen was to be removed.

“ On the following morning the Police Officer visited the Wall and, finding that the screen had not been removed, asked members of the congregation present to take it away: they replied that they were unable to move it because of the holiness of the day. The Police therefore removed the screen themselves. The worshippers in general, unaware of the circumstances that had gone before and seeing only the Police in the act of removing the screen which had been used to separate the men and the women, became excited and some of them endeavoured by force to prevent the screen being taken away. Ultimately the screen was removed.

“ The importation of the screen and its attachment to the pavement constituted an infraction of the *status quo*, which the Government were unable to permit. At the same time the Government deeply deplore the shock that was caused to large numbers of religious people on a day so holy to Jews. Government understand that the beadle responsible for the innovation which caused the incident has been dealt with by the Jewish authorities, and on their side have impressed on the Jewish authorities the need, manifested in connection with the incidents at the Wall in 1922 and 1925 and again on this occasion, for prior consultation with the proper officers of Government as to the arrangements for the services at the Wall on the principal Jewish holidays.

“ No Jewish Police Officer was present at the Wall on the occasion in question owing to all Jewish officers in Jerusalem having been excused duty for the Day of Atonement. Government will, however, consider the desirability of a responsible Jewish Officer being included in future among the officers detailed for duty at the Wall on solemn Jewish holy days.

“ In conclusion, Government consider that the removal of the screen was necessary, but regret all the circumstances attending that removal.”

It will be seen that the intervention of the police was caused by an act of the Jewish authorities, which was regarded by the Palestine Government as constituting an infraction of the *status quo*. Before proceeding to an explanation of the *status quo* as it appears to the Palestine Government and His Majesty's Government, it is necessary to state briefly the position as it existed before the British Administration was set up in Palestine.

The Western or Wailing Wall formed part of the western exterior of the ancient Jewish Temple; as such, it is holy to the Jewish community, and their custom of praying there extends back to the Middle Ages and possibly further. The Wall is also part of the Haram-al-Sharif; as such, it is holy to Moslems. Moreover, it is legally the absolute property of the Moslem community, and the strip of pavement facing it is Waqf property, as is shown by documents preserved by the Guardian of the Waqf. The Jewish community have established an undoubted right of access to the pavement for the purposes of their devotions but, whenever protests were made by the Moslem authorities, the Turkish authorities repeatedly ruled that they would not permit such departures from the existing practice as the bringing of chairs and benches to the pavement. It is understood that a ruling prohibiting the bringing of screens to the pavement was given in 1912.

The Palestine Government and His Majesty's Government, having in mind the terms of Article 13 of the Mandate for Palestine, have taken the view that the matter is one in which they are bound to maintain the *status quo*, which they have regarded as being, in general terms, that the Jewish community have a right of access to the pavement for the purposes of their devotions, but may bring to the Wall only those appurtenances of worship which were permitted under the Turkish régime. Whenever the Moslem authorities have preferred complaints that innovations have been made in the established practice, and the Palestine Government on inquiry have satisfied themselves that the complaints were well-founded, they have felt it their duty to insist that the departures from practice which gave rise to the complaints should be discontinued.

An incident which occurred in September, 1925, when the authorities in Palestine had to remove seats and benches brought to the Wall, formed one of the subjects of a memorandum addressed by the President of the Zionist Organization through His Majesty's Government to the League of Nations in May, 1926. The conclusion of both the Permanent Mandates Commission and the Council of the League was that a solution of the difficulties could only be found by agreement, thus endorsing the

comment of His Majesty's Government on the memorandum, which was that the dispute could not be settled except by common consent. The Palestine Government, though prepared, if approached by both parties, to act as intermediaries, felt that the matter was one which could best be settled by consent between the communities concerned. Neither party, in fact, approached the Palestine Government and that Government is not aware of any negotiations having been initiated between the parties.

From the official *communiqué* issued by the Palestine Government it will be seen—and, so far as His Majesty's Government are aware, the fact is not contested—that on the Jewish Day of Atonement in September last innovations were made in the existing practice. Complaints about these innovations were made to an officer of the Palestine Government by the Mutawali of the Waqf in which the pavement is vested, and, when on investigation he found that those complaints were substantiated, he was confronted with a choice between ignoring the Mandatory obligation of his Government to preserve the *status quo* and the removal of an appurtenance of Jewish worship. Having decided that the Mandatory obligation could not be disregarded, he obtained from the Jewish official present at the Wall an undertaking that the screen which had been introduced in contravention of established practice would be removed before the service on the Day of Atonement. Unfortunately, this undertaking was not fulfilled; and accordingly there was no alternative, bearing in mind the obligation to preserve the *status quo*, to the removal of the screen when, on the following morning, worshippers present at the Wall themselves declined to remove it. Though some of the congregation endeavoured to prevent it, the removal was in fact effected without casualties of any but a light nature. The Police who undertook this duty did not include any Jews; at one time it was the practice to post a Jewish police inspector near the Wailing Wall on Jewish Holy Days but, at the urgent request of the Chief Rabbinate, all Jewish police officers had been excused duty on the Day of Atonement. In future, steps will be taken to ensure that a Jewish officer is present at the Wall on all such occasions.

It has been urged that the Palestine Government should have exercised greater judgment and, in particular, should have consulted representative Jewish authorities before action was taken. His Majesty's Government feel that the delicacy of the question of procedure at the Wall and the need for extreme discretion with regard to anything that might be regarded by watchful neighbours as a breach of the *status quo* should have been obvious to the responsible Jewish authorities. Those authorities are fully aware that, in the absence of any mutual agreement between themselves and the Moslem authorities regulating the conduct of services at the Wall, it is open to the Moslem authorities to take exception to any innovations of practice, and it is the duty of the Palestine Government to ensure that there is no infraction of the *status quo*. If the innovations introduced on the Jewish Day of Atonement were made with the assent of the responsible Jewish authorities, that assent must be assumed to have been given in the full knowledge that, since the permission of the Government and of the Moslem owners of the pavement had not been obtained, the departure from the *status quo* would have to be stopped by Government if complaint were made. The Jewish authorities should have been the more alive to the possibility that the Moslem authorities would complain against any departure from the *status quo* on the Jewish Day of Atonement, since such a complaint was, in fact, made on the same day in 1925, and, after the police had intervened to restore the *status quo*, it had been made clear to those concerned that the Palestine Government would regard it as their duty to take similar action in the event of any recurrence.

If, on the other hand, the responsible Jewish authorities were not aware of the innovations introduced on the Jewish Day of Atonement, they cannot reasonably expect the Mandatory Administration to countenance the unauthorized act of a subordinate. In any case, the responsible officer of the Palestine Government was faced with a position calling for an immediate decision, and the principles on which he acted cannot, in the view of His Majesty's Government, be called in question. In the light of subsequent events, it may be thought unfortunate that the Deputy District Commissioner relied on the undertaking given by the Jewish official present at the Wall that the screen would be removed; but he had no reason to suppose that that undertaking would not in fact be carried out.

It has been represented that the removal of the screen should have been postponed until the conclusion of the services and the Fast of the Day of Atonement. It must be pointed out in reply that it is the practice to take immediate action where it is established that the *status quo* has been infringed. In the Church of the Holy Sepulchre and other Holy Places, even in the most sacred services and upon the most holy days, infraction of the *status quo* has from time immemorial been dealt with immediately and on the spot owing to the risk of creating a precedent which would transform an infraction into an integral portion of the *status quo*.

The request has been preferred to His Majesty's Government that they should use their good offices "to promote an arrangement eliminating the present obstacles to the free exercise of worship" at the Wailing Wall. His Majesty's Government regard it as their duty, and it is their intention, to maintain the established Jewish right of access to the pavement in front of the Wall for the purposes of their devotions and also their right to bring to the Wall those appurtenances that they were allowed to take to the Wall under the Turkish régime. It would be inconsistent with their duty under the Mandate were they to endeavour to compel the Moslem owners of the pavement to accord any further privileges or rights to the Jewish community. The possibility that such privileges or rights might be acquired by the Jews by mutual arrangement with the Moslem authorities has been lessened by the fact that public opinion in Palestine has definitely removed the matter from the purely religious orbit and has made of it a political and racial question. Even if the dispute had not assumed this complexion, it would have been difficult to find a solution satisfactory to all parties concerned. In the present state of feeling, the difficulty has been greatly enhanced. Nevertheless, in the hope that more sober counsels will eventually prevail, the Palestine Government have suggested both to the Palestine Zionist Executive and to the Supreme Moslem Council that it would be a convenience to all the parties concerned if a protocol could be mutually agreed upon between the Moslem and Jewish authorities

regulating the conduct of the services at the Wall without prejudice to the legal rights of the Moslem owners and in such a way as to satisfy normal liturgical requirements and decencies in matters of public worship. The Government have also instructed a senior officer to sound both parties in a tentative manner, in order to ascertain if some such arrangement can be achieved. If satisfactory assurances are received on this point, the Palestine Government will be most ready and anxious to use their good offices to facilitate such an arrangement. His Majesty's Government, for their part, would cordially welcome any arrangement which, while enabling them to fulfil their Mandatory obligation to preserve all existing rights in connection with the Wailing Wall, would provide a solution of the question satisfactory to both parties concerned, and prevent the recurrence of such unfortunate incidents as occurred in September last.

Colonial Office, 19th November, 1928.

No. 3.

New Zealand, No. 249.

SIR,—

Downing Street, 8th December, 1928.

I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency the accompanying presentation set of the new coins of the Irish Free State issued under the Irish Free State Coinage Act, 1926.

2. The set has been received from His Majesty's Government in the Irish Free State with the request that it may be forwarded to the Minister of Finance of New Zealand.

I have, &c.,

L. S. AMERY.

Governor-General His Excellency General Sir C. Fergusson, Bart.,
LL.D., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., &c.

No. 4.

New Zealand, Dominions No. 580.

SIR,—

Downing Street, 11th December, 1928.

With reference to my telegram, Circular A, No. 59, of the 4th December, I have the honour to transmit for the information of His Majesty's Government in New Zealand, the accompanying copies of an extract from the *London Gazette* of the 4th December, containing a Declaration of His Majesty in Council, regarding the appointment of Counsellors of State, and provision for the summoning and holding of the Privy Council, and for the transaction of other matters and things on behalf of His Majesty during the King's illness.

I have, &c.,

L. S. AMERY.

Governor-General His Excellency General Sir C. Fergusson, Bart.,
LL.D., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., &c.

Enclosure.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 4th day of December, 1928.

Present :

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

HIS Majesty in Council was, this day, pleased to declare that having been stricken by illness He was unable for the time being to give due attention to the affairs of the Realm, whereupon the Draft of a Commission making provision for the summoning and holding of the Privy Council and for the transaction of other matters and things on behalf of His Majesty was this day read at the Board and approved; and His Majesty was further pleased to nominate Her Majesty the Queen, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., His Royal Highness the Duke of York, K.G., K.T., G.C.V.O., the Most Reverend Father in God Cosmo Gordon, Archbishop of Canterbury and Primate of all England, the Right Honourable Douglas McGarel, Baron Hailsham, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and the Right Honourable Stanley Baldwin, Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury, for the purposes therein mentioned and to declare that they should be designated under the style and title of Counsellors of State.

His Majesty was also pleased by and with the advice of His Privy Council to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Right Honourable Sir William Joynson-Hicks, Baronet, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, do cause a Warrant to be prepared, for His Majesty's Royal Signature, for passing under the Great Seal of the Realm a Commission conformable to the said Draft which is hereunto annexed.

M. P. A. HANKEY.

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the Seas KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India: To all Archbishops, Dukes, Marquesses, Earls, Viscounts, Bishops, Barons, Baronets, Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, and all other Our faithful Subjects whatsoever to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

Whereas We have been stricken by illness and are unable for the time being to give due attention to the affairs of Our Realm Know Ye that for divers causes and considerations concerning Us and the tranquillity of Our Realm Us hereunto especially moving We having entire confidence in the fidelity of Our Most dearly beloved Consort THE QUEEN; Our Most dear and entirely beloved Son and Most faithful Counsellor Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David, Prince of Wales, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter, Knight of Our Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, Knight of Our Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick, Knight Grand Commander of Our Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Grand Master and Principal Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Knight Grand Commander of Our Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order, Grand Master and Principal Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, so soon as he shall be present within Our Realm; Our most dear and entirely beloved Son and Most faithful Counsellor Albert Frederick Arthur George, Duke of York, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter, Knight of Our Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order; The Most Reverend Father in God Our Right Trusty and Well Beloved Counsellor Cosmo Gordon, by Divine Providence Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England and Metropolitan; Our Right Trusty and Well Beloved Counsellor Douglas McGarel, Baron Hailsham, Our Chancellor of Great Britain; and Our Right Trusty and Well Beloved Counsellor Stanley Baldwin, Our Prime Minister and First Lord of Our Treasury; Of Our most especial grace certain knowledge and mere motion do nominate and appoint Our said Consort the Queen and Our said Counsellors The Prince of Wales, The Duke of York, Archbishop of Canterbury, Baron Hailsham, and Stanley Baldwin, or any three of them, until the further signification of Our Royal Pleasure, to summon and hold on Our Behalf Our Privy Council, and to signify thereat Our approval of any matter or thing, to which Our approval in Council is required, and to approve and Sign on Our behalf any document requiring Our signature, and further to do on Our behalf any matter or thing which appears to them necessary or expedient to do in Our behalf in the interests of the safety and good government of Our Realm; save only that they, Our said Consort and Our said Counsellors The Prince of Wales, The Duke of York, Archbishop of Canterbury, Baron Hailsham, and Stanley Baldwin, shall not dissolve Parliament, or in any manner grant any rank, title, or dignity of the Peerage, or act in any matter or thing on which it is signified by Us or appears to them that Our special approval should be previously obtained; and We further direct that, until the further signification of Our Royal Pleasure, these Presents shall take effect notwithstanding the death or incapacity of Our said Consort or of any of Our said Counsellors The Prince of Wales, The Duke of York, Archbishop of Canterbury, Baron Hailsham, and Stanley Baldwin, so long as three of those Counsellors remain capable of acting thereunder. Commanding all and singular Archbishops, Dukes, Marquesses, Earls, Viscounts, Bishops, Barons, Baronets, Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses and all other Our Officers, Ministers, and subjects that in everything appertaining to the matters aforesaid they be attendant, counselling and helping Our said Consort and Our said Counsellors The Prince of Wales, The Duke of York, Archbishop of Canterbury, Baron Hailsham, and Stanley Baldwin, as it behoves them.

In witness whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent.

Witness Ourselves at Westminster, the day of , in the Year of Our Reign.
By Warrant under The King's Sign Manual.

No. 5.

New Zealand, No. 253.

SIR,—

Downing Street, 17th December, 1928.

I have the honour to transmit, for the information of His Majesty's Government in New Zealand, the accompanying copies of a circular despatch sent from the Colonial Office to the Officers Administering the Governments of the colonies not possessing responsible government, protectorates, &c., on the subject of the appointment of Sir William Clark, K.C.S.I., C.M.G., as High Commissioner in Canada for His Majesty's Government in Great Britain.

2. A similar despatch is being addressed to His Majesty's Governments in the Commonwealth of Australia, the Union of South Africa, the Irish Free State, and Newfoundland.

I have, &c.,

L. S. AMERY.

Governor-General His Excellency General Sir C. Fergusson, Bart.,

LL.D., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., &c.

Enclosure.

(Circular.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 10th November, 1928.

I have the honour to refer to Section VI of the Report of the Inter-Imperial Relations Committee of the Imperial Conference, 1926, the text of which is reproduced in the summary of proceedings of the Conference—Cmd. 2768 (*vide* my circular despatch of the 16th of December, 1926), and to inform you that, in furtherance of the resolution quoted therein as to the system of communication and consultation between conferences and the desirability of securing closer personal touch between this country and the Dominions, Sir William H. Clark, K.C.S.I., C.M.G., late Comptroller-General of the Department of Overseas Trade, has been appointed High Commissioner in Canada for His Majesty's Government in Great Britain.

2. Sir William Clark has already taken up his duties: his address is Wellington Chambers, Ottawa. (Telegraphic address: Highcoma, Ottawa.)

I have, &c.,

L. S. AMERY.

The Officer Administering the Government of

No. 6.

New Zealand, Dominions Treaty No. 5.

SIR,—

Downing Street, 2nd January, 1929.

With reference to the letter from the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, No. C.L. 115, 1928, XI, of the 7th July, 1928, regarding the exchange of certain information relating to drug-smuggling transactions, I have the honour to transmit for the information of His Majesty's Government in New Zealand the accompanying copy of the reply returned to the Secretary-General on behalf of His Majesty's Government in Great Britain.

I have, &c.,

L. S. AMERY.

Governor-General His Excellency General Sir C. Fergusson, Bart.,
LL.D., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., &c.

Enclosure.

F. 6507/3623/87.

SIR,—

Foreign Office, S.W. 1., 4th December, 1928.

In your letter No. C.L. 115, 1928, XI, of 7th July, you communicated the text of a resolution adopted by the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium at its eleventh session, recommending that every Government should, on the application of a responsible government, furnish facsimiles of telegrams sent in connection with a smuggling transaction and the names of and other particulars relating to the persons sending them: and you asked whether His Majesty's Government in Great Britain was in a position to carry out this recommendation.

2. I am directed by Secretary Sir Austen Chamberlain to inform you in reply that His Majesty's Government will be in a position in proper cases to give effect to the recommendation of the Advisory Committee. Parliament has recognized in the widest manner by section 1, subsection (1), of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1923, the principle of making available any documents which are needed for suppressing the illicit traffic in drugs. That provision reads as follows:—

“If a Justice of the Peace . . . is satisfied by information on oath that there is reasonable ground for suspecting that . . . any document directly or indirectly relating to or connected with any transaction or dealing which was, or any intended transaction or dealing which would if carried out be an offence against this Act, or in the case of a transaction or dealing carried out or intended to be carried out in any place outside Great Britain, an offence against the provisions of any corresponding law in force in that place, is in the possession or under the control of any person in any premises, he may grant a search warrant authorizing any constable named in the warrant, at any time or times within one month from the date of the warrant, to enter, if need be by force, the premises named in the warrant, and to search the premises and any persons found therein, and, if there is reasonable ground for suspecting that . . . any document which may be so found is such a document as aforesaid, to seize and detain . . . that document . . .”

I am, &c.,

F. ASHTON GWATKIN.

The Secretary-General, League of Nations, Geneva.

No. 7.

New Zealand, Dominions No. 20.

SIR,—

Downing Street, 8th January, 1929.

With reference to Lord Lovat's despatch, Dominions No. 16, of the 11th January, I have the honour to transmit, for the information of His Majesty's Government in New Zealand, the accompanying copies of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1928 (19 Geo. 5, ch. 1).

I have, &c.,

L. S. AMERY.

Governor-General His Excellency General Sir C. Fergusson, Bart.,
LL.D., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., &c.

Enclosure.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1928 [19 Geo. 5].

Chapter 1.

AN ACT to provide that, for the purpose of the power of the Treasury to make Advances to the Unemployment Fund during the Period ending on the thirty-first day of December, One thousand nine hundred and thirty, the Total Amount of the advances which may be outstanding during the Deficiency period shall be increased to Forty Million Pounds.

[28th November, 1928.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Increase of limit on Treasury advances.

1. The limit on the amount, which may be outstanding during the deficiency period, of the advances to be made by the Treasury for the purpose of discharging the liabilities of the unemployment fund under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1927, shall be increased to forty million pounds:

Provided that after the thirty-first day of December, nineteen hundred and thirty, no further advances shall be made unless and until the amount of the advances outstanding has been reduced below thirty million pounds, and thereafter the amount of advances outstanding at any time during the deficiency period shall not exceed thirty million pounds.

Short title, construction, and extent.

2. (1) This Act may be cited as the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1928, and shall be construed as one with the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1927, and those Acts and this Act may be cited together as the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1928.

(2) This Act shall not extend to Northern Ireland.

No. 8.

New Zealand, Dominions No. 21.

SIR,—

Downing Street, 9th January, 1929.

With reference to my despatch, Dominions No. 585, of the 12th December, I have the honour to transmit, for the information of His Majesty's Government in New Zealand, the accompanying copies of an extract from the *London Gazette* of the 21st December, containing the Safeguarding of Industries (Exemption) No. 6 Order, 1928, dated the 18th December.

I have, &c.,

L. S. AMERY.

Governor-General His Excellency General Sir C. Fergusson, Bart.,
LL.D., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., &c.

Enclosure.

THE SAFEGUARDING OF INDUSTRIES (EXEMPTION) NO. 6 ORDER, 1928, DATED 18TH DECEMBER, 1928, MADE BY THE TREASURY UNDER SECTION 10 OF THE FINANCE ACT, 1926 (16 & 17 GEO. V, C. 22).

Whereas it is provided by subsection (5) of section 10 of the Finance Act, 1926 (16 & 17 Geo. V, c. 22), that the Treasury may by Order exempt from the duty imposed by Section 1 of the Safeguarding of Industries Act, 1921 (11 & 12 Geo. V, c. 47), as amended by the Finance Act, 1926, for such period as may be specified in the Order, any article in respect of which the Board of Trade are satisfied on a representation made by a consumer of that article that the article is not made in any part of His Majesty's Dominions in quantities which are substantial, having regard to the consumption of that article for the time being in the United Kingdom, and that there is no reasonable probability that the article will, within a reasonable period, be made in His Majesty's Dominions in such substantial quantities :

And whereas, by the Safeguarding of Industries (Exemption) No. 1 Order, 1928(a), and the Safeguarding of Industries (Exemption) No. 3 Order, 1928(b), made by the Treasury the articles specified in the Schedule to this Order were *inter alia* exempted from the duty imposed by Section 1 of the Safeguarding of Industries Act, 1921, as amended by the Finance Act, 1926, for a period ending on the 31st December, 1928.

And whereas the Board of Trade are satisfied on representations by consumers of the articles specified in the Schedule to this Order that these articles are not made in any part of His Majesty's Dominions in quantities which are substantial having regard to the consumption of these articles for the time being in the United Kingdom and that there is no reasonable probability that these articles will, within a reasonable period, be made in His Majesty's Dominions in such substantial quantities :

Now, therefore, We, being two of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, in pursuance of the powers conferred on us by the said Section 10 of the Finance Act, 1926, and of all other powers enabling Us in that behalf, hereby order as follows :—

1. This Order may be cited as the Safeguarding of Industries (Exemption) No. 6 Order, 1928.
2. The articles mentioned in the Schedule to this Order shall continue to be exempt from the duty imposed by Section 1 of the Safeguarding of Industries Act, 1921, as amended by the Finance Act, 1926, from the expiration of the period prescribed by the two above-mentioned Orders until the 30th day of June, 1929, inclusive.

Dated this 18th day of December, 1928.

GEORGE BOWYER,
F. GEORGE PENNY,

Two of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

Schedule.

R. Acetone.
Acetone (fermentation).
Acetone, synthetic.
Radium compounds.

(a) S.R. & O. 1928, No. 40.

(b) S.R. & O. 1928, No. 374.

No. 9.

New Zealand, Dominions No. 27.

SIR,—

Downing Street, 15th January, 1929.

With reference to my despatches, Dominions No. 571, of the 3rd December, and Dominions No. 578, of the 10th December, 1928, I have the honour to transmit, for the information of His Majesty's Government in New Zealand, the accompanying copy of a letter addressed to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations by the India Office regarding the report of the Preparatory Committee for the first International Law Codification Conference so far as it deals with the subjects of nationality and responsibility of States for damage done in their territory to the person or property of foreigners.

I have, &c.,

L. S. AMERY.

Governor-General His Excellency General Sir C. Fergusson, Bart.,

LL.D., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., &c.

Enclosure.

E. and O. 7603/28.

SIR,—

India Office, S.W. 1, 4th December, 1928.

I am directed by the Secretary of State for India to refer to your letter of the 1st March, No. C.L. 36, 1928, V, forwarding the report of the Preparatory Committee for the first Conference for the Codification of International Law, I am to say that in regard to the subjects of (1) Nationality, and (2) Responsibility of States for damage done in their territory to the persons or property of foreigners, the memoranda forwarded to you with Foreign Office letter of the 11th November, No. T. 12542/81/377, on behalf of His Majesty's Government in Great Britain, maybe taken as covering the position in British India and as containing the information desired in regard to British India.

With reference to the note at the head of the memorandum on nationality I am to explain that the internal law of British India is contained in the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, supplemented by the Indian Naturalization Act, 1926. A copy of the latter Act is attached.

I am, &c.,

E. J. TURNER,

Secretary, E. and O. Department.

The Secretary-General, League of Nations, Geneva.

No. 10.

New Zealand, No. 15.

SIR,—

Downing Street, 15th January, 1929.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 316, of the 30th November, on the subject of the visit to New Zealand of Dr. E. H. Marshall, D.S.O., who is engaged in making hydrographic observations in the Ross Sea on behalf of the "Discovery" Expedition.

2. I request that you will convey to your Ministers an expression of the "Discovery" Committee's thanks for their readiness to extend to Dr. Marshall the facilities desired.

3. Dr. Marshall has acknowledged with gratitude the assistance rendered to him by the New Zealand Government and, in particular, by Captain Hooper, Nautical Adviser, and Mr. Godfrey, Secretary of the Marine Department.

I have, &c.,

L. S. AMERY.

Governor-General His Excellency General Sir C. Fergusson, Bart.,

LL.D., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., &c.

No. 11.

New Zealand, No. 19.

SIR,—

Downing Street, 15th January, 1929.

With reference to Mr. Churchill's despatch, Dominions No. 99, of the 28th March, 1922, I have the honour to transmit, for the information of His Majesty's Government in New Zealand, the accompanying copy of a note from the Japanese Ministry for Foreign Affairs regarding amendments to the Japanese regulations for the enforcement of the Ship Load-line Law and in the Ship Load-line Rules.

I have, &c.,

L. S. AMERY.

Governor-General His Excellency General Sir C. Fergusson, Bart.,

LL.D., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., &c.

Enclosures.

No. 1.

[TRANSLATION.]

The Imperial Ministry for Foreign Affairs have been informed by the Ministry of Communications that, by Departmental Ordinances Nos. 46 and 47, published in the *Official Gazette* of the 17th ultimo, certain amendments have been made in the regulations for the enforcement of the Ship Load-line Law and in the Ship Load-line Rules.

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs have the honour to forward to the British Embassy herewith the text of the above Ordinances, and a provisional English translation, and to request that they should be transmitted to the British authorities concerned.

11th October, 1928.

No. 2.

ORDER No. 46.

The Department of State for Communications,
17th September, 1928.

Regulations for Enforcement of the Ship Load-line Law are amended as follows, and the new regulations shall come into force on and after the 15th of October, 1928.

Art. 4. Amended to read—

“Vessels shall be allowed to navigate in rivers or inland waters with a draught exceeding the marked load-line or the load-line corresponding to the limit of the preceding article. However, when a vessel leaves the final port in a river or inland waters on her way to open sea, the excess of the draught shall not be greater than that which is due to the weight of fuel to be consumed for propulsion of the vessel before reaching the open sea.”

“The inland waters in the preceding paragraph shall be taken as the limits of the smooth-water routes as stipulated in Detailed Regulations for Enforcement of the Ship Inspection Law and the corresponding limits in Korea, Formosa, Sakhalin, and foreign countries.”

Art. 23. Amended to read—

“When a vessel having the load-line mark assumes the class which does not require the load-line mark, the shipowner, or ship-administrator, or charterer, or master, shall obliterate the mark, provided that, when a vessel assumes such a class temporarily, the mark may be retained.”

Art. 25. Deleted.

Art. 26. Deleted.

In Forms No. 1A and No. 1B in the Appendix, added “(Summer freeboard)” after the term “Vertical distance from the upper edge of the horizontal line indicating the freeboard deck to the centre of the disc.”

In forms No. 1C and No. 1D in the Appendix, added “(Salt-water freeboard)” after the term “Vertical distance from the upper edge of the horizontal line indicating the freeboard deck to the centre of the disc.”

No. 3.

ORDER No. 47.

The Department of State for Communications,
17th September, 1928.

The Ship Load-line Rules are amended as follows, and the new rules shall come into force on and after the 15th of October, 1928 :—

In Art. 11 “15th of March” is substituted for “15th of February.”

In Art. 12 “14th of March” is substituted for “14th of February.”

No. 12.

New Zealand, No. 20.

SIR,—

Downing Street, 16th January, 1929.

With reference to my despatch, No. 1, of the 1st January, I have the honour to transmit for the information of His Majesty's Government in New Zealand the accompanying copy of a note to the French Ambassador regarding the attitude of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in respect of the arrangement of the 25th November, 1925, for the creation of an International Wine Office.

I have, &c.,

L. S. AMERY.

Governor-General His Excellency General Sir C. Fergusson, Bart.,
LL.D., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., &c.

Enclosure.

(No. W. 87/87/17.)

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

Foreign Office, S.W. 1, 7th January, 1929.

With reference to your note of the 26th November, I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland regret that they do not see their way to accede to the arrangements of the 25th November, 1925, whereby the International Wine Office was created.

I have, &c.,

(For the Secretary of State),

R. H. CAMPBELL.

His Excellency Monsieur A. de Fleuriiau, G.C.V.O., &c.

No. 13.

New Zealand, Dominions No. 41.

SIR,—

Downing Street, 22nd January, 1929.

I have the honour to state that the French Ambassador has requested on behalf of his Government to be furnished with copies of laws and regulations concerning the protection of national parks in the various parts of the British Empire.

2. I should be glad to learn what reply His Majesty's Government in New Zealand would wish to be returned to the French Ambassador so far as New Zealand is concerned.

I have, &c.,

L. S. AMERY.

Governor-General His Excellency General Sir C. Fergusson, Bart.,

LL.D., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., &c.

No. 14.

New Zealand, No. 30.

SIR,—

Downing Street, 24th January, 1929.

With reference to your Excellency's despatch, No. 289, of the 3rd of November, 1928, regarding the revision of the British Pharmacopœia, I have the honour to state, for the information of your Ministers, that I am informed by the Lord President of the Council that a revision of the Pharmacopœia is in progress at the present time.

I have, &c.,

L. S. AMERY.

Governor-General His Excellency General Sir C. Fergusson, Bart.,

LL.D., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., &c.

No. 15.

New Zealand, No. 35.

SIR,—

Downing Street, 28th January, 1929.

I have the honour to transmit, for the consideration of His Majesty's Government in New Zealand, the accompanying translation of a note from the German Ambassador, asking that facilities may be accorded to Professor Dr. J. W. Mannhardt, of the University of Marburg, who proposes to visit New Zealand during the winter of 1929-30 in the course of a tour of study which he is undertaking as holder of a World-travel Scholarship.

I have, &c.,

L. S. AMERY.

Governor-General His Excellency General Sir C. Fergusson, Bart.,

LL.D., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., &c.

Enclosure.

[TRANSLATION.]

B. 17/29.

THE German Ambassador has the honour to request the kind assistance of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the following matter :—

Professor Dr. Joh. W. Mannhardt, of the University of Marburg, the holder of the World-travel Scholarship founded by Albert Kahn, in Paris, is starting in February of this year on his tour of study to Latin America, New Zealand, Australia, the Dutch Indies, and Eastern Asia, which is estimated to occupy one year.

Monsieur Sthamer would be extremely grateful to Sir Austen Chamberlain if he would introduce Professor Mannhardt, who is travelling by reason of the international scholarship referred to above, to the competent Australian and New Zealand authorities and would request them very kindly to assist Professor Mannhardt in his efforts, during the winter of 1929-30, to become acquainted with the general conditions, the political and economic situation, and the higher and ordinary educational system of the two said dominions.

Germany Embassy, London, 8th January, 1929.

No. 16.

New Zealand, No. 45.

SIR,—

Downing Street, 4th February, 1929.

I have the honour to state, for the information of His Majesty's Government in New Zealand, that, from a date many years before the war, it has been the practice in this country, in connection with open examinations for the majority of grades in the Civil Service in Great Britain in which an age-limit is imposed, to allow candidates to make a deduction from their age in respect of service in the Navy, Army, or Air Force.

2. The Civil Service Commissioners have now decided that, in giving effect to the above provision, whole time service in the Military Forces of a dominion or colony shall be viewed as equivalent to service in the Forces of Great Britain.

3. In this connection the Army Council have inquired whether, if and in so far as similar conditions as to appointments to the Civil Service obtain in other parts of the Empire, a similar concession could be made there in respect of service in the Forces of Great Britain, as is made in this country in respect of service in the forces of a dominion or colony ; and I should be glad if the point raised could receive the consideration of His Majesty's Government in New Zealand.

I have, &c.,

L. S. AMERY.

Governor-General His Excellency General Sir C. Fergusson, Bart.,

LL.D., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., &c.

No. 17.

New Zealand, Dominions No. 62.

SIR,—

Downing Street, 5th February, 1929.

With reference to Lord Lovat's despatch, Dominions No. 485, of the 7th September, 1927, I have the honour to state that the Prison Commissioners propose again to arrange a course of study for officers engaged in the administration of prisons overseas, the commencing date of which will be Monday, the 17th June, 1929.

2. The fee for attendance at the course will be twenty guineas, and the Prison Commissioners have asked that the name of any officer whom it is desired should attend may be furnished by the beginning of April next or as soon after as possible.

I have, &c.,

L. S. AMERY.

Governor-General His Excellency General Sir C. Fergusson, Bart.,

LL.D., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., &c.

No. 18.

New Zealand, Dominions No. 66.

SIR,—

Downing Street, 6th February, 1929.

I have the honour to state, for the information of His Majesty's Government in New Zealand, that the Editing Committee of the International Code of Signals have requested that the various countries of the world should be asked to revise that part of the Geographical Section of the International Code of Signals which applies to their territory, and to forward the results of their revision as soon as possible.

2. In making the revision the Editing Committee would be glad if the names of places of special interest to aircraft could be inserted. It is desirable that the total number of places in the section relating to any country should not exceed the present number of entries by more than 30 per cent. at the utmost. It is understood that the signal letters appropriate to the various places will be reallocated by the Editing Committee, so that no attempt need be made to give signal letters new entries.

I have, &c.,

L. S. AMERY.

Governor-General His Excellency General Sir C. Fergusson, Bart.,
LL.D., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., &c.

No. 19.

New Zealand, No. 53.

SIR,—

Downing Street, 11th February, 1929.

With reference to Your Excellency's despatch, No. 286, of the 2nd November, 1928, I have the honour to transmit to you, to be laid before your Ministers, copies of an Order on behalf of His Majesty in Council, dated the 29th January, 1929, signifying His Majesty's assent to the British Nationality and Status of Aliens (in New Zealand) Act, 1928.

I have, &c.,

L. S. AMERY.

Governor-General His Excellency General Sir C. Fergusson, Bart.,
LL.D., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., &c.

Enclosure.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 29th day of January, 1929.

Present :

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

*His Royal Highness the Duke of York.**Lord Chancellor. Prime Minister.*

Master of the Horse ; Lord Colebrooke ; Secretary Sir W. Joynson-Hicks ; Secretary Sir S. Hoare.

WHEREAS HIS MAJESTY was pleased by His Commission dated the 4th day of December, 1928, to nominate and appoint Her Majesty the Queen, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., His Royal Highness the Duke of York, K.G., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., the Most Reverend Father in God Cosmo Gordon, Archbishop of Canterbury, the Right Honourable Douglas McGarel, Baron Hailsham, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and the Right Honourable Stanley Baldwin, Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury, or any three of them, during His Majesty's illness, to summon and hold on His Majesty's behalf His Privy Council, and to signify thereat His Majesty's approval of any matter or thing to which His Majesty's approval in Council is required :

And whereas by an Act passed in the session held in the fifteenth and sixteenth years of Her Majesty Queen Victoria's reign entitled " An Act to grant a Representative Constitution to the Colony of New Zealand," it is, amongst other things, declared that no Bill which shall be reserved for the

signification of His Majesty's pleasure thereon shall have any force or authority within the Colony of New Zealand until the Governor of the said Colony shall signify, either by speech or message to the Legislative Council and House of Representatives of the said Colony, or by Proclamation, that such Bill has been laid before His Majesty in Council and that His Majesty has been pleased to assent to the same :

And whereas by a Proclamation dated the 9th September, 1907, His late Majesty King Edward VII was graciously pleased to change the style and designation of " the Colony of New Zealand " to " the Dominion of New Zealand " :

And whereas a certain Bill of 1928 (No. 58) passed by the Legislative Council and the House of Representatives of the said Dominion, entitled " An Act to adopt Part II of the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914 (Imperial), to make certain Provisions relating to British Nationality and the Status of Aliens in New Zealand, and also to make Special Provisions with respect to the Naturalization of Persons resident in Western Samoa," was presented to the Governor-General of the said Dominion for His Majesty's assent :

And whereas the said Bill was reserved by the said Governor-General for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure thereon :

And whereas the said Bill so reserved as aforesaid has been laid before the Counsellors of State at a meeting of His Majesty's Privy Council, held by them on behalf of His Majesty, and it is expedient that the said Bill should be assented to by His Majesty :

Now, therefore, Her Majesty the Queen, His Royal Highness the Duke of York, the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain and the Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury, being authorized thereto by His Majesty's said Commission, do hereby, by and with the advice of His Majesty's Privy Council, on His Majesty's behalf, declare His Majesty's assent to the said Bill.

COLIN SMITH.

No. 20.

New Zealand, Dominions No. 89.

SIR,—

Downing Street, 25th February, 1929.

I have the honour to transmit the accompanying copy of a note from the Mexican Legation, requesting to be furnished with information as to methods employed in the various parts of the Empire for dealing with forest fires.

2. I should be glad to learn what reply His Majesty's Government in New Zealand would wish to be returned to the Mexican Legation so far as New Zealand is concerned.

I have, &c.,

L. S. AMERY.

Governor-General His Excellency General Sir C. Fergusson, Bart.,
LL.D., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., &c.

Enclosure.

No. 64 (L. 587/587/405).

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE,—

Mexican Legation, London, 25th January, 1929.

Under instructions from my Government, I have the honour to ask if Your Excellency will be so good as to obtain, for use by the Mexican Department of Agriculture, information concerning—

The methods followed in the various portions of the British Empire for the detection of forest fires.

The organization of such services as may be in charge of forest-preservation.

How far and how do farmers and neighbouring villagers co-operate with the authorities in the work of forest-preservation.

The equipment used by fire squadrons and fire-extinguishing methods.

Amounts of money spent by the various Governments in such services and participation of forests-owners in those expenses.

Rules concerning compulsory personal services by private individuals in case of forest fires.

With many thanks for Your Excellency's kind intermediary in the matter, I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you, Monsieur le Ministre, the assurance of my highest and most distinguished consideration.

S. MARTINEZ DE ALVA, Mexican Chargé d'Affaires *ad. int.*

His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Austen Chamberlain, K.G., M.P., &c.

No. 21.

New Zealand, Dominions No. 99.

SIR,—

Downing Street, 26th February, 1929.

I have the honour to state for the information of His Majesty's Government in New Zealand that the Registrar-General has under consideration the issue of revised editions of (1) the "Abstract of Legal Preliminaries to Marriage in the United Kingdom, in India, and in the British Dominions beyond the Seas," (2) the "Abstract of Arrangements respecting Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in Great Britain, Ireland, the Islands of the British Seas, and the British Dominions beyond the Seas"; and that for this purpose he is desirous of obtaining information as to the legislative measures, proclamations, regulations, &c., relating to these subjects at present in force in the various parts of the Empire, so that the information contained in the abstracts may be brought up to date.

2. Copies of the existing editions of the abstracts, which were issued in 1908 and 1915 respectively, are enclosed, and I should be glad if the necessary particulars could be supplied as regards New Zealand, including dependencies and the Mandated Territory of Western Samoa.

I have, &c.,

L. S. AMERY.

Governor-General His Excellency General Sir C. Fergusson, Bart.,
LL.D., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., &c.

No. 22.

New Zealand, No. 79.

SIR,—

Downing Street, 27th February, 1929.

With reference to my despatch, No. 262, of the 31st December, 1928, on the subject of the examination of sheep-carasses imported into this country, I have the honour to state, for the information of His Majesty's Government in New Zealand, that it has recently been reported to the Minister of Health that shipments from Australia have included carcasses from which lymphatic glands, which might have shown evidence of *Caseous Lymphadenitis*, have been excised. In this connection that Minister has asked that it may be explained that as the excision of glands could apparently only have been made for the purpose of obscuring the presence of the disease, it is the general practice of the Meat Inspectors at ports in Great Britain to regard the excision itself as sufficient evidence of the disease, and consequently to condemn the entire carcass where any such gland has been excised.

I have, &c.,

L. S. AMERY.

Governor-General His Excellency General Sir C. Fergusson, Bart.,
LL.D., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., &c.

No. 23.

New Zealand, Dominions No. 120.

SIR,—

Downing Street, 14th March, 1929.

With reference to paragraph 2 of my despatch, Dominions No. 360, of the 18th August, 1925, I have the honour to state for the information of His Majesty's Government in New Zealand, that, in accordance with Resolution (2) of the Second Imperial Entomological Conference, which was held in London in 1925, the next Conference will fall due to be held in the summer of 1930. The resolution in question is printed on page 12 of the report of the 1925 Conference (Cmd. 2490), a copy of which was enclosed with my despatch under reference.

2. The Managing Committee of the Imperial Bureau of Entomology accordingly propose to make arrangements for the next Conference to be held in London in the summer of 1930. In the absence of unforeseen circumstances, the Conference will open early in June of that year, and no doubt, as in 1925, it will last for about ten days or a fortnight.

3. The Managing Committee have requested that an invitation may be conveyed to His Majesty's Government in New Zealand to be represented at this Conference. The experience of the previous two Conferences has proved that such meetings of members of the entomological services in all parts of the Empire are of the utmost value, and the Managing Committee are anxious that the Conference to be held in 1930 shall be as successful as its predecessors. In this connection reference may be made to the recommendation (see paragraph 215 in the report) of the Imperial Agricultural Research Conference held in London in October, 1927. For convenience, the recommendation is quoted in full:—

“215. *Quinquennial Conferences.*—In view of the importance of obtaining adequate representation of entomologists at the quinquennial conferences of entomologists of the Empire arranged by the Imperial Bureau of Entomology, this Committee very strongly recommend that each entomological service in the Empire should be represented by an entomologist at every such Conference, and that sufficient delegates should be sent from the larger entomological services to represent their various activities.”

4. It is not practicable at this stage to indicate in detail the agenda which will be placed before the Conference, but there will be included, as before, entomological questions of economic and scientific importance. In addition, the Director will make a statement on the work of the Bureau since the last Conference (including the Parasite Laboratory established under its auspices in 1927) and the question of the financing of the Bureau for the period subsequent to 1930 (1930–31) will also be considered. It may be added that the Managing Committee have suggested that the question of holding subsequent Conferences at more frequent intervals, and at centres other than London, might be included in the agenda.

5. I shall be glad to learn whether His Majesty's Government in New Zealand intend to be represented at the Conference; and, if so, what officer or officers will be nominated for the purpose.

6. The Director of the Bureau will also be grateful if suggestions as to technical subjects which it may be desired to place on the agenda, may be communicated direct to him. These should be addressed to him at the Head Office of the Bureau, which is situated at the British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London S.W. 7.

I have, &c.,

L. S. AMERY.

Governor-General His Excellency General Sir C. Fergusson, Bart.,
LL.D., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., &c.

No. 24.

New Zealand, No. 94.

SIR,—

Downing Street, 26th March, 1929.

With reference to my despatch, No. 121, of the 25th June, 1928, I have the honour to state that the Forestry Commissioners have been informed by the delegates from the United Kingdom to the recent Empire Forestry Conference that the complete success which attended the discussions and tours of inspection was in a great measure due to the care and attention shown to the delegates by the Australian and New Zealand Forestry authorities both in connection with the preliminary arrangements for and the carrying-out of the programme.

2. The delegates are deeply appreciative of the cordiality and warmth of the welcome which they received, of the hospitality everywhere extended to them, and of the kindness and consideration shown to them on all occasions. They are also profoundly grateful for the readiness with which much valuable and interesting information was placed at their disposal.

3. His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, on behalf of the delegates from this country, desire to express their grateful thanks to His Majesty's Government in New Zealand.

I have, &c.,

L. S. AMERY.

Governor-General His Excellency General Sir C. Fergusson, Bart.,
LL.D., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., &c.

No. 25.

New Zealand, No. 113.

SIR,—

Downing Street, 12th April, 1929.

With reference to my despatch, No. 236, of the 21st November, 1928, and connected correspondence, I have the honour to transmit, for the information of His Majesty's Government in New Zealand, the accompanying translation of a circular issued on the 28th December, 1928, by the Lithuanian Ministry of Finance to the Customs authorities, instructing them to accord the ordinary (*i.e.*, minimum) tariff rates to goods imported into Lithuania from all parts of the British Empire.

2. The action taken by the Lithuanian Government, who are understood to regard the circular as final and not as a temporary continuance of the *status quo*, has rendered it unnecessary for any formal assurance to be conveyed to them on behalf of His Majesty's Governments in the Dominions and the Government of Southern Rhodesia as to the treatment accorded to Lithuanian goods in the territories under their administration.

I have, &c.,

L. S. AMERY.

Governor-General His Excellency General Sir C. Fergusson, Bart.,
LL.D., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., &c.

Enclosure.

[TRANSLATION.]

Reference No. 16868/108.

Lithuanian Republic,
Ministry of Finance, Trade Department, 28th December, 1928.

To all Customs Houses,—

In view of recommendations made by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, which were approved by the Minister of Finance and the State Controller, the ordinary import duties are to be applied to all goods originating from the British Empire (including dominions, colonies, possessions, and protectorates).

This order shall be valid as from the date of the receipt of this circular. At the same time the circulars of the Department Nos. 14771/95 of 16th November, 1928, and 14969/97 of 19th November, 1928, shall become inoperative.

Director of the Department,

[Signature.]

Chief of the Trade Section,

B. GARSVA.

No. 26.

New Zealand, Dominions No. 164.

SIR,—

Downing Street, 16th April, 1929.

I have the honour to transmit the accompanying copy of a note from the Italian Ambassador inquiring as to the Customs treatment of provisions and equipment embarked by foreign yachts.

2. I should be glad to learn what reply His Majesty's Government in New Zealand would wish to be returned to the inquiry as regards New Zealand.

I have, &c.,

L. S. AMERY.

Governor-General His Excellency General Sir C. Fergusson, Bart.,
LL.D., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., &c.

Enclosure.

[TRANSLATION.]

N. 823. A. 49.

SIR,—

Italian Embassy, London, 9th March, 1929.

According to the provisions of Article 20, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the existing Italian Customs regulations of 13th February, 1896, No. 65, the embarkation of provisions and articles of foreign origin on yachts flying a foreign flag is subject to the payment of the relative Customs duty. On the other hand, the taking on board of the said goods on ships of a foreign flag for use on board can be freely effected, provided the ships belong to States which accord identical treatment to Italian vessels of the same class.

The Italian Ministry of Finance are desirous of learning whether British yachts are entitled to the facilities laid down in the above-mentioned regulations.

In accordance with this desire I have, therefore, the honour to request that Your Excellency may be so good as to inform me what treatment the competent authorities in Great Britain, the Dominions, British colonies, and dependencies accord or would accord in Customs matters to yachts under the Italian flag if they called at the ports of such territories and there proposed to embark provisions and equipment of foreign origin, and in particular whether such provisions and equipment would be subject to the payment of the relative Customs duty even if they were embarked exclusively for use on board and would be consumed either in the port or in the course of the succeeding voyage or fitted on the vessel.

Thanking Your Excellency in anticipation for the information which you may kindly supply to me on the subject.

I have, &c.,

A. C. BORDONARO.

The Right Honourable Sir Austen Chamberlain, K.G., M.P., &c.

No. 27.

New Zealand, Dominions No. 171.

SIR,—

Downing Street, 23rd April, 1929.

I have the honour to state, for the information of His Majesty's Government in New Zealand, that arrangements have been made for the disposal of the surplus stock of the "Bulletin of Empire Study" which was issued under the direction of the Department of Overseas Trade at the time of the British Empire Exhibition of 1924 and 1925.

2. Sets of the Bulletin will be supplied to educational authorities or institutions in any part of the Empire who may wish to have them, at a nominal rate (estimated at approximately one guinea for a hundred sets) to cover costs of sorting, packing, and transport.

3. I should accordingly be glad if, should no objection be seen, this offer could be brought to the notice of the educational authorities interested. Applications should be addressed direct to the Comptroller-General, Department of Overseas Trade, 34 Old Queen Street, London S.W. 1.

4. A specimen set of the Bulletin is enclosed.

I have, &c.,

L. S. AMERY.

Governor-General His Excellency General Sir C. Fergusson, Bart.,

L.L.D., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., &c.

No. 28.

New Zealand, Dominions No. 189.

SIR,—

Downing Street, 6th May, 1929.

I have the honour to transmit, for the information of His Majesty's Government in New Zealand, the accompanying copy of a despatch from His Majesty's Minister at Peking and of a note from the Chinese Chargé d'Affaires regarding the request of the Chinese Government that saplings of trees representative of the countries of friendly governments should be presented for planting at the tomb of Dr. Sun Yat Sen.

2. His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom propose to accede to this request and the Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew is being consulted as to the kinds of trees to be sent.

3. I should be glad to learn whether His Majesty's Government in New Zealand would also wish to present specimen trees to mark the occasion. In this event it is suggested that the seedlings should be forwarded at as early a date as possible to His Majesty's Consul-General at Shanghai, who would be instructed to inform His Majesty's Minister at Peking of their arrival.

I have, &c.,
L. S. AMERY.

Governor-General His Excellency General Sir C. Fergusson, Bart.,
LL.D., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., &c.

Enclosures.

No. 377 (18/24R).
Via Siberia.
(F. 1657/1008/10.)

No. 1.

SIR—

British Legation, Peking, 11th March, 1929.

With reference to my despatch, No. 344, of 5th March, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a translation of a further note which has been addressed to me by the Minister for Foreign Affairs in connection with the proposed arrangements for the funeral of Sun Yat Sen.

2. This note expresses the desire that the special Envoys, deputed by the foreign Powers to attend the funeral, should bring with them seedlings of one or two trees which grow in their countries to be planted as a memorial of the occasion.

3. Mr. Newton had already informed me of the possibility that such a request would be put forward and I had ascertained by inquiry that the common British trees, such as oak, ash, elm, chestnut, plane, and poplar, do well in the well-known nursery attached to the Nanking University.

4. In the circumstances I venture to suggest that the competent authorities, either at Kew Gardens or elsewhere, be consulted with a view to suitable seedlings being sent out for the purpose specified, at as early a date as possible. Presumably they will know at which time of the year, and by what route, they could best be forwarded. It would no doubt be best that they should be consigned to the Consulate General at Shanghai, who would be instructed to inform me of their arrival, and ask for instructions as to their final disposal. As explained in the enclosed note, it is not essential that the seedlings should be delivered on the actual date of the State funeral, but it would clearly be preferable that their delivery and plantation should synchronize as nearly as possible with that event.

5. I should be glad to learn, preferably by Siberia, or by telegram, what arrangements are made regarding this matter.

I have, &c.,
MILES W. LAMPSON.

The Right Honourable Sir Austen Chamberlain, P.C., K.G., &c.,
Foreign Office.

No. 2.

[TRANSLATION.]

From WAI CHIAO PU to H.M. MINISTER.

Nanking, 9th February, 1929.

[Received from H.M. C.G., Shanghai, by safe hand, 1st March, 1929.]

SIR,—

I have already had the honour to address a note to Your Excellency requesting that your Government should invest you with the additional title of Special Envoy to come to the capital and take part in the State funeral ceremonies of Mr. Sun Chung-shan, first President of the Chinese Republic.

I now have the honour to inform you that a mandate has been received from the National Government reading as follows:—

“A request has been received from Mr. Lin Sen and others, the special officers for escorting the coffin, that the guests of all nationalities should be informed that all persons taking part in the funeral ceremonies are earnestly requested to bring with them tree-seedlings of one or two trees which grow in their countries, two to four of each kind, and are asked to hand them all over to the special forestry official of the special office which has been created, who will collect and keep them, and in due course plant them to remain for ever as a memorial. This procedure is approved, and it is requested that your Ministry will be so good as to inform guests of all nationalities accordingly.”

I have the honour to inform Your Excellency accordingly, and to ask that you will be so good as to obtain tree-seedlings of your country, but in view of the distance there is no objection to extending the period for the journey and the handing-over of the seedlings, which need not definitely be fixed to take place on the date of the State funeral this year. They can be planted whenever they arrive to remain for ever as a memorial.

I earnestly hope that Your Excellency will be able to do this.

A similar Note is being addressed (to the guests of all nations).

I avail, &c.,
WANG CHENG T'ING.
(Seal of the Wai Chiao Pu.)

No. 3.

No. F.O. 29/32.
(F. 1 2/1008/10).

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

Chinese Legation, Loudon W. 1, 27th March, 1929.

Under instructions received from the Wai Chiao Pu, Nanking, I have the honour to acquaint Your Excellency that the State funeral service for the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the First President of the Republic of China, will take place on the 1st June next, and that invitations have been sent to all friendly nations to participate in the ceremony. The National Government ventures to hope that the friendly nations which have been thus invited will be able to afford their representatives the credentials of a "Special Commissioner" or some equivalent rank.

The National Government also hopes that two or four saplings, each of two kinds of trees peculiar to the country represented be sent to the special official in charge of afforestation at the mausoleum of Dr. Sun at Nanking to be planted as a permanent Memorial to the late Kuomintang leader. It may not be possible for these saplings to reach Nanking on any fixed date owing to the distance of the country forwarding them, but it is hoped that they will be dispatched as soon as convenient, when they will be planted immediately on arrival.

I shall be obliged if Your Excellency will be so good as to favour me with a reply in due course.

I have, &c.,

W. C. CHEN, Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*.

The Right Honourable Sir Austen Chamberlain, K.G., M.P.,
H.B.M.'s Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Foreign Office, S.W. 1.

No. 29.

New Zealand, Dominions No. 197.

SIR,—

Downing Street, 11th May, 1929.

I have the honour to transmit, for the information of His Majesty's Government in New Zealand, the accompanying copies of an extract from the House of Commons Official Report of the 22nd April, containing a question and answer on the subject of the grant to Germany of a mandate for one of her former colonial possessions.

I have, &c.,

L. S. AMERY.

Governor-General His Excellency General Sir C. Fergusson, Bart.,
LL.D., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., &c.

Enclosure.

Extract from House of Commons Official Report dated 22nd April, 1929.

EX-GERMAN COLONIES (MANDATES).

34. Lieut.-Commander Kenworthy asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs when the subject of Germany being given a mandate for one of her former colonies was last under discussion; and what was the attitude expressed by His Majesty's Government?

Sir A. Chamberlain: The mandates over the former German colonial territory (which derived from the Treaty of Versailles, and not from the League of Nations) were definitely allotted to the existing holders, and there has never, so far as I am aware, been any suggestion that any of the existing mandatories desired to be relieved of its responsibilities. Our position was explained to Germany at the time of the Conference of Locarno and has been more than once restated since. If a new mandate were to be called into being, or, in the unlikely event of an existing mandate being vacated, we should be prepared to consider the claim of Germany as of any other Great Power, Member of the League, but we can make no engagement in advance in regard to so hypothetical a contingency.

Lieut.-Commander Kenworthy: Will the right honourable gentleman be good enough to answer the first part of the question as to when this matter was last under discussion?

Sir A. Chamberlain: It has not really been under discussion, since, I think, the Locarno negotiations. No doubt there have been references to it since that.

No. 30.

New Zealand, No. 156.

SIR,—

Downing Street, 21st May, 1929.

With reference to the late Viscount Milner's despatch, Dominions No. 447, of the 21st October, 1920, and connected correspondence, I have the honour to state that the Army Council have had under consideration the question of the closing-down of the Memorial Plaque Factory.

2. As His Majesty's Government in New Zealand will be aware, the Memorial Plaque is given to the next-of-kin of those who died on active service during the Great War, or who died from causes attributable to the war within seven years of the official date of its termination. As several months have elapsed since the 31st August, 1928, the termination of the qualifying period, the Army Council are desirous of arranging for the final closing-down of the factory as soon as the outstanding demands have been dealt with.

3. The Army Council would accordingly be glad to learn whether there are any outstanding applications in respect of personnel of the New Zealand Forces and, if so, would be grateful if arrangements could be made for such applications to be forwarded in a final list as early as possible.

I have, &c.,

L. S. AMERY.

Governor-General His Excellency General Sir C. Fergusson, Bart..

LL.D., G.C.M.G., K.B.C., D.S.O., M.V.O., &c.

No. 31.

New Zealand, Dominions No. 220.

SIR,—

Downing Street, 29th May, 1929.

I have the honour to invite reference to the discussions which took place at the Imperial Conference, 1926, on the subject of industrial standardization (see the Fourth Report of the General Economic Sub-Committee of the Conference, pp. 366–369 of Cmd. 2769).

2. His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom have had this question under consideration; and a suggestion was made some little time ago that a special conference on the subject would be advantageous. It appeared, however, advisable that the consideration of that suggestion should be deferred until the position in the United Kingdom and the possibility of substantial extension of standardization and simplification there had been more fully explored.

3. Subsequently a central committee for standardization and simplification was established in this country by the Board of Trade. This committee consists of representatives of important commercial and industrial organizations, of the large purchasing-departments of State, of some large local authorities, and of the British Engineering Standards Association, under the Chairmanship of the Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade.

4. The Committee have now reported that in their opinion an official conference between representatives of the standardizing organizations in the United Kingdom and the Dominions, at which the whole question of co-ordination and co-operation as between the various parts of the Empire in respect of standardization and simplification could be fully discussed would be very advantageous.

5. Before definite proposals are put forward for the holding of such a conference it is desired to ascertain what attitude His Majesty's Governments in the Dominions would take to the proposal and, should they be favourably disposed to it, to obtain any suggestions which they may be disposed to make as to its scope.

6. With regard to this latter point, a provisional agenda, of which copies are enclosed, has been prepared by the central committee in order to indicate the general

nature of the matters the discussion of which might, in their opinion, lead to the most immediately useful results. In elaboration thereof the following comments may be made :—

- (1) Whilst in the determination of industrial standards the standardization authorities must necessarily be guided by the requirements of the particular interests for which they are acting and by regard to local conditions, it not infrequently happens that the difficulty of co-ordinating the standards is increased by differences in respect of certain fundamental standards of length, weight, volume, temperature, &c. It is thought that discussion of this particular matter between representatives of the standardizing authorities of the various parts of the Empire might tend to the removal or mitigation of some of these difficulties to the general advantage and without impairing local independence.
- (2) The committee think it unlikely that at a general conference of the kind contemplated it would be practicable to enter upon the discussion of particular specifications ; such discussion must obviously be between the interests concerned in any particular case acting through the standardizing authorities. Nevertheless, should there be any individual commodities on which Dominion representatives desire to consult with United Kingdom interests, such consultation could no doubt be arranged during the meeting of the conference. But the primary purpose would be to consider on what lines and by what methods constant and systematic co-operation could be maintained with a view to securing the largest measure of uniformity compatible with due regard to local conditions and requirements.
- (3) The committee would propose to invite some of the British industries most closely concerned to prepare short memoranda of problems that have arisen, and it is possible that the Dominion Governments may desire to initiate similar action in relation to industries within the territories under their administration.

7. His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom would accordingly be glad to learn what view His Majesty's Government in New Zealand would take of the proposal to hold a special conference on industrial standardization, and, in particular, if they approve in general the idea of such a conference, whether they would wish to put forward any suggestions as to the scope of the agenda.

It is thought that if the general idea of such a conference is acceptable, it might possibly be convenient that it should be held simultaneously with the next meeting of the Imperial Conference.

I have, &c.,

L. S. AMERY.

Governor-General His Excellency General Sir C. Fergusson, Bart.,
LL.D., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., &c.

No. 32.

New Zealand, No. 167.

SIR,—

Downing Street, 1st June, 1929.

I have the honour to refer to Your Excellency's despatch, No. 126, of the 9th June, 1928, on the subject of reciprocity in medical registration between New Zealand and the Irish Free State, a copy of which was communicated to His Majesty's Government in the Irish Free State, and to transmit to you to be laid before your Ministers a copy of a despatch on the subject which has now been received from the Minister for External Affairs of the Irish Free State.

I have, &c.,

L. S. AMERY.

Governor-General His Excellency General Sir C. Fergusson, Bart.,
LL.D., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., &c.

Enclosure.

Despatch No. 142.

SIR,—

Department of External Affairs, Irish Free State, 23rd April, 1929.

I have the honour to refer to your despatch, No. 243, of 31st July last, regarding the question of reciprocity in medical registration between this country and New Zealand.

2. His Majesty's Government in the Irish Free State will be obliged if you will be so good as to thank His Excellency the Governor-General of New Zealand for the information conveyed in his despatch, No. 126, of the 9th June, 1928. They will be glad if at the same time you will inform His Excellency that as it is proposed that the right to medical registration in New Zealand should be conferred only on graduates of universities, to the exclusion of persons possessing diplomas granted by other examining and licensing bodies in this country, which entitle the holder to be registered, the Medical Registration Council would not be able to certify to the Executive Council that legislation on such terms would afford a reasonable equivalent in the matter of reciprocity in medical registration.

I have, &c.,

(For the Minister.)

SEAN MURPHY.

The Right Honourable the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, Downing Street, London S.W. 1.

No. 33.

New Zealand, No. 172.

SIR,—

Downing Street, 6th June, 1929.

With reference to Your Excellency's despatch, No. 46, of the 25th February, I have the honour to transmit, for the information of your Ministers, the enclosed copy of a letter addressed by Mr. J. R. Darling, Director of the party of schoolboys who recently visited New Zealand, to the Honorary Secretary of the School Empire-tour Committee.

2. The Committee are most gratified to learn that this tour was so successful in every way, and they have requested me to ask that their thanks may be conveyed to your Ministers not only for the friendly interest which was taken in the proceedings of the party, but also for the generous concession of free railway transport accorded by His Majesty's Government in the Dominion to the members of the party. I desire, in forwarding Mr. Darling's letter of appreciation, to add my own thanks to those of the committee for the very cordial reception given to the party, and for the generous assistance extended to them.

I have, &c.,

L. S. AMERY.

Governor-General His Excellency General Sir C. Fergusson, Bart.,

LL.D., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., &c.

Enclosure.

DEAR MISS BEST,—

Charterhouse, Godalming, Surrey, 1st June, 1929.

I am sure that committee will be writing to express their thanks to the Government of the Dominion of New Zealand for all that it did to make our tour possible. May I ask that you will add my thanks to yours? I have of course written myself when I was leaving New Zealand, but now that we are all back I should like to repeat what I then said.

Of course it was the assistance of the Government which really made it possible for us to attempt so ambitious a programme. Their generosity in the matter of railways and the extremely good way in which they always went out of their way to facilitate transport matters for us were indispensable to the success of the tour. But I think that even more than for that we owe them a debt for being really interested in us as a party and as an idea. The Prime Minister himself gave us of his time and spoke twice to us. Ministers were good enough to meet us. The Publicity Department arranged special films for us and gave us photographs. Above all, they sent Mr. Ardell round with us, and his knowledge of the country as well as his large number of friends everywhere assured us of a welcome. It is hardly possible to overestimate the advantage that this was to us, for, besides helping us in practical ways, he introduced us to people, advised us of local peculiarities, and was always ready to help me in a decision in which, if I had been left to myself, I might have gone wrong.

Wherever we went the local authorities warned by the Government went out of their way to welcome us and to help us. We were as we have often said, immensely struck with the welcome, which was not only official, but general and personal as well.

One other thing I should like to stress because we appreciated it very much: while we were in New Zealand many of the Ministers were also travelling about New Zealand, and when, as often happened, we ran into them, they always came up and spoke to us and associated themselves with us. I do think that that showed a most kindly spirit, and I should very much like them to know that we appreciated it.

I have had many letters from boys all abounding in enthusiasm for the wonderful time which we had in New Zealand, and this extremely happy memory we owe in a very large part to the kindness and generosity of the Government and people of the Dominion. I do hope that the committee will think right to send my thanks with their own.

I am, &c.,
JAMES R. DARLING.

No. 34.

New Zealand, No. 187.

SIR,—

Downing Street, 20th June, 1929.

I have the honour to transmit the accompanying copy of a note from the Cuban Minister forwarding for transmission to the Victoria University, Wellington, the University of New Zealand, Wellington, and the University of Otago, Dunedin, an invitation to be represented at the celebration of the bicentenary of the University of Havana, to be held in January, 1930.

2. I should be glad if, provided no objection be seen, action could be taken as desired by the Cuban Minister.

I have, &c.,
SIDNEY WEBB.

Governor-General His Excellency General Sir C. Fergusson, Bart.,
LL.D., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., &c.

Enclosure.

L. 3092/3092/405.

SIR,—

Cuban Legation, 30 York Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W. 1, 6th May, 1929.

I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that the bicentenary of the University of Havana which was to be celebrated during January, 1928, but owing to different causes was postponed until a new date was fixed.

It has now been definitely decided that it will take place during January of 1930.

On this occasion will be commemorated the 200th anniversary of the opening of the University of Havana, and the University has extended an invitation to different foreign universities to be represented at the solemnities, and, in accordance with instructions I have just received from my Government, I have the honour to request that Your Excellency will be so good as to give the necessary orders to cause the invitations to be forwarded to their respective destinations.

I have the honour to renew, Your Excellency, the assurance of my highest and most distinguished consideration.

PATTERSON.

His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Austen Chamberlain, K.G., M.P.,
His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, &c., Foreign Office, S.W. 1.

No. 35.

New Zealand, Dominions No. 295.

SIR,—

Downing Street, 5th July, 1929.

I have the honour to state, for the information of His Majesty's Government in New Zealand, that the Spanish Ambassador has requested that an invitation may be conveyed to His Majesty's Government in New Zealand to be represented by a delegation of producers at an International Congress on Vineyards and Wine, which is to be held at Barcelona from the 2nd to the 8th September in connection with the International Exhibition.

2. An organizing committee of the Congress has been constituted with headquarters at Calle de Ferraz 19, Madrid, to which any persons who may be interested in the Congress may apply.

3. His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, who have received a similar invitation, do not propose to be officially represented at this Congress.

I have, &c.,
PASSFIELD.

Governor-General His Excellency General Sir C. Fergusson, Bart.,
LL.D., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., &c.

No. 36.

New Zealand, Dominions No. 300.

SIR,—

Downing Street, 8th July, 1929.

I have the honour to transmit, for the information of His Majesty's Government in New Zealand the accompanying copies of an agreement made on the 7th November, 1928, amending the Treaty of Friendship of the 18th May, 1900, between Great Britain and Tonga.

2. In view of the position of Tonga as a territory under His Majesty's protection, it is considered that the agreement should not be regarded as a treaty between His Majesty the King and the head of a foreign State. Accordingly, no provision has been made for ratification by His Majesty, and it is not contemplated that the agreement should be registered with the League of Nations under Article 18 of the covenant.

I have, &c.,
PASSFIELD.

Governor-General His Excellency General Sir C. Fergusson, Bart.,
LL.D., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., &c.

Enclosure.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND TONGA.

WHEREAS a Treaty of Friendship between Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and His Majesty the King of Tonga was made on the eighteenth day of May, 1900:

And whereas it is desirable to remove doubts as to the jurisdiction of Her Majesty the Queen of Tonga in respect of offences against certain of the laws and regulations of Tonga committed by British subjects and foreigners:

Therefore the undersigned, being duly authorized to that effect, have agreed that Article V of the aforesaid treaty shall be amended as follows—that is to say, that the proviso occurring therein beginning with the words " Provided that British subjects and foreigners charged " down to the end of the article shall be deleted, and the following substituted therefor:—

" Provided that British subjects and foreigners charged with any offence against any of the laws and regulations of Tonga for the enforcing of which the Minister of Police is responsible, not including crimes punishable by death or by imprisonment exceeding two years, shall be amenable to the jurisdiction of the Tongan Courts. The proceedings at all such trials shall be public and the records thereof accessible."

In testimony whereof I, Eyre Hutson, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor of Fiji and High Commissioner and Consul-General for the Western Pacific, in virtue of my full power under the Royal Sign Manual and Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, dated the 12th day of August, 1926, have hereunto signed my name, and I, Salote Tubou, Queen of Tonga, in virtue of the powers vested in me by section 12 of the Act of Constitution of Tonga of the year 1888 and section 5 of Chapter 1 of the Law of Tonga of 1903, have hereunto signed my name.

Done in duplicate at Suva in the Colony of Fiji, this 7th day of November, 1928.

For His Britannic Majesty,

EYRE HUTSON,

High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

Done in duplicate at Nukualofa this 12th day of August, 1927.

SALOTE TUBOU.

No. 37.

New Zealand, No. 216.

SIR,—

Downing Street, 11th July, 1929.

In confirmation of my telegram, No. 67, of the 6th July, I have the honour to request Your Excellency to inform your Ministers that Mr. L. A. Paish, O.B.E., an Assistant-Director in the Department of Overseas Trade, has been appointed as His Majesty's Trade Commissioner in New Zealand.

2. Mr. Paish entered the Civil Service in 1904 and had served in the Board of Education, the Board of Inland Revenue, and the Patent Office before his transfer to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade (now the Department

of Overseas Trade) in 1914. He was successively promoted to be a first-class trade officer in 1917, a senior trade officer in 1918, and an Assistant Director in 1920.

3. His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom would be grateful if Mr. Paish could be afforded all proper facilities in the discharge of his official duties.

I have, &c.,
PASSFIELD.

Governor-General His Excellency General Sir C. Fergusson, Bart.,
LL.D., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., &c.

No. 38.

New Zealand, No. 240.

SIR,—

Downing Street, 7th August, 1929.

With reference to your despatch, No. 269, of the 16th of October, last, and the previous correspondence regarding the Imperial Defence College, I have the honour to state, for the information of His Majesty's Government in New Zealand, that the next course at the college will begin on Tuesday, the 14th of January, 1930.

2. As in the case of previous courses, vacancies have been reserved for two officers from New Zealand and the presence of officers from the fighting services or from the civil departments whom the New Zealand Government may decide to nominate to attend the course will be cordially welcomed.

3. Officers from this country and the college as a whole have derived great benefit from the presence of their Dominion colleagues at past courses, and it is hoped that the special character of the institution and its objects may again be secured by the nomination of Dominion representatives to attend the course arranged for 1930.

4. I should be grateful if I could receive, by telegraph, an intimation of the decision of His Majesty's Government in New Zealand with regard to the nomination of officers to fill the vacancies which have been reserved for their disposal.

I have, &c.,
PASSFIELD.

Governor-General His Excellency General Sir C. Fergusson, Bart.,
LL.D., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., &c.

No. 39.

New Zealand, Dominions No. 388.

SIR,—

Downing Street, 22nd August, 1929.

With reference to my despatch, Dominions No. 423, of the 27th August, 1928, regarding the revision of the British Pharmacopœia, I have the honour to state that steps are now being taken with a view to the preparation of a new issue of the British Pharmacopœia.

2. The Pharmacopœia Commission which has been set up in this country to carry out this work desire to consult with the appropriate authorities in other parts of the Empire to ascertain their wishes in regard to the inclusion or omission of drugs and preparations; and it is suggested therefore that the appropriate authority in New Zealand might be requested to communicate forthwith direct with the Secretary, Pharmacopœia Commission, at the offices of the General Medical Council, 44, Hallam Street, Portland Place, London W. 1, with a view to the establishment of direct correspondence on this subject.

I have, &c.,
PASSFIELD.

Governor-General His Excellency General Sir C. Fergusson, Bart.,
LL.D., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., &c.

No. 40.

New Zealand, Dominions No. 428.

SIR,—

Downing Street, 10th September, 1929.

I have the honour, on behalf of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, to extend to His Majesty's Government in New Zealand, an invitation to appoint delegates to attend the 11th International Veterinary Congress, which is to be held in London from the 4th to the 9th August, 1930. Copies of the programme of the Congress are enclosed.

2. The first Congress was held sixty-four years ago at the instance of a distinguished British veterinarian, John Gamgee, who made the suggestion on account of the spread of cattle-plague westwards over Europe from Russia. He recognized that the control of animal-plagues could not depend entirely upon each country by itself, but must be the common care of all. The value of Gamgee's suggestion was immediately perceived, and from that date similar congresses which, *inter alia*, discussed all international questions in relation to animal-plagues, were held every five years in various European capitals. All arrangements had been made for the holding of the Tenth Congress in London in August, 1914, but this had to be abandoned owing to the outbreak of war.

3. I shall be glad to learn in due course whether His Majesty's Government in New Zealand intend to be represented at the forthcoming Congress.

I have, &c.,

PASSFIELD.

Governor-General His Excellency General Sir C. Fergusson, Bart.,
LL.D., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., &c.

Enclosure.

11TH INTERNATIONAL VETERINARY CONGRESS.

London, 4th-9th August, 1930.

PROGRAMME.

General Meetings.

1. Foot-and-mouth disease (purity of viruses; immunization, disinfection).
2. Tuberculosis (vaccination).
3. Infectious abortion of cattle, sheep, and swine.
4. Relationship of the veterinary surgeon to animal husbandry.
5. Veterinary science in relation to public health, with special reference to production and distribution of meat and milk.
6. The law governing the practice of veterinary medicine and surgery.

*Sectional Meetings.**Section I. Pathology, Bacteriology, and Epizootiology:—*

- (a) Variola in domestic animals.
- (b) Anthrax. (Control of dissemination by animal products.)
- (c) Swine fever. (Diagnosis and vaccination.)
- (d) Rabies. (Vaccination.)
- (e) Distemper. (Ætiology and vaccination.)
- (f) Blackleg. (Vaccination.)
- (g) Standardization of biological products (sera, vaccines, and diagnostic agents).

Section II. Veterinary Medicine, Surgery, and Obstetrics:—

- (a) The use of drugs in the treatment of diseases caused by Nematode and Trematode worms.
- (b) Milk fever.
- (c) Bovine sterility (prophylaxis and treatment).
- (d) Acute infectious mastitis.
- (e) Diseases of the new-born.

Section III. Tropical Diseases:—

- (a) Theileriasis.
- (b) Control of trypanosomiasis.
- (c) Riderpest (prophylaxis).

Section IV. Poultry Diseases :—

- (a) Fowlpox and coryza.
- (b) Fowl typhoid and bacillary white diarrhoea.
- (c) Fowl-plague (vaccination).
- (d) Treatment of parasitic diseases.

Section V. Zootechny and Dietetics :—

- (a) Genetics (principles of breeding).
- (b) Deficiency diseases.
- (c) Scientific feeding of animals.

No. 41.

New Zealand, No. 282.

SIR,—

Downing Street, 14th September, 1929.

With reference to your telegram No. 81, of the 13th August, 1928, I have the honour to transmit, for the information of His Majesty's Government in New Zealand, the accompanying copy of a note from the Belgian Ambassador regarding the proposed inclusion at the International Colonial Exhibition to be held at Antwerp next year, of exhibits relating to colonial town-planning, architecture, and modern decorative art.

2. I should be glad to learn whether it is desired that any reply should be returned to the Belgian Ambassador on behalf of His Majesty's Government in New Zealand.

I have, &c.,
PASSFIELD.

Governor-General His Excellency General Sir C. Fergusson, Bart.,
LL.D., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., &c.

Enclosure.

[TRANSLATION OF LETTER.]

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,—

London, 16th August, 1929.

I have been instructed and I have the honour to let your Excellency know that the attention of Monsieur the Minister of Industry, Labour, and Social Service of Belgium has been drawn to the interest that would attach to the inclusion at the Antwerp Exhibition in 1930 of exhibits relating to town-planning, architecture, and modern decorative art in English colonies.

The most useful purposes in this matter are, in fact, to draw upon the experience acquired in the dominions and British dependencies whose climate approaches that of our colony.

In consequence, I would be very grateful to your Excellency if you would be good enough to interpose your good offices with the competent authorities with a view to obtaining, if possible, the inclusion of such exhibits at the International Colonial and Maritime Exhibition to be held at Antwerp in 1930.

I take this opportunity to renew to your Excellency my assurances of the greatest consideration with which I have the honour to be.

Your, &c.,
PCE. REGINALD DE CROY, Charge d'Affaires *ad int.*

No. 42.

New Zealand, Dominions No. 451.

SIR,—

Downing Street, 25th September, 1929.

With reference to my predecessor's despatch, Dominions No. 482, of the 26th September, 1928, I have the honour to transmit, for the information of His Majesty's Government in New Zealand, the accompanying copies of a circular issued by the Nobel Committee of the Norwegian Parliament regarding nominations for the Nobel Peace Prize for 1930.

2. I should be glad if the conditions of the prize may be made known to those bodies and persons who are qualified to nominate candidates.

I have, &c.,
PASSFIELD.

Governor-General His Excellency General Sir C. Fergusson, Bart.,
LL.D., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., &c.

Enclosure.

NOBEL COMMITTEE OF THE NORWEGIAN PARLIAMENT.

Nobel Peace Prize.

ALL proposals of candidates for the Nobel Peace Prize, which is to be distributed 10th December, 1930, must, in order to be taken into consideration, be laid before the Nobel Committee of the Norwegian Parliament by a duly qualified person before the 1st February of the same year.

Any one of the following persons is held to be duly qualified: (a) Members and late members of the Nobel Committee of the Norwegian Parliament, as well as the advisers appointed at the Norwegian Nobel Institute; (b) members of parliament and members of Government of the different States, as well as members of the Interparliamentary Union; (c) members of the international Arbitration Court at the Hague; (d) members of the Council of the International Peace Bureau; (e) members and associates of the Institute of International Law; (f) university professors of political science and of law, of history, and of philosophy; and (g) persons who have received the Nobel Peace Prize.

The Nobel Peace Prize may also be accorded to institutions or associations.

According to the Code of Statutes, section 8, the grounds upon which any proposal is made must be stated, and handed in along with such papers and other documents as may therein be referred to.

According to section 3, every written work, to qualify for a prize, must have appeared in print.

For particulars, qualified persons are requested to apply to the office of the Nobel Committee of the Norwegian Parliament, Drammensvei 19, Oslo.

No. 43.

New Zealand, No. 301.

SIR,—

Downing Street, 1st October, 1929.

I have the honour to state, for the information of His Majesty's Government in New Zealand, that the Army Council have recently had under consideration the question of the grant of local rank to officers of Dominion Forces who are in this country on "exchange" courses of instruction, and attachments to the Regular Army in Great Britain.

2. The Army Council state that, previously, it has been customary for local rank to be granted only in the case of officers on "exchange," but that, in view of the fact that other officers are also likely to come into contact with British troops, it is proposed to gazette, with local rank, all regular officers of Dominion Forces who proceed to this country for official purposes.

3. The Council would be glad to learn whether His Majesty's Government in New Zealand see any objection to the course proposed.

I have, &c.,
PASSFIELD.

Governor-General His Excellency General Sir C. Fergusson, Bart.,
LL.D., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., &c.

No. 44.

New Zealand, Dominions No. 487.

SIR,—

Downing Street, 21st October, 1929.

With reference to my predecessor's despatch, Dominions No. 491, of the 2nd October, 1928, I have the honour to transmit, for the information of His Majesty's Government in New Zealand, the accompanying copies of an Order of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries dated the 14th October, regarding the carriage of animals on the weather decks of certain vessels.

I have, &c.,
PASSFIELD.

Governor-General His Excellency General Sir C. Fergusson, Bart.,
LL.D., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., &c.

Enclosure.

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

(Dated 14th October, 1929.)

THE Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in him under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1927, and of every other power enabling him in this behalf, hereby orders as follows:—

1. Notwithstanding anything contained in Chapter 6 (Protection of Animals) of the Foreign Animals Order of 1910, and in Part VII (Protection of Animals) of the Importation of Canadian Cattle Order of 1923, animals shall not be carried between each first day of November and the next following thirty-first day of March (both days inclusive) on a weather deck of any vessel of the flush or spar deck type unless such deck is completely covered in to the satisfaction of the Minister.

2. This Order shall be read with the Orders mentioned in Article 1 hereof.

In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries is hereunto affixed this fourteenth day of October, nineteen hundred and twenty-nine.

[L.S.]

P. J. L. KELLAND, Authorized by the Minister.

No. 45.

New Zealand, No. 325.

SIR,—

Downing Street, 22nd October, 1929.

I have the honour to state that I am informed by the Air Council that applications for entry into the Reserve of Air Force Officers are frequently received from university undergraduates, particularly Rhodes Scholars, who have come from the Dominions for the purpose of attending the universities, and intend, generally speaking, to return oversea immediately their studies are completed. At present permission to enter the Reserve has in these cases to be refused, since there is at the outset no prospect that the candidates can carry through the minimum term of five years' service required from officers of the Reserve. The Council are favourably disposed to any arrangement that would enable the services of such eminently suitable candidates to be utilized in the interests of Empire defence, but they are obviously precluded on financial grounds from adopting the only existing method of meeting the difficulty—namely, by shortening the period of engagement, and, moreover, the supply of candidates able to comply with the five years' obligation is more than equal to the demand. The Council, however, consider that it would be quite feasible to institute a joint scheme with His Majesty's Governments in the Dominions possessing Air Forces, under which service could be undertaken partly in the Reserve in this country and partly in the corresponding air organization in the Dominion, and the Council have submitted the following proposals for the consideration of His Majesty's Government in New Zealand.

2. Officers for flying duties in the Reserve are recruited principally from two sources; either from officers of the regular service on short service commissions who pass to the reserve on completing their term on the Active List (Class A); or from suitable entrants with no previous flying qualifications (Class A.A.). The university candidates now in question would enter under the second category. Officers appointed to Class A.A. are required in their first six months to undergo a course of *ab initio* flying training at a civil flying-school, and thereafter, if they pass the necessary tests, have to complete six hours' further training before the end of their first year, and a minimum of twelve hours' solo flying in each subsequent year. Fuller information on these and other points will be found in Air Ministry Pamphlet 14 (Notes for the information of candidates for commissions in the Reserve of Air Force Officers) a copy of which is enclosed.

3. The joint scheme which the Council have in mind would broadly take the following lines:—

- (1) Dominion applicants would be selected in this country and their entry finally approved by the Air Ministry, but they would be required to produce a nomination from the Dominion authorities, and in the case of Rhodes Scholars a statement also that the Rhodes Trustees have no objection to their entry into the Reserve.

- (2) Candidates would undertake on entry to transfer to the Air Reserve of the Dominion when they leave the United Kingdom; or, alternatively, they could be gazetted simultaneously to the Reserve both of the Royal Air Force and of the Dominion, relinquishing the former commission on finally proceeding oversea. During their residence in the United Kingdom the Dominion commission would be in abeyance.
- (3) The minimum term of service would be five years, two years at least of which would be spent in the Reserve of Air Force Officers.
- (4) All expenditure on training, pay, and allowances, and retaining-fees up to the time of transfer to the Dominion reserve would be paid by the Air Ministry in the first instance; on transfer, the Dominion Government would reimburse to the Air Ministry an agreed contribution in respect of the period of service still to be performed under the officer's engagement.
- (5) The Dominion Government would share the liability for non-effective benefits, loss through non-completion of service, medical expenses, &c., on a basis to be determined after further discussion.

4. It is proposed that the cost of the first year's service (covering the *ab initio* training and two quarters' annual training, on the completion of which the officer qualifies for pilots' wings) should be taken as the amount divisible between the British Exchequer and the Dominion. This cost varies between £600 and £800. The contribution payable by the Dominion Government would, therefore, amount to between £150 and £200 in respect of each year of service remaining in the officer's engagement at the date of his transfer to the Dominion Reserve Force. No allowance is made in these figures for the additional items of expense mentioned in (5) of the preceding paragraph. Special provision would be necessary for the case of officers transferred after service for broken periods of a year.

5. The Council would not propose to make any charge in respect of outlay incurred on any preliminary training received at a university air squadron.

6. I should be glad to receive the views of His Majesty's Government in New Zealand on the above proposals for communication to the Air Council.

7. A similar despatch is being addressed to His Majesty's Governments in Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, and the Union of South Africa.

I have, &c.,

PASSFIELD.

Governor-General His Excellency General Sir C. Fergusson, Bart.,

LL.D., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., &c.

No. 46.

New Zealand, Dominions No. 504.

SIR,—

Downing Street, 4th November, 1929.

I have the honour to state for the information of His Majesty's Government in New Zealand, that His Majesty the King has been pleased to approve of His Majesty's Legation at Warsaw being raised to the status of an Embassy, and has been pleased to appoint the Honourable Sir William Augustus Forbes Erskine, K.C.M.G., M.V.O., His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Warsaw, to be His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at that capital.

I have, &c.,

PASSFIELD.

Governor-General His Excellency General Sir C. Fergusson, Bart.,

LL.D., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., &c.

No. 47.

New Zealand, No. 354.

SIR,—

Downing Street, 18th November, 1929.

With reference to my predecessor's despatch, No. 231, of the 5th November, 1928, I have the honour to state, for the information of His Majesty's Government in New Zealand, that for the year 1930 the number of reservists under Article 126, clause 1 (b) of the King's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions who must form part of the crew in order that a ship may be eligible to fly the Blue Ensign of His Majesty's Fleet, will still be seven.

I have, &c.,
PASSFIELD.

Governor-General His Excellency General Sir C. Fergusson, Bart.,
LL.D., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., &c.

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