

HIGH COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE No. 57 OF 1919.

The subjoined dispatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the subject of the development of the economic resources of the Empire is published for general information.

By Command of His Excellency
the High Commissioner.

H. J. STANLEY,
Imperial Secretary.

High Commissioner's Office,
Pretoria, 29th July, 1919.

Downing Street,
11th June, 1919.

Sir,

At the close of the prolonged struggle of the last four years, and having regard to the depletion of raw materials which has been caused and to the vast financial responsibilities which have been left behind, it is evidently more than ever necessary that the economic resources of the Empire in general should be developed to the uttermost, and I wish to suggest to you that the time is particularly opportune for a review of the activities carried on by or on behalf of your Government in scientific research and economic exploration, and for consideration of all promising schemes, either for new work of this description or for adding to the efficiency or widening the scope of work already in progress.

2. Apart from activities of a primarily scientific nature, such as research in oceanography and meteorology, the field to be reviewed may be very wide and should not be regarded as entirely economic in character. The main portion of the possible field of research may broadly be divided into inquiries relating to sources of mechanical power, agriculture and forestry, geology and minerals, and marine products. In most of these provinces the desirable inquiries may be classified, it is true, without any precise line of demarcation, into inquiries directed to an economic or other practical end which is in sight from the first, and inquiries where the practical aim, though real, is less immediately obvious. I am decidedly of opinion that the latter class of inquiries ought by no means to be neglected, and that if they are well chosen it may be expected that in the long run they will be even more fruitful in results of practical value than inquiries of the former class. The latter class of inquiry, however, demands a scientific staff with higher qualifications, and can scarcely be attacked effectually by a small Colony acting by itself. In such cases possible combination with other Colonies similarly situated should be considered.

3. It is becoming more and more clear that there is scarcely any industry which can develop or even maintain its position without the aid of scientific research, and that it is sound policy that such research should be liberally provided for in the budgets of the firms engaged, although it is frequently necessary that those firms should combine to finance a central research association, or at least closely co-operate in research work in order to cover the whole ground and avoid overlapping. With some assistance from the Imperial Treasury a good deal is being done in this country on these voluntary lines. There will no doubt be certain Colonial firms who can best participate by contributing to the research associations of their industries in this country. But the usual method in the Colonies is for research to be carried on by the scientific departments of the Government, and financed out of the ordinary revenue and out of taxes on particular industries, while a subsidiary but important method is that of contribution to institutions for research and the like, usually situated for convenience in this country, some official, such as the Bureau of Entomology and the new Bureau of Mycology, and some unofficial, such as the research associations referred to above which are organized under the auspices of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

4. Broadly, I would ask you to consider the position of any important industries in the Colony, on whose behalf no research work is at present carried on, and whether this state of affairs does not call for action on the

IV.

Officers, men and women referred to in this Announcement who, whilst serving at sea, were captured by the enemy or lost their lives through enemy action or were precluded by disablement through enemy action from further service at sea, before being able to complete their qualifying service for one or both of the medals, will be deemed to have qualified.

V.

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

VI.

Instructions as to the submission of claims and other particulars will shortly be issued.

Board of Trade,
July, 1919.

FURTHER NOTICE

referred to in Clause II (b) above.

Additional Danger Zone Voyages.

- (1) *Voyages in all Seas in the World.*
 - (a) From 4th August, 1914, to 11th April, 1915 (on account of "Dresden" and "Kronprinz Wilhelm");
 - (b) From 1st January, 1916, to 4th March, 1916, and from November, 1916, to 28th February, 1918 (on account of "Moewe," "Seeadler," and "Wolf").
- (2) *Any Voyage in the Atlantic Ocean North of the Equator, the Mediterranean, White Sea, and United Kingdom Waters.*
From 1st February, 1917, to 11th November, 1918 (on account of unrestricted submarine warfare).
- (3) *Any Voyage in the North Atlantic and Arctic Oceans between Meridians 10° West and 44° East.*
From 4th August, 1914, to 11th November, 1918.
- (4) *Any Voyage in the Sea of Japan or the Yellow Sea.*
 - (a) From 4th August, 1914, to 7th November, 1914.
- (5) *Any Voyage in the Indian Ocean, including the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea; and*
Any coasting voyage on the West Coast of India in a ship which entered or cleared an Indian or Ceylon port.
 - (a) From 4th August, 1914, to 9th November, 1914 (on account of "Emden"); and
 - (b) From 18th January, 1917, to 11th November, 1918 (on account of "Wolf").
- (6) *Any Voyage in a ship which entered or cleared any of the following ports, viz.:—Capetown, Colombo, Bombay, Aden; or which rounded Cape of Good Hope, or Cape Gabo, Australia, or Cape Farewell or Three Kings Islands, New Zealand; or which proceeded between Singapore and Hong Kong.*
 - (a) From 18th January, 1917, to 11th November, 1918 (on account of "Wolf").
- (7) *Any Voyage in a ship on the West Coast of Africa.*
 - (a) From 4th August, 1914, to 4th March, 1916 (on account of "Moewe").
- (8) *Any Voyage in a ship which rounded Cape Verde.*
 - (a) From 15th May, 1918, to 11th November, 1918 (on account of ocean-going submarines).
- (9) *The following are also considered as having served in a danger zone:—*
 - (a) Masters, officers, and crews of British merchant ships employed in the Black Sea, or in the Baltic Sea, between February, 1915, and March, 1918.

June, 1920.

INSTRUCTIONS AS TO THE SUBMISSION OF CLAIMS, ETC., IN THE
UNITED KINGDOM.

(a) Officers, men, and women referred to in the foregoing announcement should apply for the award of the Medals to the Authority in that part of the British Empire in which they now reside and in accordance with the Regulations in force there. Those who now reside in foreign countries should apply to the Authority in that part of the Empire in which they last resided.

In the United Kingdom applications should be made on the forms which are provided at Board of Trade Mercantile Marine Offices, at the Offices of Associations and Unions of Mercantile Marine Officers and Men, and at the Offices of Pilotage and Lighthouse Authorities. If, however, an applicant is unable to attend at any such Office, a written request may be sent to the Marine Department, Board of Trade, London, for an application form.

(b) The Mercantile Marine War Medal can only be awarded to those who have already qualified for the British War Medal in accordance with clause I on the front page. It cannot be awarded to any person by reason of his having qualified for the British War Medal by service in the Navy, Army, or Air Service.

(c) Qualifying service will in all cases be service at sea, and not service in harbours, rivers, or other inland waters.

(d) Applicants, who claim to have been precluded by disablement through enemy action from completing their qualifying service, must submit proof of their claim.

(e) Legatees or next-of-kin of deceased officers, men and women, will not be entitled to participate in the preliminary distribution of medal ribands, but must await the distribution of the medals, to which the usual quantity of riband will be attached.

Legatees or next-of-kin should apply to the Authority in the part of the British Empire in which they now reside. Those who now reside in foreign countries should apply to the Authority in that part of the Empire in which they last resided.

(f) The Board of Trade will be the sole judge in the United Kingdom, as to whether applicants are qualified, under the terms of the foregoing Announcement, for any, and if so for which, of the medals referred to.

The preliminary issue to any applicant of medal riband cannot by itself entitle the applicant to the subsequent award of the corresponding medal.

Marine Department,
Board of Trade,
June, 1920.

Notice No. 14.