

be our enemies presumably only so long as we are awaiting conclusion of the treaties of peace. Then there is (k), "commencement of the present war" that would obviously apply to the war which began in the case of Germany in 1939, Italy in 1940, Japan in 1941, and so on. That would mean the bulk of these regulations could not have any relation to property which is still in the hands of the custodian through the war of 1914-1919. I wanted to clear that up. We are dealing in these regulations simply with the powers of the custodian with reference to assets of certain persons as from 1939 and none of this legislation is to have any application to property in the hands of the custodian prior to that date even though it came into his hands as a result of the first great war.

The WITNESS: The treaties of peace and ratification in 1919 or early 1920 gave the Governor in Council power to provide by order for dealing with German property affected under that treaty. The same applies to Austria as well as Germany. It was all done by the treaties of peace made on November 5, 1918, and the Treaties of Peace Act 1919.

Mr. BURTON: In other words, the wording of the terms of the peace treaties, would, to a certain extent, govern how far and how much of this could be done under the regulations.

The WITNESS: Quite.

The VICE-CHAIRMAN: Dealing with number 1, "interpretation".

Carried.

The VICE-CHAIRMAN: "Person".

Carried.

Section 1(b), "enemy territory".

Carried.

Section 1(c), "proscribed territory".

Carried.

Section 1(d), "enemy".

*By Mr. Fleming:*

Q. As to the enemy proviso at the bottom of the page, Mr. Coleman dealt with that in his general remarks. May I ask if he has any occasion— —A. Yes, there have been a number of occasions when that has had to be put into effect in a very limited measure. These were not enemies in the ordinary sense. They were only technical enemies. I can remember I think two or three. I will have to look it up to refresh my memory on the details, where that was invoked.

Q. It is considered desirable to deal with each case by special orders and exempt them from the definition of "enemy", persons who are simply enemy subjects?—A. Oh yes.

Q. Rather than bringing enemy subjects generally within the terms of the definition?—A. Quite.

The VICE-CHAIRMAN: Agreed.

Section 1(e), "enemy subject".

Carried.

Section 1(f), "enemy currency".

Carried.

Section 1(g), "securities".

Carried.

Section 1(h), "dividends, interest or share of profits".

Carried.