

GENERAL HERTZOG said there was no need for this, but if South Africa and Canada were to legislate, it was best that they should do so in harmony with the ideas of others.

MR. BRUCE said that General Hertzog, by his previous remarks, had already changed the position as the Australian Delegation had seen it. They wanted, however, to be sure that they would not be forced to legislate. If they could make mutual arrangements for dealing with these matters, they would be glad to do so. For example, it might be found that some Dominions wanted fresh legislation or others might incorporate their arrangements under existing legislation, but Australia was not willing to introduce new legislation.

MR. CASEY said that the Delegation would be torn to pieces if they had in any way diminished the right of the Australians to call themselves British subjects

MR. MACDONALD said that in the United Kingdom also, there would be great difficulties about legislation to define United Kingdom nationals; in fact they could not contemplate legislation. But the United Kingdom Delegation would favour discussion on the lines indicated by General Hertzog.

MR. CASEY agreed that General Hertzog's statement had cleared the air.

GENERAL HERTZOG thought that the same principle would apply in considering other subjects such as the form of treaties.

MR. MACDONALD said he had discussed the question with Sir Donald Somervell and had come to the conclusion that the preliminary discussion on the form of treaties had been helpful and that a solution of the