

him shall be evidence of the facts therein stated.

(xix) A certificate signed by the Administrator that an order or other instrument purporting to be made or issued by the Clearing Office or by the Administrator is so made or issued shall be conclusive evidence of the facts so certified.

(xx) The Documentary Evidence Act, 1868, as amended by any subsequent enactment, shall apply to the Clearing Office and to the Administrator in like manner as if they were respectively mentioned in the first column of the First Schedule to that Act, and as if the Administrator or any person authorised by him to act on his behalf were in relation both to the Clearing Office and the Administrator mentioned in the second column of that Schedule, and as if the regulations referred to in that Act included any documents issued by or on behalf of the Clearing Office or the Administrator.

(xxi) All decisions of the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal constituted under Section VI. of Part X. of the Treaty, if within the jurisdiction of that tribunal, shall be final and conclusive and binding on all courts.

(xxii) The Administrator may undertake on behalf of a British national the presentation to and conduct before the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal of any claim, difference or dispute referable to the Tribunal under the provisions of Sections IV., V. and VII. of Part X. of the Treaty, and may make regulations with the consent of the Treasury in respect of the fees to be charged in respect of such services.

(xxiii) For the purpose of enforcing the attendance of witnesses before the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal, wherever sitting, whether within or without His Majesty's Dominions, and compelling the production before the Tribunal of documents, a Secretary of State shall have power to issue orders which shall have the like effect as if the proceedings before the Tribunal were an action in a court and the order were a formal process issued by that court in the due exercise of its jurisdiction, and shall be enforceable by that court accordingly, and disobedience to any such order shall be punishable as contempt of court.

(xxiv) The time at which the period of prescription or limitation of right of action referred to in Article 235 of the Treaty shall begin again to run shall be at the expiration of six months after the coming into force of the Treaty, and the period to be allowed within which presentation of negotiable instruments for acceptance or payment and notice of non-acceptance or non-payment or protest may be made under Article 236 shall be ten months from the coming into force of the Treaty.

(xxv) Rules made during the war by any recognised Exchange or Commercial Association providing for the closure of contracts entered into before the war by an enemy and any action taken thereunder are hereby confirmed subject to the provisions contained in paragraph 4 (a) of the Annex to Section V. of Part X. of the Treaty.

(xxvi) There shall be imposed on rights of industrial, literary or artistic property (with the exception of trade marks) acquired before or during the war, or which may be acquired hereafter, by or on behalf of Hun-

garian nationals, such limitations, conditions or restrictions as the Board of Trade may prescribe for the purpose, in the manner, in the circumstances, and subject to the limitations, contained in Article 241 of the Treaty; and any transfer in whole or in part or other dealing with any rights so acquired as aforesaid effected since the twenty-eighth day of July, nineteen hundred and fourteen, shall if and so far as it is inconsistent with any limitations, conditions or restrictions so imposed be void and of no effect.

(xxvii) Articles 242 and 243 of the Treaty shall not be deemed to confer rights within His Majesty's dominions on the nationals of any High Contracting Party other than Hungarian nationals, and so far as may be necessary for the purpose of Article 242 of the Treaty, the Patents, Designs and Trade Marks (Temporary Rules) Act, 1914 (except paragraph (b) of Section 1 of the Patents, Designs and Trade Marks (Temporary Rules) (Amendment) Act, 1914), shall in relation to Hungarian nationals continue in force, and shall be deemed as from the date when the Treaty came into force to have continued in force, as if references therein to subjects of a State at war with His Majesty included references to Hungarian nationals.

(xxviii) The Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks shall have power and shall be deemed to have had power, as from the coming into force of the Treaty in cases where patents and designs are revived under the provisions of Article 242 of the Treaty, to impose such conditions as he may deem reasonably necessary for the protection of persons who have manufactured or made use of the subject matter of such patents or designs while the rights had lapsed.

(xxix) The duly qualified tribunal for the purposes of Article 245 of the Treaty shall be the Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks.

2. For the purposes of the foregoing provisions of this Order, but not including the Schedule therein referred to—

The expression "enemy debt" has the meaning assigned to it by paragraph 2 of the Annex to Section III. of Part X. of the Treaty, and includes any sum which under the Treaty is to be treated or dealt with in like manner as an enemy debt.

The expression "nationals" in relation to any State includes the Sovereign or former Sovereign and the subjects or citizens of that State and any company or corporation incorporated therein according to the law of that State and in the case of a Protectorate the natives thereof.

The expression "nationals of the former Kingdom of Hungary" does not include persons who, within six months of the coming into force of the Treaty show to the satisfaction of the Administrator that they have acquired *ipso facto* in accordance with its provisions the nationality of an Allied or Associated power, including those who under Article 62 of the Treaty obtained such nationality with the consent of the competent authorities, or who acquired such nationality by virtue of previous rights of citizenship.

The Interpretation Act, 1889, applies for the interpretation of this Order in like manner