

be deemed to be such order or instrument without further proof unless the contrary is shown, and in any proceeding by the Local Clearing Office, or by the Administrator to recover a debt or fine, a report purporting to be signed by the Administrator or other person authorized by him shall be evidence of the facts therein stated.

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

(xix) The Administrator shall be deemed to be a public officer and any documents forming part of the acts of the Local Clearing Office or the Administrator, shall be deemed to be public documents for the purpose of Chapter V of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

(xx) 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.

(xxi) 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 the Government of India shall have power to issue orders which shall have the like effect as if the proceedings before the tribunal were a suit 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 under the Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860).

(xxii) 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 the period ending the ninth day of February, 1924.

(xxiii) 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 provisos contained in paragraph 4 (a) of the Annex to Section V of Part X of the Treaty.

(xxiv) 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 Hungarian nationals, such limitations, conditions or restrictions as the Governor General in Council 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.

(xxv) 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 Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary Rules) Act, 1915 (except Section 2 of that Act), 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.

(xxvi) The duly qualified tribunal for the purposes of Article 245 of the Treaty shall be the Controller of Patents and Designs appointed under the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911.

(xxvii) The notices to be given by creditors resident in India under paragraph 5 of the Annex to Section III of Part X of the Treaty shall be given together with the particulars required by that paragraph to the Administrator.

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 "British nationals in India" includes any person who, being a British national, resides or carries on business in India and any subject of a State in India.

The expression "nationals of the former Kingdom of Hungary" does not include persons who, within eighteen 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 as it applies for the interpretation of an Act of Parliament, and as if this Order were an Act of Parliament.

3. This Order shall apply to India and shall be deemed to have come into operation as from the date when the Treaty of Peace came into force, that is to say, the twenty-sixth day of July, nineteen hundred and twenty-one.