

the phrase used in their original draft on this subject, meant "not more than 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.," and promptly came down to the United States figure. The vote in the Italian Commission on the United Kingdom proposal for 100 per cent. compensation resulted in a tie. New Zealand supported the United Kingdom on this issue, but later voted with the majority for the French figure of 75 per cent. The United Kingdom delegation reserved its rights to raise the question again, but did not press it to a further vote in the Plenary Session.

Closely related with this problem was that of adequate provision for the restoration of "the legal rights and interests of the United Nations and their nationals as they existed" in the ex-enemy countries at the outbreak of war. Each draft treaty contained a clause designed to afford protection for this purpose, but the United Kingdom felt that such a general clause might in practice prove ineffective, and therefore, sought to include in the treaties a number of rather elaborate supplementary annexes to ensure more adequate protection in certain specified cases—*e.g.*, patents and copyrights, insurance, shipping, and petroleum. The U.S.S.R. regarded all these annexes as unnecessary. The United States and France did not object in principle to the insertion of special provisions of this kind, but objected to some of them, either as a whole or in part. The British case, which was argued at length in relation to the Roumanian treaty, was, like that of Australia in relation to reparations, open to criticism on the score of excessive elaboration. It seemed to be especially vulnerable in regard to shipping, where in any case the interests concerned received some partial protection from a more careful definition of "ships" which later received the support of a majority vote. The whole question appeared to be a highly technical one upon which it was not possible to obtain a clear understanding at the time the vote was taken. In the Balkans Economic Commission, therefore, New Zealand, with Canada and India, followed the lead of the United States in voting against this Annex, which was rejected by 9 votes to 4. Since, however, the United Kingdom delegation attached great importance to this matter, and had fully explained their reasons for so doing, it was felt that New Zealand's support should be accorded, and accordingly in the Plenary Session New Zealand voted for the Annex, which was, however, again rejected by 10 votes to 7. In the course of the debate the other Annexes were amended or simplified in a way which disarmed criticism, and New Zealand therefore voted for them.

IV. RIGHT TO CONFISCATE EX-ENEMY PROPERTY IN UNITED NATIONS TERRITORY

An agreed clause in the Italian and Roumanian treaties gave to each of the Allied and Associated Powers "the right to seize, retain, liquidate, or take any other action with respect to all property, rights, and interests