

(iv.) *General Restrictions*.—The following is a summary of the principal provisions restricting the rights of aliens :—

- (a.) An alien enemy (not being a British subject by birth, naturalization, or otherwise) was prevented from being employed as a professor, lecturer, teacher, or other instructor in connection with any university, college, or of any secondary school, technical school, public school, endowed school, or Native school under the Education Act, 1914, or of any other educational institution supported wholly or in part by grants from the public revenue. (Alien Enemy Teachers Act, 1915.)
 - (b.) An alien enemy was prohibited after the 22nd December, 1914, from assuming any other name than that by which he was known at the date of the commencement of the war. The Minister of Internal Affairs was empowered to grant exemptions. (War Regulations dated the 17th December, 1914.)
 - (c.) An alien enemy was prohibited from leaving New Zealand without the consent in writing of the Minister of Defence. (War Regulations dated the 19th July, 1915.)
 - (d.) The Attorney-General was empowered to prohibit any company, firm, or person from continuing to carry on business in New Zealand under any name, description, or representation calculated to mislead the public as to the persons interested in that business, or as to the nature of that business, or as to the relationship between that company, firm, or person and alien enemies. (War Regulations dated the 9th August, 1915.)
 - (e.) The Attorney-General was authorized to impose such restrictions as he thought fit upon the scope or nature of any business carried on in New Zealand by, or on behalf of, or under the control of an enemy or an enemy company. (War Regulations dated the 3rd April, 1916.)
 - (f.) An alien enemy was prohibited from being engaged as master, or as a mate, or engineer of any home-trade ship, or engaged as a harbourmaster or in any other official position in the employment of the Harbour Board, save in pursuance of a license issued by the Minister of Marine. (War Regulations dated the 1st October, 1918.)
 - (g.) The restrictions regarding the acquisition of shares, and debentures, and letters of administration have already been referred to in the previous portions of this report.
- (v.) *Restrictions on the Acquisition of Land or Interests in Land either by Purchase or by Descent on Intestacy*.—The War Legislation Amendment Act, 1917, imposed restrictions on the right of acquisition of land by alien enemies. The principal points may be summarized as follows :—
- (a.) In the case of intestacy, whole or partial, any estate or interest in land which would have vested in an alien enemy but for the incapacity arising out of his enemy nationality vested in the Public Trustee in trust for His Majesty. The Supreme Court was empowered to declare the same vested accordingly on appropriate proceedings being taken by the Attorney-General. The disqualification on alien enemies holding or acquiring land does not extend to equitable interests under wills, as where a will directs conversion of the realty before distribution the above provisions do not apply.
 - (b.) Alien enemies were prevented from entering into contracts to acquire any freehold estate or interest in land or any leasehold estate or interest in land for a term which would not expire within two years from the date of the contract.
 - (c.) Certain cases have been dealt with by the Public Trustee under this legislation, and the land or interest involved has been disposed of by the Public Trustee and the proceeds paid to the credit of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion. The amounts so paid will require to be credited to the Clearing Office of the country to which the enemy national owed allegiance.
- (vi.) *Revocation of Letters of Naturalization*.—By the Revocation of Naturalization Act, 1917, it is enacted that the Governor-General, if he is satisfied with respect to any British subject that it is expedient for the welfare or defence of the realm, or for the peace and good government of New Zealand, or otherwise on the grounds of public policy that the naturalization of such person should be revoked, may, by Order in Council, declare that the naturalization of the said person shall be revoked, and that the said person shall cease to be a British subject naturalized in New Zealand as from the date to be specified in that Order in Council, and every such Order shall have effect according to its tenor. Unless otherwise expressly provided thereunder an Order in Council revoking the naturalization of any person shall not affect the nationality of the wife or of any child of that person.
- (vii.) *Returns of Property of Alien Enemies in New Zealand*.—The War Regulations dated the 3rd April, 1916, provided that every alien enemy should, if so required by the Custodian of Enemy Property, give to the Custodian within fourteen days such particulars as the Custodian might require as to all property of the value of £50 or upwards, whether situated in New Zealand or elsewhere, which belonged to that alien enemy or in which he was interested.

9. CONTROL OF PROPERTY OF PRISONERS OF WAR.

(i.) *General*.—Many of the aliens who were interned in New Zealand during the war in pursuance of the War Regulations of the 10th November, 1914, were actively engaged in business, farming, or other occupations at the time of their internment. It was accordingly necessary for the Government to make suitable arrangements to prevent undue loss arising on account of the detention of such aliens.

(ii.) *Public Trustee as Custodian of Property of Prisoners of War*.—Under the War Regulations dated the 24th July, 1916, it was provided that the Public Trustee might be appointed as Custodian of the property of a prisoner of war, either by the prisoner of war himself or by the Attorney-General