

The VICE-CHAIRMAN: No, I doubt that very much. (k) is the definition of the commencement of the war, while this deals with that section as it might be revised or amended.

Mr. FLEMING: Are you going to call these in order. I was going to ask a question about (f).

The VICE-CHAIRMAN: Shall (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) carry?

Carried.

Mr. FLEMING: The power is given the Secretary of State in writing to appoint an inspector to inspect the affairs of a person, firm or company or the administration of the property. I was wondering how often it has been necessary to use that power and if reports were made in all such cases, and in what form, and how the reports were kept.

The WITNESS: It would depend on the individual file. As far as the office is concerned we are quite willing that they be deleted, and I think they are amply covered by (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e).

Mr. FLEMING: This provision applies to the cases in 8(f) inclusive in any of these cases: "the Secretary of State may appoint an inspector." My opinion perhaps, bears on the use of the section rather than the terms of the section itself.

The WITNESS: We have appointed a great number of inspectors, and if when a report is received it appears necessary to appoint a controller or supervisor, that has been done. As I say, they were related mostly to the very early stages of the war when there were suggestions that certain firms had substantial enemy interests, and in the great majority that provision did prevail and nearly all controllers were then appointed and some of them are still acting.

Mr. FRASER: May I ask a question Mr. Chairman? In the case of a person not being satisfied with the inspector or whatever they call him, the supervisor, is there any chance of having that party changed?

The WITNESS: Well, he would have the right, if he held enemy property, to apply under section 27 (2) to have it declared by the court as non-enemy property and we would not interfere.

*By Mr. Fleming:*

Q. Well, what would happen in the case of an individual or firm or company who might feel the inspector himself was not a suitable person and was not conducting himself properly?—A. Well, in no case that I can recall have the people concerned made the slightest objection to the inspector. In fact some of them have been very grateful for his help.

Q. Mr. Chairman, perhaps it is not like me to object to having powers which are not broad but in line 32 I raise such a question. The secretary of state may appoint an inspector to inspect any business to ascertain "whether the business is carried on for the benefit or under the control of an enemy or enemy subject."—A. We would like to delete the words "enemy subjects."

Q. I suppose there must be very few cases now where new discoveries would be made.—A. It was mentioned in my preliminary statement the other day and we are not completely able but we are beginning to get a little access to the records of business concerns in Germany to verify or perhaps disprove the explanations made to us by agents of Canadian enterprises in that country.

Q. That brings me to my question. This would only apply to the extent where business is carried on at the present for the benefit or under the control of an enemy. What about the case, if it is found now, that during the war the business was carried on for the enemy but it is not so carried on to-day. We will say it has either been transferred, the ownership has been transferred, or the