

Questions

2. Technical adviser: H. Carl Goldenberg, barrister, as and when services are required. Compensation \$150 for each day during which he is so occupied. 1 secretary: Mrs. N. M. Haynes; salary: \$200 per month.

3. The commissioner is acting in an advisory capacity only and will not make recommendations or awards on individual claims. The commissioner will recommend to the government which classes of claims should be paid in full, which in part only and which, if any, should be disallowed. Claims from approximately 4,000 Canadians have been received by the war claims branch of the custodian's office.

4. Claims have been submitted to the war claims branch on behalf of approximately 1,750 former prisoners of war of the Japanese and on behalf of approximately 125 former civilian internees or detainees of the Japanese.

5. December, 1943.

6. No.

7. Claims submitted on behalf of former prisoners of war of the Japanese total approximately \$2 million, computed at the rate of \$1 a day for every day of imprisonment; claims submitted on behalf of former civilian internees or detainees of the Japanese total approximately \$625,000.

8. There are no Japanese assets in the hands of the commissioner. The custodian has under control approximately \$3,425,000 of assets which formerly were owned by Japanese enemies. When the treaty of peace is ratified such assets will be at the disposal of the Canadian government.

9. None other than the following: (a) a few officers or employees of the government of Canada received compensation from the government in respect of loss of belongings incurred upon leaving their posts; and (b) a few Canadians were compensated by the governments of two or three Far Eastern countries under local schemes in respect of property losses.

10. There is no authority to make interim payments but this matter is under active consideration.

11. Former civilian internees or detainees have received nothing. Former prisoners of war were credited with their pay while imprisoned and in appropriate cases have received pensions if disabled as a result of imprisonment.

13. No, except that in some of the cases mentioned in (a) and (b) of No. 9 above the claimants so compensated may have been injured by the Japanese.

[Mr. Bradley.]

DEFENCE CONSTRUCTION—MATERIAL SHORTAGES

Mr. Hellyer:

1. What defence construction projects are held up by material shortages?

2. In each case, what are the specific materials and quantities that are not available?

Mr. McIlraith:

1. In carrying out the defence construction program, there have been a number of difficulties due to material shortages, resulting in delays in getting materials to the different sites as rapidly as might have been desired. However, as a result of government action and the co-operation of industry, there are only three cases where work is not proceeding because of material shortages.

2. The following defence construction projects are not proceeding because of material shortages: (i) Construction of RCEME workshop for the army at Long Branch, Ontario. This project requires 224 tons of structural steel ordered on American mills. Delivery to the Canadian fabricator was set back from September to November due to changes in the American controlled material plan regulations. Fifty per cent of the requirement has now arrived at the fabricator's shop and is being fabricated. Present plans call for erection at the site to commence December 10. (ii) Chemical laboratory for the defence research board at Shirley's Bay, Ontario. This project requires 160 tons of structural steel. Originally an effort was made to place this order on an American mill but due to delays arising out of the controlled material plan regulations, the order was subsequently placed on a Canadian mill. Twenty-five tons have been delivered to the fabricator and the balance is to be delivered before December 31. Present undertaking of the fabricator is that erection will start not later than February 1, 1952. (iii) Construction of 250-man barrack block for the R.C.A.F. at Centralia, Ontario. This project requires 137 tons of structural steel ordered on American mills. Delivery to the Canadian fabricator was scheduled for October but was received in October and November. The delay arose due to changes in the American controlled material plan regulations. Fabrication is now being completed and erection at the site is to commence during the week of November 26.

NATIONAL REVENUE—OFFICES IN SYDNEY, N.S.

Mr. Gillis:

1. How many offices does the Department of National Revenue occupy in the city of Sydney, Nova Scotia?