

regard. However, we may perhaps—and this is a matter for the Minister of Finance to consider—give more thought to this and come up with something which might meet with more general satisfaction and which might finally be more definite than we have at the moment.

Mr. BROOME: Might I make a few observations on that. The idea of bringing it up was to bring it to the attention at top level in the hope that once this problem was put into their lap they might make representations to the finance department which would clarify it.

Frankly, I cannot see any reason for saying a processed pipe is different in light industry than in heavy industry. It is still straight piping and can be done in this country as well as in the United States. Here in one case it will come in dutiable and in the other case it will come in free.

The result of that is there is a lot of detailed engineering being done in the United States which would be and could be done here if it was more advantageous to those companies to do it. So the effect of this tariff item is to take away engineering work from this country to place it in another country, and I refer particularly to oil refineries where processed piping is the major work. It comes in free when there is no reason why it should.

The CHAIRMAN: May I remind you, gentlemen, that all the replies to questions will be tabled and appear as appendix "A" and you will have an opportunity at that time to have them in front of you.

Mr. NESBITT: I have a question but I do not know whether or not it will come under item 254 or 255.

The CHAIRMAN: Proceed.

Mr. NESBITT: I understand there has been an investigation going on in the Department of National Revenue in respect of this business of placing a value for duty on brooms from Poland. I wonder if the deputy minister would care to make any comment as to how the investigation is getting on?

Mr. SIM: I had no notice of this question. I do not know whether I am equipped to answer it specifically. It might be useful if I indicated in a general way how we identify values from behind the iron curtain.

There are difficulties. It is true we have an officer stationed at Prague who has a general responsibility to keep us advised as to values. But under the state control of industry it is obvious one cannot get a fair market value which would be acceptable under the ordinary application of our law. What is done is we endeavour to find in a free economy an equivalent article and apply a valuation. I will be very glad to make inquiries into the broom case mentioned by the hon. member and let him have the information.

The CHAIRMAN: We are on page 350 under general administration.

Mr. MORE: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the table which the deputy minister filed in respect of collection expenses show the number of entries as against the number of staff.

Mr. SIM: No; but that could be easily added.

Mr. MORE: It seems that would give a relationship which would show the efficiency of the department.

Mr. BENEDICKSON: Mr. Chairman, we are dealing with a number of salaries and I have been unable to find the individuals who would be the chief guardians of our morals in respect of importing goods. Could the deputy minister tell us something about the law in that respect and especially the recommendation of the tariff board a year ago after the appeal on the book, "Peyton Place", that this was probably not a proper function of the tariff board.

Mr. BELL (*Carleton*): That has been changed.