

cost on further orders. A first run may cost "X" number of dollars for 5,000 copies. Because the plates have been made and the machines are set up, a second, third, fourth or fifth printing will cost less. Therefore, how could you quote a cost of any government or private publication? For 100,000 pamphlets you may have a 25 per cent cost compared with that for only 10,000 in the first run. I am told this happens often, not only with government publications but publications printed for private companies or individuals.

If a pamphlet becomes very popular and there is a heavy demand, the publication will be reordered. The cost per unit will keep going down. Under those conditions it will be impossible to print on the cover of a document the cost per unit. You do not know whether you will be ordering 10,000 or whether this will increase to 100,000.

Government departments make a serious study not only of the cost of publishing a certain text, pamphlet or catalogue, but its importance to the general public. Decisions are not taken lightly. As others pointed out, within each department a careful study is made of the cost of a certain document. They consider whether the importance of a pamphlet, booklet or catalogue should be the main criterion, or its usefulness to the Canadian citizen. They consider the businessmen, farmers, civil servants, professionals and students who would make use of it to develop and improve a particular field of interest.

What is more important, the benefit of a certain publication to everyone interested in reading, studying or using it, or the cost? As I said before, it could have a very small field of interest or a very wide field. Even though it may appear important to a very small group, it could affect every citizen in Canada. The cost of such a booklet may appear astronomical compared to that of a publication which has a run of hundreds of thousands.

As the hon. member for Spadina (Mr. Stollery) pointed out, costs of answering questions placed on the order paper by members of parliament are very high. Some questions are very extensive. However, who would deny the right of a member of parliament on behalf of his constituents if he feels a subject is of sufficient interest to put such questions on the order paper? It may not appear important to other members, but it may be an important question for his constituents.

If every time a question was answered in the House the cost of answering would be stated as \$3,000, \$5,000 or \$50,000, depending on the complexity of the question, it would become extremely difficult. Some questions take civil servants many weeks to compile an answer. Should the cost of answering be a criterion when questions are placed on the order paper?

In conclusion, I would like to congratulate the hon. member for bringing this matter to our attention.

[Translation]

The Acting Speaker (Mr. Ethier): Order. The hour provided for the consideration of private members' business is now deemed to have expired.

Adjournment Debate

PROCEEDINGS ON ADJOURNMENT MOTION

[English]

A motion to adjourn the House under Standing Order 40 deemed to have been moved.

INDUSTRY—ALLEGED MOVEMENT OF INVESTMENT MONEY TO UNITED STATES—GOVERNMENT ACTION

Mr. Dan McKenzie (Winnipeg South Centre): Mr. Speaker, on October 19 I questioned the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce (Mr. Horner) with regard to the movement of investment money and businesses to the United States. He provided me with a most unsuitable answer, stating that we enjoy in Canada complete freedom of investment in a free country. That is not the answer I was seeking. There is no way we can cure unemployment, or that Canada can expand, with the mass exodus of businesses and investment money to the United States.

I see the minister is in the chamber. I hope his answer will not be based on the Foreign Investment Review Agency report which reached my office today. It contains the most mixed up civil service jargon that I have ever seen in my life on figures on investment. I hope I will get a more satisfactory answer than that.

I am concerned, and I am sure many Canadians are, when we read articles like "New York Woos Canadians in Ottawa", "United States holding seminars here in Canada to assist in encouraging businesses to move to the United States". We read articles like this: "United States firms shy away from investment in Canada". Here is a report out of Washington.

● (1800)

Worried by a sluggish economy, political uncertainty and a devaluing dollar, United States firms have sliced increases in their planned investment in Canada to \$380 million from \$804 million during the course of this year, a U.S. Commerce Department survey shows.

I wish we could obtain statistics of this type in Canada. We have to rely on the United States for this information. Further, in the *Ottawa Journal* this week we read an article headed: "Canada Losing Business Grip". It reads in part:

A United States business said Thursday Canada is losing its grip on business and has only a short time to improve the situation.

John Reardon, chamber of commerce manager in Niagara Falls, N.Y., told a Chamber of Commerce meeting here today that investment money previously spent in Canada is now being kept in the U.S.

I should also like to refer to a recent article in the *Winnipeg Free Press*. This is based on statistical information compiled by a financial expert. The headline is: "\$40 Million Seen Lost to Manitoba; Finance Expert Says Clients Investing Outside Province Will Cost 4,000 Jobs." To some extent this trend should be stopped with the change in provincial government which came about a few weeks ago. The political climate has improved 100 per cent in Manitoba since then.

I should also like to refer to the November edition of *Quest*, which I hope the minister has read. There is an article in it