

The Mazda plant in Flat Rock received \$184 million. The Mitsubishi-Chrysler plant in Illinois received \$175 million. The Honda plant in Ohio received \$130 million. The Toyota plant in Kentucky received \$269 million. The Chrysler plant in Detroit received \$366 million.

According to the *New York Times* of September 18, Honda announced expansion of its operation in Ohio. According to this article, the expansion was encouraged by incentives from the state. Ohio granted Honda other incentives, including tax abatements and state money to train new employees. Why have Mr. Reisman, who negotiated the original Auto Pact agreement, and the Minister for International Trade (Miss Carney), as well as columnists, not told this to Canadians? Surely we need this information if we are going to give intensive consideration to this free trade agreement.

The same ought to apply with respect to this tariff proposal we are discussing today. The letter to the Government from the auto parts manufacturers urged the Government to give very serious consideration to the implications of the tariff changes.

Let me give some details on the kind of assistance the American states and cities give to their automobile plants, which we are told is an improper practice for a province or city in Canada. The Honda motorcycle plant in Ohio received a state grant of \$5.2 million and another grant of \$11 million from the state to improve the transportation. It received a tax abatement from the municipality, valued at \$1 million.

Another Honda plant in the same state received a tax abatement from Shelby County of \$850,000.

Despite the time which has been taken by questions of privilege, I presume we will be proceeding with Private Members' hour at five o'clock. Before we get to that point, I want to move the following motion pursuant to Standing Order 9(4)(a):

That the House continue to sit beyond the ordinary hour of daily adjournment for the purpose of continuing consideration of Bill C-87.

● (1700)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Will those Members who object to the motion please rise in their places?

And more than fifteen Members having risen:

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Pursuant to Standing Order 9(4), the motion is deemed to have been withdrawn.

Motion (Mr. Orilkow) deemed withdrawn.

[Translation]

It being five o'clock, the House will now proceed to the consideration of Private Members' Business as listed on today's Order Paper.

Nuclear Armaments

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BUSINESS--MOTIONS

[English]

NUCLEAR ARMAMENTS

ADVISABILITY OF DECLARING CANADA A NUCLEAR ARMS FREE ZONE

The House resumed from Monday, September 28, consideration of the motion of Mr. Young:

That, in the opinion of this House, the government should consider the advisability of declaring Canada a nuclear arms free zone by prohibiting the deployment, testing, construction and transportation of nuclear weapons and associated equipment through and within Canada, the export of goods and materials for use in the construction and deployment of nuclear arms and further, the government should encourage cities, provinces and states throughout the world to undertake similar action.

Mr. Ian Waddell (Vancouver—Kingsway): Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to rise to speak on this matter because it is a very important issue which the Hon. Member for Beaches (Mr. Young) has brought before the House. I hope at some point the House can vote on this Bill so that Canadians can see where their elected representatives stand on one of the most important international issues in the world.

What is a nuclear weapons free zone? The concept is a simple one. A nuclear weapons free zone is a defined geographic area within which the possession, deployment, storage, transit, manufacture, testing and other support of nuclear weapons and nuclear weapons systems is prohibited. An area can become a nuclear or weapon free zone as part of an international zone as well. These zones do exist in the world. This is not a new idea, something made up by the Hon. Member for Beaches in spite of the fact that he is a most creative and imaginative person. The fact is that nuclear weapon free zones exist by international treaty signed by most of the countries in the world, in four regions, the seabed, Antarctica, outer space—that is a giant stride—and Latin America. There are proposals for regional nuclear free zones in the Nordic countries, the Balkans, other parts of Europe, the Middle East, the Indian Ocean, Southeast Asia and Africa. There are even countries which are nuclear free such as Japan, Austria, Sweden, and lately New Zealand, and a number of NATO countries with varying conditions.

What is the purpose of a nuclear free zone? It is not to stop the effects of a nuclear war. Once a nuclear war breaks out, no one is immune, whether one is in a nuclear free zone or not. We are not suggesting that anyone would be. All bets are off when that happens and, whether the country is nuclear free or not, it will be vulnerable to direct attack. Having a nuclear free zone is not an attempt to make one immune to the effects of war. Rather, it is an attempt to influence national and international behaviour before war breaks out. It is a preventive measure. It is a measure to try to reduce the likelihood of war.

What are the requirements for a nuclear free zone for Canada in the Canadian context? First, there should be no nuclear weapons on Canadian soil. We have had that debate