

S.O. 21

arms race and of the paramount need to take bold initiatives toward multilateral nuclear weapons disarmament. Two years ago the Liberal Government observed Disarmament Week by inviting foreign nuclear warships into the Port of Vancouver. This year the Government has invited the NATO nuclear weapons planning group to meet at Montebello, Quebec. The Secretary of State for External Affairs (Mr. MacEachen) began Disarmament Week in Canada last night by toasting the U.S. Secretary of State and accepting his praise for Canada's allowing the testing of Cruise missiles in this country. These are not the actions Canadians want or need from their Government in Disarmament Week, or at any other time.

The prospect of a major escalation of the nuclear arms race is now only weeks away. United States Pershing II and Cruise missiles will soon be deployed in Europe, gravely escalating the level of nuclear armament, the level of East-West tension and mistrust, and the risk of nuclear war. These missiles will be deployed because NATO strategists believe they are necessary as a response to Soviet SS-20 missiles in eastern Europe, and because NATO politicians appear convinced that the Geneva arms reduction talks have failed to produce progress.

We are caught now in a new escalation of the super power game of nuclear weapons chicken. Canada could help end this dangerous nuclear escalation and help derail the headlong rush of the super powers toward nuclear confrontation in Europe by proposing a postponement of new weapons deployment, and insisting on a continuation of the talks at Geneva. That could be our contribution to Disarmament Week.

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HEALTH**SMOKING IN PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE ROOMS**

Mr. Stanley Hudecki (Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of National Defence): Madam Speaker, on May 24 I spoke under the provisions of Standing Order 21 and mentioned to the House the serious health effects of second-hand cigarette and cigar smoke. At that time I advised of the respiratory impairment suffered by smokers and non-smokers exposed to a chronically smoke-filled environment, and called upon the Standing Committee on Management and Members' Services to regulate smoking in parliamentary committee rooms in order to improve the quality of our indoor air and thereby to set an example for the Canadian public to control smoking in public areas. That was approximately four months ago and, to my knowledge, the recommendations I made at that time, which were based on recently reported clinical studies, have not been implemented.

Because of the proven serious health effects of such second-hand smoke, it is of great concern to me that serious consideration has not been given to regulating smoking in public areas. I can think of no better place to demonstrate this concern than in the parliamentary committee rooms.

CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD**LEVEL OF INITIAL PRICES**

Mr. Len Gustafson (Assiniboia): Madam Speaker, the increase of the initial price of barley, as announced by the Minister responsible for the Canadian Wheat Board, was welcomed by farmers. However, the question remains as to why the initial price of wheat and durum was not increased as well. The asking price for Red Spring Wheat in Thunder Bay is 98 cents per bushel higher today. The asking price for durum wheat at Thunder Bay is \$1.50 higher today. In checking back on the asking price of wheat over the last few months it has been found that asking prices have been considerably higher than the price the farmer is receiving. I am, therefore, calling on the Minister responsible for the Canadian Wheat Board to take the necessary steps to increase the initial price of wheat and durum so that farmers can meet the serious cash flow problems which they face at this time.

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SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**AEROSPACE INDUSTRY—NEED FOR INCENTIVE BASED STRATEGY**

Mr. Robert Wenman (Fraser Valley West): Madam Speaker, the astonishing sweep of technological advance seems to have brought us to the threshold of war in space and war from space. Already nations routinely rely on military satellites for surveillance and communications. Surveillance satellites are a vital component of both super powers' capacity to verify each other's adherence to arms limitation agreements, and to guard against a secret mobilization which would precede a pre-emptive war.

The leading edge of space technology has now moved toward killer satellites which can destroy the surveillance and communications satellites of other nations. There is even discussion of laser and particle beam weapons deployed from space stations.

The peaceful use of space as a place for industry, communications, and surveillance, is every bit as significant as the potential military uses. The incredible innovation of the Canada Space Arm has revealed to the world that Canada is among the world leaders in space age technology. Canada must maintain the capability to participate in the leading edges of high technology if Canada is to preserve or better her place in the world.

I, therefore, urge the Government to institute an incentive based strategy to expand Canada's role in research and development in the high frontier of aerospace technology and to expand its efforts in securing industrial agreements in international defence related industries. Canada should seek to secure larger portions of these expenditures as a condition or component of international, bilateral or multilateral agreements, thereby securing an important corner in a rapidly expanding present and futuristic field of employment and productivity.