

against equal rights for the francophone and anglophone communities of New Brunswick. As usual, the Deputy Prime Minister distorts reality instead of answering questions.

Here are the facts: on December 11, 1992, the Bloc Quebecois asked the unanimous consent of the House for a motion acknowledging those rights to be voted on in a dignified manner, not rushed through to avoid making waves. We suggested having the vote the same day and publicly reaffirmed our support, but we did not obtain the requisite unanimous consent.

On February 1, 1993, when there was an official vote on this motion, the eight members of the Bloc who were present all voted for the motion.

Mr. Speaker, the truth must be told.

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[English]

BILL C-7

Mr. Grant Hill (MacLeod): Mr. Speaker, physicians and other scientists in Canada are very concerned about the government's proposed legislation, Bill C-7.

Criminal law must be very clear and concise because of the serious penalties for breaking the law. However, this legislation is vague and broad. Through provisions for as yet unnamed substances to be added to the schedule of controlled drugs, health professionals dealing with innovative active chemical ingredients may be liable to serious legal penalties which are not clarified in the act.

Furthermore, by intertwining criminal law with regulatory law, regulatory inspectors effectively acquire criminal search and seizure powers.

Physicians and other scientists support attempts to better control the non-medical use of drugs. I call on the government to put forward serious amendments to Bill C-7. We must ensure that physicians are not hamstrung by bad legislation in their attempts to provide quality health care to Canadians.

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PARTNERSHIP WALK

Ms. Marlene Catterall (Ottawa West): Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, May 29 I had the privilege of attending, along with my colleague from Ottawa South who was the guest of honour, an event that was truly a tribute to our country's commitment to creating opportunities for people in the developing world.

Sixty thousand Canadians in 10 cities across this country participated in the 10th anniversary of Partnership Walk as sponsors and walkers in a tremendous show of support for all the people of our global village. Partnership Walk is an initiative of the Aga Khan Foundation to create an understanding about development and show the world that Canadians do indeed care about improving the lives of those in developing countries.

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This year's project was especially interesting, being about women in development. Women for as little as \$5 or \$10 loans are starting businesses and raising themselves and their children out of poverty.

My congratulations to all the volunteers who helped make this year's Partnership Walk happen.

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WORLD NO TOBACCO DAY

Ms. Hedy Fry (Vancouver Centre): Mr. Speaker, today is World No Tobacco Day.

This annual event is sponsored by the World Health Organization to focus attention on the devastating consequences of tobacco use. Smoking is responsible for some three million deaths each year around the world, 40,000 deaths in Canada alone.

This year's theme is "The Media and Tobacco: Getting the Message Across". The Canadian media has been responsible for alerting and educating the public to the health hazards of tobacco.

I congratulate it and urge it to continue its role as advocate. I would like to urge those Canadians who smoke to think about stopping.

Health Canada in partnership with the National Clearinghouse on Tobacco and Health has compiled an inventory of smoking cessation programs. I would be prepared to provide a copy of this resource to anyone who feels they need assistance in quitting or the groups active in this field.

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Today is the day to say no to tobacco.

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SALMON FISHERY

Mr. Nelson Riis (Kamloops): Mr. Speaker, I regret to say it now appears that a war between Canada and the United States over Pacific coast salmon stocks is inevitable unless immediate action is taken.

Negotiations have been made impossible. While Canada has a clear position regarding the renewal of the Pacific salmon treaty, the United States seems to have an Alaska position, a Washington State position, an Oregon position, a California position, a commercial fishery position, a native fishery position, a sports fishery position. In other words, Americans simply do not have their act together.

While negotiators blame each other for the impasse and the federal and provincial ministers hurl threats at their American counterparts, the reality is the Pacific coast salmon stocks are now at risk.