

areas for field studies in a January 16, 1986 draft report which will be finalized this summer. Eight of these areas are in Minnesota, 4 of which are in the Red River basin. No potential areas are in North Dakota. After the field studies, 3 potential areas will be selected in 1991 for intensive investigations, leading to a final selection of one site in 1998.

The Canadian Government was informed of this program last spring and immediately told the United States that any site selected for a U.S. nuclear waste repository must present no risk to this or future generations of Canadians or to the Canadian environment.

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Right Hon. J. Clark, and the U.S. Secretary of State, George Shultz, have discussed this issue several times and established Canada-U.S. consultations to ensure Canadian views are addressed by the United States in a timely and effective manner. As a result of these consultations, an area on the Quebec-Maine border near Lac Mégantic, Quebec was dropped from the January report and no areas were identified within 40 kilometres of Canada. The Ministers of the Environment and Energy, Mines and Resources have also raised this issue with their U.S. counterparts.

In addition to continuing consultations, the United States has agreed that no area would be selected that would require field work in Canada and has pledged that the 15-year screening process is intended to ensure no site will be selected which will have harmful effects on either side of the border.

The federal government is meeting with the provinces concerned with this issue in preparation for the next consultations with the U.S., which we expect to take place in March or April.

COMMUNICATIONS

MUSEUM OF MAN—CHANGE OF NAME

Hon. Duff Roblin (Leader of the Government): Honourable senators, I have a delayed answer in response to a question asked in the Senate on February 6 last by the Honourable Senator Robichaud and the Honourable Senator Bosa regarding Communications—Museum of Man—Change of Name.

(The answer follows:)

The Minister of Communications announced on January 24, 1986, the creation of a jury to decide on a new name for the Museum of Man. The National Museums of Canada, after more than a year of public input and discussion was unable to resolve the questions.

The Minister stressed that the new name will reflect the new realities of the Museum, now under construction in Parc Laurier in Hull. As the building will be more than simply a container of artifacts, "it will be a living testament to the richness of Canadian history", the Minister stated. It was decided by both the National Museums of

Canada and the Minister that a change of name for the new museum, more in keeping with its new mandate, would be appropriate. It also follows the policy of changing names and titles, i.e. from Manpower and Immigration to Employment and Immigration; man years to person years, etc. in keeping with the new realities of the 1980s.

HUMAN RIGHTS

SASKATCHEWAN—PASSAGE OF BILL 144 IMPOSING SETTLEMENT ON GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Hon. Duff Roblin (Leader of the Government): Honourable senators, I have a delayed answer in response to a question asked in the Senate on February 6 last by the Honourable Senator Argue regarding Human Rights—Saskatchewan—Passage of Bill 144 Imposing Settlement on Government Employees.

(The answer follows:)

The government is not prepared to initiate a direct reference to the Supreme Court of Canada to question the validity of the Saskatchewan back-to-work legislation and its resort to section 33 of the *Charter*.

The Supreme Court has expressed concern about dealing with complex constitutional questions in the abstract and it is in the view of the government undesirable to refer complicated questions without ensuring an adequate factual background for the Supreme Court's determination.

Issues relating to section 33 are now pending in a number of cases before the Supreme Court of Canada which will likely provide guidance on the circumstances or criteria for applying the override clause. It would be preferable for any affected individuals who wish to challenge the validity of the Saskatchewan legislation to do so in the normal course of judicial proceedings.

RAOUL WALLENBERG

RESOLUTION APPROVING CONFERRING OF HONORARY CANADIAN CITIZENSHIP—NOTIFICATION TO U.S.S.R.

Hon. Duff Roblin (Leader of the Government): Honourable senators, I have a delayed answer in response to a question asked in the Senate on February 11 last by the Honourable Senator MacEachen regarding Raoul Wallenberg—Resolution Approving Conferring of Honorary Canadian Citizenship—Notification to U.S.S.R.

Hon. Royce Frith (Deputy Leader of the Opposition): May I have that answer read?

Senator Roblin: Certainly. This is the reply:

With the Canadian connection to the Wallenberg case heightened by the Parliamentary resolution, the Canadian Embassy in Moscow raised his case with officials from the Soviet Foreign Ministry on February 11. The Soviet authorities were informed of Mr. Wallenberg's new status as an