

beautiful and diversified. Its vegetation, in many cases unique, is particularly well adapted to the environment. Also typical are the many bird colonies and a marine environment where several whale species, including the great blue whale, may be seen quite regularly.

The Mingan Islands are a representative and exceptional example of one of the numerous natural regions of Canada. Their land and marine environment contain all the characteristic natural components, at both the national and world-wide level, which make them an ideal site for one of Canada's most beautiful national parks. How will Parks Canada manage to turn that territory into a leisure and educational area, while at the same time protecting the historical and natural resources which made it worthwhile to select it as a national park?

First of all, the Natural Parks Act will guarantee that protection, since it covers all activities on and uses of those territories. Second, the policy of Parks Canada is to set the general principles to be followed to make sure that the development of lands under Parks Canada responsibility will be in keeping with its mandate to protect our natural or cultural heritage. Finally, in the past decades, in light of scientific and technological advance, Parks Canada has set up various land planning and management mechanisms so that they will be developed and used in a rational manner which is compatible with its basic protective mission.

The Mingan Archipelago is in a territory which is the subject of land claims on the part of the Attikamek-Montagnais Council. The Mingan Band has already endorsed the principle of this bill. The establishment of a park reserve guarantees that the national park will not become reality until the claims of the native people have been settled. Any right, title or interest of the native people which is part of a claim will be acknowledged within the limits of the national park.

The Mingan Archipelago will be the 30th national park, a jewel in our network of national parks which are already internationally famous.

Hon. Jacques Flynn (Leader of the Opposition): Honourable senators, the idea of creating a National Park on the Mingan Archipelago is certainly an excellent one.

I know that the federal authorities have beaten the officials of the Quebec government in their negotiations with the native band involved to obtain its agreement for the transfer of this territory to create the park.

We shall have to find out eventually how this park can serve the general public since it is in a relatively remote area. It will therefore not be easy to reach except if excursions are organized from Sept-Îles. As mentioned by Senator Giguère, this park is situated 200 miles east of Sept-Îles. Undoubtedly, the natural beauty of the site as well as its fauna and flora should eventually attract many tourists.

This is the territory described by Gilles Vigneault in his song "Jack Monoloy" when he refers to the birch-trees of the Mingan River. Many of you may have seen on television how these islands, which present the most incredible shapes, can create a very special impression.

All we can hope is that the project will be implemented as the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs now intends it to be. For this reason, we agree that this bill should receive second reading immediately.

I do not see any need to refer the bill to a committee; it can receive third reading later on.

Motion agreed to and bill read second time.

THIRD READING

The Hon. the Speaker: Honourable senators, when shall this bill be read the third time?

Hon. Louis de G. Giguère: Honourable senators, with leave of the Senate and notwithstanding rule 45(1)(b), I move that this bill be read the third time now.

The Hon. the Speaker: Is leave granted, honourable senators?

Some Hon. Members: Agreed.

Motion agreed to and bill read third time and passed.

[English]

CANADA-UNITED KINGDOM CIVIL AND COMMERCIAL JUDGMENTS CONVENTION BILL, 1984

FIRST READING

The Hon. the Speaker informed the Senate that a message had been received from the House of Commons with Bill C-51, to implement a convention between Canada and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland providing for the reciprocal recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters.

Bill read first time.

SECOND READING

The Hon. the Speaker: Honourable senators, when shall this bill be read the second time?

Hon. Henry D. Hicks, with leave of the Senate and notwithstanding rule 44(1)(f), moved that the bill be now read the second time.

He said: Honourable senators, the convention between Canada and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland providing for the reciprocal recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters was signed in Ottawa on April 24 of this year. This convention codifies the existing principles for the recognition of judgments in Canada and the United Kingdom and also simplifies the procedures in this area. The bill that is before us today extends the application of the convention to judgments rendered by the Federal Court.

The main reason for concluding this convention was the imminent accession by the United Kingdom to a European convention on the enforcement of judgments. This European convention provides for the enforcement of judgments of other European states, including some that would not otherwise have