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From *Edwards*
Sat. Nov. 8

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you. To the amendment. Mr. Braden.

HON. GEORGE BRADEN: Mr. Speaker, can I have that read out again? It sounds a little confusing.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, well what I have is here and I will begin on the fourth line beginning with the word immediately, "immediately with the community councils and COPE to begin work in establishing a Western Arctic regional municipality to develop the details for the Western Arctic regional municipality in accordance with the obligations of government under section 18 of the Inuvialuit agreement in principle" and delete the last paragraph. To the amendment. Mr. Patterson.

Deadline Must Be Imposed To Get Work Done

MR. PATTERSON: I am going to have some difficulty supporting this amendment, Mr. Speaker. The motion asks that the Executive Committee, Department of Local Government and the MLA from the Western Arctic, working with community councils and COPE, develop a detailed plan. It would give them a year to do so. Now, it may well be that that is a big task to complete in a year. However, the Member from the Western Arctic herself has proposed this motion and has proposed this timeframe undoubtedly because she believes that it is possible to accomplish this goal in a year. Undoubtedly if it is not possible, we will hear about that at the fall session of 1981.

However, if it is possible we would have made, we would have continued to make incredible strides in accomplishing the goal of political evolution in the Northwest Territories and personally I feel that in all human affairs if one is able to set a deadline, set a goal, work toward the goal then the work is paced accordingly and often there is a much better chance of accomplishing a given amount of work when there is a deadline. It simply guarantees that the work will be done, that the pressure is on and Mr. MacQuarrie is proposing that we remove that pressure and that deadline and that timeframe and accordingly I see it as likely to simply slow the work down. So I think I will not support the amendment since I believe in setting these kinds of goals. Now, if the work cannot be done, it cannot be done and we will find out, but let us not shrink away from accomplishing such a task within a year. So I will not support the amendment for those reasons, Mr. Speaker. Thank you.

Amendment To Motion 66-80(2): Development Of A Western Arctic Regional Municipality, Defeated

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you, Mr. Patterson. To the amendment. Did I hear question being called. The question on the amendment. All those in favour of the amendment? One. Opposed? Seven. The amendment is defeated.

---Defeated

Motion 66-80(2): Development Of A Western Arctic Regional Municipality, Carried

To the motion, Motion 66-80(2). Are you ready for the question? The question being called. All those in favour, ten. Opposed, one. Motion 66-80(2) has been carried.

---Carried

Motion 67-80(2). Mr. Patterson.

Start

Motion 67-80(2): Gordon Edwards To Appear As Witness

MR. PATTERSON: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. This motion is seconded by the Member for Keewatin North, Mr. Noah. I neglected to mention that earlier. Mr. Speaker:

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WHEREAS there has been a document tabled in this Assembly, November 3, 1980, entitled "Uranium Exploration in the Northwest Territories" prepared by the Science Advisory Board of the Northwest Territories;

AND WHEREAS significant uranium exploration has taken place and will take place in the Northwest Territories, particularly in the Keewatin;

AND WHEREAS Members of this Assembly are concerned about the possible hazards of uranium exploration and mining in the sensitive environment of the Northwest Territories;

AND WHEREAS the Science Advisory Board report acknowledges that uranium is potentially hazardous to health, must be handled with suitable precautions at all times, and that there is a need for regulations in the Northwest Territories to protect drilling crews, protect members of the public from exposure and to contain radioactive dust and contaminated ground waters, and further acknowledges that the problem of safe permanent disposal of mine wastes has not yet been solved;

AND WHEREAS Dr. Gordon Edwards, chairman of the Canadian Coalition on Nuclear Responsibility is an acknowledged Canadian expert on disposal of uranium tailings, occupational, environmental health and is familiar with experience gathered in the field of uranium exploration and mining in Canada and other parts of the world;

NOW THEREFORE, I move that Dr. Gordon Edwards be invited to appear as a witness at the next session of the Legislative Assembly in Yellowknife.

MR. SPEAKER: The motion is in order, Mr. Patterson. To the motion.

MR. PATTERSON: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I would like to briefly outline...

MS. COURNOYEA: Mr. Speaker, it is my understanding that when we are in formal session smoking is not allowed and I seem to detect some kind of aroma in this Assembly and I am wondering where it is coming from.

MR. SPEAKER: Sergeant-at-Arms, would you check to see that there is no smoking during formal session, please? Proceed, Mr. Patterson.

Background Of Dr. Gordon Edwards

MR. PATTERSON: Speaking of pollution, Mr. Speaker, I would like briefly firstly to give some kind of an outline, some kind of background on Dr. Gordon Edwards. Dr. Edwards graduated in 1961 with a gold medal in math and physics at the University of Toronto. He later obtained a master's degree in both English literature and mathematics at the University of Chicago and a Ph.D. in math from Queen's University. He has worked for the Science Council of Canada, taught science and mathematics at many universities including the University of Chicago, University of Toronto and University of British Columbia. He is now a professor of mathematics at Vanier College in Montreal and adjutant professor of science and human affairs at Concordia University. Starting in 1970 Dr. Edwards edited an international ecology magazine called Survival which had subscribers in 13 countries. In 1974 he was asked by Pierre Berton to debate nuclear power with Edward Teller, the father of the H bomb. This was shortly after the Indian H bomb explosion and there was a great deal of public interest in the subject of nuclear power.

Following that debate, Dr. Edwards received indications of interest from all parts of Canada on the subject of nuclear energy and in July 1975, he was a founder with others of the Canadian Coalition on Nuclear Responsibility. That organization is an umbrella organization for about 300 groups from across Canada, churches, unions, wildlife groups. I would like to stress, having discussed this with Dr. Edwards, that the Canadian Coalition on Nuclear Responsibility is not necessarily an antinuclear group. The purpose of the coalition is twofold: firstly, to persuade or try to persuade the federal government to have a national inquiry on nuclear power before the nuclear industry develops further and, secondly, to share information and promote public education on the subject of nuclear energy in general.

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Dr. Edwards is chairman of the coalition and has appeared extensively throughout Canada at various inquiries and commissions on the subject of mining, nuclear power and I mention a few. In 1977 he appeared for some six weeks at the Saskatchewan Beta inquiry as principal intervener on behalf of a number of groups who were opposed to uranium mining. He appeared extensively at the Porter commission on power in Ontario which dealt fairly extensively with uranium mining, among other things. In 1978 he appeared at the Ontario environmental assessment hearings which were held by the Ontario government following the negotiation of a seven billion dollar uranium supply contract by Dennison Mines. He has appeared before the Ontario select committee on hydro affairs to discuss nuclear matters.

Dr. Edwards Aware Of Canadian Issues

Dr. Edwards has a very good grasp of what is going on in Canada, what the issues are, what various bodies have found out and what are the unresolved problems. He knows something about caribou migration and is interested in the particular problems of potential pollution of the watershed in Canada's Arctic and its relation to caribou migration and a process called biological magnification whereby animals can accelerate the distribution of nuclear radiation. Dr. Edwards informed me that he has just, for example, received a 1980 report from the U.S. Geological Survey. This is a group of professional geologists in the United States who have extensively and recently analyzed methods of disposing of wastes from uranium mines and generally, the report, according to Dr. Edwards, shows that there are more questions than there are answers on this serious problem of disposing of uranium wastes permanently. So far methods have been discovered which may be safe for 20 or 30 years but with uranium that is not nearly good enough.

Dr. Edwards who recently was heard on CBC's Sunday morning program debating nuclear issues has a knack for explaining things in simple terms and he has had a lot of experience speaking to the public and with public education. He is very willing to appear before this Assembly should he be invited. I might mention that I have discussed the matter with him and he said that not only would he be willing to appear but he would be willing to take a look at our Science Advisory Board and circulate comments and a paper well in advance to Members of the Assembly for the benefit of interpreters so that when it comes time for him to appear he will be sure of being understood. I will not comment on the Science Advisory Board report except to say that I am happy that it has been prepared on such short notice with all the other busy activities. I am particularly happy because I know Mr. Noah raised questions about uranium mining in Baker Lake this summer and I was absolutely astonished to see that there were no less than 59 companies operating out of Baker Lake actively searching for uranium, while we were in session there this summer.

Problem To Be Dealt With Immediately

Mr. Speaker, this is a problem that we are going to have to deal with now, this problem of permanent disposal of mining wastes. I think it is very important that this Assembly and the people of the Northwest Territories know what we are getting into if uranium mining is to take place in the Northwest Territories and that there be a thorough public debate and discussion on the risks and possible solutions to those problems. Dr. Edwards will facilitate that discussion, I believe, and that is why I suggested that we invite him to appear as a witness. I had in mind that he would appear while we discuss the Science Advisory Board paper which we are obviously not going to have time to deal with this session. Those are the reasons why I am asking for support for this motion, Mr. Speaker. Thank you.

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Dr. Archer's independent analysis it is obvious to me that we are flirting with...

MR. FRASER: Mr. Speaker, are we talking to a point of motion or what are we discussing?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, he is speaking to the motion with relevant quotes to the problem at hand on uranium problems that exist in areas. It is a technical question and he is giving a technical answer so I presume that he is in order. Go ahead, Mr. Noah.

Possible Public Health Disaster

MR. NOAH: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, this is from the past and is for the sake of our future. It has never been solved so we do not want to make the same mistake and I am just trying to clarify what has been done from the past. "It is obvious to me that we are flirting with the possibility of public health disaster and a major political scandal if the present situation is not corrected." goes on to say "I would be happy to consider in the countervailing evidence which you may have to show that my apprehensions are unfounded. It would be, indeed a great relief." Part of my quotation here, "At the very least I believe that careful epidemiological...", I do not know if I pronounced it right, "...studies should begin starting now to monitor the subsequent history of lung cancer among the people who will be living in these contaminated homes. In view of the evidence anything less would be totally irresponsible in my opinion. Ideally, however, I would favour correcting the situation now so we do not have to count corpses later." Mr. Speaker, this is the end of my quotation from Dr. Gordon Edwards' letter to Mr. Foster and part of his experience. (Translation) I would also like to speak in Inuktitut, Mr. Speaker, if that is possible.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

MR. NOAH: (Translation) It is unfortunate that these experts, that it is almost impossible for me to read it in the English language, but it is in my mind that we have to think seriously about the future.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry, Mr. Noah, the translators missed a piece and you will have to back up a piece. You are going a little too fast for the translators. They are having some difficulty. Will you back up just a few sentences.

Mining Uranium Around Baker Lake

MR. NOAH: (Translation) Around Baker Lake the company from West Germany is operating around the Baker lake area. I have asked them what quantities of uranium they have found in their exploration area. I have asked their manager. He has been giving me very good answers and they had found uranium around Baker Lake, but he could not give me the estimation of the tonnage of the uranium. If there is a mine established it would be very, very expensive and as soon as they have enough funding they might go ahead and mine the uranium around the Baker Lake area. I am afraid that there are hazards down in the United States and in Canada and I am particularly afraid of uranium tailings. The uranium contaminants can be around some 25,000 to 80,000 years and uranium is a very extremely dangerous substance. Once you are affected with the radiation you cannot do anything about it and really the Legislative Assembly has to very seriously think of the danger of the uranium. The people in Baker Lake do not know how dangerous uranium is and that it could affect their lives very seriously. For the lack of knowing the danger of uranium the residents of Baker Lake might think of employment before the possibility of danger, due to the lack of knowledge of uranium. It is pretty close in the Northwest Territories

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MR. SPEAKER: Thank you, Mr. Patterson. Do you wish to speak at this time?

Mr. Noah, you have seconded this motion.

Information On Uranium Disposal

MR. NOAH: Yes, Mr. Speaker. I am not a mad scientist or anything. In fact I cannot even speak the national language clearly but if you can bear with me I have gathered some information from the experts on uranium disposal and I would like to quote some, if you do not mind. Findings on Uranium Tailings and Nuclear Waste Disposal Status Report: Water Pollution in the Serpent River Basin, Ontario Ministry of the Environment, 1976, and I quote: "This disturbing document describes the extensive contamination of the Serpent River system including some 18 lakes as a result of radioactive and non-radioactive contaminants from uranium tailings. Throughout the river system downstream from Elliot Lake the water is contaminated with radium to such an extent that it is unfit for human use and all the fish life has been killed off."

Part of my quotation on the "Effect of 22 from Uranium Mining" is by Robert O. Pohl, volume seven, number eight, Search, August 1976. In this article Dr. Pohl uses figures from a 1973 study done by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency entitled "Environmental Analysis of the Uranium Fuel Cycle." The EPA study calculates the extra lung cancer cases to be expected among the general public within a 2000 mile radius of a uranium tailings pile. Dr. Pohl shows that this works out to about 400 extra deaths from each year of operation of a 1000 megawatt nuclear power plant, although most of these deaths would occur long after the plant has been shut down. The extra deaths would be caused by the breakdown of gas given off by the tailing piles, a very heavy exchange causing carcinogenic gas that stays close to the ground and can travel 1000 miles in four days with a ten mile per hour wind. The latency period -- I do not know what the word is but anyway -- for it to appear following radon exposure, is about 20 years. As long as the uranium ore is undisturbed deep down underground not much radon diffuses to the surface. But when the uranium ore is brought to the surface radon is released into the atmosphere where it can be inhaled.

Disposing Of Radioactive Wastes

Part of my quotation here, compiled by Dr. Gordon Edwards, "Growth of nuclear power in the United States is threatened by the problem of how to safely dispose of radioactive wastes, potentially dangerous to human life. Nuclear power critics, the public, business leaders and government officials concur that a solution to the disposal problem is critical to the continued growth of nuclear energy. Radioactive wastes, being highly toxic, can damage or destroy living cells, causing cancer and possibly death depending upon the quantity and the length of time individuals are exposed to them. Some radioactive waste will remain hazardous for hundreds of thousands of years. Decisions on what to do with them, what to do with this waste will affect the lives of generations to come. To safeguard present and future generations, locations must be found to isolate these wastes and their harmful environmental effects. A program must be developed for present and future waste disposal operations that will not create unwarranted public risk, otherwise nuclear power cannot continue to be a Practical source of energy."

Still part of my quotation, "August 8, 1980. Mr. Maurice Foster, MP, House of Commons, Ottawa," written by Dr. Gordon Edwards, and if I may quote from his letter. "Later, in 1979, 17 extra lung cancers per 1000 was given impetus by Dr. Victor Archer, MD, medical director of the United States National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health in Salt Lake City, Utah, and one of the world's outstanding experts in the field of lung cancer, caused by radon gas. Using his own independent data Dr. Archer calculated between 18 and 42 extra lung cancer deaths per 1000 population, assuming 17 hours a day occupancy and a 0.02 w.l. Standard. Whether you accept Dr. Muller's tables or my analysis or

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MR. SPEAKER: Just a moment, please, Mr. Noah. You are going a little too fast again. Would you back up a little? The translators are having trouble.

MR. NOAH: I must be getting expert in Inuktitut. (Translation) Around Ottawa there are five to seven feet of tailings and in the Keewatin in the spring, when the spring thaw washes into the lake, it would be extremely dangerous with the contaminants. If they start mining around the Baker Lake area, I feel that there is a possible danger in this area. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you, Mr. Noah. Mr. MacQuarrie.

Amendment To Motion 67-80(2)

MR. MacQUARRIE: Yes, Mr. Speaker. I would like to move an amendment to the motion which would simply be a comma after the word "Yellowknife", in the resolution, and an addition which says: "and further, that Dr. David Green, a nuclear physicist with the Atomic Energy of Canada Limited and a man well qualified to offer a moderate alternative view be invited to attend as well." That is: "and further, that Dr. David Green, a nuclear physicist with the Atomic Energy of Canada Limited and a man well qualified to offer a moderate alternative view be invited to attend as well."

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Clerk, have you got that all copied down right? To the amendment, Mr. MacQuarrie.

MR. MacQUARRIE: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. This is a very serious subject. I certainly do not take it lightly at all. Mr. Patterson has stated that we ought to have thorough public debate and discussion, and I agree with that. But I know that if Dr. Edwards were in the Assembly making statements about nuclear energy, nuclear waste, I just would not have the ability to know whether what he was saying was absolutely verified in the scientific community or not. I do not think that any one of us here would be. I believe that it is important to have someone as well who would be able to act as a check or balance on any statements that might be made. I have heard this gentleman speak on a previous occasion. He is certainly not a zealot or, you know, somebody who is trying to foist nuclear energy on people, but he seems to be a very thoughtful and knowledgeable man, and I think that his comments and responses to questions might be very valuable in this public discussion as well.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Question.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry, Mr. MacQuarrie. I did not get a seconder on that. Mrs. Sorensen. Thank you. To the amendment, Mr. Patterson.

Information On Dr. David Green

MR. PATTERSON: Mr. Speaker, I would like to know a little bit more about this man.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. MacQuarrie.

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MR. MacQUARRIE: My apologies. I cannot tell you a great deal more. I was not aware until, I guess, yesterday that a request was going to be made to invite the other gentleman. I assure you that he is not -- what could I say? I do not think he is a fascist or a warmonger or anything like that. He is a reputable scientist. He seemed to be a very decent gentleman, and he would simply be able to respond more meaningfully than I could, or any other Member in this Assembly, to statements that might be made. I would not want to see his view promoted particularly either because the gentleman you are inviting would be able to act as a check and balance on him too, but I would just like to hear thoughtful opinions -- an interplay of thoughtful and knowledgeable opinions. It is only then that I would feel that I could make an adequate decision about the matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. MacQuarrie, that is twice.

MR. MacQUARRIE: I am sorry. I thought I was responding to the question.

MR. SPEAKER: You do get carried away. The request was quite simple. He wanted to know something about the man, not your opinions.

MR. MacQUARRIE: I apologize.

MR. SPEAKER: The motion as amended would read -- yes, Mr. Fraser.

MR. FRASER: I would like unanimous consent to go back to Item 2 now that I see the Member is here.

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: Nay.

MR. SPEAKER: The motion as amended, then, would read: "Now therefore, I move that Dr. Gordon Edwards be invited to appear as a witness at the next session of the Legislative Assembly in Yellowknife; and further, that Dr. David Green, a nuclear physicist for the Atomic Energy of Canada Limited and a man well qualified to offer a moderate alternative view, be invited to attend as well." To the amendment -- you just asked a question, Mr. Patterson. Do you wish to speak now? Proceed.

Objective Opinions On Risks Of Mining Disposal

MR. PATTERSON: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I have no hesitation at all in promoting a healthy debate. I believe that Dr. Edwards is an objective person and is not an antinuclear fanatic. I believe however, that he will give us the risks objectively and I believe as an objective man he may well be convinced that particularly the problem of disposing of uranium tailings permanently means that mining should not go ahead until this problem is solved. I am sure that many of the hon. Yellowknife Member's constituents who are connected with the mining industry and who stand to gain substantially from uranium mining in the Northwest Territories would undoubtedly want to see that kind of opinion challenged. I would not be afraid to encourage that at all. I just wonder out loud how much a nuclear physicist might know about mining and exploration because that is the subject of the Science Advisory Board's report. Mr. MacQuarrie assures us that the man is, as he put it, well qualified to offer an alternative view. I hope we are not getting into the debate about nuclear power and nuclear generation of electrical power because that is not the subject of my concern and that is not a current public issue in the Northwest Territories. This man works for Atomic Energy of Canada and if he is going to discuss nuclear power with us I think we will be injecting another issue.

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CLERK OF THE HOUSE (Mr. Remnant): Mr. Tologanak, Ms. Cournoyea, Mr. Noah.

MR. SPEAKER: Abstentions.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE (Mr. Remnant): Mr. Arlooktoo, Mr. Kilabuk.

MR. SPEAKER: The amendment was carried ten to four and I believe three abstentions.

---Carried.

MR. SPEAKER: The motion as amended. Mr. Butters.

HON. TOM BUTTERS: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, if the motion is approved, which I expect it will be, it implies that on the agenda for the winter session will be the Northwest Territories Science Advisory Board paper "Uranium Exploration in the Northwest Territories". If that is the case, then I think that we should attempt to provide a day certain during that session so that witnesses can be informed when it is that they would be expected to appear. I would imagine also that it is possible that some members of the Northwest Territories Science Advisory Board would wish to be present also since the paper was produced by that body.

MR. SPEAKER: That is another point and a point well taken, Mr. Butters, but really it is relevant to the motion but it is not part of it.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Question.

MR. SPEAKER: The motion as amended. All those in favour?

MR. FRASER: Mr. Speaker, was the motion amended?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, my records show that there were ten for the amendment, three against and three abstentions. The motion as amended. All those in favour? Mr. Patterson.

MR. PATTERSON: Mr. Speaker, I believe I have the last word and I would like very briefly to speak. I do want to report to the House on an interesting report that was just made to the Hon. Hazel Newhook, Minister of Consumer Affairs and Environment in the Newfoundland government. The report was made April 10, 1980, by an environmental assessment board which was commissioned by the honourable minister to look into a proposed Kitts-Michelin uranium development product by Brinex Newfoundland exploration and the provincial environmental assessment board sat in Labrador and heard from interveners on all aspects of the proposed uranium development, including Dr. Gordon Edwards. Incidentally, I would very briefly like to read the board's conclusions just to show how important this subject is for us in the Northwest Territories. I am quoting from the reports.

MR. FRASER: A point of order, Mr. Speaker, the motion is that they want to invite Dr. Edwards. That is the motion. I believe the motion is to invite him to this Assembly in the next session. Maybe we can read this in when we get him in front of us, if he does come.

MR. SPEAKER: Basically your point of order I think is well taken. On the introduction of your motion, Mr. Patterson, by way of showing who this person was, but in continuation -- really your motion is to invite these two people here and I feel that you have done really an adequate job on explaining who they are and why they are coming.

MR. PATTERSON: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I get the message. Perhaps I can table the report of the environmental assessment board which did find that there was no solution.

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Opinions Must Be Expert

So I will ask Mr. MacQuarrie for some clarification on that. Does the man know about uranium exploration and mining? If so, I would welcome his attendance. If not, then perhaps some research should be done as to who might be an expert in that field, that particular field who could offer an alternative view, because I think it is important to have the most well informed people available as possible. I would like some assurances from Mr. MacQuarrie that Dr. Green is an expert, not only on nuclear power, but knows something about the problems we have to deal with in the areas of exploration and mining. If I get that assurance, I will not hesitate to vote for the amendment, but I have some concerns that this is a man Mr. MacQuarrie heard give a talk, who he was impressed with, but I wonder if we should not have more qualifications before we make a decision.

MR. SPEAKER: Ms. Cournoyea. You will have time to reply in your summation, Mr. MacQuarrie. Ms. Cournoyea.

MS. COURNOYEA: Mr. Speaker, just on principle, I cannot support the amendment because I do not know anything about Dr. Green. The presentation by Mr. Patterson and Mr. William Noah clearly identified the topic of discussion. This is a Legislative Assembly and I think there should be more concern taken when amendments are made to motions to include additions to motions and since Mr. MacQuarrie knew about this yesterday he could have sought out whether this Dr. Green is qualified in the areas of concern that have been identified by Mr. Patterson and Mr. William Noah. I feel I cannot support this amendment because I think it has no relevance to the topic that is being put forward.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you, Ms. Cournoyea. Is there any further discussion on the amendment? You do not have the right to speak twice to the amendment but inasmuch as there was a question, Mr. MacQuarrie, I will permit you to answer the question.

MR. MACQUARRIE: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I see Mr. Patterson's point that it should be somebody who is well qualified, and so somewhere along the way I would try to ensure that this is the case. If this man proved not to be -- I cannot give you the undertaking that he is entirely well qualified in the specific areas that you mentioned, but I do know that he is very knowledgeable about the risks associated with radiation hazards, and that he is prepared to discuss that aspect of the whole nuclear issue, because the talk I heard him give did in fact deal with that kind of thing. So I just cannot give you that undertaking, but he would deal with that sort of thing, there is no doubt about that.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Question.

MR. SPEAKER: The question being called.

MRS. SORENSEN: A recorded vote.

Amendment To Motion 67-80(2): Gordon Edwards To Appear As Witness, Carried.

MR. SPEAKER: A recorded vote being called. To the amendment. All those in favour? Mr. Clerk, a recorded vote. All those in favour?

CLERK OF THE HOUSE (Mr. Remnant): Mr. Patterson, Mr. Appapaq, Mr. McCallum, Mr. Wah-Shee, Mr. Braden, Mr. Butters, Mr. Nerysoo, Mr. McLaughlin, Mrs. Sorensen, Mr. MacQuarrie.

MR. SPEAKER: Against?

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MR. FRASER: A point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, Mr. Fraser, your point of order. Tabled documents I think are listed under Item 5. I am fully aware of that, Mr. Fraser. I just have to remind Mr. Patterson that he would have to have unanimous consent to go back to Item 5 and he will have an opportunity to do that later.

MR. PATTERSON: I trust that the chorus indicates that my motion will proceed and I trust that Mr. Fraser is only objecting to my verbosity and on that I will conclude.

Motion 67-80(2): Gordon Edwards To Appear As Witness, Carried As Amended

MR. SPEAKER: Motion 67-80(2) as amended, all those in favour? The motion is carried. Is there any opposition? There was one abstention.

---Carried

The motion is carried as amended. The hour being 11:30, the House will recess until 1:00 p.m. for lunch.

HON. TOM BUTTERS: Mr. Speaker, unless I am colder than others in this room it seems to me that it is very uncomfortable. It seems to be a few degrees less than we have been experiencing over the past two weeks. Is there any way in which the heat might be increased?

MR. SPEAKER: We will see what we can do. Probably the heat of debate will warm things up this afternoon.

MR. PATTERSON: Mr. Speaker, we have been trying to encourage the Minister of Education to make more money available for operation and maintenance of schools and now he knows why.

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands recessed until 1:00 p.m.

---LUNCHEON ADJOURNMENT