

if the motion is affirmed it will approve the agreement and if it is negatived it will disapprove the agreement. If the amendment has the effect of denying the motion it is unnecessary and irrelevant because those Members who wish to disapprove the agreement have only to vote against the motion as it stands.

If the amendment adds something to the motion in a positive way it is a declaration of principle in these terms, that it is advisable for the government to give consideration to the taking of such steps as are necessary to integrate these agreements within the structure of NATO. Assuming that the amendment and the motion were accepted you would have the agreement approved but you would have added to it a declaration of this independent principle which is not related to the motion nor is it necessary for the decision of the motion in question.

That view is reinforced by a consideration of the limited number of cases where it is possible to introduce a principle by way of an amendment. There are only three cases. A very similar matter was considered by the Speaker in 1932 as set out on page 48 of the *Journals* of the House for October 20, 1932. If I may, I should like to read the relative portions to indicate the limitation that all Members are under in an attempt to add a principle to a motion of this kind. The Speaker of that time said:

There is no doubt in my mind that under Standing Order 48—
which is now 44.

—this motion can be amended. The original motion before the House approves the trade agreement entered into at Ottawa, 20th August, 1932, between representatives of the government of Canada and of the government of the United Kingdom. The amendment proposed both approves and disapproves of the agreement. It is out of order for the following reasons.

Then the Speaker deals with paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of the proposed amendment which I do not need to cite and goes on to deal with paragraphs 4 and 5 about which he says:

Paragraphs 4 and 5 affirm general principles which cannot be moved as amendments to motions of this sort but which could be moved on other occasions.

For example, a motion clearly could be brought forward for the purposes of this amendment but it would have to be on notice and as an independent motion. I continue with the quotation:

May, Bourinot and Redlich indicate that the only motions upon which amendments declaratory of principle may be moved are motions for an Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, motions to go into committee of ways and means and supply and for the second reading of public bills.

Then he cites the references in these three authorities. On these grounds I must declare the amendment to be out of order.

And the debate continuing on the main motion; the said debate was interrupted at six o'clock.

Returns and Reports Deposited with the Clerk of the House

The following papers having been deposited with the Clerk of the House were laid upon the Table pursuant to Standing Order 40, namely:

Fifth Report of the Clerk of Petitions, pursuant to Standing Order 70(7), as follows:—