

*Rules of the House*

Mr. WOODSWORTH: They do now.

Mr. FINN: Then I say that is absolutely the trouble. Why does not my hon. friend urge that the Japanese should be put out of the schools, just as the United States has said that Japanese fishing boats travelling along the Pacific coast of the United States shall no longer be permitted to receive information and to map out the country, with the idea of using force later. To permit it would be against the finer civilization that this continent desires to have.

The right hon. leader of the opposition was on very sound ground this afternoon. Any hon. gentleman who is a member of the legal profession knows that a ship on the high seas is governed by the law of the flag she flies at her stern, and that when she gets into a foreign port she is subject to the statutory laws of that country and can be held and sold, and may never return to the country from which she came.

I am sure there is no one in the house more desirous of protecting the finer humanity, not only of Canada but of the civilized world, than the Prime Minister of Canada to-day, and I believe also the right hon. leader of the opposition; but I would point out, and in no critical spirit, that this amendment to the shipping act passed in 1934 deals only with war materials transhipped on the high seas, and if we want to do a real job we should provide that war materials shall not leave any of our ports. Then they could not arrive at any foreign destination, or be used to kill people, nor could they be transhipped on the high seas. The amendment which it is proposed to insert in the Canada Shipping Act reads:

No article to which this section applies shall be discharged at any port or place in any territory designated by the governor in council for the purposes of this section or within the territorial waters adjacent to such territory from a ship registered in Canada, and no such article shall be transhipped on the high seas from any such ship into any vessel bound for any such port or place, and no such article consigned to or destined for any such port or place shall be taken on board or carried in any such ship.

I may be wrong, but if we are going to get to the bottom of the world situation to-day, and if Canada is to carry on peacefully as outlined by the Prime Minister a few moments ago—and I believe every hon. gentleman, with that finer sense of humanity which should be in the human heart, will support him in that—we should go to the bottom of the situation by providing a law so ironclad that it will be impossible to ship from Canada war materials, and we would not then be

[Mr Finn.]

worried about transshipments on the high seas or the ports the vessels were going to, or whether the ship would come back to Canada to be penalized.

Mr. HOWE: I move, Mr. Chairman, that the committee rise, report progress and ask leave to sit again.

Mr. FINN: I desire to say to the hon. Minister of Transport that I was hardly off my feet when he made his motion.

Some hon. MEMBERS: It is six o'clock.

Mr. FINN: Then I apologize most humbly to the hon. minister.

Section stands.

Progress reported.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie King the house adjourned at 6 p.m.

### Monday, February 14, 1938

The house met at three o'clock.

#### RULES OF THE HOUSE

##### STATEMENT OF MR. SPEAKER WITH RESPECT TO READING IN DEBATE OF STATEMENTS MADE OUTSIDE OF HOUSE

Mr. SPEAKER: The right hon. the leader of the opposition (Mr. Bennett) has expressed the desire that I should state the rules of procedure on the reading in debate of written statements made outside the house. Points of order should be taken before and not after such statements are read and included in the official reports of debates. I have looked into the matter and I think it may be advisable to explain these rules.

The rules under which statements emanating outside the House of Commons may be read in debate are so restrictive that we may say the practice is not allowed. Unless a member intends to base a motion on extracts from such statements, it is irregular to read them during debate if they refer to, comment on or deny anything said by a member, (Bourinot 336); are intended to influence debate (May 316); reflect upon any vote of the house or use offensive words against either house or against any member thereof (standing order 41); contain unparliamentary expressions, as no language can be heard in quotation if it would be disorderly if spoken (Bourinot 336); allude to debates in the other house of parliament (May 316); utter treasonable or seditious words, or use the king's name irreverently