of the council to Her Majesty, while in this case there is a total disclaimer of agency?

Mr. Drury: I understand, Mr. Chairman, that the analogy in this case is rather to the Canada Council, in which legislation there is a disclaimer of agency in relation to Her Majesty. The members of that council are not members of the public service of Canada. I think this situation relates to the fact that the functions of the council are advisory and that its members, as members of the council, will not be members of the public service, although some of them may happen to be members of the public service. Presumably, the council will not have to carry out executive functions. There is probably no necessity for it to be classed as an agent.

There is probably some rather more profound legal reason, but I must confess I do not know it. The note I have is that this is statutory.

Mr. Bell (Carleton): Would the minister be aware as to what the situation might be in respect of the National Research Council or the Medical Research Council? I have not had an opportunity of looking at the legislation with regard to that. I think perhaps this legislation should coincide with that of the Medical Research Council and the National Research Council.

Mr. Drury: The Medical Research Council is a division of the National Research Council.

Mr. Bell (Carleton): But set up by statute?

Mr. Drury: Yes, set up by statute. The National Research Council Act, which is very many years old, to the best of my knowledge does not make this disclaimer. However, the National Research Council has executive functions. It does, like the Medical Research Council, award grants, I think perhaps the situation is somewhat different from that of a body which will not be in the executive field.

Mr. Bell (Carleton): I am simply interested in seeing that we have a standard principle that is followed in relation to these measures. The matter having been raised it might, in another place, be considered as to whether this is the appropriate way to deal with this particular type of body and whether that principle might coincide with legislation of this type which we are considering, so that it might be standard.

Clause agreed to.

Clause 16 agreed to.

Proceedings on Adjournment Motion On clause 17—annual report.

Mr. Bell (Carleton): There is just one minor point in connection with clause 17. It seems to me rather extraordinary that it is the chairman of the council who is to transmit the report. Why is this not left to the council? I have observed that this has become a practice in draftsmanship, but it seems to me it should be the council which should transmit the report and not one particular officer of the council.

Clause 1 agreed to.
Clause 1 agreed to.
Title agreed to.
Bill reported.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: When shall the said bill be read the third time?

Mr. Starr: As amended, by leave now.

Mr. Drury moved the third reading of the bill.

Motion agreed to and bill read the third time and passed.

Mr. Drury: I wonder if I might ask the indulgence of the house? There is a small bill, entirely consequential on the adoption of the Science Council Act, which is concerned with some housekeeping amendments. It is a very short bill to amend the National Research Council Act and contains housekeeping changes.

Mr. Starr: You can deal with that when the bill comes up for second reading.

Mr. Drury: Second reading is for tonight.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Does the house agree to call it ten o'clock?

Some hon. Members: Agreed.

PROCEEDINGS ON ADJOURNMENT MOTION

A motion to adjourn the house under provisional standing order 39A deemed to have been moved.

EXPO '67—REFUSAL OF PERMISSION TO RECORD R.C.M.P. BAND

Mr. H. W. Herridge (Kootenay West): Mr. Speaker, on April 20 the Minister of Labour (Mr. Nicholson) replied to the following question by the hon. member for Hamilton West (Mr. Macaluso):

Will the Minister of Labour use his offices with the American Federation of Musicians in order to obtain permission for a recording to be made of