

Students in the A and B lists receive further consideration by the N.R.C. Scholarships Selection Committee. Those on the A lists normally receive awards and those on the B lists receive awards to the limit of the availability of funds. Students on the C lists are those who are not recommended by the university committees and their applications are not forwarded to the N.R.C. The total applications for 1968-69 and 1969-70 does not include C list students.

Because of a limited budget for 1969-70 universities were requested to reduce the size of their A and B lists. This explains why there were fewer applications in 1969-70 than in 1968-69.

3. It is not possible to say with any degree of accuracy the number of candidates who were turned down for lack of funds in recent years. This information has never been recorded. However, from 1965 to 1968 inclusive, most of the worthy candidates, by N.R.C. Scholarship standards, received awards.

As a result of a substantial increase in commitments in connection with post-graduate scholarships and postdoctorate fellowships previously awarded there was less money available for new awards in 1969 than was available in 1968.

The increased commitment was as a result of an increase in the number of (a) renewals, and (b) awards for which final payments had to be provided out of the 1969 budget.

Renewals are not awarded competitively; they are renewed on the basis of certified reports of satisfactory progress.

The scholarships and fellowships for which money for final payments must be provided out of the 1969 budget are 1968 awards. The academic year does not coincide with the government fiscal year and out of each year's budget provision must be made for the final payments of the previous year's awards. The rather large increase in the number of awards offered in 1968 resulted in a greatly increased commitment in 1969 over that which was required in 1968 for final payments of 1967 awards.

APPROVAL OF BROADCAST ADVERTISING

Question No. 1,933—Mr. Monteith:

1. Is there a regulation that the Department of National Health and Welfare must approve, in advance of broadcasting radio or television advertising, relating to food, drugs, or cosmetics for (a) human use (b) animal use?

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2. If so, who are the officials in the Department who have the responsibility of assigning or withholding approval, and what are their qualifications?

3. In the last six months, have any proposed advertisements been denied approval and, if so, how many?

4. Are there some classes of food, drugs or cosmetics the advertisement of which, does not require advance approval and, if so, what are these classes, and why are they exempt?

5. Does the same, or an equivalent, regulation apply to advertising in newspapers or media other than radio or television and, if not, for what reason?

Hon. John C. Munro (Minister of National Health and Welfare): 1. Regulations under the Broadcasting Act require that no station shall broadcast any advertisement for any article to which the Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act or the Food and Drugs Act applies unless the advertisement has been approved by the Department of National Health and Welfare. This requirement relates to drugs for human and animal use and to foods and cosmetics for human use.

2. Radio and TV commercials are reviewed at Ottawa by officers of the Bureau of Operations, Food and Drug Directorate, all of whom are university graduates in science, are Food and Drug inspectors with many years of experience and have a thorough knowledge of the Food and Drugs Act and Regulations and the Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act and their interpretation. Since July, 1968 the review of radio and TV commercials for food has been the responsibility of the Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs. These officers have the same background as outlined above.

3. In the six-month period ending March 31, 1969, approximately 170 commercials for drugs and cosmetics were denied approval (out of some 3,446 commercials reviewed). Some 300 commercials for foods were rejected (out of a total of 9,618).

4. Radio and TV commercials which do not contain any claims and mention only the name of the product, the name of the place where the product may be obtained and the price of the product, do not require clearance prior to broadcast. The reason is that no promotional claims are made. Advertisements for perishable food products such as fresh fruit, vegetables, fish, meat, and some bakery products, which make claims as to quality, flavour, etc., may be given temporary clearance by the local Food and Drug inspector. This exemption is granted because of the