

## Questions

procedure for appeals from decisions of provincially approved agencies with respect to applications for assistance or the granting or providing of assistance by persons directly affected by such decisions. This requirement is embodied in agreements in effect with all provinces.

For the purposes of these agreements provincial law is defined as acts of the legislature of a province that provide for assistance or welfare services in the province under conditions consistent with the provisions of the federal statute and regulations and includes any regulations made under such acts. A provincially approved agency includes any department or government, person or agency authorized under provincial law to determine eligibility for assistance.

2. All provinces have met the foregoing requirement by providing, in a provincial act or regulation, for appeals against decisions in relation to eligibility for assistance through administrative review, the use of bodies originally established for other purposes, the creation of special boards or a combination of these approaches. While the terms of the agreements in this respect have been met, the Department of National Health and Welfare has continued to hold discussions with the provinces toward the development of the most effective forms of appeal procedures.

3. See 2 above.

4. See 1 above.

VIOLATION OF NATO CHARTER  
BY GREECE

Question No. 2,297—**Mr. MacDonald (Egmont)**:

1. With reference to the answer to Question 1,964, when does the government intend to make such comment?

2. What action has Canada taken or is it contemplating with regard to the violation of the NATO Charter by Greece and Portugal?

**Hon. Mitchell Sharp (Secretary of State for External Affairs)**: 1 and 2. Both Greece and Portugal, as members of NATO, have accepted certain obligations as signatories of the North Atlantic Treaty including the obligation to safeguard "the principles of democracy, individual liberty and the rule of law". The Canadian Government places great emphasis on these principles. On the other hand, we cannot be the sole judge of how they are implemented and we do not think it would

[Mr. Munro.]

strengthen the Alliance if we were to try to impose our judgment on others.

The Canadian Government has expressed the sincere wish that there will soon be a return to parliamentary institutions in Greece not only for the benefit of the Greek people but also to enhance co-operation between Greece and other members of the community of democratic countries in which Greece has played a helpful and welcome role in the past.

Portugal was a founding member of NATO but its government has also been criticized for following undemocratic and illiberal policies. We do not wish to interfere in Portugal's internal affairs any more than in those of Greece but we have constantly made clear our disapproval of Portuguese policy respecting Angola and Mozambique. We hope that the new Portuguese administration of Prime Minister Caetano will bring about changes in those policies to meet the legitimate aspirations of the people of the territories concerned.

PRINTING OF POSTAGE STAMPS

Question No. 2,315—**Mr. Lambert (Bellechasse)**:

1. Does the Post Office Department buy the stamps that are sold to the public in post offices?

2. Are stamps printed by a press belonging to the Department, or by the Office of the Queen's Printer?

3. If not, where are they printed?

4. What were the costs of printing, if any, in the years 1967-68 and 1968-69?

5. What were the total profits realized by the Post Office Department on the sale of stamps to the public in the years 1967-68 and 1968-69?

**Hon. Eric W. Kierans (Postmaster General and Minister of Communications)**: In so far as the Post Office Department is concerned: 1. Yes, under the terms and conditions of contracts with the two security printing firms located in Canada.

2. No.

3. Postage stamps are printed at Ottawa by the British American Bank Note Company Limited and the Canadian Bank Note Company Limited on equipment belonging to the companies.

4. 1967-68: \$1,263,800; 1968-69: \$1,153,200.

5. Profits on postage stamps are confined to philatelic sales. Sales by the Philatelic Service at Ottawa less the associated salary costs and the printing costs of such stamps were \$1,067,600 for 1967-68 and \$1,187,660 for 1968-69.