

CITIZENSHIP RIGHTS: The Secretary of State for External Affairs, in conjunction with the Secretary of State and the Acting Minister of Mines and Resources, issued an announcement on April 30 which warned residents of Canada of the rights which they might lose if they should emigrate to another country. As the "S. S. Radnik", a ship in which a number of residents of Canada took passage to Yugoslavia in 1947, is understood to be arriving shortly at a Canadian port, it is thought that a number of residents of Canada may intend to return to Yugoslavia by this ship.

There is, of course, no Canadian law which prevents a Canadian or an alien leaving Canada. It is important, however, that an alien who has residence in Canada should be aware of the provisions of the Canadian Immigration Act whereby he will lose Canadian domicile by "voluntarily residing out of Canada with the present intention of making his permanent home out of Canada and not for a mere special or temporary purpose." An alien acquires Canadian domicile "only by having his domicile for at least five years in Canada after having been landed therein."

FIVE YEARS RESIDENCE

A Yugoslav citizen, for example, will lose Canadian domicile, and therefore the right to re-enter Canada if he goes to Yugoslavia with the intention of making his permanent home there. If, later, he wishes to return to Canada, he will have to apply to enter as an immigrant, as he did before his original entry to Canada. If he should be re-admitted to Canada he will have to reside in Canada again for a full five years from the date of his re-entry before he secures Canadian domicile and the right to apply for Canadian citizenship. The period of his previous residence in Canada cannot be counted against the requirement of the further five-year period.

Any alien who, on leaving Canada, exports his personal and household effects and his remaining cash assets after application to the Foreign Exchange Control Board will naturally be regarded as having given conclusive evidence of his intention to take up permanent residence in another country. He will therefore automatically lose Canadian domicile as soon as he leaves Canada.

Canadian citizens by naturalization, the announcement said, should note the effect of sections 20 and 21 of the Canadian Citizenship Act. Section 20 reads, subject to certain provisos:

"A Canadian citizen other than a natural-born Canadian citizen... ceases to be a Canadian citizen if he resides outside Canada for a period of at least six consecutive years."

Under section 21 the citizenship of a naturalized citizen who "out of Canada has shown himself by act or speech to be disaffected or disloyal to His Majesty" may be cancelled.

Canadian citizens by naturalization should also note the caution printed on the inside back cover of Canadian passports. It reads as follows:

"Canadian citizens by naturalization certificate or citizenship certificate should bear in mind that, unless under the laws of the state to which they originally belonged or by the provision of a treaty, they have ceased to be subjects of that state, their certificates have no effect within its boundaries, nor can the good offices of His Majesty's representatives be extended to them there."

Canada has no treaty with Yugoslavia on the subject of dual nationality, and Canadian citizens by naturalization who are of Yugoslav birth should note that on their arrival in Yugoslavia they will almost certainly be claimed by the Yugoslav authorities as citizens of Yugoslavia unless they have applied for and obtained release from Yugoslav citizenship. The Canadian Government is informed that, according to Yugoslav law, a Yugoslav citizen remains such, even after naturalization in Canada, unless he obtains from the Yugoslav Government a formal release from Yugoslav citizenship. Accordingly, Canadian citizens by naturalization, whom Yugoslav authorities regard as Yugoslav citizens, may not be able to obtain permission from the Yugoslav authorities to leave Yugoslavia.

The Canadian Government has been informed that the Yugoslav authorities claim that descendants of Yugoslav citizens are citizens of Yugoslavia even though they, and even their parents, were born in Canada.

WORLD WHEAT SITUATION: Crop prospects over most of the world's wheat areas are generally promising, states the monthly review of the wheat situation by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The United States winter wheat crop to be harvested in June and July is forecast on the basis of April 1 conditions at 861 million bushels, an increase of 22 million bushels over the December 1 estimate. Official estimates of the Canadian spring wheat crop will not be available until August but moisture conditions in the Prairie Provinces are deemed excellent at the present time. Some concern, however, is felt about the late spring in the west where seeding has been delayed. Spring floods, too, have been causing considerable anxiety, particularly in southern districts of the Prairies. While spring seeding will admittedly be late in the Canadian west it must be remembered that similar conditions have prevailed in other years, and good harvests have still been secured. The next wheat harvests in the Argentine and Australia are, of course, many months away, but soil conditions in those countries, too, are deemed satisfactory for seeding.

In Europe further rains fell in a number of countries during the last week of April and

weather conditions for the continent as a whole leave little to be desired. Crop advices from most countries are optimistic and barring adverse growing conditions crops much larger than last year will be harvested. In France the standing acreage in wheat is much larger than a year ago and the condition of the crop far better. Hopes are entertained that the crop will be around the pre-war level and that import needs during the coming season will be small.

PETAWAWA TRAINING CAMP: Petawawa will be the biggest Reserve Force training camp in Eastern Canada this coming summer, it was learned from Army Headquarters. Units from Central, Quebec and Eastern Commands will congregate at the big training centre on the Ottawa River, 110 miles from the capital -- a camp well and favourably known to veterans of both World War I and the Second World War.

All Reserve Force units in Central Command, other than anti-aircraft and signals, will train at Petawawa, while from Quebec and Eastern Commands will come units of the armoured corps, field, medium and anti-tank artillery, and engineers. Anti-aircraft and signals regiments of the Army's three most eastern commands will be in camp at Picton and Barriefield respectively. The training of all other units of Quebec and Eastern Commands will be conducted at Valcartier, Quebec, and Utopia, N.B., respectively.

At Petawawa, six one-week courses are to be held, starting July 4 and continuing until August 14, under the direct command of Major-General Chris Vokes, CB, CBE, DSO, General Officer Commanding Central Command, who will set up a training headquarters there. Five training wings, in addition to a headquarters, are expected to be in operation and will include infantry support and general military training wings plus armoured, artillery and engineers.

OFFICIAL SUMMARY: "The Canadian Army, 1939-1945", an official historical summary of the activities of the Canadian Army in the Second World War, goes on sale Wednesday, May 5, in most bookstores across Canada.

The date is an appropriate one. It was on the evening of May 5, three years ago, that Field Marshal Montgomery accepted the surrender of all enemy opposition to the British and Canadians in Holland and Germany. That afternoon, local surrenders on their respective fronts were made to the Canadian Corps' Commanders, Lt.-Gen. Guy Simmonds and Lt.-Gen. Charles Foulkes.

The new history, a handsome 354-page, 7x10 inch volume bound in red with the army coat of arms superimposed in gold on the front cover, is by Col. C.P. Stacey, O.B.E., A.M., Ph.D., Director of the Historical Section of the Canadian Army. It is illustrated with full-

color plates of paintings by such well-known war artists as Major W.A. Ogilvie, MBE, Major C.F. Comfort, Capt. G.C. Tinning, Capt. O.N. Fisher, Capt. D.A. Colville, Capt. B.J. Bobak, and Capt. G.D. Pepper, and in addition there are 15 fold-up maps in color of various operational sectors and three maps in black and white, all drawn by Lt. C.C.J. Bond. The volume is published by the King's Printer under authority of the Minister of National Defence, and sells for \$2.50. It comes in an attractive dust cover, also printed in color. A French edition of the Book is now in the hands of the translators.

Col. Stacey points out in his preface that the book is intended as an interim report only: a summary, not a history. It is too brief, he says, to tell the whole story, and it is published too soon to make any claim to finality. Readers will find, however, that it does give in broad outline the story of the army as a whole, and particularly of events on the battlefields, including Hong Kong and not even excluding the bloodless capture of Kiska.

ARMY FLASHBACK: Four years ago, on May 11, 1944, the Allies launched a terrific offensive in Central Italy to break the Gustav and Hitler Lines. Canadian troops participated and, with British troops, carried out below the town a thrust across the Rapido River toward the Liri Valley. Pignatone fell on the night of May 15 and with its fall the Gustav Line, already overrun farther south, virtually ceased to exist. The Allies continued to pound Cassino, pivot of the whole offensive, and by May 18 the ruins of the town were in our hands. An Allied drive on the much touted Hitler Line appeared imminent.

FOR VALOR: Eighty-one years ago, on May 7, 1867, a Canadian serving with the British Army in the Little Andaman Islands in the Bay of Bengal won Canada's fourth Victoria Cross. He was Assistant Surgeon Campbell M. Douglas of the 2nd Battalion, 24th Regiment of Foot... Thirty years ago, on May 9-10, 1918, another Canadian, Lt. Roland Bourke, was awarded the Victoria Cross for valor while serving with the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve at Ostend, Belgium. His award was officially tabbed as Canada's 46th V.C.

ARMY DRESS REGULATIONS: The maple leaf, rose, thistle, shamrock, leek and poppy are the only ornaments soldiers are permitted to wear on their uniforms, according to revised dress regulations issued this week at Army Headquarters. The emblems or national flowers may be worn on appropriate occasions beside the badge on the beret or on the left side of the peaked cap. They will not be worn while the soldier is on duty unless authorized by area commanders or higher military authority.