

Another Canadian Save the Children Fund project, the equipping of "model" day-care centres, will receive \$100,000 in each of the next five years.

Initially a pilot project will be undertaken in an urban industrial area, the knowledge and experience gained from which will be used to build centres in each of the 26 provinces. The centres will enable mothers to work on farms and in factories while their children receive pre-school education.

The third grant is \$500,000 to the Canadian Council of Churches to assist a \$2-million World Council of Churches program to rebuild and equip a hospital in the town of Hai Duong. The 500-bed facility will serve a population of two million in Hai Hung province.

Education experts visit Soviet Union

A delegation of four Canadian education officials recently spent two weeks in the Soviet Union as part of the 1974-75 program of scientific, academic and cultural exchanges and co-operation between Canada and the U.S.S.R.

The delegation, which was away from October 14 to 29, was headed by Armand Saintonge, Deputy Minister of Education for New Brunswick. Other members of the group were Pierre Fontaine of the Quebec education department, Archibald Carnahan of the Ontario education department and George Molloy of the Council of Ministers of Education.

The Canadians were looking at Soviet techniques and experiences in the teaching of English and French as a second language, educational planning and the establishment of priorities for innovation, institutional and industrial base training, and early childhood education.

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Algunos números de esta publicación parecen también español bajo el título Noticiario de Canadá.

Ähnliche Ausgaben dieses Informationsblatts erscheinen auch in deutscher Sprache unter dem Titel Profil Kanada.

Changes in Citizenship Act

A bill designed to make citizenship legislation more equitable, logical and consistent has been introduced in the House of Commons by Secretary of State Hugh Faulkner.

Under the new bill, applicants for naturalization are treated alike, regardless of sex or country of origin. The new bill also reduces the qualifying period for application for Canadian citizenship from five to three years. This applies to all applicants without regard for marital connection with a citizen.

Citizenship can be revoked only in cases where naturalization has been procured by fraudulent means. It is automatically lost by acquisition of foreign nationality.

Appeals

The new bill also gives citizenship judges responsibility for examining all applicants for grant, retention, resumption or renunciation of citizenship. Any decision by a citizenship judge may be appealed before the Federal Court by the Minister or the applicant. Judges may also make recommendations for the exercise of discretion by the Minister or Governor-in-Council. The Governor-in-Council has absolute discretion to grant citizenship to alleviate hardship or reward services to Canada.

Under the new legislation citizenship can be resumed as a right by former citizens who have been admitted for permanent residence and have resided in this country for a period of a year.

Women and children benefit

Women who lost their citizenship through marriage prior to 1947 can recover it automatically upon notice to the Minister. This latter clause affects women who married foreign nationals before the Citizenship Act of 1947 was legislated. Children born abroad can now derive citizenship from either parent in or out of wedlock. Citizenship is automatic for the first generation, and for the second generation requires only a declaration of retention and the establishment of a substantial connection with Canada before the age of 28. The new Act recognizes the status of "citizen of the Commonwealth" for all citizens of other Com-

monwealth countries, whether British subjects or not. Under the bill the age of majority is reduced from 21 to 18 years of age, the age of federal enfranchisement.

Canada and the European Community

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is expected to perform an increasingly important role in the new European Community. I place great importance on such links and on the constructive contribution offered by Canadian parliamentarians. Again and again in Europe I was told of the respect and the high reputation that delegations from this Parliament have earned through their hard work when abroad. It was my good fortune to be in Paris while one such delegation was present and to note the great distinction with which it did its work.

I have already mentioned the presence in Paris and Brussels of several international bodies of considerable importance. I engaged in discussions with the principal officers of two of them — Secretary-General Van Lennep of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development and Secretary-General Luns of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization — and gained from them assessments of the international situation as viewed from their special perspectives, as well as generous acknowledgements of the important contribution made by Canada to each. This opportunity extended, in the case of NATO, to a full working session with the North Atlantic Council in Brussels. I was able there to explore with the permanent representatives of the member countries the conceptions enshrined in the Ottawa Declaration of Atlantic Principles and to provide assurance that Canadian commitment to those principles remained unimpaired. I was able as well to express Canada's distress that two NATO allies should be engaged in a dispute with respect to Cyprus, and Canada's interest in seeing an early and peaceful resolution of the conflict on that island, a conflict that has taken two Canadian lives and endangered many others.

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