

Olympic flame 'electrified'

The Olympic Flame for the 1976 Olympic Games will be transported to Canada from Greece by satellite.

The Flame will be ignited in the traditional manner by sun rays at the Temple of Hera at Olympia, Greece, at 11 a.m. on July 13 next year. Runners will carry it to Athens, arriving there July 15, and a Canadian athlete will light the Flame at Panathenian Stadium.

The torch will then be carried to another urn, where, through the use of an electronic sensor, the particles will be transformed into electric impulses which will be transmitted by satellite to Ottawa.

A laser beam at the receiving end will convert the impulses back to the Flame's original form and Canadian runners will carry the torch to Montreal where, at 4.30 p.m. July 17, it will enter Olympic Stadium.

Aircraft gas station — over North Pole

The first refuelling in the air over the North Pole by Canadian Forces' aircraft took place recently.

Five aircraft — a Boeing 707 and four CF-5 jet fighters travelling at over 500 mph at 31,000 feet, left Cold Lake, Alberta, June 18. The CF-5s refuelled on their way to the North Pole and returned *via* Thule, Greenland.

One 707 tanker enables four CF-5s to fly about 3,000 miles, whereas normal ferry range for a CF-5 is about 1,000 miles.

The Boeing 707 tanker can carry 158,000 pounds of fuel and is capable of transferring 1,000 pounds a minute to two CF-5s from each wing-tip. It takes about two minutes to refuel a CF-5 in this manner.

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

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

International trade fairs

Canada Courier recently published the following list of international trade shows, for the balance of the year, at which Canadian goods and equipment will be displayed in exhibits co-ordinated by the federal Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce:

Twentieth World Veterinary Congress, Thessalonika, Greece: July 6-12.

International Restaurant Equipment Fair (IREF), Tokyo, Japan: August.

Twelfth Algiers International Trade Fair, Algiers: August-September.

Izmir International Trade Fair, Izmir, Turkey: August 20-September 20.

Semaine du Cuir, Paris, France: September 6-9.

International Airport Construction and Equipment Exhibition, Brussels, Belgium: September 15-18.

Europe Offshore Exhibition and Conference, Aberdeen, Scotland: September 16-19.

Tehran International Trade Fair, Tehran, Iran: September 13-24.

Salon Professionnel des Articles de Sport et Loisir de Plein Air (SISEL), Paris, France: September 14-16.

Baghdad International Trade Fair, Baghdad, Iraq: October 1-21.

Second World Telecommunications Exhibition (Telcom '75), Geneva, Switzerland: October 2-8.

Fourth International Nuclear Industries Fair, (NUCLEX '75), Basle, Switzerland: October 7-11.

Twenty-first Japanese Motor Show, Tokyo, Japan: October 31-November 10.

Shipbuilding, Marine Engineering and Communication Exhibition (Europort '75), Amsterdam, the Netherlands: November 11-15.

Thirty-fourth Interstoff Trade Fair, Frankfurt, Germany: November 18-21.

International Building Exhibition (BATIMAT), Paris, France: November 20-30.

Towards diplomatic relations with Mozambique

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Allan J. MacEachen, stated recently that the Canadian Government welcomed the establishment of Mozambique as a sovereign state on June 25 and that discussions would be initiated

with the Mozambique authorities with a view to establishing formal diplomatic relations.

Mr. MacEachen recalled that he earlier indicated Canada's intentions in this regard when he announced the creation of a special diplomatic mission to Angola and Mozambique.

Mr. MacEachen expressed hope that the two countries would be able to co-operate and establish mutually beneficial contacts over the whole range of bilateral relations. He reaffirmed Canada's intention to assist Mozambique to enforce sanctions against Rhodesia and said that Canada would fully participate in and support any Commonwealth initiatives to this end at the United Nations.

New Citizenship Act —

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sary guide-lines. About these guide-lines there can be no dispute. After all, a person either has done certain things or he has not; he is certain things or he is not. The law deals with law-breakers, native and foreign-born. The removal of the words "good character" is an important step in the direction away from arbitrary discretion. It is a step which is totally in keeping with the basic change of the new citizenship bill which redefines citizenship as a qualified right where certain stated conditions are satisfied.

Under present Canadian law, citizenship is, as I said, a grant made at the discretion of the minister. I think this discretion has been fairly administered over the years. In principle, though, if not in practice, such an approval allows for the imposition of conditions which are not stated in law. It permits the possibility of arbitrary exercise of authority without public or legislative sanction. The new citizenship bill corrects this situation. In the new bill, however, Section 18 of the proposed legislation does grant discretion to the Governor in Council to refuse to grant citizenship or resumption of citizenship, or to recognize the renunciation of citizenship if it would be prejudicial to the security of Canada or contrary to public order in Canada. This, I believe, provides adequate and proper exceptional intervention in extreme cases.