

there is a proviso that his birth must be registered at a Canadian consulate, or with the Secretary of State of Canada, within two years after its occurrence, or within such extended period as may be authorized in special cases by the Minister, if his parents wish him to retain Canadian citizenship. In addition, a Canadian born outside Canada, either before or after the commencement of this Act, ceases to be a Canadian citizen unless, within one year after he reaches the age of 21, he files a declaration of retention of Canadian citizenship and, if he is also a citizen of a country other than Canada (dual nationality), he divests himself of such nationality by declaration of alienage, or otherwise. In special cases, the Minister may extend the time during which any such person may assert his Canadian citizenship and divest himself of other nationality or citizenship. One of the important features of the new Act is that it permits a natural-born Canadian citizen to apply for a certificate of Canadian citizenship. Previously, birth certificates were deemed sufficient evidence of status. Any Canadian may now apply to the Secretary of State of Canada for a certificate and obtain it upon payment of \$1.

**CITIZENSHIP CERTIFICATES GRANTED TO CANADIAN-BORN  
AND OTHER BRITISH-BORN CITIZENS, 1947 AND 1948**

		1947	1948
		No.	No.
Sect. 39 (i) <sup>1</sup>	Certificates of proof of citizenship issued to Canadians—		
	(a) Canadians by birth.....	2,753	1,828
	(b) Canadians by naturalization.....	4,933	3,626
	(c) Canadians by marriage (wives).....	841	1,564
	(d) Canadians by residence (British subjects).....	3,533	2,030
Sect. 10 (2) <sup>2</sup>	British subjects.....	12	80
Sect. 10 (3) <sup>3</sup>	Minors whose parents have been granted Certificates....	85	236
Sect. 11 (a) <sup>4</sup>	Certificates in case of doubt.....	20	41
Sect. 11 (b) <sup>5</sup>	Minors in special cases.....	49	198
Sect. 11 (c) <sup>6</sup>	Persons naturalized in Canada before the Act of 1914....	1,789	1,847

<sup>1</sup> (a) Canadians by birth mean natural born Canadian citizens; (b) Canadians by naturalization mean persons who were naturalized in Canada between Jan. 1, 1915 and Dec. 31, 1946; (c) Canadians by marriage mean wives who automatically acquired British nationality through their husbands prior to Jan. 1, 1947, and were thus automatically Canadian citizens on that date; (d) Canadians by residence mean British subjects who had a residence of 5 years in Canada prior to Jan. 1, 1947, and thus became automatically Canadian citizens. <sup>2</sup> British subjects in the classes entitled to become Canadians as defined in this Section and subsection. <sup>3</sup> Minors whose responsible parents had been granted certificates of citizenship under the Canadian Citizenship Act. <sup>4</sup> Persons with respect to whose status as Canadian citizens there was a doubt. <sup>5</sup> Certificates granted to minors in special cases other than Sect. 10 (3). <sup>6</sup> Persons who were naturalized locally in Canada before the date of the coming into force of the Naturalization Act, 1914.

**British Subjects and Canadian Citizens.**—British subjects, as distinct from Canadian citizens, have their status defined under the new Act. It should be explained that, under previous Acts, persons born or naturalized within the British Commonwealth of Nations were officially designated as British subjects. Officially, a Canadian could not describe himself as a Canadian citizen; the term was 'British subject'. This was one of the principal reasons why the Act was passed, viz., to permit a Canadian to call himself a *Canadian*. The authority for this procedure is found in Sect. 3 of the new Act, which reads:—

"Where a person is required to state or declare his national status, any person who is a Canadian citizen under this Act shall state or declare himself to be a Canadian citizen and his statement or declaration to that effect shall be a good and sufficient compliance with such requirement."

Although the designation 'British subject' will be dropped in future insofar as it applies to Canadians, this does not mean that a Canadian loses the status of a British subject. Sect. 26 of the new Act reads that a Canadian citizen is a British