

or interpreted as depriving any person who is a Canadian national, a British subject or an alien as defined in the said Acts, or in any other law in force in Canada, of the national status he possesses at the time of the coming into force of this Act.

**Loss of Canadian Citizenship.**—A Canadian citizen who, when outside of Canada and not under a disability, by any voluntary and formal act, other than marriage, acquires the nationality or citizenship of a country, other than Canada, shall cease to be a Canadian citizen. This is the usual way in which Canadian citizenship is lost. There are other causes, such as service in the Armed Forces of a country when it is at war with Canada; a minor child who acquires a foreign citizenship with his responsible parent; or a woman who acquires her alien husband's nationality and files a declaration of alienage. The minor child who loses Canadian citizenship through his parent may, within one year of reaching the age of 21, file a declaration of retention of Canadian citizenship, and he shall thereupon again become a Canadian citizen.

A Canadian citizen, other than natural-born or one who has served in the Armed Forces of Canada in time of war, ceases to be a Canadian citizen after a residence of at least six consecutive years outside Canada, except in specific cases wherein the principle of maintenance of some connection with Canada is proved. There is authority, however, to extend the period of residence outside Canada for more than six years, by registration with a consulate and the issue of a certificate of extension.

**Revocation of Citizenship.**—The revocation procedure which obtained under the Naturalization Act has been carried forward into the new Act. This provides for the establishment of a revocation commission to inquire into and report upon the proposed revocation of certificates of citizenship. Revocation can take place only by order of the Governor in Council, upon recommendation of the Secretary of State. Revocation proceedings may be instituted on the grounds of residence outside of Canada for not less than six years; trading with the enemy during time of war; false representation or fraud, or the concealment of material circumstances at the time of naturalization; disaffection or disloyalty to His Majesty, while out of Canada or, if in Canada, the naturalized citizen has been convicted of treason or sedition by a competent court.

Where a person ceases to be a Canadian citizen or a British subject under the circumstances outlined in the preceding paragraph, the citizenship of the spouse and minor children of that person shall not be affected unless, in the case of a wife, she became a British subject (legislation prior to this Act), by reason only of her marriage to the said person, or the said person is the responsible parent of a child. In such case it may be directed that the wife and children shall cease to be Canadian citizens or British subjects, as the case may be. The wife of a person who has ceased to be a Canadian citizen or a British subject may, within six months of the date of revocation of her husband's certificate, make a declaration renouncing her Canadian citizenship and thereupon any minor children of her husband and herself shall cease to be Canadian citizens or British subjects, as the case may be.

Where a person ceases to be a Canadian citizen or a British subject, he shall be regarded as having the nationality or citizenship which he had before he became a Canadian citizen or a British subject.