

who, at the time of the birth, are the diplomatic or consular representatives of foreign countries in Canada, or who are employees in the service of such representatives.

Adopted or Legitimated Persons.—Effective July 20, 1950, Sect. 11 (2) of the Act provides that certificates of Canadian citizenship may be granted to adopted or legitimated persons who have been admitted to Canada for permanent residence if the adopter, or the legally recognized father, is a Canadian citizen.

Certificate in Case of Doubt.—Under Sect. 11 (1) of the Act, a certificate may be granted for the purpose of removing any doubts as to whether the person to whom it is granted is a Canadian citizen, and it is specifically provided that the granting of the certificate shall not be deemed to establish that the person to whom it is granted was not previously a Canadian citizen.

Protection of Status Prior to the Canadian Citizenship Act.—Sect. 44 of the Act provides that, notwithstanding the repeal of the Naturalization Act and the Canadian Nationals Act, the Canadian Citizenship Act is not to be construed 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.—Canadian citizenship may be lost for the following reasons:—

(1) A Canadian citizen who, when outside of Canada and not under disability (minor, lunatic or idiot), acquires, by a voluntary and formal act other than marriage, the nationality or citizenship of a country other than Canada. This does not apply if that country is at war with Canada at the time of acquisition but, in such a case, the Minister may order that he cease to be a Canadian citizen. The purpose of this is to hold the person, if deemed necessary, to his obligations as a Canadian.

(2) A Canadian citizen who, under the law of another country, is a national or citizen of such country and who serves in the armed forces of such country when it is at war with Canada. This does not apply if the Canadian citizen became a national or citizen of such country when it was at war with Canada.

(3) A Canadian citizen who, when in Canada, acquires voluntarily the citizenship of a foreign country (other than by marriage), may be deprived of his Canadian citizenship by Order of the Governor in Council, on recommendation of the Minister.

(4) Under Sect. 18 of the Act, a Canadian citizen, other than natural-born or one who has served in the Armed Forces of Canada in time of war, who resides outside of Canada for six consecutive years without maintaining substantial connection with Canada, loses his citizenship automatically, but the period of absence may, upon application, be extended beyond the six years for good and sufficient cause. Sect. 18 is effective from Jan. 1, 1947, and will come into operation on Jan. 1, 1953.