

Loss of Citizenship by Revocation—Applicable Only to Naturalized Persons.—The citizenship of a Canadian citizen, other than a natural-born Canadian citizen, may be revoked by the Governor in Council for such reasons as trading or communicating with an enemy country during time of war; disaffection or disloyalty while out of Canada or who, while in Canada, has, by a court of competent jurisdiction, been convicted of any offence involving disaffection or disloyalty; obtaining a certificate of naturalization or Canadian citizenship by false representation or fraud; residence outside of Canada for not less than six years (without maintenance of substantial connection) since becoming a Canadian citizen or being naturalized in Canada; residence for not less than two years in a *foreign* country of which he was a national or citizen at any time prior to his becoming a Canadian citizen or being naturalized in Canada, and has not maintained substantial connection with Canada.

Loss of Citizenship by Revocation—Applicable to Both Natural-Born and Naturalized Persons.—The Governor in Council may, in his discretion, order that any person shall cease to be a Canadian citizen if, upon a report from the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration, he is satisfied that such person has, when not under a disability, (1) taken or made an oath, affirmation, or other declaration of allegiance to a foreign country, or (2) made a declaration renouncing his Canadian citizenship.

Loss of Citizenship in Relation to Women.—A female British subject who married an alien before Jan. 1, 1947, and upon marriage acquired her husband's alien nationality, ceased to be a British subject. If the husband was a British subject who became an alien during the course of the marriage and prior to Jan. 1, 1947, his wife became an alien if she acquired her husband's nationality.*

In the case of a marriage subsequent to Jan. 1, 1947, the woman, being a Canadian citizen, does not lose the status of a Canadian citizen unless, having on marriage acquired her husband's nationality, she makes a declaration renouncing her Canadian citizenship. †

Section 2.—Canadian Citizenship Statistics

In 1951, 20,937 Canadian citizenship certificates were issued, 20,423 in English and 514 in French. The corresponding figures for 1950 were 19,409 certificates, 18,923 in English and 486 in French.

During 1951, the Canadian Citizenship Registration Branch recorded 1,261 certificates of registration of births abroad, 8,653 declarations of intention filed with the courts, 91 declarations of retention of citizenship, and 49 declarations of resumption of Canadian citizenship. Certificates issued free to persons who had active military service numbered 591. Corresponding figures for 1950 were: 956 registrations of births abroad, 9,059 declarations of intention, 28 declarations of retention of citizenship, 3 declarations of resumption of citizenship and 764 certificates issued free to persons who had active military service.

* Persons in the above category were automatically restored to British nationality by the British Nationality Act, 1948.

† The foreign countries, under the laws of which a woman does not acquire the citizenship of such countries on marriage, are: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Morocco, Palestine, Panama, Paraguay and Uruguay.