Doubt as to Loss of Citizenship.—Where in the opinion of the Minister a doubt exists as to whether a person has ceased to be a Canadian citizen, the Minister may refer the question to the Commission referred to in Subsection (4) of Section 19 for a ruling and the decision of the Commission or the Court, as the case may be, shall be final.

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) acquired voluntarily, when in Canada, the citizenship of a foreign country (other than by marriage), (2) taken or made an oath, affirmation, or other declaration of allegiance to a foreign country, or (3) made a declaration renouncing his Canadian citizenship.

Section 2.—Canadian Citizenship Statistics

Data on countries of allegiance and origins of the population were collected at the 1961 Census and a table giving summary figures will be found in Appendix II of this volume. Results of the 1951 Census, the latest information available on the subject at the time of the preparation of this Chapter, showed that in 1951 96.9 p.c. of the people of Canada were Canadian citizens; that 0.7 p.c. were citizens of other Commonwealth countries; 1.7 p.c. of European countries; 0.1 p.c. of Asiatic countries; 0.5 p.c. of the United States; and 0.1 p.c. of other countries.

The following statistics show the number of citizenship certificates "issued" and more detailed information on certificates "granted" in recent years. The former, in Table **1**, include both certificates granted to new citizens and those issued for various reasons to persons who are already Canadian citizens. Tables **2** to **6** refer only to "grants" which means that the holder became a Canadian citizen by the grant of such certificate.

Citizenship Certificates Issued.—In 1960, 104,406 Canadian citizenship certificates were issued as compared with 115,247 in 1959. During 1960 the Canadian Citizenship Registration Branch recorded 4,904 certificates of registration of births abroad, 422 declarations of intention, 121 declarations of retention of Canadian citizenship and 30 petitions for resumption of Canadian citizenship. Certificates issued free to persons who had had active military service numbered 585, the same as in 1959. Corresponding figures for 1959 were 5,037 registrations of births abroad, 507 declarations of intention, 80 declarations of retention, 15 petitions for resumption and 585 certificates issued free to persons who had had active military service.

1.—Citizenship Certificates Issued, by Status of Recipient, 1958-60

Section of 1947 Act	Classification	1958	1959	1960
		No.	No.	No.
Sect. 34 (1) (i)	Certificates of Proof of Status—			
	Canadian citizens by birth	1,318	1,196	1,175
	By naturalization under former Acts	3,118	2,194	1,833
	British subjects with 5 years domicile before Jan. 1, 1947	1,527	1,101	1,132
	Women, through marriage	673	552	465
Sect. 10 (2)	British subjects with 5 years domicile after Jan. 1, 1947	8,501	7,793	7,567
Sect. 10 (1)	Aliens	58,905	49,061	40,599
Sect. 10 (5)	Minors whose parents have been granted Certificates	15,716	13,437	13,562
Sect. 11 (3)	Minors under special circumstances	165	195	188
Sect. 10 (3)	Women who regained lost Canadian citizenship through marriage	432	309	190
Sect. 10 (4)	Canadians who regained lost status by naturalization outside Canada	152	110	120
Sect. 11 (1)	Doubtful cases who now have been awarded Certificates	5	12	5
Sect. 11 (2)	Adopted and legitimated persons	312	363	149
	Replacement Certificates	1,563	1,529	1,510
	Miniature certificates of citizenship (issued since Oct. 18, 1955, to Canadian citizens)	41,173	37,395	35,911
	Totals	**133,560**	**115,247**	**104,406**