

through the transitional clauses of Sect. 9 were persons who were naturalized in Canada before that date, British subjects who had Canadian domicile at the commencement of the Act and women lawfully admitted to Canada and married prior to Jan. 1, 1947 whose husbands would have qualified as Canadian citizens if the Act had come into force before the date of marriage. Sect. 9 was amended on June 1, 1953, so that a British subject who had his place of domicile in Canada for at least 20 years immediately before Jan. 1, 1947 need not comply with the requirements of Canadian domicile provided he was not under an order of deportation on Jan. 1, 1947.

**Acquisition of Canadian Citizenship by Aliens and British Subjects.**—The Act provides a means of acquiring Canadian citizenship. An alien who wishes to become a Canadian citizen must apply through his local court or through one of the special citizenship courts now established. He must appear before the judge for a hearing and will in due course be granted citizenship if his application is approved by the judge and by the Minister. A British subject may apply for citizenship directly to the Minister. It should be added that a minor child does not automatically acquire Canadian citizenship upon the grant of citizenship to the responsible parent.

**Status of Married Women.**—The Canadian Citizenship Act places no disabilities upon the married woman. She neither acquires nor does she lose Canadian citizenship by marriage. In order to acquire Canadian citizenship she must apply in exactly the same manner as does a man. There is, however, one advantage granted to her—if she is married to a Canadian citizen she may apply for citizenship after a residence of only one year in Canada.

The Canadian Citizenship Act also enables a woman married to an alien whose nationality she acquired upon marriage to divest herself of Canadian citizenship by the filing of a declaration of renunciation. Finally, it provides a means whereby a woman, who had become an alien through marriage prior to Jan. 1, 1947, may acquire the Canadian status she would otherwise have assumed on that date.

**Status of Minor Children.**—The minor child of a Canadian citizen other than a natural-born Canadian may receive a certificate of Canadian citizenship upon application therefor by his or her responsible parent, *de facto* guardian, or mother if she has custody of the child. Provision is also made in the Citizenship Act for the granting of a certificate of citizenship to a minor child in special circumstances.

**Loss of Canadian Citizenship.**—Canadian citizenship may be lost in the following manner:—

- (1) A Canadian citizen who when outside of Canada and not under disability 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 the 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 natural-born Canadian citizen who is a dual national by birth or through naturalization, and any Canadian citizen on marriage, may after attaining the age of 21 cease to be a Canadian citizen through the making of a declaration of renunciation thereof.
- (3) 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.
- (4) An other-than-natural-born Canadian citizen, unless he served outside Canada in the Armed Forces of Canada in time of war or other related circumstances, or unless otherwise exempt, loses his citizenship automatically if he has resided outside of Canada for ten consecutive years. The period of absence may, however, be extended upon request if the application is filed and granted before loss occurs and if good and sufficient reason exists.

**Loss of Citizenship by Revocation—Applicable Only to Naturalized Persons.**—In 1958 the Canadian Citizenship Act was amended and limited the provisions regarding loss of