

two years of its occurrence or within such extended period as the Minister may authorize in special cases. A person who becomes a natural-born Canadian in such a manner will automatically cease to be a Canadian citizen if he fails to file a declaration of retention prior to his 24th birthday or does not have his place of domicile in Canada on that date.

Canadian Citizens other than Natural-Born.—Before the 1953 amendments to the Citizenship Act, the only persons who acquired Canadian citizenship on Jan. 1, 1947 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 or British Subjects.—An adult non-Canadian British subject or an alien who wishes to become a Canadian must formally file an application for citizenship. The non-Canadian British subject may file an application direct with the Registrar of Canadian Citizenship, whereas an alien must file an application through his local court, or through one of the special citizenship courts now established or, if he lives more than 50 miles from a court, he may mail his application to the Registrar of Canadian Citizenship in Ottawa, who will file it with the appropriate court. After the application has been 'posted' for three months, he shall appear before the court for examination. In either case the same requirements are generally applicable:—

- (1) He must have resided in Canada for 12 of the 18 months immediately preceding the date of his application.
- (2) He must have been lawfully admitted to Canada for permanent residence and either have acquired Canadian domicile before July 7, 1967, or have resided in Canada for five of the eight years immediately preceding the filing of his application. Persons living in Canada before obtaining "landed immigrant" status may count half of each full year before landing toward the residence qualification. The wife of a Canadian needs only to be admitted for permanent residence and reside in Canada for one year.
- (3) He must be of good character and not under an order of deportation.
- (4) He must have an adequate knowledge of either English or French or, alternatively, he is the spouse, widow or widower of a Canadian or, either he was 40 or more years of age at the time of lawful admission and has resided in Canada for more than 10 years or he was less than 40 at the time of admission and has resided continuously in Canada for more than 20 years.
- (5) He must have an adequate knowledge of the responsibilities and privileges of citizenship.
- (6) He must intend to comply with the Oath of Allegiance and to have his place of domicile permanently in Canada.

At the conclusion of a court hearing, the decision of the court is forwarded to the Minister responsible for the administration of the Canadian Citizenship Act. If the decision is favourable and a certificate of Canadian Citizenship is granted by the Minister, it is forwarded to the clerk of the court who shall inform the applicant of the date and time he is to appear before the court to take the Oath of Allegiance, renounce his previous nationality and receive his certificate. Where a court finds that an applicant does not possess the required qualifications to be granted citizenship, the Minister, upon receipt of the decision, will so advise the applicant and give him notice that he may, within 30 days of receipt of such notice, appeal the decision to the Citizenship Appeal Court. The Citizenship Appeal Court consists of one or more designated judges of the Exchequer Court of Canada. If a court rejects an application and this decision is upheld by the Citizenship Appeal Court or if an application is refused by the Minister, the applicant has the right to file a new application two years after the date of rejection.

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