

There are 50 Manpower and Immigration offices located outside Canada at: Athens, Atlanta, Beirut, Belfast, Belgrade, Berne, Birmingham, Bordeaux, Boston, Brussels, Budapest, Buenos Aires, Buffalo, Cairo, Cologne, Copenhagen, Chicago, Dallas, Detroit, Dublin, Glasgow, Hamburg, Hong Kong, Islamabad, Kingston, Lisbon, London, Los Angeles, Madrid, Manchester, Manila, Marseille, Milan, Minneapolis, Nairobi, New Delhi, New Orleans, New York, Paris, Port of Spain, Rome, San Francisco, Seattle, Stockholm, Stuttgart, Sydney, Tel Aviv, The Hague, Tokyo and Vienna. Many of these offices have been assigned area responsibilities in countries not serviced by a resident Canadian immigration officer. In order to provide service on a universal basis, visits are made to countries and territories within each designated area as the volume of immigration activity warrants. Because personnel at all posts are kept in touch with economic conditions in Canada, they are able to advise immigrants regarding their prospects of successful establishment in Canada.

Examination of immigrants and visitors is carried out at 547 ports of entry on Canadian coasts, points along the International Boundary and at certain airports and inland offices.

4.2.4 Citizenship

The Canadian Citizenship Act (RSC 1970, c.C-19), which came into force on January 1, 1947 replacing previous Naturalization Acts, created the distinct nationality of a "Canadian citizen" to be recognized throughout the world and it provided a means whereby those non-Canadian British subjects and aliens who were permanently residing in Canada or those who might subsequently immigrate to Canada could apply for Canadian citizenship. The Act also provides for reacquisition of Canadian citizenship by natural-born Canadians. Administration of Canadian citizenship is under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Secretary of State, Citizenship Registration Branch.

Natural-born Canadian citizens. The Act conferred natural-born status on two categories of persons on January 1, 1947: those born in Canada or on a Canadian ship or aircraft and who were not aliens on January 1, 1947; and those born of Canadian fathers outside Canada who were not aliens on January 1, 1947 and were either minors on that date or had already entered Canada for permanent residence.

The Act provides that a person born abroad who was a minor on January 1, 1947 automatically ceased to be a Canadian citizen on his 24th birthday or on January 1, 1954, whichever was later, unless he had his place of domicile in Canada at such date or had, before such date and after reaching the age of 21 years, filed a declaration of retention of Canadian citizenship.

A person born outside Canada after December 31, 1946, whose responsible parent is considered a Canadian citizen under the terms of the Canadian Citizenship Act, is a Canadian if his birth is registered with the Registrar of Canadian Citizenship within 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 citizen in this 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.

Newfoundland and Canadian citizenship. On April 1, 1949, Newfoundland became the tenth province of Canada and every person born therein or naturalized or every British subject who had domicile in Newfoundland on that date or every woman who married a citizen of Newfoundland and took up residence there before April 1, 1949 became a Canadian citizen. They acquired the right of conferring Canadian citizenship by descent on their children born outside Newfoundland in the same manner as those who had previously become Canadians. Persons born outside Newfoundland to Newfoundland parents are natural-born Canadian citizens provided they were either minors on April 1, 1949 or had before that date been lawfully admitted to Canada or Newfoundland for permanent residence. However, a person who was a minor on April 1, 1949, ceased to be a Canadian on his 24th birthday or on July 1, 1968, whichever was later, unless he had his place of domicile in Canada at that date or had filed a declaration of retention of Canadian citizenship after reaching the age of 21 years. A person born outside Canada to Newfoundland parents after March 31, 1949 is a natural-born Canadian if his birth is registered with the Registrar of Canadian Citizenship within 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 this manner will automatically cease to be