

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, be the spouse, widow or widower of a Canadian or, either be 40 or more years of age at the time of lawful admission and have resided in Canada for more than 10 years or be less than 40 at the time of admission and have 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 the hearing, the decision of the court is forwarded to the Minister responsible for administering the Canadian Citizenship Act. If favourable, a certificate of Canadian citizenship granted by the Minister is forwarded to the clerk of the court who notifies the applicant when to appear before the court to take the Oath of Allegiance and receive his certificate. Where a court finds that an applicant does not possess the required qualifications, the Minister will advise the applicant and give him notice that he may appeal the decision within 30 days to the Citizenship Appeal Court which is the Trial Division of the Federal 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 on 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. The Canadian Citizenship Act enables a woman married to an alien whose nationality she acquired on marriage to divest herself of Canadian citizenship by the filing of a declaration of renunciation; it also provides for her to reacquire her Canadian citizenship on application. Finally, it provides a means whereby a woman, who had become an alien through marriage prior to January 1, 1947, may acquire the Canadian status she would otherwise have assumed on that date.

Status of minor children. Alien and British subject minor children do not automatically become Canadians with their parents. After one parent has become a Canadian, the responsible parent of that child — his mother if she has de facto custody of the child or maintains him — the tutor or the legal guardian of the child may apply for citizenship on the child's behalf. Application is made to the Registrar of Canadian Citizenship, Ottawa. Provision is also made in the Citizenship Act to grant a certificate of citizenship to a minor child in special circumstances.

Loss of Canadian citizenship. Certain circumstances result in loss of citizenship. A Canadian loses his citizenship if when outside Canada and not under disability he 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. 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 by making a declaration of renunciation thereof. 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 loses his Canadian citizenship. This does not apply if the Canadian citizen became a national or citizen of such country when it was at war with Canada.

Prior to the 1967 amendments of the Citizenship Act, a person, other than a natural-born Canadian, who since becoming a Canadian had resided outside Canada for 10 consecutive years automatically ceased to be a Canadian; this provision for automatic loss has been removed from the Citizenship Act. In addition, before the 1967 amendments loss of Canadian citizenship by revocation was limited under certain provisions of the Act only to non-natural-born Canadians. This discriminatory distinction between non-natural-born and natural-born Canadians has been removed from the Citizenship Act and the following substituted: Canadian citizenship may be revoked by the Governor in Council if, on a report from the Minister, he is satisfied that any Canadian citizen has, when not under a disability, acquired