

apply to the court for a certificate of citizenship. If she is a citizen of another Commonwealth country she may apply direct to the Minister. The one concession as to the qualifications applicable in both instances is a residence of only one year in Canada rather than the prescribed five years of Canadian domicile.

A Canadian woman who married a non-Canadian prior to Jan. 1, 1947 and ceased to be a British subject may regain her status and be readmitted to Canadian citizenship upon application therefor, whether or not she is a resident of Canada.

Status of Minor Children.—The minor child of a non-Canadian who becomes naturalized in Canada may receive a certificate of Canadian citizenship upon application therefor by his or her responsible parent. Provision has also been made in the Citizenship Act for the granting of a certificate of citizenship to a minor child in special circumstances—to a child whose responsible parent is not a Canadian citizen but who has been admitted to Canada for permanent residence for example. Provision has been made for the granting of a certificate to a person who was adopted or legitimized and who has been admitted to Canada for permanent residence, if the adopter or the legally recognized father is a Canadian citizen.

Loss of Canadian Citizenship.—Canadian citizenship may be lost as follows:—

- (1) A Canadian citizen who when outside of Canada and not under disability (minor, lunatic or idiot) 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 that 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 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.
- (3) A Canadian citizen who when in Canada acquires voluntarily the citizenship of a foreign country (other than by marriage) may be deprived of his Canadian citizenship by Order of the Governor in Council, on recommendation of the Minister.
- (4) A Canadian citizen, other than natural born or one who has served in the Armed Forces of Canada in time of war, or other related circumstances, who resides outside of Canada for ten consecutive years without maintaining substantial connection with Canada, loses his citizenship automatically, but the period of absence may upon application be extended beyond the ten years for good and sufficient cause.

Loss of Citizenship by Revocation—Applicable Only to Naturalized Persons.—The citizenship of a Canadian citizen other than a natural born Canadian citizen may be revoked by the Governor in Council for such reasons as trading or communicating with an enemy country during time of war; disaffection or disloyalty while out of Canada or conviction by a court of competent jurisdiction of any offence involving disaffection or disloyalty while in Canada; obtaining a certificate of naturalization or Canadian citizenship by false representation or fraud; residence outside of Canada for not less than six years (without maintenance of substantial connection) since becoming a Canadian citizen or being naturalized in Canada; residence for not less than two years (without maintenance of substantial connection) in a foreign country of which he was a national or citizen at any time prior to his becoming a Canadian citizen or being naturalized in Canada.

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) taken or made an oath, affirmation, or other declaration of allegiance to a foreign country, or (2) made a declaration renouncing his Canadian citizenship.

General.—During 1954 citizenship application forms were redrafted and made bilingual. The Certificate of Citizenship is also in bilingual form, replacing the former single certificate in English or French.