

or was a Canadian citizen at the commencement of his service in or on the strength of the special force." In other words, at the time of the commencement of service he must be domiciled in Canada or a Canadian citizen.

Mr. HERRIDGE: I have a recollection of some other legislation where there is a certain period of time required to prove domicile in Canada.

Mr. CROLL: Domicile under the law is a matter of intention, and when a man lands in this country this is his country of domicile once he is admitted by the immigration department.

Mr. HERRIDGE: Would that apply under the divorce law?

Mr. CROLL: Yes.

Mr. GOODE: As a point of information, how long would a bona fide immigrant have to be in the Canadian forces before he was considered a Canadian citizen?

The CHAIRMAN: The requirement is either a Canadian citizen or one domiciled in Canada.

Mr. CROLL: I think what Mr. Goode is asking is: does he have to wait the normal five-year period? I think there is a provision F-10 under which the minister can waive the five-year period in the case of a man who has served in the forces.

Mr. GOODE: How long is usually considered appropriate in the case of a man belonging to the Canadian forces before he becomes a Canadian citizen? Is there any statute that would cover it? Can a man be in the Canadian forces for two years and yet come out of the Canadian forces and still not be a Canadian citizen?

The WITNESS: Yes.

Mr. GOODE: I am talking about a bona fide immigrant, a man who intends living here.

The CHAIRMAN: He can either get the benefit as a Canadian citizen or as one domiciled in Canada at the time of his entering the forces. In other words, if a person who is not a Canadian citizen has come to Canada with the intention of making Canada his home, then Canada would be his place of domicile and he would get the benefit even if he never became a Canadian citizen.

Mr. BENNETT: There were many Americans who served in the Canadian forces.

Mr. GOODE: If a man comes into Canada from Germany under the immigration Act and seven days after his arrival in Canada joins the forces, how long does he have to stay in the forces before he becomes a Canadian citizen?

The WITNESS: There is no legislation on that.

The CHAIRMAN: My own thought is that there is no such legislation in that respect. He would have to follow the usual procedure to become a Canadian citizen.

Mr. ENFIELD: I can confirm that because I have a problem on that, and that is the case. Merely because the person has served in the forces does not give him any special status as a citizen. You have to follow the Canadian Citizenship Act.

Mr. STICK: If domicile is all that is required why have the clause about Canadian Citizenship?

The CHAIRMAN: A person might be living abroad and join the Canadian forces—for example, a person might be a Canadian living in the United States and join the forces, and it would give him the rights of he were a Canadian citizen even though at the time of joining he was not domiciled in Canada. It is to take care of both cases.

Carried.