

3. *Nationality is Imposed or Acquired.* It is imposed on every person at the moment of birth by the land in which he is born. This is done by force of a law which is common to all nations. So long as the person remains in the land of his birth, his nationality remains with him. But a different or additional nationality may be acquired by him in another land, if he migrates to such a land and there qualifies for citizenship.

4. *Nationality is to be distinguished* from such basic facts as race, language and religion. People who are of the same racial origin, or who speak the same language, or profess the same religion, are to be found with different nationalities; and conversely, the people of one nationality may be found differing in race, language and religion.

5. *Exceptions.* The foregoing statements are expressed in condensed form, and consequently take no note of exception to the rule. For instance, the acquisition of a new nationality will terminate the former nationality of the nationals of some countries, but not of all countries. In some countries original nationality may be terminated by adopting a *New Nationality*; by *Naturalization*. In other countries it is otherwise. The consequence is that some persons may be citizens of one country by birth, and of another by naturalization. Since January 1, 1943, aliens in Canada may be naturalized only when they renounce their previous nationality.

II. NATIONALITY IN CANADA

6. *Canada is a Nation*; it comprises territories which were formerly Crown Colonies of Great Britain, but which, in 1867, became by federation the Dominion of Canada, and has now developed to an independent, self-governing Dominion, having the status of a nation. Thus Canada can bestow its own Canadian Nationality upon its citizens; but, because it is an important member of the British Empire, it chooses to designate its subjects as British Subjects.

7. *The British Empire*, scattered over every quarter of the globe, covers one-fourth of the earth's land surface, and includes one-fifth of the world's entire population. It is the largest and most liberty-loving Empire the world has ever known. In a strict sense, however, it is not an "Empire". Its heart and core is Great Britain, consisting of England, Scotland and Wales. For more than four centuries England, or Great Britain, has been establishing in different parts of the world settlements or colonies which, in their earlier stages, were called *Crown Colonies* because they were governed directly by the Crown—that is, by the Home Government. In the course of time, several of these Colonies developed into self-governing *Dominions* and became known as *British Dominions beyond the Seas*. In recent years these Dominions have advanced to *Nationhood*, and, in conjunction with Great Britain, now constitute the *British Commonwealth of Nations*. Besides the United Kingdom of Great Britain, and Northern Ireland, they include the Irish Free State, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. Other large Colonies have not yet become self-governing, and so remain for the time being as Crown Colonies. The chief of these is India, with all its Territories and States. Numerous small Colonies still remain. Besides these, there are many Dependencies and Protectorates. The Empire therefore comprises:—

1. The British Commonwealth of Nations.
2. Great Territories and States of India.
3. Numerous small Colonies; and
4. Many Dependencies and Protectorates.