

confusion would it lead, if every British subject had to conform to any Act of the Parliament of any Dominion having extraterritorial operation. In 1930 the principle was adopted, as regards the operation of future Acts of the United Kingdom Parliament with extraterritorial effect, that the matter would be governed by the rules of international law or comity. That principle would, a fortiori, also apply to such legislation passed by the Dominion Parliaments. Now, international law lays down, on this point, that generally a state may only demand obedience to its laws outside its territories from its own nationals. For that reason also it seems obvious that each member of the Commonwealth should clearly lay down which persons will be considered its nationals.

(vii) In the domain of Private International Law it is necessary sometimes, to be able to know what nationality a particular person has, for the purpose of deciding which law is to be applied in a particular case. Formerly the deciding factor in such cases was domicile, but in modern times the tendency has been, in several countries, to substitute the concept of nationality for that of domicile as a test.

(viii) It may further be pointed out that the question, whether a person has identified himself with a particular political community or not, plays a very important role in many political issues. Which people are primarily to be the object of