

lation on racial grounds appears to be taking shape in Canada; the repeal of the present Chinese Immigration Act will remove a conspicuous example of discrimination against Asiatics from a single country.

(2) (a) After legal entry into Canada under the immigration regulations, there is no discrimination against Indians as to nationality or citizenship. It may be useful to outline the status in Canada, under the recent Canadian Citizenship Act, of British East Indians. The Act contains no discrimination of any sort on a racial basis. Indians who have the status of British subject continue, under the new Act, to be regarded as British subjects for purposes of Canadian law. Any Indian in Canada who entered the country legally, who had the status of British subject, and who had been domiciled in Canada for at least 5 years prior to January 1, 1947, became a Canadian citizen automatically on that date. For Indians who entered Canada prior to January 1 but had not acquired domicile here on that date, or who have entered or may enter since January 1, formal acquisition of a certificate is necessary before they become Canadian citizens. The requirements are the same as for any other British subject and include residence of 5 years in Canada, except in the case of wives of Canadian citizens, where one year of residence is sufficient.

(b) It may be noted that the Canadian Citizenship Act, in listing the countries of the British Commonwealth of Nations, omits in Schedule I the name of India. Attention should be drawn to the phrase "for purposes of this Act"; and also to Article 28, which refers to British subjects "*under the laws of any country of the British Commonwealth.*" India has no separate nationality laws (those of the United Kingdom apply), and consequently has not been listed in the Schedule. As soon as India prescribes nationality laws of its own, India will be included in Schedule I, not by an amendment to the Act, but "by proclamation under the Act."

(3) (a) In the matter of civil rights, there is discrimination in only one province, British Columbia; and there is some prospect that the British Columbia Legislature may shortly take steps towards removing this.

(b) There are about 1,800 British East Indians in Canada; approximately 92% of them live in the province of British Columbia. Legally, they have certain political rights in common with other Canadian citizens: they are eligible for appointment to the Senate, and may be candidates for election to the House of Commons; they may be members of the Cabinet, and are eligible for any office or appointment in the public service of Canada. The Dominion Elections Act provides, however, that persons disqualified from the provincial franchise on grounds of race in the province in which they reside cannot vote in federal elections. Persons of Asiatic race are so disfranchised in British Columbia by provincial law; consequently, in that province Indians can vote in a federal election only if they served in the armed forces of Canada.

(c) During the past 25 years there have been numerous representations to the Canadian Government from Indian societies in Canada, and prominent Indians connected with the Government of India, for the removal of those political discriminations. In December, 1946, the Government of India brought the matter officially to our attention, "urging upon the Canadian Government the desirability of persuading the British Columbia Government to avail of the present opportunity and take