

therefrom to the purchase of feed, supplementing the regular allowance and issue for the animals of the said units, and for the purchase of stable equipment, and horseshoers', saddlers', blacksmiths', and wagoners' tools not an article of issue to such organizations."

SEC. 5. That the Act of July 15, 1939 (53 Stat. 1042), be, and the same is hereby, repealed and reenacted to read as follows:

"That neither of the provisions of the Act of June 15, 1936 (49 Stat. 1507), nor any other law of the United States shall be construed as limiting the power and authority of the Secretary of War, under such regulations as he may prescribe, to require the hospitalization, medical, and surgical treatment and domiciliary care so long as any or all are necessary of persons in the active military service or on active duty, or in training, under the provisions of sections 92, 94, 97, 99, and 113 of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, as amended, and to incur obligations with respect thereto, without reference to their line-of-duty status: *Provided*, That this Act shall not include those individuals who are on an armory-drill status except officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men of the National Guard who suffer personal injury (as distinguished from disease) when participating in aerial flights prescribed under the provisions of section 92: *And provided further*, That this Act shall not apply to officers and enlisted men who are treated in private hospitals or by civilian physicians while on furloughs or leaves of absence in excess of twenty-four hours."

Approved, October 14, 1940.

[CHAPTER 876]

AN ACT

To revise and codify the nationality laws of the United States into a comprehensive nationality code.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the nationality laws of the United States are revised and codified as follows:

TITLE I

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the Nationality Act of 1940.

Short title.

CHAPTER I—DEFINITIONS

SEC. 101. For the purposes of this Act—

"National."

(a) The term "national" means a person owing permanent allegiance to a state.

"National of the United States."

(b) The term "national of the United States" means (1) a citizen of the United States, or (2) a person who, though not a citizen of the United States, owes permanent allegiance to the United States. It does not include an alien.

"Naturalization."

(c) The term "naturalization" means the conferring of nationality of a state upon a person after birth.

"United States."

(d) The term "United States" when used in a geographical sense means the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States.

"Outlying possessions."

(e) The term "outlying possessions" means all territory, other than as specified in subsection (d), over which the United States exercises rights of sovereignty, except the Canal Zone.

"Parent."

(f) The term "parent" includes in the case of a posthumous child a deceased parent.

"Minor."

(g) The term "minor" means a person under twenty-one years of age.

Post, p. 1140.

“State.”

Post, p. 1140.

“Naturalization court.”

“Clerk of court.”

“Commissioner” and “Deputy Commissioner.”

“Attorney General.”

“Service.”

“Designated examiner.”

Post, p. 1156.

“Child.”

“Foreign state.”

Post, p. 1170.

Place of general abode.

Post, pp. 1142, 1169, 1170.

SEC. 102. For the purposes of chapter III of this Act—

(a) The term “State” includes (except as used in subsection (a) of section 301), Alaska, Hawaii, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States.

(b) the term “naturalization court”, unless otherwise particularly described, means a court authorized by subsection (a) of section 301 to exercise naturalization jurisdiction.

(c) The term “clerk of court” means a clerk of a naturalization court.

(d) The terms “Commissioner” and “Deputy Commissioner” mean the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization and a Deputy Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, respectively.

(e) The term “Attorney General” means the Attorney General of the United States.

(f) The term “Service” means the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the United States Department of Justice.

(g) The term “designated examiner” means an examiner or other officer of the Service designated under section 333 by the Commissioner.

(h) The term “child” includes a child legitimated under the law of the child’s residence or domicile, whether in the United States or elsewhere; also a child adopted in the United States, provided such legitimation or adoption takes place before the child reaches the age of sixteen years and the child is in the legal custody of the legitimating or adopting parent or parents.

SEC. 103. For the purposes of subsections (a), (b), and (c) of section 404 of this Act, the term “foreign state” includes outlying possessions of a foreign state, but does not include self-governing dominions or territory under mandate, which, for the purposes of these subsections, shall be regarded as separate states.

SEC. 104. For the purposes of sections 201, 307 (b), 403, 404, 405, 406, and 407 of this Act, the place of general abode shall be deemed the place of residence.

CHAPTER II—NATIONALITY AT BIRTH

Nationals and citizens of U. S. at birth.

SEC. 201. The following shall be nationals and citizens of the United States at birth:

(a) A person born in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof;

(b) A person born in the United States to a member of an Indian, Eskimo, Aleutian, or other aboriginal tribe: *Provided*, That the granting of citizenship under this subsection shall not in any manner impair or otherwise affect the right of such person to tribal or other property;

(c) A person born outside of the United States and its outlying possessions of parents both of whom are citizens of the United States and one of whom has resided in the United States or one of its outlying possessions, prior to the birth of such person;

(d) A person born outside of the United States and its outlying possessions of parents one of whom is a citizen of the United States who resided in the United States or one of its outlying possessions prior to the birth of such person, and the other of whom is a national, but not a citizen of the United States;

(e) A person born in an outlying possession of the United States of parents one of whom is a citizen of the United States who resided in the United States or one of its outlying possessions prior to the birth of such person;

(f) A child of unknown parentage found in the United States, until shown not to have been born in the United States;

(g) A person born outside the United States and its outlying possessions of parents one of whom is a citizen of the United States who, prior to the birth of such person, has had ten years' residence in the United States or one of its outlying possessions, at least five of which were after attaining the age of sixteen years, the other being an alien: *Provided*, That, in order to retain such citizenship, the child must reside in the United States or its outlying possessions for a period or periods totaling five years between the ages of thirteen and twenty-one years: *Provided further*, That, if the child has not taken up a residence in the United States or its outlying possessions by the time he reaches the age of sixteen years, or if he resides abroad for such a time that it becomes impossible for him to complete the five years' residence in the United States or its outlying possessions before reaching the age of twenty-one years, his American citizenship shall thereupon cease.

The preceding provisos shall not apply to a child born abroad whose American parent is at the time of the child's birth residing abroad solely or principally in the employment of the Government of the United States or a bona fide American, educational, scientific, philanthropic, religious, commercial, or financial organization, having its principal office or place of business in the United States, or an international agency of an official character in which the United States participates, for which he receives a substantial compensation;

(h) The foregoing provisions of subsection (g) concerning retention of citizenship shall apply to a child born abroad subsequent to May 24, 1934.

SEC. 202. All persons born in Puerto Rico on or after April 11, 1899, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, residing on the effective date of this Act in Puerto Rico or other territory over which the United States exercises rights of sovereignty and not citizens of the United States under any other Act, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States.

Birth in Puerto Rico.

SEC. 203. (a) Any person born in the Canal Zone on or after February 26, 1904, and whether before or after the effective date of this Act, whose father or mother or both at the time of the birth of such person was or is a citizen of the United States, is declared to be a citizen of the United States.

Birth in Canal Zone.

(b) Any person born in the Republic of Panama on or after February 26, 1904, and whether before or after the effective date of this Act, whose father or mother or both at the time of the birth of such person was or is a citizen of the United States employed by the Government of the United States or by the Panama Railroad Company, is declared to be a citizen of the United States.

Birth in Republic of Panama.

SEC. 204. Unless otherwise provided in section 201, the following shall be nationals, but not citizens, of the United States at birth:

Nationals, but not citizens, of U. S. at birth.
Ante, p. 1138.

(a) A person born in an outlying possession of the United States of parents one of whom is a national, but not a citizen, of the United States;

(b) A person born outside the United States and its outlying possessions of parents both of whom are nationals, but not citizens, of the United States, and have resided in the United States or one of its outlying possessions prior to the birth of such person;

(c) A child of unknown parentage found in an outlying possession of the United States, until shown not to have been born in such outlying possession.

SEC. 205. The provisions of section 201, subsections (c), (d), (e), and (g), and section 204, subsections (a) and (b), hereof apply, as of the date of birth, to a child born out of wedlock, provided the paternity is established during minority, by legitimation, or adjudication of a competent court.

Child born out of wedlock.
Ante, p. 1138.

Status, in absence of legitimization, etc.

In the absence of such legitimization or adjudication, the child, whether born before or after the effective date of this Act, if the mother had the nationality of the United States at the time of the child's birth, and had previously resided in the United States or one of its outlying possessions, shall be held to have acquired at birth her nationality status.

CHAPTER III—NATIONALITY THROUGH NATURALIZATION

GENERAL PROVISIONS

JURISDICTION TO NATURALIZE

Courts having naturalization jurisdiction.

SEC. 301. (a) Exclusive jurisdiction to naturalize persons as citizens of the United States is hereby conferred upon the following specified courts: District Courts of the United States now existing, or which may hereafter be established by Congress in any State, Districts Courts of the United States for the Territories of Hawaii and Alaska, and for the District of Columbia and for Puerto Rico, and the District Court of the Virgin Islands of the United States; also all courts of record in any State or Territory now existing, or which may hereafter be created, having a seal, a clerk, and jurisdiction in actions at law or equity, or law and equity, in which the amount in controversy is unlimited. The jurisdiction of all the courts herein specified to naturalize persons shall extend only to such persons resident within the respective jurisdictions of such courts, except as otherwise specifically provided in this Act.

Petitions within State judicial districts, etc.

(b) A person who petitions for naturalization in any State court having naturalization jurisdiction, may petition within the State judicial district or State judicial circuit in which he resides, whether or not he resides within the county in which the petition for naturalization is filed.

Blank forms.

(c) The courts herein specified, upon request of the clerks of such courts, shall be furnished from time to time by the Commissioner or a Deputy Commissioner with such blank forms as may be required in naturalization proceedings.

Manner, etc., of naturalization.

(d) A person may be naturalized as a citizen of the United States in the manner and under the conditions prescribed in this Act, and not otherwise.

SUBSTANTIVE PROVISIONS

ELIGIBILITY FOR NATURALIZATION

Sex or marriage no bar.

SEC. 302. The right of a person to become a naturalized citizen of the United States shall not be denied or abridged because of sex or because such person is married.

Racial limitation.

SEC. 303. The right to become a naturalized citizen under the provisions of this Act shall extend only to white persons, persons of African nativity or descent, and descendants of races indigenous to the Western Hemisphere: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall prevent the naturalization of native-born Filipinos having the honorable service in the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard as specified in section 324, nor of former citizens of the United States who are otherwise eligible to naturalization under the provisions of section 317.

Proviso.
Eligibility of certain Filipinos, etc.

SEC. 304. No person except as otherwise provided in this Act shall hereafter be naturalized as a citizen of the United States upon his own petition who cannot speak the English language. This requirement shall not apply to any person physically unable to comply therewith, if otherwise qualified to be naturalized.

Post, p. 1149.

Post, p. 1146.
English language requirement.

SEC. 305. No person shall hereafter be naturalized as a citizen of the United States—

(a) Who advises, advocates, or teaches, or who is a member of or affiliated with any organization, association, society, or group that advises, advocates, or teaches opposition to all organized government; or

(b) Who believes in, advises, advocates, or teaches, or who is a member of or affiliated with any organization, association, society, or group that believes in, advises, advocates, or teaches—

(1) the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States or of all forms of law; or

(2) the duty, necessity, or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers (either of specific individuals or of officers generally) of the Government of the United States or any other organized government, because of his or their official character; or

(3) the unlawful damage, injury, or destruction of property; or

(4) sabotage.

(c) Who writes, publishes, or causes to be written or published, or who knowingly circulates, distributes, prints, or displays, or knowingly causes to be circulated, distributed, printed, published, or displayed, or who knowingly has in his possession for the purpose of circulation, distribution, publication, or display any written or printed matter advising, advocating, or teaching opposition to all organized government, or advising, advocating, or teaching—

(1) the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States or of all forms of law; or

(2) the duty, necessity, or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers (either of specific individuals or of officers generally) of the Government of the United States or of any other organized government; or

(3) the unlawful damage, injury, or destruction of property; or

(4) sabotage.

(d) Who is a member of or affiliated with any organization, association, society, or group that writes, circulates, distributes, prints, publishes, or displays, or causes to be written, circulated, distributed, printed, published, or displayed, or that has in its possession for the purpose of circulation, distribution, publication, issue, or display, any written or printed matter of the character described in subdivision (c).

For the purpose of this section—

(1) the giving, loaning, or promising of money or anything of value to be used for the advising, advocacy, or teaching of any doctrine above enumerated shall constitute the advising, advocacy, or teaching of such doctrine; and

(2) the giving, loaning, or promising of money or anything of value to any organization, association, society, or group of the character above described shall constitute affiliation therewith; but nothing in this paragraph shall be taken as an exclusive definition of advising, advocacy, teaching or affiliation.

The provisions of this section shall be applicable to any applicant for naturalization who at any time within a period of ten years immediately preceding the filing of the petition for naturalization is, or has been, found to be within any of the clauses enumerated in this section, notwithstanding that at the time petition is filed he may not be included in such classes.

SEC. 306. A person who, at any time during which the United States has been or shall be at war, deserted or shall desert the military or naval forces of the United States, or who, having duly enrolled, departed, or shall depart from the jurisdiction of the district in which

Persons ineligible for naturalization.

Advising opposition to all organized government.

Advocating overthrow of U. S. Government, etc.

Publishing, etc., certain written or printed matter.

Holding membership in certain organizations, etc.

Definition of terms.

Applicability of provisions.

Ineligibility of convicted deserters.

enrolled, or went or shall go beyond the limits of the United States, with intent to avoid any draft into the military or naval service, lawfully ordered, shall, upon conviction thereof by a court martial, be ineligible to become a citizen of the United States; and such deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or of profit under the United States, or of exercising any rights of citizens thereof.

Residence and character requirements.

Presumption of broken continuity of residence.

Overcoming presumption.

Absence from U. S. for designated period.

Absence from U. S. under U. S. employment, etc.

SEC. 307. (a) No person, except as hereinafter provided in this Act, shall be naturalized unless such petitioner, (1) immediately preceding the date of filing petition for naturalization has resided continuously within the United States for at least five years and within the State in which the petitioner resided at the time of filing the petition for at least six months, (2) has resided continuously within the United States from the date of the petition up to the time of admission to citizenship, and (3) during all the periods referred to in this subsection has been and still is a person of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the United States.

(b) Absence from the United States for a continuous period of more than six months but less than one year during the period for which continuous residence is required for admission to citizenship, immediately preceding the date of filing the petition for naturalization, or during the period between the date of filing the petition and the date of final hearing, shall be presumed to break the continuity of such residence, but such presumption may be overcome by the presentation of evidence satisfactory to the naturalization court that such individual had a reasonable cause for not sooner returning to the United States. Absence from the United States for a continuous period of one year or more during the period for which continuous residence is required for admission to citizenship, immediately preceding the date of filing the petition for naturalization or during the period between the date of filing the petition and the date of final hearing, shall break the continuity of such residence, except that in the case of an alien who has resided in the United States for at least one year, during which period he has made a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States, and who thereafter is employed by or under contract with the Government of the United States or an American institution of research recognized as such by the Attorney General, or is employed by an American firm or corporation engaged in whole or in part in the development of foreign trade and commerce of the United States or a subsidiary thereof, no period of absence from the United States shall break the continuity of residence if—

(1) Prior to the beginning of such period (whether such period begins before or after his departure from the United States) the alien has established to the satisfaction of the Attorney General that his absence from the United States for such period is to be on behalf of such Government, or for the purpose of carrying on scientific research on behalf of such institution, or to be engaged in the development of such foreign trade and commerce or whose residence abroad is necessary to the protection of the property rights in such countries of such firm or corporation, and

(2) Such alien proves to the satisfaction of the court that his absence from the United States for such period has been for such purpose.

(c) No period of absence from the United States during the five years immediately preceding June 25, 1936, shall be held to have broken the continuity of residence required by the naturalization laws if the alien proves to the satisfaction of the Attorney General and

the court that during all such period of absence he has been under employment by, or contract with, the United States, or such American institution of research, or American firm or corporation, described in subsection (b) of this section, and has been carrying on the activities described in that subsection in its behalf.

(d) The following shall be regarded as residence within the United States within the meaning of this chapter:

(1) Honorable service on vessels owned directly by the Government of the United States, whether or not rendered at any time prior to the applicant's lawful entry into the United States: *Provided*, That this subdivision shall not apply to service on vessels operating in and about the Canal Zone in connection with the maintenance, operation, protection, and civil government of the Panama Canal and Canal Zone.

Residence within U. S.

Service on U. S. vessels.

Proviso.
Certain vessels operating in Canal Zone.

(2) Continuous service by a seaman on a vessel or vessels whose home port is in the United States and which are of American registry or American owned, if rendered subsequent to the applicant's lawful entry into the United States for permanent residence and immediately preceding the date of naturalization.

Service on vessels having home ports in U. S.

SEC. 308. Any alien who has been lawfully admitted into the United States for permanent residence and who has heretofore been or may hereafter be absent temporarily from the United States solely in his or her capacity as a regularly ordained clergyman or nun, shall be considered as residing in the United States for the purpose of naturalization, notwithstanding any such absence from the United States, but he or she shall in all other respects comply with the requirements of the naturalization laws. Such alien shall prove to the satisfaction of the Attorney General and the naturalization court that his or her absence from the United States has been solely in the capacity hereinbefore described.

Temporary absence of alien clergymen or nuns.

REQUIREMENTS AS TO PROOF

SEC. 309. (a) As to each period and place of residence in the State in which the petitioner resides at the time of filing the petition, during the entire period of at least six months immediately preceding the date of filing the petition, there shall be included in the petition the affidavits of at least two credible witnesses, citizens of the United States, stating that each has personally known the petitioner to have been a resident at such place for such period, and that the petitioner is and during all such period has been a person of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the United States.

Affidavits as to State residence, etc.

(b) At the hearing on the petition, residence in the State in which the petitioner resides at the time of filing the petition, for at least six months immediately preceding the date of filing the petition, and the other qualifications required by subsection (a) of section 307 during such residence shall be proved by the oral testimony of at least two credible witnesses, citizens of the United States, in addition to the affidavits required by subsection (a) of this section to be included in the petition. At the hearing, residence within the United States during the five-year period, but outside the State, or within the State but prior to the six months immediately preceding the date of filing the petition, and the other qualifications required by subsection (a) of section 307 during such period at such places, shall be proved either by depositions taken in accordance with subsection (e) of section 327, or oral testimony, of at least two such witnesses for each place of residence.

Oral testimony at hearing.

Ante, p. 1142.

Proof of U. S. residence.

Ante, p. 1142.

Post, p. 1151.

Other proof in designated cases.

Ante, p. 1142.

Issuance of subpoenas for attendance of witnesses.

(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsections (a) and (b) of this section the requirements of subsection (a) of section 307 as to the petitioner's residence, moral character, attachment to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and disposition toward the good order and happiness of the United States may be established by any evidence satisfactory to the naturalization court in those cases under subsection (b) of section 307 in which the alien declarant has been absent from the United States because of his employment by or contract with the Government of the United States or an American institution of research, recognized as such by the Attorney General, or employment by an American firm or corporation engaged in whole or in part in the development of foreign trade and commerce of the United States or a subsidiary thereof.

(d) The clerk of court shall, if the petitioner requests it at the time of filing the petition for naturalization, issue a subpoena for the witnesses named by such petitioner to appear upon the day set for the final hearing, but in case such witnesses cannot be produced upon the final hearing other witnesses may be summoned upon notice to the Commissioner, in such manner and at such time as the Commissioner, with the approval of the Attorney General, may by regulation prescribe. If it should appear after the petition has been filed that any of the verifying witnesses thereto are not competent, and it further appears that the petitioner has acted in good faith in producing such witnesses found to be incompetent, other witnesses may be substituted in accordance with such regulations.

MARRIED PERSONS

Naturalization of alien spouse.
Marriage after Sept. 21, 1922, and prior to May 24, 1934.

Marriage on or after May 24, 1934.

Validation of naturalization of certain women.

SEC. 310. (a) Any alien who, after September 21, 1922, and prior to May 24, 1934, has married a citizen of the United States, or any alien who married prior to May 24, 1934, a spouse who was naturalized during such period and during the existence of the marital relation may, if eligible to naturalization, be naturalized upon full and complete compliance with all requirements of the naturalization laws, with the following exceptions:

(1) No declaration of intention shall be required;
(2) In lieu of the five-year period of residence within the United States, and the six months' period of residence in the State where the petitioner resided at the time of filing the petition, the petitioner shall have resided continuously in the United States for at least one year immediately preceding the filing of the petition.

(b) Any alien who, on or after May 24, 1934, has married or shall hereafter marry a citizen of the United States, or any alien whose husband or wife was naturalized on or after May 24, 1934, and during the existence of the marital relation or shall hereafter be so naturalized may, if eligible for naturalization, be naturalized upon full and complete compliance with all requirements of the naturalization laws, with the following exceptions:

(1) No declaration of intention shall be required;
(2) In lieu of the five-year period of residence within the United States, and the six months' period of residence in the State where the petitioner resided at the time of filing the petition, the petitioner shall have resided continuously in the United States for at least three years immediately preceding the filing of the petition.

(c) The naturalization of any woman on or after May 24, 1934, by any naturalization court of competent jurisdiction, upon proof of marriage to a citizen or the naturalization of her husband and proof of but one year's residence in the United States is hereby validated only so far as relates to the period of residence required to be proved by such person under the naturalization laws.

(d) The naturalization of any male person on or after May 24, 1934, by any naturalization court of competent jurisdiction, upon proof of marriage to a citizen of the United States after September 21, 1922, and prior to May 24, 1934, or of the naturalization during such period of his wife, and upon proof of three years' residence in the United States, is hereby validated only so far as relates to the period of residence required to be proved by such person under the naturalization laws and the omission by such person to make a declaration of intention.

Male persons.

SEC. 311. A person who upon the effective date of this section is married to or thereafter marries a citizen of the United States, or whose spouse is naturalized after the effective date of this section, if such person shall have resided in the United States in marital union with the United States citizen spouse for at least one year immediately preceding the filing of the petition for naturalization, may be naturalized after the effective date of this section upon compliance with all requirements of the naturalization laws with the following exceptions:

Naturalization of persons married on or after effective date of section.

(a) No declaration of intention shall be required.

(b) The petitioner shall have resided continuously in the United States for at least two years immediately preceding the filing of the petition in lieu of the five-year period of residence within the United States and the six months' period of residence within the State where the naturalization court is held.

SEC. 312. An alien, whose spouse is (1) a citizen of the United States, (2) in the employment of the Government of the United States, or of an American institution of research recognized as such by the Attorney General, or an American firm or corporation engaged in whole or in part in the development of foreign trade and commerce of the United States, or a subsidiary thereof, and (3) regularly stationed abroad in such employment, and who is (1) in the United States at the time of naturalization, and (2) declares before the naturalization court in good faith an intention to take up residence within the United States immediately upon the termination of such employment abroad of the citizen spouse, may be naturalized upon compliance with all requirements of the naturalization laws, with the following exceptions:

When spouse is U. S. citizen regularly employed abroad by U. S. Government, etc.

(a) No declaration of intention shall be required; and

(b) No prior residence within the United States or within the jurisdiction of the naturalization court or proof thereof shall be required.

CHILDREN

SEC. 313. A child born outside of the United States, one of whose parents at the time of the child's birth was an alien and the other of whose parents then was and never thereafter ceased to be a citizen of the United States, shall, if such alien parent is naturalized, be deemed a citizen of the United States, when—

Citizenship through naturalization of alien parent; conditions.

(a) Such naturalization takes place while such child is under the age of eighteen years; and

(b) Such child is residing in the United States at the time of naturalization or thereafter and begins to reside permanently in the United States while under the age of eighteen years.

SEC. 314. A child born outside of the United States of alien parents, or of an alien parent and a citizen parent who has subsequently lost citizenship of the United States, becomes a citizen of the United States upon fulfillment of the following conditions:

Alien parents, or alien parent and former citizen parent; conditions.

(a) The naturalization of both parents; or

(b) The naturalization of the surviving parent if one of the parents is deceased; or

(c) The naturalization of the parent having legal custody of the child when there has been a legal separation of the parents; and if—

(d) Such naturalization takes place while such child is under the age of eighteen years; and

(e) Such child is residing in the United States at the time of the naturalization of the parent last naturalized under subsection (a) of this section, or the parent naturalized under subsection (b) or (c) of this section, or thereafter begins to reside permanently in the United States while under the age of eighteen years.

Naturalization upon petition by citizen parent.

SEC. 315. A child born outside of the United States, one of whose parents is at the time of petitioning for the naturalization of the child, a citizen of the United States, either by birth or naturalization, may be naturalized if under the age of eighteen years and not otherwise disqualified from becoming a citizen and is residing permanently in the United States with the citizen parent, on the petition of such citizen parent, without a declaration of intention, upon compliance with the applicable procedural provisions of the naturalization laws.

SEC. 316. An adopted child may, if not otherwise disqualified from becoming a citizen, be naturalized before reaching the age of eighteen years upon the petition of the adoptive parent or parents if the child has resided continuously in the United States for at least two years immediately preceding the date of filing such petition, upon compliance with all the applicable procedural provisions of the naturalization laws, if the adoptive parent or parents are citizens of the United States, and the child was:

(a) Lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence; and

(b) Adopted in the United States before reaching the age of sixteen years; and

(c) Adopted and in the legal custody of the adoptive parent or parents for at least two years prior to the filing of the petition for the child's naturalization.

Naturalization of adopted children; conditions.

FORMER CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES

Reacquisition of citizenship lost through marriage.

SEC. 317. (a) A person who was a citizen of the United States and who prior to September 22, 1922, lost United States citizenship by marriage to an alien or by the spouse's loss of United States citizenship, and any person who lost United States citizenship on or after September 22, 1922, by marriage to an alien ineligible to citizenship, may, if no other nationality was acquired by affirmative act other than such marriage, be naturalized upon compliance with all requirements of the naturalization laws with the following exceptions:

(1) No declaration of intention and no certificate of arrival shall be required, and no period of residence within the United States or within the State where the petition is filed shall be required.

(2) The petition need not set forth that it is the intention of the petitioner to reside permanently within the United States.

(3) The petition may be filed in any court having naturalization jurisdiction, regardless of the residence of the petitioner.

(4) The petition may be heard at any time after filing if there is attached to the petition at the time of filing a certificate from a naturalization examiner stating that the petitioner has appeared before such examiner for examination.

Such person shall have, from and after the naturalization, the same citizenship status as that which existed immediately prior to its loss.

Repatriation of certain former women citizens.

(b) (1) From and after the effective date of this Act, a woman, who was a citizen of the United States at birth, and who has or is believed to have lost her United States citizenship solely by reason

of her marriage prior to September 22, 1922, to an alien, and whose marital status with such alien has or shall have terminated, if no other nationality was acquired by affirmative act other than such marriage, shall, from and after the taking of the oath of allegiance prescribed by subsection (b) of section 335 of this Act, be deemed to be a citizen of the United States to the same extent as though her marriage to said alien had taken place on or after September 22, 1922.

(2) Such oath of allegiance may be taken abroad before a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States, or in the United States before the judge or clerk of a naturalization court.

(3) Such oath of allegiance shall be entered in the records of the appropriate embassy or legation or consulate or naturalization court, and upon demand, a certified copy of the proceedings, including a copy of the oath administered, under the seal of the embassy or legation or consulate or naturalization court, shall be delivered to such woman at a cost not exceeding \$1, which certified copy shall be evidence of the facts stated therein before any court of record or judicial tribunal and in any department of the United States.

(c) A person who shall have been a citizen of the United States and also a national of a foreign state, and who shall have lost his citizenship of the United States under the provisions of section 401 (c) of this Act, shall be entitled to the benefits of the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, except that contained in subdivision (2) thereof. Such person, if abroad, may enter the United States as a nonquota immigrant, for the purpose of recovering his citizenship, upon compliance with the provisions of the Immigration Acts of 1917 and 1924.

SEC. 318. (a) A former citizen of the United States expatriated through the expatriation of such person's parent or parents and who has not acquired the nationality of another country by any affirmative act other than the expatriation of his parent or parents may be naturalized upon filing a petition for naturalization before reaching the age of twenty-five years and upon compliance with all requirements of the naturalization laws with the following exceptions:

(1) No declaration of intention and no certificate of arrival and no period of residence within the United States or in a State shall be required;

(2) The petition may be filed in any court having naturalization jurisdiction, regardless of the residence of the petitioner;

(3) If there is attached to the petition at the time of filing, a certificate from a naturalization examiner stating that the petitioner has appeared before him for examination, the petition may be heard at any time after filing; and

(4) Proof that the petitioner was at the time his petition was filed and at the time of the final hearing thereon a person of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the United States, and that he intends to reside permanently in the United States shall be made by any means satisfactory to the naturalization court.

(b) No former citizen of the United States, expatriated through the expatriation of such person's parent or parents, shall be obliged to comply with the requirements of the immigration laws, if he has not acquired the nationality of another country by any affirmative act other than the expatriation of his parent or parents, and if he has come or shall come to the United States before reaching the age of twenty-five years.

(c) After his naturalization such person shall have the same citizenship status as if he had not been expatriated.

Oath of allegiance.
Post, p. 1157.

Taking of oath.

Entry upon records.

Repatriation after
military service with
foreign state while
national thereof.
Post, p. 1169.

Reacquisition of citizenship lost by expatriation of parents.

Reacquisition of citizenship lost by cancellation of parent's naturalization.

Post, p. 1159.

Beginning date of citizenship.

Naturalization without preliminary declaration.

Naturalization of national if resident of a State.

Acquisition of citizenship; declaration of allegiance.

SEC. 319. (a) A person who as a minor child lost citizenship of the United States through the cancellation of the parent's naturalization on grounds other than actual fraud or presumptive fraud as specified in the second paragraph of section 15 of the Act of June 29, 1906, as amended (34 Stat. 601; 40 Stat. 544, U. S. C., title 8, sec. 405), or who shall lose citizenship of the United States under subsection (c) of section 338 of this Act, may, if such person resided in the United States at the time of such cancellation and if, within two years after such cancellation or within two years after the effective date of this section, such person files a petition for naturalization or such a petition is filed on such person's behalf by a parent or guardian if such person is under the age of eighteen years, be naturalized upon compliance with all requirements of the naturalization laws with the exception that no declaration of intention shall be required and the required five-year period of residence in the United States need not be continuous.

(b) Citizenship acquired under this section shall begin as of the date of the person's naturalization, except that in those cases where the person has resided continuously in the United States from the date of the cancellation of the parent's naturalization to the date of the person's naturalization under this section, the citizenship of such person shall relate back to the date of the parent's naturalization which has been canceled or to the date of such person's arrival in the United States for permanent residence if such date was subsequent to the date of naturalization of said parent.

PERSONS MISINFORMED OF CITIZENSHIP STATUS

SEC. 320. A person not an alien enemy, who resided uninterruptedly within the United States during the period of five years next preceding July 1, 1920, and was on that date otherwise qualified to become a citizen of the United States, except that such person had not made a declaration of intention required by law and who during or prior to that time, because of misinformation regarding the citizenship status of such person, erroneously exercised the rights and performed the duties of a citizen of the United States in good faith, may file the petition for naturalization prescribed by law without making the preliminary declaration of intention, and upon satisfactory proof to the court that petitioner has so acted may be admitted as a citizen of the United States upon complying with the other requirements of the naturalization laws.

NATIONALS BUT NOT CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES

SEC. 321. A person not a citizen who owes permanent allegiance to the United States, and who is otherwise qualified may, if he becomes a resident of any State, be naturalized upon compliance with the requirements of this Act, except that in petitions for naturalization filed under the provisions of this section, residence within the United States within the meaning of this Act shall include residence within any of the out-lying possessions of the United States.

PUERTO RICANS

SEC. 322. A person born in Puerto Rico of alien parents, referred to in the last paragraph of section 5, Act of March 2, 1917 (U. S. C., title 8, sec. 5), and in section 5a, of the said Act, as amended by section 2 of the Act of March 4, 1927 (U. S. C., title 8, sec. 5a), who did not exercise the privilege granted of becoming a citizen of the United States, may make the declaration provided in said paragraph at any time, and from and after the making of such declaration shall be a citizen of the United States.

PERSONS SERVING IN ARMED FORCES OR ON VESSELS

SEC. 323. A person who, while a citizen of the United States and during the World War in Europe, entered the military or naval service of any country at war with a country with which the United States was then at war, who has lost citizenship of the United States by reason of any oath or obligation taken for the purpose of entering such service, may be naturalized by taking before any naturalization court specified in subsection (a) of section 301 the oaths prescribed by section 335.

Naturalization of
designated World
War expatriates.

SEC. 324. (a) A person, including a native-born Filipino, who has served honorably at any time in the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard for a period or periods aggregating three years and who, if separated from such service, was separated under honorable conditions, may be naturalized without having resided, continuously immediately preceding the date of filing such person's petition, in the United States for at least five years and in the State in which the petition for naturalization is filed for at least six months, if such petition is filed while the petitioner is still in the service or within six months after the termination of such service.

Ante, p. 1140; *post*,
p. 1157.

(b) A person filing a petition under subsection (a) of this section shall comply in all respects with the requirements of this chapter except that—

Naturalization of
persons having U. S.
military, etc., service.

(1) No declaration of intention shall be required;
(2) No certificate of arrival shall be required;
(3) No residence within the jurisdiction of the court shall be required;

Waiver of certain
requirements.

(4) Such petitioner may be naturalized immediately if the petitioner be then actually in any of the services prescribed in subsection (a) of this section, and if, before filing the petition for naturalization, such petitioner and at least two verifying witnesses to the petition, who shall be citizens of the United States and who shall identify petitioner as the person who rendered the service upon which the petition is based, have appeared before and been examined by a representative of the Service.

Verification of resi-
dence, etc.

(c) In case such petitioner's service was not continuous, petitioner's residence in the United States and State, good moral character, attachment to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and favorable disposition toward the good order and happiness of the United States, during any period within five years immediately preceding the date of filing said petition between the periods of petitioner's service in the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, shall be verified in the petition filed under the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, and proved at the final hearing thereon by witnesses, citizens of the United States, in the same manner as required by section 309. Such verification and proof shall also be made as to any period between the termination of petitioner's service and the filing of the petition for naturalization.

Ante, p. 1143.

(d) The petitioner shall comply with the requirements of section 309 as to continuous residence in the United States for at least five years and in the State in which the petition is filed for at least six months, immediately preceding the date of filing the petition, if the termination of such service has been more than six months preceding the date of filing the petition for naturalization, except that such service shall be considered as residence within the United States or the State.

Residence require-
ments in certain cases
of terminated service.

(e) Any such period or periods of service under honorable conditions, and good moral character, attachment to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and favorable disposition toward the good order and happiness of the United States, during such serv-

Service records in
lieu of affidavits, etc.

ice, shall be proved by duly authenticated copies of records of the executive departments having custody of the records of such service, and such authenticated copies of records shall be accepted in lieu of affidavits and testimony or depositions of witnesses.

Naturalization of persons serving on designated vessels.

SEC. 325. (a) A person who has served honorably or with good conduct for an aggregate period of at least five years (1) on board of any vessel of the United States Government other than in the United States Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, or (2) on board vessels of more than twenty tons burden, whether or not documented under the laws of the United States, and whether public or private, which are not foreign vessels, and whose home port is in the United States, may be naturalized without having resided, continuously immediately preceding the date of filing such person's petition, in the United States for at least five years, and in the State in which the petition for naturalization is filed for at least six months, if such petition is filed while the petitioner is still in the service on a reenlistment, reappointment, or reshipment, or within six months after an honorable discharge or separation therefrom.

Applicability of designated subsections.
Ante, p. 1149.

(b) The provisions of subsections (b), (c), (d), and (e) of section 324 shall apply to petitions for naturalization filed under this section, except that service with good conduct on vessels described in subsection (a) (2) of this section may be proved by certificates from the masters of such vessels.

ALIEN ENEMIES

Naturalization of certain alien enemies.

SEC. 326. (a) An alien who is a native, citizen, subject, or denizen of any country, state, or sovereignty with which the United States is at war may be naturalized as a citizen of the United States if such alien's declaration of intention was made not less than two years prior to the beginning of the state of war, or such alien was at the beginning of the state of war entitled to become a citizen of the United States without making a declaration of intention, or his petition for naturalization shall at the beginning of the state of war be pending and the petitioner is otherwise entitled to admission, notwithstanding such petitioner shall be an alien enemy at the time and in the manner prescribed by the laws passed upon that subject.

Hearing requirements.

(b) An alien embraced within this section shall not have such alien's petition for naturalization called for a hearing, or heard, except after ninety days' notice given by the clerk of the court to the Commissioner to be represented at the hearing, and the Commissioner's objection to such final hearing shall cause the petition to be continued from time to time for so long as the Commissioner may require.

Removal, etc.

(c) Nothing herein contained shall be taken or construed to interfere with or prevent the apprehension and removal, agreeably to law, of any alien enemy at any time previous to the actual naturalization of such alien.

Loyalty as basis for exception.

(d) The President of the United States may, in his discretion, upon investigation and report by the Department of Justice fully establishing the loyalty of any alien enemy not included in the foregoing exemption, except such alien enemy from the classification of alien enemy, and thereupon such alien shall have the privilege of applying for naturalization.

PROCEDURAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Commissioner in charge of administration.

EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS

SEC. 327. (a) The Commissioner, or, in his absence, a Deputy Commissioner, shall have charge of the administration of the naturalization laws, under the immediate direction of the Attorney General, to

whom the Commissioner shall report directly upon all naturalization matters annually and as otherwise required.

(b) The Commissioner, with the approval of the Attorney General, shall make such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this chapter and is authorized to prescribe the scope and nature of the examination of petitioners for naturalization as to their admissibility to citizenship for the purpose of making appropriate recommendations to the naturalization courts. Such examination shall be limited to inquiry concerning the applicant's residence, good moral character, understanding of and attachment to the fundamental principles of the Constitution of the United States, and other qualifications to become a naturalized citizen as required by law, and shall be uniform throughout the United States.

(c) The Commissioner is authorized to promote instruction and training in citizenship responsibilities of applicants for naturalization including the sending of names of candidates for naturalization to the public schools, preparing and distributing citizenship textbooks to such candidates as are receiving instruction in preparation for citizenship within or under the supervision of the public schools, preparing and distributing monthly an immigration and naturalization bulletin and securing the aid of and cooperating with official State and National organizations, including those concerned with vocational education.

(d) The Commissioner shall prescribe and furnish such forms as may be required to give effect to the provisions of this chapter, and only such forms as may be so provided shall be legal. All certificates of naturalization and of citizenship shall be printed on safety paper and shall be consecutively numbered in separate series.

(e) Members of the Service may be designated by the Commissioner or a Deputy Commissioner to administer oaths and to take depositions without charge in matters relating to the administration of the naturalization and citizenship laws. In cases where there is a likelihood of unusual delay or of hardship, the Commissioner or a Deputy Commissioner may, in his discretion, authorize such depositions to be taken before a postmaster without charge, or before a notary public or other person authorized to administer oaths for general purposes.

(f) A certificate of naturalization or of citizenship issued by the Commissioner or a Deputy Commissioner under the authority of this Act shall have the same effect in all courts, tribunals, and public offices of the United States, at home and abroad, of the District of Columbia, and of each State, Territory, and insular possession of the United States, as a certificate of naturalization or of citizenship issued by a court having naturalization jurisdiction.

(g) Certifications and certified copies of all papers, documents, certificates, and records required or authorized to be issued, used, filed, recorded, or kept under any and all provisions of this chapter shall be admitted in evidence equally with the originals in any and all cases and proceedings under this Act and in all cases and proceedings in which the originals thereof might be admissible as evidence.

(h) The officers in charge of property owned or leased by the Government are authorized, upon the recommendation of the Attorney General, to provide quarters, without payment of rent, in any building occupied by the Service, for a photographic studio, operated by welfare organizations without profit and solely for the benefit of aliens seeking naturalization. Such studio shall be under the supervision of the Commissioner.

REGISTRY OF ALIENS

SEC. 328. (a) The Commissioner shall cause to be made, for use in complying with the requirements of this chapter, a registry of each

Rules and regulations.

Examination of petitioners.

Citizenship instruction, etc.

Forms and certificates.

Oaths and depositions.

Certificates issued by Commissioner, effect.

Admissibility in evidence of certifications, etc.

Photographic studio.

Registry of persons arriving in U. S.; data included.

person arriving in the United States after the effective date of this Act, of the name, age, occupation, personal description (including height, complexion, color of hair and eyes, and fingerprints), the date and place of birth, nationality, the last residence, the intended place of residence in the United States, the date and place of arrival of said person, and the name of vessel or other means of transportation, upon which said person arrived.

Aliens without admission records.

(b) Registry of aliens at ports of entry required by subsection (a) of this section may be made as to any alien not ineligible to citizenship in whose case there is no record of admission for permanent residence, if such alien shall make a satisfactory showing to the Commissioner, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Commissioner, with the approval of the Attorney General, that such alien—

- (1) Entered the United States prior to July 1, 1924;
- (2) Has resided in the United States continuously since such entry;
- (3) Is a person of good moral character; and
- (4) Is not subject to deportation.

Registered person deemed lawfully admitted.

(c) For the purposes of the immigration laws and naturalization laws an alien, in respect of whom a record of registry has been made as authorized by this section, shall be deemed to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of such alien's entry.

CERTIFICATE OF ARRIVAL

Issuance.

SEC. 329. (a) The certificate of arrival required by this chapter may be issued upon application to the Commissioner in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Commissioner, with the approval of the Attorney General, upon the making of a record of registry as authorized by section 328 of this Act.

Ante, p. 1151.

Certificate prerequisite to declaration.

(b) No declaration of intention shall be made by any person who arrived in the United States after June 29, 1906, until such person's lawful entry for permanent residence shall have been established, and a certificate showing the date, place, and manner of arrival in the United States shall have been issued. It shall be the duty of the Commissioner or a Deputy Commissioner to cause to be issued such certificate.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs.

SEC. 330. (a) Two photographs of the applicant shall be signed by and furnished by each applicant for a declaration of intention and by each petitioner for naturalization or citizenship. One of such photographs shall be affixed by the clerk of the court to the triplicate declaration of intention issued to the declarant and one to the duplicate declaration of intention required to be forwarded to the Service; and one of such photographs shall be affixed to the original certificate of naturalization issued to the naturalized citizen and one to the duplicate certificate of naturalization required to be forwarded to the Service.

(b) Two photographs of the applicant shall be furnished by each applicant for—

- (1) A record of registry;
- (2) A certificate of derivative citizenship;
- (3) A certificate of naturalization;
- (4) A special certificate;
- (5) A declaration of intention or a certificate of naturalization or of citizenship, in lieu of one lost, mutilated, or destroyed; and
- (6) A new certificate of citizenship in the new name of any naturalized citizen who, subsequent to naturalization, has had such citizen's name changed by order of a court of competent jurisdiction or by marriage.

One such photograph shall be affixed to each such declaration or certificate issued by the Commissioner and one shall be affixed to the copy of such declaration or certificate retained by the Service.

DECLARATION OF INTENTION

SEC. 331. An applicant for naturalization shall make, under oath before, and only in the office of, the clerk of court or such clerk's authorized deputy, regardless of the place of residence in the United States of the applicant, not less than two nor more than seven years at least prior to the applicant's petition for naturalization, and after the applicant has reached the age of eighteen years, a signed declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States, which declaration shall be set forth in writing, in triplicate, and shall contain substantially the following averments by such applicant:

Averments.

(1) My full, true, and correct name is _____ (full, true name, without abbreviation, and any other name which has been used, must appear here).

(2) My present place of residence is _____ (number and street), _____ (city or town), _____ (county), _____ (State).

(3) My occupation is _____.

(4) I am — years old.

(5) My personal description is as follows: Sex —; color —, complexion —, color of eyes —, color of hair —, height — feet — inches, weight — pounds; visible distinctive marks —; race —; present nationality _____.

(6) I was born on _____ (month, day, and year), in _____ (city or town), _____ (county, district, province, or state), _____ (country).

(7) I am — married; the name of my wife or husband is _____; we were married on _____ (month, day, and year), at _____ (city or town), _____ (state or country); he or she was born at _____ (city or town), _____ (county, district, province, or state), _____ (country), on _____ (month, day, and year); and entered the United States at _____ (city or town), (State), on _____ (month, day, and year), for permanent residence in the United States, and now resides at _____ (city or town), _____ (state or country).

(8) I have — children; and the name, sex, date, and place of birth, and present place of residence of each of said children who is living are as follows: _____.

(9) My place of last foreign residence was _____ (city or town), _____ (county, district, or province), _____ (country).

(10) I emigrated to the United States from _____ (city or town), _____ (country).

(11) My lawful entry for permanent residence in the United States was at _____ (city or town), _____ (State), under the name of _____, on _____ (month, day, and year), on the _____ (name of vessel or other means of conveyance).

(12) I have — been absent from the United States, having departed therefrom on _____ (dates of departures), from the port or ports of _____, upon the following vessels or other means of conveyance: _____ (names of vessels or conveyances upon departures); and returned to the United States on _____ (dates of return to the United States), at the port or ports of _____, upon the following vessels or other means of conveyance _____ (names of vessels or conveyances upon return).

(13) I have — heretofore made declaration of intention number _____, on _____ (month, day, and year), at _____ (city or town), _____ (county), _____ (State), in the _____ (name of court).

(14) I am not an anarchist, nor a disbeliever in or opposed to organized government, nor a member of or affiliated with any organization or body of persons teaching disbelief in or opposition to organized government.

(15) It is my intention in good faith to become a citizen of the United States and to reside permanently therein.

(16) I will, before being admitted to citizenship, renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty of whom or which at the time of admission to citizenship I may be a subject or citizen.

(17) I certify that the photograph affixed to the duplicate and triplicate hereof is a likeness of me and was signed by me.

(18) So help me God.

PETITION FOR NATURALIZATION

Averments.

SEC. 332. (a) An applicant for naturalization shall, not less than two nor more than ten years after such declaration of intention has been made, make and file in the office of the clerk of a naturalization court, in duplicate, a sworn petition in writing, signed by the applicant in the applicant's own handwriting, if physically able to write, and duly verified by witnesses, which petition shall contain substantially the following averments by such applicant.

(1) My full, true, and correct name is _____ (full, true name, without abbreviation, and any other name which has been used, must appear here).

(2) My present place of residence is _____ (number and street), _____ (city or town), _____ (county), _____ (State).

(3) My occupation is _____.

(4) I am — years old.

(5) My personal description is: Sex —; color —, complexion —, color of eyes —, color of hair —, height — feet — inches, weight — pounds; visible distinctive marks —; race —; present nationality —.

(6) I was born on _____ (month, day, and year), in _____ (city or town), _____ (county, district, province, or state), _____ (country).

(7) I am — married; the name of my wife or husband is _____; we were married on _____ (month, day, and year), at _____ (city or town), _____ (state or country); he or she was born at _____ (city or town), _____ (county, district, province, or state), _____ (country), on _____ (month, day, and year); entered the United States at _____ (city or town), _____ (State), on _____ (month, day, and year), for permanent residence in the United States, and now resides at _____ (city or town), _____ (state or country).

(8) I have — children; and the name, sex, date, and place of birth, and present place of residence of each of said children who is living are as follows: _____.

(9) My last place of foreign residence was _____ (city or town), _____, (county, district, or province), _____, (country).

(10) I emigrated to the United States from _____ (city or town), _____ (country).

(11) My lawful entry for permanent residence in the United States was at _____ (city or town), _____ (State), under the name of _____, on _____ (month, day, and year), on the _____ (name of vessel or other means of conveyance), as shown by the certificate of my arrival attached to this petition.

(12) I have _____ been absent from the United States, having departed therefrom on _____ (dates of departures), from the port or ports of _____, upon the following vessels or other means of conveyance: _____ (names of vessels or conveyances upon departures); and returned to the United States on _____ (dates of return to the United States), at the port or ports of _____, upon the following vessels or other means of conveyance: _____ (names of vessels or conveyances upon return).

(13) I have resided continuously in the United States of America for the term of five years at least immediately preceding the date of this petition, to wit, since _____, and continuously in the State in which this petition is made for the term of six months at least immediately preceding the date of this petition, to wit, since _____.

(14) I declared my intention to become a citizen of the United States on _____ (month, day, and year), in the _____ (name of court) Court of _____, at _____ (city or town), _____ (State).

(15) I have _____ heretofore made petition for naturalization number _____, on _____ (month, day, and year), at _____ (city or town), _____ (county), _____ (State), in the _____ (name of court), and such petition was dismissed or denied by that Court for the following reasons and causes, to wit: _____, and the cause of such dismissal or denial has since been cured or removed.

(16) I am not an anarchist, nor a disbeliever in or opposed to organized government, nor a member of or affiliated with any organization or body of persons teaching disbelief in or opposition to organized government.

(17) I am attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the United States.

(18) It is my intention in good faith to become a citizen of the United States, and to reside permanently therein.

(19) It is my intention to renounce absolutely and forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty of whom or which at this time I am a subject or citizen.

(20) Attached hereto and made a part of this, my petition for naturalization, are my declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States (if such declaration of intention be required by the naturalization law), a certificate of arrival from the Immigration and Naturalization Service of my said lawful entry into the United States for permanent residence (if such certificate of arrival be required by the naturalization law), and the affidavits of the two verifying witnesses required by law.

(21) Wherefore, I, petitioner for naturalization, pray that I may be admitted a citizen of the United States of America, and that my name be changed to _____.

(22) I, aforesaid petitioner, being duly sworn, depose and say that I have (read) (heard read) this petition and know that the same is true of my own knowledge except as to matters herein stated to be alleged upon information and belief, and that as to those matters I believe it to be true; and that this petition is signed by me with my

Averments of other material facts.

Filing of certificate of arrival, etc., with petition.

Making and filing of petitions.

Preliminary hearings by designated examiners.

Findings, etc., of examiners.

Approval by judge.

Final hearing in open court.
Final order.

Waiver of examination.

Discretionary authority of court.

Time restrictions on final hearings, etc.

full, true, and correct name. So help me God. _____
(full, true, and correct name of petitioner).

(b) The applicant's petition for naturalization, in addition to the averments required by subsection (a) of this section, shall include averments of all other facts which may be material to the applicant's naturalization and required to be proved upon the hearing of such petition.

(c) At the time of filing the petition for naturalization there shall be filed with the clerk of court a certificate from the Service, if the petitioner arrived in the United States after June 29, 1906, stating the date, place, and manner of petitioner's arrival in the United States, and the declaration of intention of such petitioner, which certificate and declaration shall be attached to and made a part of said petition.

(d) Petitions for naturalization may be made and filed during the term time or vacation of the court and shall be docketed the same day as filed, but final action thereon shall be had only on stated days, to be fixed by rule of the court.

HEARING OF PETITIONS

SEC. 333. (a) The Commissioner or a Deputy Commissioner shall designate members of the Service to conduct preliminary hearings upon petitions for naturalization to any naturalization court and to make findings and recommendations thereon to such court. For such purposes any such designated examiner is hereby authorized to take testimony concerning any matter touching or in any way affecting the admissibility of any petitioner for naturalization, to subpoena witnesses, and to administer oaths, including the oath of the petitioner to the petition for naturalization and the oath of petitioner's witnesses.

(b) The findings of any such designated examiner upon any such preliminary hearing shall be submitted to the court at the final hearing upon the petition with a recommendation that the petition be granted, or denied, or continued, with the reasons therefor. Such findings and recommendations shall be accompanied by duplicate lists containing the names of the petitioners, classified according to the character of the recommendations, and signed by the designated examiner. The judge to whom such findings and recommendations are submitted shall, if he approve such recommendations, enter a written order with such exceptions as the judge may deem proper, by subscribing his name to each such list when corrected to conform to his conclusions upon such recommendations. One of such lists shall thereafter be filed permanently of record in such court and the duplicate list shall be sent by the clerk of such court to the Commissioner.

SEC. 334. (a) Every final hearing upon a petition for naturalization shall be had in open court before a judge or judges thereof, and every final order which may be made upon such petition shall be under the hand of the court and entered in full upon a record kept for that purpose, and upon such final hearing of such petition the applicant, and, except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, the witnesses shall be examined under oath before the court and in the presence of the court.

(b) The requirement of subsection (a) of this section for the examination of the petitioner and witnesses under oath before the court and in the presence of the court shall not apply in any case where a designated examiner has conducted the preliminary hearing authorized by subsection (a) of section 333; except that the court may, in its discretion, and shall, upon demand of the petitioner, require the examination of the petitioner and the witnesses under oath before the court and in the presence of the court.

(c) Except as otherwise specifically provided in this Act, no final hearing shall be held on any petition for naturalization nor shall

any person be naturalized nor shall any certificate of naturalization be issued by any court within thirty days after the filing of the petition for naturalization, nor within sixty days preceding the holding of any general election within the territorial jurisdiction of the naturalization court.

(d) The United States shall have the right to appear before any court in any naturalization proceedings for the purpose of cross-examining the petitioner and the witnesses produced in support of the petition concerning any matter touching or in any way affecting the petitioner's right to admission to citizenship, and shall have the right to call witnesses, produce evidence, and be heard in opposition to the granting of any petition in naturalization proceedings.

Right of U. S. to cross-examine, etc.

(e) It shall be lawful at the time and as a part of the naturalization of any person, for the court, in its discretion, upon the prayer of the petitioner included in the petition for naturalization of such person, to make a decree changing the name of said person, and the certificate of naturalization shall be issued in accordance therewith.

Change of name.

OATH OF RENUNCIATION AND ALLEGIANCE

SEC. 335. (a) A person who has petitioned for naturalization shall, before being admitted to citizenship, take an oath in open court (1) to support the Constitution of the United States, (2) to renounce and abjure absolutely and entirely all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty of whom or which the petitioner was before a subject or citizen, (3) to support and defend the Constitution and the laws of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic, and (4) to bear true faith and allegiance to the same, provided that in the case of the naturalization of a child under the provisions of section 315 or 316 the naturalization court may waive the taking of such oath if in the opinion of the court the child is too young to understand its meaning.

Nature.

(b) The oath prescribed by subsection (a) of this section which the petitioner for naturalization is required to take, shall be in the following form:

Ante, p. 1146.

I hereby declare, on oath, that I absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty of whom or which I have heretofore been a subject or citizen; that I will support and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States of America against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; and that I take this obligation freely without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion: So help me God. In acknowledgment whereof I have hereunto affixed my signature.

Form.

(c) In case the person petitioning for naturalization has borne any hereditary title, or has been of any of the orders of nobility in any foreign state, the petitioner shall, in addition to complying with the requirements of subsections (a) and (b) of this section, make under oath in open court, in the court to which the petition for naturalization is made, an express renunciation of such title or order of nobility, and such renunciation shall be recorded in the court as a part of such proceedings.

Renunciation of title, etc.

CERTIFICATE OF NATURALIZATION

SEC. 336. A person, admitted to citizenship by a naturalization court in conformity with the provisions of this Act, shall be entitled upon such admission to receive from the clerk of such court a certificate of naturalization, which shall contain substantially the following information: number of petition for naturalization; number of certificate of naturalization; date of naturalization; name, signature, place

Contents.

of residence, autographed photograph, and personal description of the naturalized person, including age, sex, marital status, and country of former nationality; title, venue, and location of the naturalization court; statement that the court, having found that the petitioner intends to reside permanently in the United States, had complied in all respects with all of the applicable provisions of the naturalization laws of the United States, and was entitled to be admitted a citizen of the United States of America, thereupon ordered that the petitioner be admitted as a citizen of the United States of America; attestation of the clerk of the naturalization court; and seal of the court.

FUNCTIONS AND DUTIES OF CLERKS OF COURTS

Functions and duties of clerks of courts.

SEC. 337. (a) It is hereby made the duty of the clerk of each and every naturalization court to administer the oath in the clerk's office to each applicant for a declaration of intention made before such clerk, and to retain the original of such declaration of intention for the permanent files of the court, to forward the duplicate thereof to the Commissioner within thirty days after the close of the month in which such declaration was filed, and to furnish the declarant with the triplicate thereof.

(b) It shall be the duty of the clerk of each and every naturalization court to forward to the Commissioner a duplicate of each petition for naturalization within thirty days after the close of the month in which such petition was filed, and to forward to the Commissioner certified copies of such other proceedings and orders instituted in or issued out of said court affecting or relating to the naturalization of persons as may be required from time to time by the Commissioner.

(c) It shall be the duty of the clerk of each and every naturalization court to issue to any person admitted by such court to citizenship a certificate of naturalization and to forward to the Commissioner within thirty days after the close of the month in which such certificate was issued, a duplicate thereof, and to make and keep on file in the clerk's office a stub for each certificate so issued, whereon shall be entered a memorandum of all the essential facts set forth in such certificate, and to forward a duplicate of each such stub to the Commissioner within thirty days after the close of the month in which such certificate was issued.

(d) It shall be the duty of the clerk of each and every naturalization court to report to the Commissioner, within thirty days after the close of the month in which the final hearing and decision of the court was had, the name and number of the petition of each and every person who shall be denied naturalization together with the cause of such denial.

(e) Clerks of courts shall be responsible for all blank certificates of naturalization received by them from time to time from the Commissioner, and shall account to the Commissioner for them whenever required to do so. No certificate of naturalization received by any clerk of court which may be defaced or injured in such manner as to prevent its use as herein provided shall in any case be destroyed, but such certificate shall be returned to the Commissioner.

(f) It shall be the duty of the clerk of each and every naturalization court to cause to be filed in chronological order in separate volumes, indexed, consecutively numbered, and made a part of the records of such court, all declarations of intention and petitions for naturalization.

REVOCATION OF NATURALIZATION

Fraud, etc.

SEC. 338. (a) It shall be the duty of the United States district attorneys for the respective districts, upon affidavit showing good cause therefor, to institute proceedings in any court specified in sub-

Ante, p. 1140.

section (a) of section 301 in the judicial district in which the naturalized citizen may reside at the time of bringing suit, for the purpose of revoking and setting aside the order admitting such person to citizenship and canceling the certificate of naturalization on the ground of fraud or on the ground that such order and certificate of naturalization were illegally procured.

(b) The party to whom was granted the naturalization alleged to have been fraudulently or illegally procured shall, in any such proceedings under subsection (a) of this section, have sixty days' personal notice in which to make answer to the petition of the United States; and if such naturalized person be absent from the United States or from the judicial district in which such person last had his residence, such notice shall be given by publication in the manner provided for the service of summons by publication or upon absentees by the laws of the State or the place where such suit is brought.

(c) If a person who shall have been naturalized shall, within five years after such naturalization, return to the country of such person's nativity, or go to any other foreign country, and take permanent residence therein, it shall be considered *prima facie* evidence of a lack of intention on the part of such person to become a permanent citizen of the United States at the time of filing such person's petition for naturalization, and, in the absence of countervailing evidence, it shall be sufficient in the proper proceeding to authorize the revocation and setting aside of the order admitting such person to citizenship and the canceling of the certificate of naturalization as having been obtained through fraud. The diplomatic and consular officers of the United States in foreign countries shall from time to time, through the Department of State, furnish the Department of Justice with the names of those persons within their respective jurisdictions who have been so naturalized and who have taken permanent residence in the country of their nativity, or in any other foreign country, and such statements, duly certified, shall be admissible in evidence in all courts in proceedings to revoke and set aside the order admitting to citizenship and to cancel the certificate of naturalization.

(d) The revocation and setting aside of the order admitting any person to citizenship and canceling his certificate of naturalization under the provisions of subsection (a) of section 338 shall not, where such action takes place after the effective date of this Act, result in the loss of citizenship or any right or privilege of citizenship which would have been derived by or available to a wife or minor child of the naturalized person had such naturalization not been revoked, but the citizenship and any such right or privilege of such wife or minor child shall be deemed valid to the extent that it shall not be affected by such revocation: *Provided*, That this subsection shall not apply in any case where the revocation and setting aside of the order was the result of actual fraud.

(e) When a person shall be convicted under this Act of knowingly procuring naturalization in violation of law, the court in which such conviction is had shall thereupon revoke, set aside, and declare void the final order admitting such person to citizenship, and shall declare the certificate of naturalization of such person to be canceled. Jurisdiction is hereby conferred on the courts having jurisdiction of the trial of such offense to make such adjudication.

(f) Whenever an order admitting an alien to citizenship shall be revoked and set aside or a certificate of naturalization shall be canceled, or both, as provided in this section, the court in which such judgment or decree is rendered shall make an order canceling such certificate and shall send a certified copy of such order to the Commissioner; in case such certificate was not originally issued by the court making such order, it shall direct the clerk of the naturalization court in which the

Notice.

Taking permanent residence abroad.

Furnishing of certified statements by diplomatic, etc., officers of U. S.

Effect of revocation upon status of wife, etc.

Ante, p. 1158.Proviso.
Actual fraud.

Cancellation of certificate.

Order of cancellation.

Copy to issuing court.

Entry upon records.

Surrender of certificate.

Applicability of provisions.

Issuance, etc.

Cancellation of certificates, etc.

Notice.

Certificates of naturalization.
Ante, p. 1149.

order is revoked and set aside to transmit a copy of such order and judgment to the court out of which such certificate of naturalization shall have been originally issued. It shall thereupon be the duty of the clerk of the court receiving such certified copy of the order and judgment of the court to enter the same of record and to cancel such original certificate of naturalization, if there be any, upon the records and to notify the Commissioner of the entry of such order and of such cancellation. A person holding a certificate of naturalization or citizenship which has been canceled as provided by this section shall upon notice by the court by which the decree of cancellation was made, or by the Commissioner, surrender the same to the Commissioner.

(g) The provisions of this section shall apply not only to any naturalization granted and to certificates of naturalization and citizenship issued under the provisions of this Act, but to any naturalization heretofore granted by any court, and to all certificates of naturalization and citizenship which may have been issued heretofore by any court or by the Commissioner based upon naturalization granted by any court.

CERTIFICATES OF DERIVATIVE CITIZENSHIP

SEC. 339. A person who claims to have derived United States citizenship through the naturalization of a parent or through the naturalization or citizenship of a spouse may apply to the Commissioner for a certificate of citizenship. Upon proof to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that the applicant is a citizen, and that the applicant's alleged citizenship was derived as claimed, and upon taking and subscribing before a member of the Service within the United States to the oath of allegiance required by this Act of a petitioner for naturalization, such individual shall be furnished by the Commissioner or a Deputy Commissioner with a certificate of citizenship, but only if such individual is at the time within the United States.

REVOCATION OF CERTIFICATES ISSUED BY THE COMMISSIONER OR A DEPUTY COMMISSIONER

SEC. 340. The Commissioner is authorized to cancel any certificate of citizenship or any copy of a declaration of intention or certificate of naturalization heretofore or hereafter issued by the Commissioner or a Deputy Commissioner if it shall appear to the Commissioner's satisfaction that such document was illegally or fraudulently obtained from the Commissioner or a Deputy Commissioner; but the person to whom such document has been issued, shall be given at such person's last known place of address, written notice of the intention to cancel such document with the reasons therefor and shall be given at least sixty days in which to show cause why such document should not be canceled. The cancellation of any such document shall affect only the document and not the citizenship status of the person in whose name the document was issued.

DOCUMENTS AND COPIES ISSUED BY THE COMMISSIONER OR A DEPUTY COMMISSIONER

SEC. 341. (a) A person who claims to have been naturalized in the United States under section 323 of this Act may make application to the Commissioner for a certificate of naturalization. Upon proof to the satisfaction of the Commissioner or a Deputy Commissioner that the applicant is a citizen and that he has been naturalized as claimed in the application, such individual shall be furnished a certificate of naturalization by the Commissioner or a Deputy Commissioner, but only if the applicant is at the time within the United States.

(b) If any certificate of naturalization or citizenship issued to any citizen, or any declaration of intention furnished to any declarant, is lost, mutilated, or destroyed, the citizen or declarant may make application to the Commissioner for a new certificate or declaration. If the Commissioner or a Deputy Commissioner finds that the certificate or declaration is lost, mutilated, or destroyed, he shall issue to the applicant a new certificate or declaration. If the certificate or declaration has been mutilated, it shall be surrendered to the Commissioner or a Deputy Commissioner before the applicant may receive such new certificate or declaration. If the certificate or declaration has been lost, the applicant or any other person who may come into possession of it is hereby required to surrender it to the Commissioner or a Deputy Commissioner.

Loss, etc., of certificates or declarations.

(c) The Commissioner or a Deputy Commissioner shall issue for any naturalized citizen, on such citizen's application therefor, a special certificate of naturalization for use by such citizen only for the purpose of obtaining recognition as a citizen of the United States by a foreign state. Such certificate when issued shall be furnished to the Secretary of State for transmission to the proper authority in such foreign state.

Special certificate of naturalization.

(d) If the name of any naturalized citizen has, subsequent to naturalization, been changed by order of any court of competent jurisdiction, or by marriage, the citizen may make application for a new certificate of naturalization in the new name of such citizen. If the Commissioner or a Deputy Commissioner finds the name of the applicant to have been changed as claimed, the Commissioner or a Deputy Commissioner shall issue to the applicant a new certificate and shall notify the naturalization court of such action.

New certificate showing change of name.

(e) The Commissioner or a Deputy Commissioner is authorized to make and issue, without fee, certifications of any part of the naturalization records of any court, or of any certificate of naturalization or citizenship, for use in complying with any statute, State or Federal, or in any judicial proceeding. No such certification shall be made by any clerk of court except upon order of the court.

Certifications of records, etc.

FISCAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 342. (a) The clerk of each and every naturalization court shall charge, collect, and account for the following fees:

Court fees.

(1) For receiving and filing a declaration of intention, and issuing a duplicate and triplicate thereof, \$2.50.

(2) For making, filing, and docketing a petition for naturalization, \$5, including the final hearing on such petition, if such hearing be held, and a certificate of naturalization, if the issuance of such certificate is authorized by the naturalization court.

(b) The Commissioner shall charge, collect, and account for the following fees:

Commissioner's fees.

(1) For application for record of registry, \$18.

(2) For the issuance of each certificate of arrival, \$2.50.

(3) For application for a declaration of intention in lieu of a declaration alleged to have been lost, mutilated, or destroyed, \$1.

(4) For application for a certificate of naturalization in lieu of a certificate alleged to have been lost, mutilated, or destroyed, \$1.

(5) For application for a certificate of derivative citizenship, \$5.

(6) For application for the issuance of a special certificate of citizenship to obtain recognition, \$5.

(7) For application for a certificate of naturalization under section 323, \$1.

(8) For application for a certificate of citizenship in changed name, \$5.

(9) Reasonable fees, with the approval of the Attorney General, in cases where such fees have not been established by law, to cover the cost of furnishing, to other than officials or agencies of the Federal Government, copies, whether certified or uncertified, of any part of the records, or information from the records, of the Service. Such fees shall not exceed a maximum of 25 cents per folio, with a minimum fee of 50 cents for any one such service, in addition to a fee of \$1 for any official certification furnished under seal.

Accounting.
Ante, p. 1140.

(c) The clerk of any naturalization court specified in subsection (a) of section 301 (except the courts specified in subsection (d) of this section), shall account for and pay over to the Commissioner one-half of all fees up to the sum of \$6,000, and all fees in excess of \$6,000, collected by any such clerk in naturalization proceedings in any fiscal year.

(d) The clerk of any United States district court (except in Alaska) and the clerk of the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia shall account for and pay over to the Commissioner all fees collected by any such clerks in naturalization proceedings.

(e) The accounting required by subsections (c) and (d) of this section shall be made and the fees paid over to the Commissioner by such respective clerks in their quarterly accounts which they are hereby required to render to the Commissioner within thirty days from the close of each quarter of each and every fiscal year, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Commissioner.

Pay of additional
clerical force.

(f) The clerks of the various naturalization courts shall pay all additional clerical force that may be required in performing the duties imposed by this Act upon clerks of courts from fees retained under the provisions of this section by such clerks in naturalization proceedings.

Deposit of fees.

(g) All fees collected by the Commissioner and all fees paid over to the Commissioner by clerks of naturalization courts under the provisions of this Act, shall be deposited by the Commissioner in the Treasury of the United States.

Limitation on coun-
sel's fees; exception.

(h) In all naturalization proceedings in which an alien applying for a certificate of naturalization or of citizenship is represented by counsel, there is hereby established a limit of \$25 for counsel's fees, except where legal action before a court requires extended legal service when the court may approve a reasonable fee in excess of \$25.

Wartime fee restric-
tions.

(i) During the time when the United States is at war no clerk of a United States court shall charge or collect a naturalization fee from an alien in the military or naval service of the United States for filing a petition for naturalization or issuing a certificate of naturalization upon admission to citizenship, and no clerk of any State court shall charge or collect any fee for such services unless the laws of the State require such charge to be made, in which case nothing more than the portion of the fee required to be paid to the State shall be charged or collected. A report of all transactions under this subsection shall be made to the Commissioner as in the case of other reports required of clerks of courts by this Act.

Report to Commiss-
sioner.

Additional fees, etc.

(j) In addition to the other fees required by this Act, the petitioner for naturalization shall, upon the filing of a petition for naturalization, deposit with and pay to the clerk of the naturalization court a sum of money sufficient to cover the expenses of subpoenaing and paying the legal fees of any witnesses for whom such petitioner may request a subpoena, and upon the final discharge of such witnesses, they shall receive, if they demand the same from the clerk, the customary and usual witness fees from the moneys which the petitioner shall have paid to such clerk for such purpose, and the residue, if any, shall be returned by the clerk to the petitioner.

MAIL

SEC. 343. All mail matter of whatever class, relating to naturalization, including duplicate papers required by law or regulation to be sent to the Service by clerks of courts addressed to the Department of Justice or the Service, or any official thereof, and endorsed "Official Business", shall be transmitted free of postage and by registered mail if necessary, and so marked.

Transmittal free of postage.

TEXTBOOKS

SEC. 344. Authorization is hereby granted for the publication and distribution of the citizenship textbook described in subsection (c) of section 327, and for the reimbursement of the printing and binding appropriation of the Department of Justice upon the records of the Treasury Department from the naturalization fees deposited in the Treasury through the Service for the cost of such publication and distribution, such reimbursement to be made upon statements by the Commissioner of books so published and distributed.

Citizenship textbook.
Ante, p. 1151.

COMPILATION OF NATURALIZATION STATISTICS

SEC. 345. The Commissioner is authorized and directed to prepare from the records in the custody of the Service a report upon those heretofore seeking citizenship to show by nationalities their relation to the numbers of aliens annually arriving, and to the prevailing census populations of the foreign born, their economic, vocational, and other classification, in statistical form, with analytical comment thereon, and to prepare such report annually hereafter. Payment for the equipment used in preparing such compilation shall be made from the appropriation, "Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service".

Preparation, etc.

PENAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 346. (a) It is hereby made a felony for any alien or other person, whether an applicant for naturalization or citizenship, or otherwise, and whether an employee of the Government of the United States or not—

Penal provisions.
Felonies.

(1) Knowingly to make a false statement under oath, either orally or in writing, in any case, proceeding, or matter relating to, or under, or by virtue of any law of the United States relating to naturalization or citizenship.

(2) Knowingly to procure or attempt to procure—

a. The naturalization of any such person, contrary to the provisions of any law; or

b. Documentary or other evidence of naturalization or of citizenship of any such person, contrary to the provisions of any law.

(3) To procure or attempt to procure any documentary or other evidence of naturalization or of citizenship of any person knowing or having reason to believe that such person is not entitled thereto.

(4) To encourage, advise, aid, or assist any person—

a. Not then entitled or qualified under this Act to apply for a declaration of intention, to apply for such declaration of intention, with knowledge or having reason to believe that such person was not then so entitled or qualified; or

b. Not then entitled or qualified under this Act to secure a declaration of intention, to obtain such declaration of intention, with knowledge that such person was not then so entitled or qualified; or

c. Not then entitled or qualified under this Act to apply for natu-

Felonies—Cont.

ralization or citizenship, to apply for such naturalization or citizenship, with knowledge that such person was not then so entitled or qualified; or

d. Not then entitled or qualified under this Act to obtain naturalization or citizenship, to obtain such naturalization or citizenship, with knowledge that such person was not then so entitled or qualified; or

e. Not then entitled or qualified under this Act to apply for documentary or other evidence of naturalization or of citizenship, to apply for such documentary or other evidence of naturalization or of citizenship, with knowledge that such person was not then so entitled or qualified; or

f. Not then entitled or qualified under this Act to obtain documentary or other evidence of naturalization or of citizenship, to obtain such documentary or other evidence of naturalization or of citizenship, with knowledge that such person was not then so entitled or qualified.

(5) To encourage, aid, advise, or assist any person not entitled thereto to obtain, accept, or receive any certificate of arrival, declaration of intention, certificate of naturalization, or certificate of citizenship, or other documentary evidence of naturalization or of citizenship—

a. Knowing the same to have been procured by fraud; or

b. Knowing the same to have been procured by the use or means of any false name or false statement given or made with the intent to procure the issuance of such certificate of arrival, declaration of intention, certificate of naturalization, or certificate of citizenship, or other documentary evidence of naturalization or of citizenship; or

c. Knowing the same to have been fraudulently altered in any manner.

(6) Knowingly, in any naturalization or citizenship proceeding, whether as the applicant, declarant, petitioner, witness, or otherwise in such proceeding—

a. To personate another person;

b. To appear falsely in the name of a deceased person, or in an assumed or fictitious name.

(7) Knowingly, contrary to the provisions of this Act—

a. To issue a certificate of arrival, declaration of intention, certificate of naturalization, certificate of citizenship, or any other documentary evidence of naturalization or of citizenship; or

b. To assist in or be a party to the issuance of a certificate of arrival, declaration of intention, certificate of naturalization, certificate of citizenship, or any other documentary evidence of naturalization or of citizenship.

(8) Knowingly to possess without lawful authority or lawful excuse, and with intent unlawfully to use the same, any false, forged, antedated, or counterfeited certificate of arrival, declaration of intention, certificate of naturalization, certificate of citizenship, or any other documentary evidence of naturalization or of citizenship, purporting to have been issued under any law of the United States relating to naturalization or citizenship, knowing such certificate of arrival, declaration of intention, certificate of naturalization, certificate of citizenship, or any other documentary evidence of naturalization or of citizenship to be false, forged, antedated, or counterfeited.

(9) Falsely to make, forge, or counterfeit any oath, notice, affidavit, certificate of arrival, declaration of intention, certificate of naturalization, certificate of citizenship, or any other documentary evidence of naturalization or of citizenship, or any order, record, signature, or other instrument, paper, or proceeding, required or authorized by any law relating to naturalization or citizenship.

(10) To cause or procure to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited, any oath, notice, affidavit, certificate, certificate of arrival, declaration of intention, certificate of naturalization, certificate of citizenship, or any other documentary evidence of naturalization or of citizenship, or any order, record, signature, or other instrument, paper, or proceeding, required or authorized by any law relating to naturalization or citizenship.

(11) To aid or assist in falsely making, forging, or counterfeiting, any oath, notice, affidavit, certificate, certificate of arrival, declaration of intention, certificate of naturalization, certificate of citizenship, or any other documentary evidence of naturalization or of citizenship, or any order, record, signature, or other instrument, paper, or proceeding, required or authorized by any law relating to naturalization or citizenship.

(12) To utter, sell, dispose of, or use as true or genuine, for any unlawful purpose, any false, forged, antedated, or counterfeited oath, notice, affidavit, certificate, certificate of arrival, declaration of intention, certificate of naturalization, certificate of citizenship, or any other documentary evidence of naturalization or of citizenship, or any order, record, signature, or other instrument, paper, or proceeding, required or authorized by any law relating to naturalization or citizenship.

(13) To sell, or dispose of unlawfully, a declaration of intention, certificate of naturalization, certificate of citizenship, or any other documentary evidence of naturalization or of citizenship.

(14) Knowingly to use in any manner for the purpose of registering as a voter, or as evidence of a right to vote, or otherwise unlawfully, any order, certificate, certificate of naturalization, certificate of citizenship, judgment, decree, or exemplification, showing any person to be naturalized or admitted to be a citizen, whether heretofore or hereafter issued or made, which has been unlawfully issued or made.

(15) Knowingly and unlawfully to use, or attempt to use, any order, certificate, certificate of naturalization, certificate of citizenship, judgment, decree, or exemplification, showing any person to be naturalized or admitted to be a citizen, whether heretofore or hereafter issued or made, which has been issued to or in the name of any other person or in a fictitious name, or in the name of a deceased person.

(16) To use or attempt to use any certificate of arrival, declaration of intention, certificate of naturalization, certificate of citizenship, or other documentary evidence of naturalization or of citizenship heretofore or which may hereafter be issued or granted, knowing the same to be forged, counterfeited, or antedated, or to have been procured by fraud or by false evidence, or without appearance or hearing of the applicant in court where such appearance and hearing are required, or otherwise unlawfully obtained.

(17) To aid, assist, or participate in the use of any certificate of arrival, declaration of intention, certificate of naturalization, certificate of citizenship, or other documentary evidence of naturalization or of citizenship heretofore or which may hereafter be issued or granted, knowing the same to be forged, counterfeited, or antedated, or to have been procured by fraud or by false evidence, or without appearance or hearing of the applicant in court where such appearance and hearing are required, or otherwise unlawfully obtained.

(18) Knowingly to falsely represent himself to be a citizen of the United States without having been naturalized or admitted to citizenship, or without otherwise being a citizen of the United States.

(19) Knowingly, with the intent to avoid any duty or liability imposed or required by law, to deny that he has been naturalized or

Felonies—Cont.

admitted to be a citizen, after having been so naturalized or admitted.

(20) To engrave, without lawful authority, any plate in the likeness of any plate designed for the printing of a declaration of intention, or certificate of naturalization, or certificate of citizenship, or any other documentary evidence of naturalization or of citizenship.

(21) To cause or procure to be engraved, without lawful authority, any plate in the likeness of any plate designed for the printing of a declaration of intention, or certificate of naturalization, or certificate of citizenship, or any other documentary evidence of naturalization or of citizenship.

(22) To assist in engraving, without lawful authority, any plate in the likeness of any plate designed for the printing of a declaration of intention, or certificate of naturalization, or certificate of citizenship, or any other documentary evidence of naturalization or of citizenship.

(23) To sell any plate in the likeness of any plate designed for the printing of a declaration of intention, or certificate of naturalization, or certificate of citizenship, or any other documentary evidence of naturalization or of citizenship, except by direction of the Commissioner or other proper officer of the United States.

(24) To bring into the United States from any foreign place any plate in the likeness of any plate designed for the printing of a declaration of intention, certificate of naturalization, or certificate of citizenship, or any other documentary evidence of naturalization or of citizenship, except by direction of the Commissioner or other proper officer of the United States.

(25) To have in the control, custody, or possession of any such alien or other person, any metallic plate engraved after the similitude of any plate from which any declaration of intention, or certificate of naturalization, or certificate of citizenship, or any other documentary evidence of naturalization or of citizenship, has been or is to be printed, with intent to use or to suffer such plate to be used in forging or counterfeiting any such declaration of intention, or certificate of naturalization, or certificate of citizenship, or other documentary evidence or any part thereof.

(26) To bring into the United States from any foreign place, except by direction of the Commissioner or other proper officer of the United States, any declaration of intention, or certificate of naturalization, or certificate of citizenship, or any other documentary evidence of naturalization or of citizenship, printed from any metallic plate engraved after the similitude of any plate from which any declaration of intention, certificate of naturalization, or certificate of citizenship, or any other documentary evidence of naturalization or of citizenship has been or is to be printed.

(27) To have in his possession, without lawful authority, any blank certificate of arrival, blank declaration of intention, or blank certificate of naturalization or of citizenship, provided by the Service, with the intent unlawfully to use the same.

(28) To have in his possession a distinctive paper which has been adopted by the proper officer or agency of the United States for the printing or engraving of any declaration of intention, or certificate of naturalization or of citizenship, with intent unlawfully to use the same.

(29) To print, photograph, make, or execute, or in any manner cause to be printed, photographed, made, or executed, without lawful authority, any print or impression in the likeness of any certificate of arrival, declaration of intention, or certificate of naturalization or of citizenship, or any part thereof.

(30) Knowingly to procure or attempt to procure an alien or other person to violate any of the provisions of this Act.

Felonies—Cont.

(31) Failing, after at least sixty days' notice, by the appropriate court or the Commissioner or a Deputy Commissioner, to surrender a certificate of naturalization or citizenship which has been canceled, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, such person having such certificate in his possession or under his control.

(32) Knowingly to certify that an applicant, declarant, petitioner, affiant, witness, deponent, or other person named in an application, declaration, petition, affidavit, deposition, or certificate of naturalization, or certificate of citizenship, or other paper or writing required or authorized to be executed or used under the provisions of this Act, personally appeared before the person making such certification and was sworn thereto or acknowledged the execution thereof, or signed the same, when in fact such applicant, declarant, petitioner, affiant, witness, deponent, or other person, did not personally appear before the person making such certification, or was not sworn thereto, or did not execute the same, or did not acknowledge the execution thereof.

(33) Knowingly to demand, charge, solicit, collect, or receive, or agree to charge, solicit, collect, or receive any other or additional fees or moneys in naturalization or citizenship or other proceedings under this Act than the fees and moneys specified in such Act.

(34) Willfully to neglect to render true accounts of moneys received by any clerk of a naturalization court or such clerk's assistant or any other person under this Act or willfully to neglect to pay over any balance of such moneys due to the United States within thirty days after said payment shall become due and demand therefor has been made and refused, which neglect shall constitute embezzlement of the public moneys.

(b) The provisions of this section shall apply to copies and duplicates of certificates of arrival, of declarations of intention, of certificates of naturalization, of certificates of citizenship, and of other documents required or authorized by the naturalization laws and citizenship laws as well as to the originals of such certificates of arrival, declarations of intention, certificates of naturalization, certificates of citizenship, and other documents, whether issued by any court or by the Commissioner or a Deputy Commissioner.

Applicability to certain documents, etc.

(c) The provisions of this section shall apply to all proceedings had or taken or attempted to be had or taken, before any court specified in subsection (a) of section 301, or any court, in which proceedings for naturalization may have been or may be commenced or attempted to be commenced, and whether or not such court at the time such proceedings were had or taken was vested by law with jurisdiction in naturalization proceedings.

Applicability to certain court proceedings.

Ante, p. 1140.

(d) Any person violating any provision of subsection (a) of this section shall be fined not more than \$5,000, or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

Penalty.

(e) Any person who has been subpoenaed under the provisions of subsection (d) of section 309 to appear on the final hearing of a petition for naturalization, and who shall neglect or refuse to so appear and to testify, if in the power of such person to do so, shall be subject to the penalties prescribed by subsection (d) of this section.

Noncompliance with subpoenas.

Ante, p. 1144.

(f) If any person shall use the endorsement "Official Business" authorized by section 343 to avoid payment of postage or registry fee on a private letter, package, or other matter in the mail, such person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine of \$300, to be prosecuted in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Avoidance of postage, etc., charges; penalty.

Ante, p. 1163.

(g) No person shall be prosecuted, tried, or punished for any crime arising under the provisions of this Act unless the indictment is found or the information is filed within five years next after the commission of such crime.

Time limitation for finding indictment, etc.

Applicability of existing laws to prior crimes.

(h) For the purpose of the prosecution of all crimes and offenses against the naturalization or citizenship laws of the United States which may have been committed prior to the date when this Act shall go into effect, the existing naturalization and citizenship laws shall remain in full force and effect.

Testimony of officers, etc.

(i) It shall be lawful and admissible as evidence in any proceedings founded under this Act, or any of the penal or criminal provisions of the immigration, naturalization or citizenship laws, for any officer or employee of the United States to render testimony as to any statement voluntarily made to such officer or employee in the course of the performance of the official duties of such officer or employee by any defendant at the time of or subsequent to the alleged commission of any crime or offense referred to in this section which may tend to show that such defendant did not or could not have had knowledge of any matter concerning which such defendant is shown to have made affidavit, or oath, or to have been a witness pursuant to such law or laws.

Noncompliance by clerks of court; penalty.

Ante, p. 1158.

(j) In case any clerk of court shall refuse or neglect to comply with any of the provisions of section 337 (a), (b), (c), or (d), such clerk of court shall forfeit and pay to the United States the sum of \$25 in each and every case in which such violation or omission occurs, and the amount of such forfeiture may be recovered by the United States in an action of debt against such clerk.

Failure to account for certificates.

Ante, p. 1158.

(k) If any clerk of court shall fail to return to the Service or properly account for any certificate of naturalization furnished by the Service as provided in subsection (e) of section 337, such clerk of court shall be liable to the United States in the sum of \$50, to be recovered in an action of debt, for each and every such certificate not properly accounted for or returned.

Provisions applicable to record of registry.

Ante, p. 1151.

(l) The provisions of subsections (a), (b), (d), (g), (h), and (i) of this section shall apply in respect of the application for and the record of registry authorized by section 328, in the same manner and to the same extent, including penalties, as they apply in any naturalization or citizenship proceeding or any other proceeding under section 346.

SAVING CLAUSES

Saving clauses.

Ante, p. 1140; *post*,

p. 1171.

SEC. 347. (a) Nothing contained in either chapter III or in chapter V of this Act, unless otherwise provided therein, shall be construed to affect the validity of any declaration of intention, petition for naturalization, certificate of naturalization or of citizenship, or other document or proceeding which shall be valid at the time this Act shall take effect; or to affect any prosecution, suit, action, or proceedings, civil or criminal, brought, or any act, thing, or matter, civil or criminal, done or existing, at the time this Act shall take effect; but as to all such prosecutions, suits, actions, proceedings, acts, things, or matters, the statutes or parts of statutes repealed by this Act, are hereby continued in force and effect.

Hearing of pending petition.

(b) Any petition for naturalization heretofore filed which may be pending at the time this Act shall take effect shall be heard and determined within two years thereafter in accordance with the requirements of law in effect when such petition was filed.

CHAPTER IV—LOSS OF NATIONALITY

Naturalization in foreign state.

SEC. 401. A person who is a national of the United States, whether by birth or naturalization, shall lose his nationality by:

(a) Obtaining naturalization in a foreign state, either upon his own application or through the naturalization of a parent having legal

custody of such person: *Provided, however,* That nationality shall not be lost as the result of the naturalization of a parent unless and until the child shall have attained the age of twenty-three years without acquiring permanent residence in the United States: *Provided further,* That a person who has acquired foreign nationality through the naturalization of his parent or parents, and who at the same time is a citizen of the United States, shall, if abroad and he has not heretofore expatriated himself as an American citizen by his own voluntary act, be permitted within two years from the effective date of his Act to return to the United States and take up permanent residence therein, and it shall be thereafter deemed that he has elected to be an American citizen. Failure on the part of such person to so return and take up permanent residence in the United States during such period shall be deemed to be a determination on the part of such person to discontinue his status as an American citizen, and such person shall be forever estopped by such failure from thereafter claiming such American citizenship; or

Proviso.
Effect upon child.

(b) Taking an oath or making an affirmation or other formal declaration of allegiance to a foreign state; or

Election of Ameri-
can citizenship.

(c) Entering, or serving in, the armed forces of a foreign state unless expressly authorized by the laws of the United States, if he has or acquires the nationality of such foreign state; or

(d) Accepting, or performing the duties of, any office, post, or employment under the government of a foreign state or political subdivision thereof for which only nationals of such state are eligible; or

Oath of allegiance
to foreign state.

(e) Voting in a political election in a foreign state or participating in an election or plebiscite to determine the sovereignty over foreign territory; or

Service in foreign
armed forces.

(f) Making a formal renunciation of nationality before a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States in a foreign state, in such form as may be prescribed by the Secretary of State; or

Employment, etc.,
by foreign govern-
ment.

(g) Deserting the military or naval service of the United States in time of war, provided he is convicted thereof by a court martial; or

Voting in foreign
political elections, etc.

(h) Committing any act of treason against, or attempting by force to overthrow or bearing arms against the United States, provided he is convicted thereof by a court martial or by a court of competent jurisdiction.

Formal renunciation
of nationality.

SEC. 402. A national of the United States who was born in the United States or who was born in any place outside of the jurisdiction of the United States of a parent who was born in the United States, shall be presumed to have expatriated himself under subsection (c) or (d) of section 401, when he shall remain for six months or longer within any foreign state of which he or either of his parents shall have been a national according to the laws of such foreign state, or within any place under control of such foreign state, and such presumption shall exist until overcome whether or not the individual has returned to the United States. Such presumption may be overcome on the presentation of satisfactory evidence to a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States, or to an immigration officer of the United States, under such rules and regulations as the Department of State and the Department of Justice jointly prescribe. However, no such presumption shall arise with respect to any officer or employee of the United States while serving abroad as such officer or employee, nor to any accompanying member of his family.

Deserting U. S. mil-
itary or naval service.

SEC. 403. (a) Except as provided in subsections (g) and (h) of section 401, no national can expatriate himself, or be expatriated, under this section while within the United States or any of its outlying possessions, but expatriation shall result from the performance

Committing trea-
son, etc.

Presumption of ex-
patriation.

Overcoming pre-
sumption.

Persons excepted.

Limitation on expa-
triation within U. S.

Expatriation of certain minors, restriction.

Expatriation of naturalized nationals through foreign residence.

Persons in U. S. employ abroad, etc.

No expatriation by residence abroad in designated cases.

Effect of parent's loss of nationality upon minors residing abroad.

Proviso.
Condition.

within the United States or any of its outlying possessions of any of the acts or the fulfillment of any of the conditions specified in this section if and when the national thereafter takes up a residence abroad.

(b) No national under eighteen years of age can expatriate himself under subsections (b) to (g), inclusive, of section 401.

SEC. 404. A person who has become a national by naturalization shall lose his nationality by:

(a) Residing for at least two years in the territory of a foreign state of which he was formerly a national or in which the place of his birth is situated, if he acquires through such residence the nationality of such foreign state by operation of the law thereof; or

(b) Residing continuously for three years in the territory of a foreign state of which he was formerly a national or in which the place of his birth is situated, except as provided in section 406 hereof.

(c) Residing continuously for five years in any other foreign state, except as provided in section 406 hereof.

SEC. 405. Section 404 shall have no application to a person:

(a) Who resides abroad in the employment and under the orders of the Government of the United States;

(b) Who is receiving compensation from the Government of the United States and residing abroad on account of disability incurred in its service.

SEC. 406. Subsections (b) and (c) of section 404 shall have no application to a person:

(a) Who shall have resided in the United States not less than twenty-five years subsequent to his naturalization and shall have attained the age of sixty-five years when the foreign residence is established;

(b) Who is residing abroad upon the date of the approval of this Act, or who is thereafter sent abroad, and resides abroad temporarily solely or principally to represent a bona fide American educational, scientific, philanthropic, religious, commercial, financial, or business organization, having its principal office or place of business in the United States, or an international agency of an official character in which the United States participates, for which he receives a substantial compensation;

(c) Who is residing abroad on account of ill health;

(d) Who is residing abroad for the purpose of pursuing studies of a specialized character or attending an institution of learning of a grade above that of a preparatory school, provided that such residence does not exceed five years;

(e) Who is the wife, husband, or child under twenty-one years of age of, and is residing abroad for the purpose of being with, an American citizen spouse or parent who is residing abroad for one of the objects or causes specified in section 405 or subsections (a), (b), (c), or (d) hereof;

(f) Who was born in the United States or one of its outlying possessions, who originally had American nationality, and who, after having lost such nationality through marriage to an alien, reacquired it.

SEC. 407. A person having American nationality, who is a minor and is residing in a foreign state with or under the legal custody of a parent who loses American nationality under section 404 of this Act, shall at the same time lose his American nationality if such minor has or acquires the nationality of such foreign state: *Provided*, That, in such case, American nationality shall not be lost as the result of loss of American nationality by the parent unless and until the

child attains the age of twenty-three years without having acquired permanent residence in the United States.

Sec. 408. The loss of nationality under this Act shall result solely from the performance by a national of the acts or fulfillment of the conditions specified in this Act.

Sec. 409. Nationality shall not be lost under the provisions of section 404 or 407 of this Act until the expiration of one year following the date of the approval of this Act: *Provided, however,* That a naturalized person who shall have become subject to the presumption that he has ceased to be an American citizen as provided for in the second paragraph of section 2 of the Act of March 2, 1907 (34 Stat. 1228), and who shall not have overcome it under the rules in effect immediately preceding the date of the approval of this Act, shall continue to be subject to such presumption for the period of one year following the date of the approval of this Act unless it is overcome during such period.

Sec. 410. Nothing in this Act shall be applied in contravention of the provisions of any treaty or convention to which the United States is a party upon the date of the approval of this Act.

Loss dependent on own acts, etc.

Time restriction on loss of nationality.
Ante, p. 1170.

Proviso.
Persons subject to designated presumption.

8 U. S. C. § 17.

Noncontravention of treaties, etc.

CHAPTER V—MISCELLANEOUS

Sec. 501. Whenever a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States has reason to believe that a person while in a foreign state has lost his American nationality under any provision of chapter IV of this Act, he shall certify the facts upon which such belief is based to the Department of State, in writing, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of State. If the report of the diplomatic or consular officer is approved by the Secretary of State, a copy of the certificate shall be forwarded to the Department of Justice, for its information, and the diplomatic or consular office in which the report was made shall be directed to forward a copy of the certificate to the person to whom it relates.

Certificates of loss of nationality.
Ante, p. 1168.

Sec. 502. The Secretary of State is hereby authorized to issue, in his discretion and in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by him, a certificate of nationality for any person not a naturalized citizen of the United States who presents satisfactory evidence that he is an American national and that such certificate is needed for use in judicial or administrative proceedings of a foreign state. Such certificate shall be solely for use in the case for which it was issued and shall be transmitted by the Secretary of State through appropriate official channels to the judicial or administrative officers of the foreign state in which it is to be used.

Certificates of nationality.

Use.

Sec. 503. If any person who claims a right or privilege as a national of the United States is denied such right or privilege by any Department or agency, or executive official thereof, upon the ground that he is not a national of the United States, such person, regardless of whether he is within the United States or abroad, may institute an action against the head of such Department or agency in the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia or in the district court of the United States for the district in which such person claims a permanent residence for a judgment declaring him to be a national of the United States. If such person is outside the United States and shall have instituted such an action in court, he may, upon submission of a sworn application showing that the claim of nationality presented in such action is made in good faith and has a substantial basis, obtain from a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States in the foreign country in which he is residing a certificate of identity

Court proceedings for declaration of U. S. nationality.

Certificates of identity for U. S. entry.

Appeal.

Rules, etc.

Repeal.

stating that his nationality status is pending before the court, and may be admitted to the United States with such certificate upon the condition that he shall be subject to deportation in case it shall be decided by the court that he is not a national of the United States. Such certificate of identity shall not be denied solely on the ground that such person has lost a status previously had or acquired as a national of the United States; and from any denial of an application for such certificate the applicant shall be entitled to an appeal to the Secretary of State, who, if he approves the denial, shall state in writing the reasons for his decision. The Secretary of State, with approval of the Attorney General, shall prescribe rules and regulations for the issuance of certificates of identity as above provided.

SEC. 504. The following Acts or parts of Acts are hereby repealed; Section 1992, Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 8, sec. 1); Section 1993, Revised Statutes, as amended by section 1, Act of May 24, 1934 (48 Stat. 797; U. S. C., title 8, sec. 6); Section 2166, Revised Statutes, as limited by section 2, Act of May 9, 1918 (40 Stat. 546-547; U. S. C., title 8, sec. 395); Section 2172, Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 8, sec. 7); Section 100, Act of April 30, 1900 (31 Stat. 161; U. S. C., title 8, sec. 385 (first paragraph));

Act of June 29, 1906, chapter 3592 (34 Stat. 596) (except subdivisions 6 and 8 of section 4 and sections 10, 16, 17, 19, and 26, thereof), as added to, supplemented, or amended by section 1, Act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 829); section 1, and second paragraph of section 3, Act of May 9, 1918 (40 Stat. 542-546, 547, 548); Act of June 8, 1926 (44 Stat. 709); section 4, Act of February 25, 1927 (44 Stat. 1235); Act of March 2, 1929 (45 Stat. 1512) (except sections 6 (e), and section 7 (b), thereof); section 1, Act of March 4, 1929 (45 Stat. 1545); Act of June 21, 1930 (46 Stat. 791); sections 1, 2, 3, and 4 (a), Act of March 3, 1931 (46 Stat. 1511); Act of May 25, 1932 (47 Stat. 165) (except sections 1, 5, and 7, thereof); and Act of April 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 597); United States Code, title 8, sections 18, 106, 106a, 106b, 106c, 351, 352, 353, 354, 356, 357, 358, 358a, 360, 364, 365, 372, 373, 377, 377c, 378, 379, 380, 380b, 381, 382, 384, 386, 387, 388, 389, 391, 392, 393, 394, 396, 397, 398, 399, 399a, 399b (a), 399b (b), 399b (c), 399b (d), 399c (a), 399c (b), 399c (c), 399d, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, and 415;

Sections 2, 5, 6, and 7, Act of March 2, 1907 (34 Stat. 1228, 1229), as amended by section 2, Act of May 24, 1934 (48 Stat. 797; U. S. C., title 8, secs. 8, 16, and 17);

Sections 74 to 81, inclusive, Act of March 4, 1909 (35 Stat. 1102-1103; U. S. C., title 18, secs. 135 and 137 to 143, inclusive);

That portion of section 1, Act of August 22, 1912 (37 Stat. 356; U. S. C., title 8, sec. 11), reading as follows:

“SEC. 1998. That every person who hereafter deserts the military or naval service of the United States, or who, being duly enrolled, departs the jurisdiction of the district in which he is enrolled, or goes beyond the limits of the United States, with intent to avoid any draft into the military or naval service, lawfully ordered, shall be liable to all the penalties and forfeitures of section nineteen hundred and ninety-six of the Revised Statutes of the United States: *Provided*, That the provisions of this section and said section nineteen hundred and ninety-six shall not apply to any person hereafter deserting the military or naval services of the United States in time of peace: * * *”;

⁸ U. S. C., Supp. V,
§§ 106a, 357, 379-382,
388, 399b.

So much of section 1, Act of October 6, 1917, chapter 79 (40 Stat. 376; U. S. C., title 39, sec. 324), as reads as follows: "Provided further, That all mail matter, of whatever class, relating to naturalization, including duplicate papers required by law or regulation to be sent to the Bureau of Naturalization by clerks of State or Federal courts, addressed to the Department of Justice, or the Bureau of Naturalization, or to any official thereof, and indorsed 'Official Business', shall be transmitted free of postage, and by registered mail if necessary, and so marked: Provided further, That if any person shall make use of such indorsement to avoid payment of postage or registry fee on his or her private letter, package, or other matter in the mail, the person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine of \$300, to be prosecuted in any court of competent jurisdiction."

Section 1, last proviso of section 2, and second paragraph of section 3, Act of May 9, 1918 (40 Stat. 542–546, 547, 548), as amended by section 6 (c), (d), Act of March 2, 1929 (45 Stat. 1514); Act of June 21, 1930 (46 Stat. 791); and sections 2 (a), 3, and 10, Act of May 25, 1932 (47 Stat. 165–166; U. S. C., title 8, secs. 18, 354, 377, 378, 384, 387, 388, 389, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 403, and 405);

8 U. S. C., Supp. V.
§ 388.

Proviso to second paragraph of section 4, chapter XII, Act of July 9, 1918, chapter 143 (40 Stat. 885; U. S. C., title 8, sec. 366);

Second proviso to section 1, Act of August 31, 1918, chapter 166 (40 Stat. 955);

Act of November 6, 1919, chapter 95 (41 Stat. 350; U. S. C., title 8, sec. 3);

Sections 1, 2, 3, and 4, Act of September 22, 1922 (42 Stat. 1021–1022); as amended by sections 1 and 2, Act of July 3, 1930 (46 Stat. 854); section 4, Act of March 3, 1931 (46 Stat. 1511–1512); and section 4, Act of May 24, 1934 (48 Stat. 797; U. S. C., title 8, secs. 367, 368, 368a, 369, and 369a);

8 U. S. C., Supp. V.
§ 368.

Act of June 8, 1926 (44 Stat. 709; U. S. C., title 8, sec. 399a);

Section 4, Act of February 25, 1927 (44 Stat. 1235; U. S. C., title 8, sec. 358a);

Act of March 2, 1929, chapter 536 (45 Stat. 1512–1516) (except sec. 6 (e), and sec. 7 (b)); as amended or added to by sections 4, 5, and 6, Act of May 25, 1932 (47 Stat. 165–166); and sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6, Act of April 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 597–598; U. S. C., title 8, secs. 106a, 106b, 106c, 356, 377b, 377c, 379, 380a, 380b, 382, 388, 399b (a), 399b (b), 399b (c), 399b (d), 399c (a), 399c (b), 399c (c), 399d, 399e, and 402);

8 U. S. C., Supp. V.
§§ 106a, 379, 382, 388, 399b.

Section 1, Act of March 4, 1929 (45 Stat. 1545; U. S. C., title 8, sec. 373);

8 U. S. C., Supp. V.
§ 373.

Act of June 21, 1930 (46 Stat. 791; U. S. C., title 8, sec. 18);

Section 2, Act of July 3, 1930 (46 Stat. 854; U. S. C., title 8, sec. 369);

Act of February 11, 1931 (46 Stat. 1087; U. S. C., title 8, sec. 366a);

Act of March 3, 1931 (46 Stat. 1511–1512) (except section 4 (b), thereof) (U. S. C., title 8, secs. 9, 372a, 396, and 397);

Sections 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, and 10, Act of May 25, 1932 (47 Stat. 165–166); as amended by section 2, Act of April 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 597; U. S. C., title 8, secs. 356 (a), 377, 377b, 384, 388, 399b (b), and 399b (c));

8 U. S. C., Supp. V.
§ 388.

Act of April 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 597–598; U. S. C., title 8, secs. 106a, 380a, 399b (a), 399b (b), 399b (c), 399c (a), 399f, and 402);

8 U. S. C., Supp. V.
§§ 106a, 399b.

Sections 1, 2, 3, and 4, Act of May 24, 1934 (48 Stat. 797; U. S. C., title 8, secs. 6, 8, 17a, and 368); and

8 U. S. C., Supp. V.
§ 368.

Second proviso to Act of June 27, 1934 (48 Stat. 1245, ch. 845; U. S. C., title 48, sec. 733b);

8 U. S. C., Supp. V,
 §§ 392b-392d.
 8 U. S. C., Supp. V,
 §§ 392e-392g.
 8 U. S. C., Supp. V,
 §§ 382-382a.
 8 U. S. C., Supp. V,
 § 9a.
 8 U. S. C., Supp. V,
 § 388.
 8 U. S. C., Supp. V,
 §§ 5d, 5e.
 8 U. S. C., Supp. V,
 § 5a-1.
 8 U. S. C., Supp. V,
 § 382.
 8 U. S. C., Supp. V,
 §§ 373, 379, 381.
 8 U. S. C., Supp. V,
 §§ 382b, 382c.
 Prior nationality
 status.

Separability clause.

Effective date.

October 14, 1940
 [H. R. 10295]
 [Public, No. 854]

Navy.
 Promotion, etc., of
 officers.

34 U. S. C., Supp.
 V, § 292 (a).
 Selection boards.
 Appointment, meet-
 ings, composition, etc.

34 U. S. C., Supp.
 V, §§ 295, 313.

34 U. S. C., Supp.
 V, § 294 (a).
 34 U. S. C., Supp.
 V, § 297 (e).
 Recommendations of
 line selection board.

34 U. S. C., Supp.
 V, § 300 (b).

34 U. S. C., Supp.
 V, § 404 (f).

Act of June 24, 1935, chapter 288 (49 Stat. 395);
 Act of June 24, 1935, chapter 290 (49 Stat. 397);
 Act of June 25, 1936, chapter 811 (49 Stat. 1925-1926);
 Act of June 25, 1936, chapter 801 (49 Stat. 1917);
 Section 3, Act of July 30, 1937 (50 Stat. 548);
 Act of August 4, 1937, chapter 563 (50 Stat. 558);
 Act of May 16, 1938, chapter 225 (52 Stat. 377);
 Joint resolution of June 29, 1938 (52 Stat. 1247);
 Act of June 20, 1939, chapter 224 (53 Stat. 843-844);
 Act of August 9, 1939, chapter 610 (53 Stat. 1273);
 And any other Acts or parts of Acts in conflict with the provisions of
 this Act, except for the purposes of section 346 of this Act.

The repeal herein provided shall not terminate nationality heretofore
 lawfully acquired, nor restore nationality heretofore lost under any law
 of the United States or any treaty to which the United States may have
 been a party.

SEC. 505. If any provision of this Act shall for any reason be declared
 by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such declaration
 shall not invalidate the remainder of this Act.

TITLE II

SEC. 601. This Act shall take effect from and after ninety days from
 the date of its approval.

Approved, October 14, 1940.

[CHAPTER 877]

AN ACT

To amend the Act of June 23, 1938 (52 Stat. 944).

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the
 United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act of
 June 23, 1938 (52 Stat. 944), is hereby amended as follows:*

Section 5, strike out subsection (a) and substitute the following:

“(a) The board for the recommendation of line officers for promotion
 to the grades of rear admiral and captain shall consist of nine
 rear admirals on the active list of the line of the Navy, not restricted
 by law to the performance of shore duty only. The board for the
 recommendation of line officers for promotion to the grade of com-
 mander shall consist of three rear admirals and six captains on the
 active list of the line of the Navy, not restricted by law to the
 performance of shore duty only. These boards shall be appointed
 by the Secretary of the Navy and convened at least once each year
 and at such times as the Secretary of the Navy may direct.”

Section 7, in subsections (a) and (b), strike out “or who is not
 physically qualified”.

Section 8, in subsection (a), strike out “other than medical”.

Section 9, strike out subsection (f) and substitute the following:

“(f) All reports or recommendations of a line selection board
 under any provision of law shall require the concurrence of at least
 two-thirds of the members.”

Section 11, in subsection (b), at the end of the second proviso insert
 “with retired pay computed as provided in section 12 (b) of this
 Act”.

Section 12, subsection (f), in line 5 change “from” to “to”, and
 in line 6, after “promoted”, insert “computed as provided in subsec-
 tion (b) of this section”.