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AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE NATURALIZATION AND CITIZENSHIP OF MARRIED WOMEN ¹

September 22, 1922

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the right of any woman to become a naturalized citizen of the United States shall not be denied or abridged because of her sex or because she is a married woman.

SEC. 2. That any woman who marries a citizen of the United States after the passage of this Act, or any woman whose husband is naturalized after the passage of this Act, shall not become a citizen of the United States by reason of such marriage or naturalization; but, if eligible to citizenship, she may be naturalized upon full and complete compliance with all requirements of the naturalization laws, with the following exceptions:

(a) No declaration of intention shall be required;

(b) In lieu of the five-year period of residence within the United States and the one-year period of residence within the State or Territory where the naturalization court is held, she shall have resided continuously in the United States, Hawaii, Alaska, or Porto Rico for at least one year immediately preceding the filing of the petition.

SEC. 3. That a woman citizen of the United States shall not cease to be a citizen of the United States by reason of her marriage after the passage of this Act, unless she makes a formal renunciation of her citizenship before a court having jurisdiction over naturalization of aliens: *Provided*, That any woman citizen who marries an alien ineligible to citizenship shall cease to be a citizen of the United States. If at the termination of the marital status she is a citizen of the United States she shall retain her citizenship regardless of her residence. If during the continuance of the marital status she resides continuously for two years in a foreign State of which her husband is a citizen or subject, or for five years continuously outside the United States, she shall thereafter be subject to the same presumption as is a naturalized citizen of the United States under the second paragraph of section 2 of the Act entitled "An Act in reference to the expatriation of citizens and their protect on abroad," approved March 2, 1907. Nothing herein shall be construed to repeal or amend the provisions of Revised Statutes 1999 or of section 2 of the Expatriation Act of 1907 with reference to expatriation.

SEC. 4. That a woman who, before the passage of this Act, has lost her United States citizenship by reason of her marriage to an alien eligible for citizenship, may be naturalized as provided by section 2 of this Act: *Provided*, That no certificate of arrival shall be required to be filed with her petition if during the continuance of the marital status she shall have resided within the United States. After her naturalization she shall have the

¹ Public, No. 346, 67th Congress. [H. R. 12022.]

same citizenship status as if her marriage had taken place after the passage of this Act.

SEC. 5. That no woman whose husband is not eligible to citizenship shall be naturalized during the continuance of the marital status.

SEC. 6. That section 1994 of the Revised Statutes and section 4 of the Expatriation Act of 1907 are repealed. Such repeal shall not terminate citizenship acquired or retained under either of such sections nor restore citizenship lost under section 4 of the Expatriation Act of 1907.

SEC. 7. That section 3 of the Expatriation Act of 1907 is repealed. Such repeal shall not restore citizenship lost under such section nor terminate citizenship resumed under such section. A woman who has resumed under such section citizenship lost by marriage shall, upon the passage of this Act, have for all purposes the same citizenship status as immediately preceding her marriage.

Approved, September 22, 1922.

CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND SIAM RESPECTING THE
SETTLEMENT OF ENEMY DEBTS REFERRED TO IN SECTION III OF PART X
OF THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES OF JUNE 28, 1919.¹

*Signed at London, December 20, 1921; ratifications exchanged at London,
April 20, 1922.*

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, and His Majesty the King of Siam, with a view to the settlement of certain matters arising under Article 296 of the Treaty of Peace between the Allied and Associated Powers and Germany, signed at Versailles on the 28th June, 1919, have named as their Plenipotentiaries:—

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India: The Most Honorable the Marquess Curzon of Kedleston, K.G., His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and

His Majesty the King of Siam: Phya Buri Navarasth, His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. James;

Who having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed as follows:—

ARTICLE 1.

The provisions of Section III of Part X of the Treaty of Versailles of the 28th June, 1919, so far as they relate to enemy debts, shall apply, subject to the provisions of the present Convention, to Siamese nationals resident within the United Kingdom and India, British Colonies not possessing

¹ British Treaty Series, 1922, No. 3.