

CHAP. 409.—An Act To amend section 126 of the National Defense Act, approved June 3, 1916, as amended.

September 22, 1922.
[H. R. 11173.]
[Public, No. 344.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 126 of the National Defense Act, approved June 3, 1916, as contained in section 3 of an Act entitled "An Act permitting any person who has served in the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps in the present war to retain his uniform and personal equipment, and to wear the same under certain conditions," approved February 28, 1919, be, and hereby is, amended to read as follows:

National Defense Act.
Travel allowance on discharge.
Vol. 39, p. 217.
Vol. 40, p. 1203, amended.

"**SEC. 126.** Hereafter an enlisted man discharged from the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, except by way of punishment for an offense, shall receive 5 cents per mile for the distance from the place of his discharge to the place of his acceptance for enlistment, enrollment, or muster into the service: *Provided*, That for sea travel involved in travel between place of discharge and place of acceptance for enrollment, enlistment, or muster into the service only transportation in kind and subsistence en route shall be allowed: *Provided further*, That enlisted men under the age of eighteen discharged on the application of either of their parents or legal guardian shall be furnished with transportation in kind from the place of discharge to the railroad station at or nearest to the place of acceptance for enlistment, or to their home if the distance thereto is no greater than from the place of discharge to the place of acceptance for enlistment, but if the difference be greater they may be furnished transportation in kind for a distance equal to that from the place of discharge to the place of acceptance for enlistment."

Allowances to enlisted men of Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, from place of discharge to where enlisted, etc.

Proviso.
Sea travel.

Allowance limited if enlisted under age and discharged therefor, on application.

Approved, September 22, 1922.

CHAP. 410.—An Act Authorizing the Secretary of War to transfer and convey to the State of Connecticut all right and title now vested in the United States to land and buildings thereon known as Fort Hale.

September 22, 1922.
[H. R. 11347.]
[Public, No. 345.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to transfer and convey to the State of Connecticut all right and title now vested in the United States to land and buildings in New Haven, Connecticut, known as Fort Hale: *Provided*, That the State of Connecticut shall agree to preserve the said land forever as a public park, to be known as Nathan Hale Park: *Provided further*, That in the event the said lands are not used for the purposes specified in this Act the same shall revert to the Government of the United States: *And provided further*, That the land shall be subject to the right of the United States to at any and all times and in any manner assume control of, hold, use, and occupy without license, consent, or leave from said State any or all of said lands for any and all military, naval, or other governmental purposes, free from any conveyances, charges, encumbrances, or liens made, created, permitted, or sanctioned thereon by said State.

Fort Hale, Conn.
Transferred to New Haven.

Provisos.
To be preserved as Nathan Hale Park.
Reversion for non-use.

Right of use for Government purposes reserved.

Approved, September 22, 1922.

CHAP. 411.—An Act Relative to the naturalization and citizenship of married women.

September 22, 1922.
[H. R. 12022.]
[Public, No. 346.]

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

Citizenship.
Women not denied naturalization because of sex or marriage.

denied or abridged because of her sex or because she is a married woman.

Woman marrying citizen hereafter, or whose husband naturalized hereafter, not a citizen thereby.

Naturalization allowed under general laws. Exceptions.

No declaration of intention.
Continuous residence for one year accepted.

Citizenship not to cease after marriage, unless by formal renunciation.

Proviso.
Citizenship to cease on marriage to ineligible alien.

Status if residence abroad continued.

Vol. 34, p. 1228.

Right of expatriation not affected.
R. S., sec. 1999, p. 350.
Vol. 34, p. 1228.

Naturalization if citizenship lost by marriage prior hereto.

Proviso.
Certificate of arrival waived.

Status thereafter.

No naturalization of woman with ineligible husband.

Acquiring citizenship by marriage, repealed.
R. S., sec. 1994, p. 350, repealed.
Vol. 34, p. 1229, repealed.
Present status, not changed.

Termination by marriage to alien, repealed.
Vol. 34, p. 1228, repealed.

Status if resumed.

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 protection 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 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.