

Title 3

ALIENS AND NATIONALITY
LAW

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Chapter 1. ADMINISTRATION OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

§ 1. Bureau of Immigration established.—There is created and established in the Department of Justice a Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization which shall administer all laws relating to the admission, deportation, and naturalization of aliens.

Prior legislation: L. 1927-28, ch. IX, sec. 16; L. 1924-25, ch. X; L. 1915-16, ch. XLIV.

§ 2. Powers and duties of Attorney General with regard to immigration and naturalization.—The Attorney General shall be charged with the administration and enforcement of all laws relating to the immigration and naturalization of aliens, except insofar as such laws relate to the powers, functions, and duties conferred upon the President, Secretary of State, or the officers of the Department of State, or diplomatic or consular officers; provided, however, that determinations and rulings by the Attorney General with respect to all questions concerning the law of immigration and naturalization of aliens shall be controlling. He shall have the direction and supervision of all employees and of all the files and records of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization. Subject to the provisions of section 36 of the Executive Law, he shall from time to time issue such regulations as he deems advisable for the effectuation of the purposes of this Title. He shall also prescribe such forms of bonds, reports, entries and other papers, issue such instructions, and perform such other acts as he deems necessary for carrying out his authority under the provisions of this Title. He is authorized in accordance with the Civil Service Act and regulations issued thereunder, to appoint such employees of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization as he deems necessary, and to delegate to them or

to any officer or employee of the Department of Justice in his discretion any of the duties and powers imposed upon him in this Title. He shall have the power and duty to control and guard the boundaries and borders of the Republic against the illegal entry of aliens and shall, in his discretion, appoint for that purpose such number of employees of the Bureau as to him shall appear necessary and proper. He is authorized to confer or impose upon any employee of the Republic, with the consent of the head of the department or other independent agency under whose jurisdiction the employee is serving, any of the powers, privileges, or duties conferred or imposed by this Title or regulations issued thereunder upon officers or employees of the Bureau. He may with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, establish offices of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization in foreign countries; and, after consultation with the Secretary of State, he may, whenever in his judgment such action is necessary, detail employees of the Bureau for duty in foreign countries.

Prior legislation: L. 1954-55, Act relating to immigration and naturalization, sec. 2 (a); L. 1941-42, ch. LV, sec. 2 (b), 3.

§ 3. Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization.—The President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a citizen of Liberia as Commissioner to head the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization. He shall be charged with all responsibilities and authority delegated to him by the Attorney General with relation to the administration of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization.

Prior legislation: L. 1954-55, Act relating to immigration and naturalization, sec. 2 (b).

Chapter 2. ADMISSION AND DEPORTATION OF ALIENS

§ 20. **Title of Act.**—This Act may be cited as the “Immigration Act of 1955.”

Prior legislation: L. 1954-55, Act relating to immigration and naturalization, sec. 1.

§ 21. **Definition of terms.**—As used in this Chapter, the following terms shall have the indicated meanings:

“Alien” means any person not a citizen of the Republic;

“Attorney General” means the Attorney General of Liberia;

“Visa” means a permit issued by a Liberian consular officer to an alien applying for admission to Liberia;

“Diplomatic visa” means a visa issued to an alien diplomatic officer, diplomatic employee or member of a diplomatic household;

“Consular officer” means any consular, diplomatic, or other officer of Liberia authorized to issue visas or other permits to enter;

“Crewman” means a person serving in any capacity on board a vessel or aircraft;

“Immigration officer” means any employee or class of employees of Liberia designated by the Attorney General, individually or by regulation, to perform the functions of an immigration officer specified by this Act or any section thereof.

Prior legislation: L. 1954-55, Act relating to immigration and naturalization, secs. 1, 4 (a).

§ 22. **Aliens to be excluded from admission.**—Except as otherwise provided in this Title, the following classes of aliens shall be ineligible to receive visas and shall be excluded from admission into Liberia:

(a) Aliens who are feeble-minded;

(b) Aliens who are insane;

(c) Aliens afflicted with psychopathic personality, epilepsy, or a mental defect;

(d) Aliens who are narcotic drug addicts or chronic alcoholics;

(e) Aliens who are afflicted with tuberculosis in any form, or with leprosy, or any dangerous contagious disease;

(f) Aliens not comprehended within any of the foregoing classes who are certified by the examining surgeon as having a physical defect, disease, or disability, when determined by the consular or immigration officer to be of such a nature that it may affect the ability of the alien to earn a living, unless the alien affirmatively establishes that he will not have to earn a living;

(g) Aliens who are paupers, professional beggars, or vagrants;

(h) Aliens who have been convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude (other than a purely political offense), or aliens who admit having committed such a crime, or aliens who admit committing acts which constitute the essential elements of such a crime;

(i) Aliens who are prostitutes or who have been engaged in prostitution, or aliens coming to Liberia solely, principally, or incidentally to engage in prostitution; aliens who directly or indirectly procure or attempt to procure, or who have procured or attempted to procure or to import, prostitutes or persons for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose; and aliens who are or have been supported by or receive or have received, in whole or in part, the proceeds of prostitution, or aliens coming to Liberia to engage in any other unlawful commercialized vice, whether or not related to prostitution;

(j) Aliens seeking to enter Liberia for the purpose of performing skilled or unskilled labor if the Attorney General determines that sufficient workers in Liberia who are able, willing, and qualified are available at the time of application for a visa for admission to Liberia to perform such skilled or unskilled labor; or if the employment of such aliens will adversely affect the wages and working conditions of the workers in Liberia similarly employed;

(k) Aliens who, in the opinion of the consular officer at the time of application for a visa, or in the opinion of the Attorney General at the time of application for admission, are likely at any time to become public charges;

(l) Aliens who have been excluded from admission and deported and who again seek admission within one year from the date of such deportation, unless prior to their embarkation at a place outside Liberia the Attorney General has consented to their applying or re-applying for admission;

(m) Aliens who are stowaways;

(n) Aliens who seek to procure, or have sought to procure or

have procured a visa or other documentation or seek to enter Liberia by fraud, or by wilfully misrepresenting a material fact;

(o) Any alien who has been convicted of a violation of any law or regulation relating to the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs, or who has been convicted of a violation of any law or regulation governing or controlling the taxing, manufacture, production, compounding, transportation, sale, exchange, dispensing, giving away, importation, exportation, or the possession for the purpose of the manufacture, giving away, importation, or exportation of opium, cocoa leaves, heroin, marihuana, or any salt derivative or preparation of opium or cocoa leaves, or isonipeacaine or any addiction-forming or addiction-sustaining opiate; or any alien who the consular or immigration officer knows or has reason to believe is or has been an illicit trafficker in any of the aforementioned drugs;

(p) Aliens (other than aliens who have been lawfully admitted for permanent residence and who are returning from a temporary visit abroad) over sixteen years of age, physically capable of reading, who cannot read and understand some language or dialect;

(q) Any non-immigrant who is not in possession of a passport valid for a minimum period of six months from the date of his admission or expiration of the contemplated initial period of stay, authorizing him to return to the country from which he came or to proceed to and enter some other country during such period;

(r) Aliens who the consular officer or the Attorney General knows or has reason to believe seek to enter Liberia solely, principally, or incidentally to engage in activities which would prejudice and be prejudicial to the public interest, or endanger the welfare, safety, or security of Liberia;

(s) Aliens who are, or at any time have been members of any of the following classes:

- (1) Aliens who are anarchists;
- (2) Aliens who advocate or teach, or who are members of or affiliated with any organization that advocates or teaches, opposition to all organized government;
- (3) Aliens who are members of or affiliated with the Communist Party or any other totalitarian party; any section, subsidiary, branch, affiliate, or the subdivision of any such association or part; or the direct predecessors or successors of any such group or organization;

(4) Aliens not within any of the other provisions of this section who advocate the economic, international, and governmental doctrines of world communism or the establishment in Liberia or elsewhere of a totalitarian dictatorship, or who are members of or affiliated with any organization that advocates the economic, international, and governmental doctrines of world communism or the establishment in Liberia or elsewhere of a totalitarian dictatorship, either through its own utterances or through any written or printed publications issued or published by or with permission or consent of or under the authority of such organization or paid for by funds of or funds furnished by such organization;

(5) Aliens who advocate or teach or who are members of or affiliated with any such organization that advocates or teaches (i) the overthrow by force, violence, or other unconstitutional means of the government or of all forms of law; or (ii) the duty, necessity, or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer (either of specific individuals or of officers generally) of the Government of Liberia or of any other organized government because of his official character; or (iii) the unlawful damage, injury, or destruction of property; or (iv) sabotage;

(6) Aliens who write or publish, or cause to be written or published, or who knowingly circulate, distribute, print, or display, or knowingly cause to be circulated, distributed, printed, published or displayed, or who knowingly have in their possession for the purpose of circulation, publication, distribution, or display, any written or printed matter, advocating or teaching opposition to all organized government, or advocating or teaching (i) the overthrow by force, violence or other unconstitutional means of the Government of Liberia or of all forms of law; or (ii) the duty, necessity or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers (either of specific individuals of any other organized government) because of his or their official character; or (iii) the unlawful damage, injury, or destruction of property; or (iv) sabotage; or (v) the economic, inter-

national, and governmental doctrines of world communism or the establishment in Liberia of a totalitarian dictatorship;

- (7) Aliens who are members of or affiliated with any organization 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 paragraph (6);
- (8) Aliens with respect to whom the consular officer or the Attorney General knows or has reasonable ground to believe probably would, after entry, engage in activities which would be prohibited by the laws of Liberia relating to espionage, sabotage, public disorder, or engage in other activity subversive to the national security, or engage in any activity a purpose of which is the opposition to or the overthrow of the government by force, violence, or other unconstitutional means.

(t) Any alien who at any time shall have knowingly and for gain, encouraged, induced, or assisted, abetted, or aided any other alien to enter or attempt to enter Liberia in violation of law.

Prior legislation: L. 1954-55, Act relating to immigration and naturalization, sec. 15; L. 1927-28, ch. IX, sec. 14; L. 1915-16, ch. XLIV.

§ 23. Certain aliens of excludable classes admissible under exceptions or conditions.

1. *Admission as visitor.* An alien who is applying for a visitor's visa and is known or believed by the consular officer to be ineligible for such a visa under one or more of the paragraphs enumerated in section 22 of this Title may, after approval by the Attorney General or a recommendation by the Secretary of State or by the consular officer that the alien be admitted temporarily despite his inadmissibility, be granted such a visa and may be admitted into Liberia temporarily as a visitor in the discretion of the Attorney General.

2. *Waiver of passport requirement.* The requirements of paragraph (q) of section 22 of this Title may be waived by the Attorney General and the Secretary of State acting jointly on the basis of unforeseen emergency in individual cases and in the case of aliens

proceeding in immediate and continuous transit through Liberia.

3. *Temporary parole.* The Attorney General may in his discretion parole into Liberia temporarily under such conditions as he may prescribe for emergency reasons or for reasons deemed strictly in the public interest any alien applying for admission to Liberia, but such parole of such alien shall not be regarded as an admission of the alien and when the purposes of such parole shall in the opinion of the Attorney General have been served, the alien shall forthwith return or be returned to the custody from which he was paroled and thereafter his case shall continue to be dealt with in the same manner as that of any other applicant for admission to Liberia.

4. *Admission under conditions prescribed by Attorney General.* The Attorney General shall prescribe conditions, including exaction of such bonds as may be necessary, to control and regulate the admission and return of excludable aliens applying for temporary admission.

5. *Officials of foreign governments.* Upon a basis of reciprocity accredited officials of foreign governments, their immediate families, attendants, servants, and personal employees may be admitted in immediate and continuous transit through Liberia without regard to the provisions of section 22 of this Title except paragraphs (q), (r), and (s) (8) of that section.

6. *Admission on condition of alien likely to become public charge or having physical disability.* Any alien excludable because he is likely to become a public charge or because of physical disability other than tuberculosis in any form, leprosy, or a dangerous contagious disease may, if otherwise admissible, be admitted in the discretion of the Attorney General upon the giving of a suitable and proper bond or undertaking approved by the Attorney General, in such amount and containing such conditions as he may prescribe, guaranteeing the Government of Liberia and all provinces, counties, towns, municipalities and districts thereof against such alien becoming a public charge. In lieu of such bond such alien may deposit in cash with the Attorney General such amount as the Attorney General may require, which amount shall be deposited by him in the public depository of the Republic and a receipt therefore shall be given the person furnishing such sum. In the event such alien becomes a public charge, the Attorney General shall dispose of such deposit in the same manner as if it had been collected under a bond as provided in this section. In the event of the permanent departure

whom a visa or permit to enter Liberia has been issued, to enter Liberia, if upon arrival he is found to be inadmissible under any of the provisions of this Chapter or any other law relating to the entry of aliens into Liberia.

Prior legislation: L. 1954-55, Act relating to immigration and naturalization, sec. 20.

§ 57. Prosecution for offense under proclamation not affected by its revocation.—The revocation of any proclamation, rule, regulation, or order issued in pursuance of this Chapter shall not prevent prosecution for any offense committed, or the imposition of any penalties or forfeitures or liabilities, incurred prior to the revocation of such proclamation, rule, regulation, or order.

Prior legislation: L. 1954-55, Act relating to immigration and naturalization, sec. 21.

§ 58. Separability.—If any particular provision of this Chapter or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the Chapter and the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

Prior legislation: L. 1954-55, Act relating to immigration and naturalization, sec. 35.

Chapter 3. NATURALIZATION

§ 80. Title of Act.—The provisions of this Chapter shall be known as the "Naturalization Act."

Prior legislation: L. 1938, ch. XIII, sec. 1; Rev. Stat. (adopted L. 1929, ch. VII), secs. 1214-1220; L. 1907-08, 24; L. 1905-06, 52 (2nd), sec. 1; L. 1875-76, 20.

§ 81. Eligibility for naturalization.—Any alien Negro of the age of twenty-one years and upward or any alien person of Negro descent of the age of twenty-one years and upward may become a citizen of the Republic of Liberia in the manner prescribed in this Act.

Prior legislation: L. 1938, ch. XIII, sec. 3; L. 1907-08, 24, sec. 1.

§ 82. Definition of "naturalization."—The term "naturalization" when used in this Act shall mean the act of granting to any alien

eligible for naturalization the privileges of a native citizen of the Republic of Liberia.

Prior legislation: L. 1938, ch. XIII, sec. 3.

§ 83. Declaration of intention.—Any alien eligible for naturalization who intends to become a citizen of the Republic of Liberia shall as a prerequisite appear before the Clerk of the Circuit Court or his authorized deputy in the jurisdiction in which such alien resides and file a declaration upon oath or affidavit of his intention to become a citizen. The declaration must give information regarding the applicant, that is, his name, age, occupation, physical description, place of birth, last foreign residence, and allegiance, date of arrival in Liberia, name of vessel (if any) by which he entered the territory of the Republic, and present residence. The following form may be used for the oath or affidavit:

Republic of Liberia
County _____

I, _____ do declare on oath (or affirm) that it is my intention to settle permanently in the Republic of Liberia and to become a citizen thereof; and I hereby declare my allegiance to the Republic of Liberia and renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign power and particularly to _____ being the foreign power of which I am now a citizen or subject, so help me God.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____

Clerk of the Circuit Court
_____ County, R.L.

Declarant and Affiant

Prior legislation: L. 1941-42, ch. VIII; L. 1938, ch. XIII, secs. 4, 5, 15.

§ 84. Petition for citizenship.—An applicant for naturalization must within not less than two nor more than three years after he has made his declaration of intention, make and file with the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county in which he resides, a petition signed in his own handwriting and duly verified in which he must give information similar to that required in the declaration of intention, and he must state that he does not believe in anarchy. The petition must also show that he renounces all foreign allegiance and intends to reside permanently within the Republic of Liberia, and

must state whether he has heretofore been refused naturalization, and if so, on what grounds. It must contain the names of the witnesses whom the applicant expects to summon in his behalf at the hearing. The petition must be verified by two credible witnesses who shall not be those to be summoned at the hearing. The witnesses verifying the petition shall be citizens of the Republic of Liberia, who personally know that the applicant has been at least two years a resident in the territory of the Republic of Liberia, or of the county where the application is made, and who personally know him to be of good moral character, and that he has not been guilty of any impropriety in his public conduct.

The probationary period prescribed in the foregoing paragraph for an applicant for naturalization who has filed his declaration of intention may be waived by the President of Liberia, and an applicant as to whom such waiver has been granted may become a citizen immediately upon filing his declaration of intention.

Prior legislation: L. 1947-48, ch. XIII; L. 1938, ch. XIII, sec. 6.

Cross reference:

Certificate of proof of marriage used in naturalization proceedings, see Domestic Relations L., sec. 19 (b).

§ 85. **Filing of copies.**—The Secretary of State shall furnish the Clerk of the Circuit Court in each county with forms of declarations of intention and certificates of citizenship. All declarations shall be signed by the applicant in triplicate and a copy thereof shall be forwarded by the Clerk to the Department of State within thirty days after the date of its execution, and the same shall be filed in the Department of State. Upon the filing of a declaration of intention and a petition for citizenship, the Clerk of the Circuit Court is required to file a copy thereof with the Attorney General for his information.

Prior legislation: L. 1938, ch. XIII, secs. 8, 12.

§ 86. **Notice of hearing.**—Upon filing of a declaration of intention and a petition for citizenship, the clerk of the court is required to give public notice thereof by posting data regarding the applicant, together with the date, as near as may be, of the final hearing, and the names of the witnesses whom the applicant expects to summon in his behalf; and if the applicant desires, the clerk of court shall issue subpoenas for such witnesses.

Prior legislation: L. 1938, ch. XIII, sec. 8.

§ 87. **Intervention by Department of Justice.**—The Department of Justice shall have the right to intervene in all matters of naturalization for the purpose of cross examining the petitioner and the witnesses produced in support of his petition, and it has the right to call witnesses and produce evidence in opposition to the petition.

Prior legislation: L. 1938, ch. XIII, sec. 10.

§ 88. **Oath of allegiance.**—The applicant shall declare upon oath at the hearing before the Clerk of the Circuit Court that he will support the Constitution and laws of the Republic of Liberia, and that he absolutely and entirely renounces and abjures all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, state and sovereignty whatever and particularly to the one of which he was before a citizen or subject.

Prior legislation: L. 1938, ch. XIII, sec. 7.

§ 89. **Certificate of naturalization.**—After an alien shall have satisfied the requirements of this Act for naturalization, he shall be entitled to a certificate of naturalization to be issued to him by the Clerk of the Circuit Court. Such certificate shall read substantially as follows:

CERTIFICATE OF NATURALIZATION

Republic of Liberia,

County _____

Be it known that on this _____ day of _____ A.D., _____ (or her) naturalization was a citizen or subject of _____, who previous to his present residing at _____ in the Republic of Liberia, having filed his (or her) Declaration of Intention as provided by law, and having satisfied me by his (or her) own statement under oath that he (or she) is a person of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the Republic of Liberia, and has been in every respect a law abiding person during his (or her) residence in the Republic, and having taken oath to support and defend the Constitution and Laws of the Republic of Liberia against all enemies, foreign and domestic, and to renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign power particularly to the _____, being the foreign power to which he (or she) formerly owed allegiance. Therefore it is ordered: That said _____, be and he (or she) is hereby admitted as a citizen of the Republic of Liberia.

In Witness whereof this Certificate is signed by the Clerk of the County of _____ this _____ day of _____ A.D. _____

Clerk of the Circuit Court.
_____ County.

Prior legislation: L. 1938, ch. XIII, sec. 15.

Cross reference:

Acquisition of citizenship by minor children of naturalized citizen, see sec. 113 of this Title.

§ 90. Fees.—The clerk of the court shall charge and collect from the applicant in each proceeding for naturalization an internal revenue stamp fee of \$3.00, and stamps of that value shall be placed upon each declaration of intention. A further charge of \$3.00 shall be made by the Clerk of the Circuit Court for his services in receiving and filing each declaration of intention and petition for citizenship and for issuing a certificate of naturalization to the applicant.

Prior legislation: L. 1938, ch. XIII, sec. 9.

§ 91. Evidence of naturalization.—The Clerk of the Circuit Court shall keep a record of all naturalization certificates issued and of all cases where naturalization has been refused, and the record of the Clerk that naturalization has been granted shall be sufficient proof of naturalization. If the record is available, parole evidence will not be admitted to prove or disprove naturalization, but where no naturalization records can be produced, secondary evidence of the contents may be given just as secondary evidence of the contents of any record may be given.

Prior legislation: L. 1938, ch. XIII, sec. 14.

§ 92. Penalty for violation of Act.—Any person falsely procuring the naturalization of any party, or any person making any false statement or doing any wrongful thing contrary to the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a felony and shall be punished with a fine not exceeding three hundred dollars or imprisonment not exceeding six months or both; except that an officer who neglects any duty imposed upon him by this Act shall be deemed guilty only of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished with a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars or dismissal from office, or both.

Prior legislation: L. 1938, ch. XIII, sec. 13.

§ 93. Grounds for cancellation of certificate of naturalization.—Any naturalized citizen of the Republic of Liberia shall, upon complaint to any of the Circuit Courts of the Republic by the Attorney General or any prosecuting officer, have his certificate of naturalization annulled or cancelled for any of the following reasons:

(a) If any naturalized citizen shall have resided for two years in that foreign state from whence he came or for five years in any other foreign state, it shall be presumed that he has ceased to be a Liberian citizen and his place of general abode shall be deemed his place of residence during the said years; provided, that such presumption may be overcome on the presentation of satisfactory evidence to a diplomatic or consular officer of the Republic under such rules and regulations as the Department of State may prescribe;

(b) If it is shown that at the time the person acquired citizenship he was not eligible to such citizenship by some existing law of the Republic or that he was not eligible to enter or reside in the Republic;

(c) If the person who has acquired citizenship is not of good moral character and such fact was not known at the time he became a citizen;

(d) If at the time the certificate of naturalization was issued, the person naturalized was an anarchist, or naturally opposed to all government or if subsequent disloyalty shows that at the time of naturalization he failed to disclose that he had stronger feelings for his native land than for his adopted country;

(e) If it can be shown that the person naturalized intentionally concealed material facts about himself or willfully made a misstatement or misrepresentation of such facts;

(f) If a manifest error of law or fact on the part of the person authorized to issue certificates of citizenship results in the granting of a certificate without compliance with statutory requirements, such as where the person granting the certificate has no jurisdiction, or where the certificate is granted before it should be, or where all the laws governing the naturalization of a citizen are not fully complied with.

An official or employee of the government who may be engaged on government duties abroad shall not be subject to cancellation of his certificate of naturalization on the ground stated in paragraph (a) of this section.

Prior legislation: L. 1950-51, ch. IX, sec. 1; Cons. Serv. Reg. (app. L. 1945-46, ch. VII), sec. 70; L. 1938, ch. XIII, sec. 11.

§ 94. **Special statute for cancellation may be enacted.**—The Legislature may, where the gravity of the case demands, enact a special statute ordering proceedings for cancellation of a certificate of naturalization on specified grounds not encompassed in section 93 of this Title.

Prior legislation: L. 1950-51, ch. IX, sec. 2.

§ 95. **Proceedings for cancellation.**—All proceedings having for their object the cancellation of a certificate of naturalization shall be brought in the Circuit Court at a special session held for the purpose upon information of the Department of Justice. All trials shall be summary and without a jury.

Prior legislation: L. 1950-51, ch. IX, sec. 3.

§ 96. **Escheat of lands.**—All lands held in the territory of the Republic by any person whose certificate of naturalization is cancelled, shall be forfeited and they shall be escheated to the government, unless such naturalized citizen shall leave a wife or legitimate children in the Republic.

Prior legislation: L. 1938, ch. XIII, sec. 11.

§ 97. **Deportation after cancellation of certificate.**—After a decree of court has been given cancelling a certificate of naturalization, the President of Liberia is hereby vested with authority to deport or cause to be deported the person whose certificate has been cancelled. Should no territory be found to which to deport such person, the President shall cause him to be interned until he can be deported.

Prior legislation: L. 1950-51, ch. IX, sec. 4.

Chapter 4. NATIONALITY

§ 110. **Native citizens.**—All persons of Negro descent born in the Republic of Liberia and subject to its jurisdiction are citizens thereof.

Prior legislation: Cons. Serv. Reg. (app. L. 1945-46, ch. VII), sec. 63.

§ 111. **Children born abroad of citizens.**—All children born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the Republic whose fathers were at

the time of their birth citizens thereof are citizens of the Republic; but the rights of citizenship do not descend to children whose fathers never resided in the Republic.

Prior legislation: Cons. Serv. Reg. (app. L. 1945-46, ch. VII), sec. 64.

§ 112. **Oath of allegiance required.**—Every child born without the Republic of Liberia of Liberian parents and resident abroad upon attaining his majority is required in order to conserve his Liberian citizenship to take the oath of allegiance to the Republic of Liberia before a Liberian consul.

Prior legislation: Cons. Serv. Reg. (app. L. 1945-46, ch. VII), sec. 71.

§ 113. **Children of naturalized citizens.**—The naturalization or resumption of Liberian citizenship of the parents confers Liberian citizenship upon the minor children. Such citizenship shall begin at the time such minor children begin to reside permanently in the Republic of Liberia.

Prior legislation: Cons. Serv. Reg. (app. L. 1945-46, ch. VII), sec. 69.

§ 114. **Woman who marries citizen.**—Any woman of Negro descent married to a citizen of the Republic is a citizen thereof; and it is immaterial whether the husband became a citizen before or after marriage. Any woman who acquires Liberian citizenship by marriage shall be assumed to have retained it after the termination of the marital relation by death or absolute divorce if she continues to reside in the Republic of Liberia, unless she makes formal renunciation thereof before a court having jurisdiction to naturalize aliens; or, if she resides abroad, she may retain Liberian citizenship by registering as a Liberian citizen before a Liberian consul within one year after the termination of the marital relation.

Prior legislation: Cons. Serv. Reg. (app. L. 1945-46, ch. VII), sec. 67.

§ 115. **Liberian woman who marries alien.**—A Liberian woman who marries a foreigner takes the nationality of her husband. At the termination of the marital relation by death or absolute divorce, she may resume her Liberian citizenship: if abroad, by registering as a Liberian citizen within one year with a consul of the Republic of Liberia, or by returning to reside in the Republic of Liberia; or if residing in the Republic of Liberia at the termination of the marital relation, by continuing to reside therein.

Prior legislation: Cons. Serv. Reg. (app. L. 1945-46, ch. VII), sec. 68.

§ 116. **Expatriation.**—A Liberian citizen shall be deemed to have expatriated himself when he has been naturalized in any foreign state in conformity with the laws, or when he has taken an oath of allegiance to any foreign state. A Liberian citizen shall not be allowed to expatriate himself when this country is at war.

Prior legislation: Cons. Serv. Reg. (app. L. 1945-46, ch. VII), sec. 70; Rev. Stat. (adopted L. 1929, ch. VII), sec. 1185; OBB 160, Act relating to expatriation, sec. 1; Com. L. (July 3, 1838), 2 Hub. 1344, 1357.

Cross reference:

Residence abroad by naturalized citizen as ground for cancellation of certificate of naturalization, see sec. 93 of this Title.

§ 117. **Resumption of citizenship.**—Any citizen who shall expatriate himself by one of the methods mentioned in section 116 of this Title, shall not be entitled to the privileges of citizenship in this Republic until he has returned and taken the oath of allegiance to the Government of Liberia and remained in the Republic for at least twelve months thereafter.

If on the return of any person from outside the Republic a dispute arises as to whether he has expatriated himself, he may be questioned before some justice of the peace or stipendiary magistrate with reference thereto, and the record of his examination, containing questions and answers and signed by the person interrogated, shall be recorded in the office of the Registrar of Deeds of the county in which the examination occurs. Any false statement made by such person denying that he had so expatriated himself shall be deemed perjury; and, upon conviction, he shall be punished as in the case of perjury, and all his real property in the Republic shall be confiscated, and he shall be forever debarred from the privileges of citizenship in the Republic.

Prior legislation: Rev. Stat. (adopted L. 1929, ch. VII), secs. 690, 1185, 1189 (6); J. P. Code (adopted L. 1907-08, 16), sec. 107; OBB 160, Act relating to expatriation, sec. 2; Com. L. (July 3, 1838), 2 Hub. 1344, 1357.

Cross reference:

Penalty for perjury, see Penal L., sec. 195.

§ 118. **Evidence of citizenship to be filed.**—Diplomatic and consular officers shall file with the Department of State duplicates of any evidence, registration, or other acts taken before them in connection of citizenship and the right of protection.

Prior legislation: Cons. Serv. Reg. (app. L. 1945-46, ch. VII), sec. 72.

Chapter 5. RESTRICTIONS IMPOSED UPON ALIENS

Cross references:

Ownership of land restricted to citizens, see Constitution, art. V, sec. 12th. Lease of public lands to foreigners, see Public Lands L., sec. 70.

Lease of private lands to foreigners, see Property L., sec. 20.

Certain licenses to be issued only to citizens, see Revenue and Finance L., sec. 352.

Aliens not to act as common carriers, see Transportation and Communications L., sec. 100.

Aliens and persons married to aliens not eligible for certain appointments in the Foreign Service, see Foreign Relations L., sec. 13 (2), (4).

Employment of aliens by alien traders, see General Business L., secs. 280-282.

Alien employees not to be employed if Liberians available, see Labor L., sec. 75.

Chapter 6. REPEALERS

§ 140. **Statutes repealed.**—The following statutes are hereby repealed:

1824 Digest, 25th, 2 Hub. 1268	L. 1878-79, 15 (1st)
1828 Code, Digest, art. XXV, 2 Hub. 1272, 1289	L. 1890-91, 7
Com. L. (Aug. 19, 1827), 2 Hub. 1344, 1347 (4th)	L. 1894-95, 10 (1st)
Com. L. (July 3, 1838), 2 Hub. 1344, 1357	L. 1905-06, 52 (2nd)
1841 Digest, pt. I, Act relating to expatriation, 2 Hub. 1490	J. P. Code (adopted L. 1907-08, 16), sec. 107
1841 Digest, pt. I, Gen. Port Reg., art. 7, 2 Hub. 1513	L. 1907-08, 24
OBB 88, Act regulating navigation, commerce and revenue, art. VII, sec. 1.	L. 1909-10, 44
OBB 160, Act relating to expatriation L. 1875-76, 20	L. 1911-12, 45 (2nd) insofar as it relates to office of immigrant agents
	L. 1915-16, ch. XLIV
	L. 1921-22, ch. IV, insofar as it adopted Consular Regulations 66-75
	L. 1922-23, ch. VI, sec. 1 insofar as it related to permits of residence

- L. 1924-25, ch. X
 L. 1927-28, ch. IX
 L. 1928, ch. XIII
 Rev. Stat. (adopted L. 1929, ch. VII), secs. 690, 1099-1108, 1178, 1184, 1185, 1189 (6), 1214-1220
 L. 1937, art. 4, sec. 1, items 64, 65
 L. 1938, ch. XIII
 L. 1941-42, ch. VIII
 L. 1941-42, ch. LV, secs. 2 (b), 3 insofar as they affect immigration
 L. 1943-44, ch. XIX
 L. 1944-45, ch. XIX
 Cons. Serv. Reg. (app. L. 1945-46, ch. VII), secs. 63, 64, 67-72, 101-103
 L. 1947-48, ch. XIII
 L. 1949-50, ch. XIII, sec. 4
 L. 1950 (E.S.), ch. VII
 L. 1950-51, ch. IX
 L. 1952-53, ch. XXVIII, sec. 2
 L. 1954-55, Act relating to immigration and naturalization.