

(b) Where 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.

(c) A certificate of citizenship may be cancelled where, at the time it was issued, the person naturalized was an anarchist, or naturally opposed to all government or where subsequent disloyalty shows that at the time of naturalization he failed to disclose that he had stronger feelings for his native land than his adopted country thereby committing a legal fraud on the country of his adoption.

(d) A certificate of citizenship may also be cancelled on the ground of fraud where it can be shown that the person naturalized intentionally concealed material facts about himself or wilfully made a misstatement or misrepresentation of such facts.

(e) Where a manifest error of law or fact on the part of the persons authorized to issue certificates of citizenship results in the granting of a certificate without compliance with statutory requirements, such as where the person granting same 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.

Section 2. The Legislature may, where the gravity of the case demands, enact a special statute ordering proceedings for cancellation of certificates of citizenship on specified grounds not encompassed in sub-sections (a) to (e) of Section One of this Act.

Section 3. All proceedings having for their objects the cancellation of certificates of citizenship shall be brought in the Circuit Court at a special session held for the purpose upon information of the Department of Justice and/or any of its agencies. All trials shall be summary and without a jury.

Section 4. After a decree of court has been given cancelling a certificate of citizenship, the President of Liberia is hereby vested with authority to deport or cause to be deported the person or persons whose certificate of citizenship has been cancelled and should no territory be found to which to deport such person or persons, he shall cause him or them to be interned until they can be deported.

Any law to the contrary notwithstanding

49. Libya

CONSTITUTION OF 7 OCTOBER 1951.

Article 8. Every person who resides in Libya and has no other nationality, or is not the subject of any other State, shall be deemed to be a Libyan if he fulfils one of the following conditions:

- (1) That he was born in Libya;
- (2) That either of his parents was born in Libya;
- (3) That he has had his normal residence in Libya for a period of not less than ten years.

Article 9. Subject to the provisions of Article 8 of this Constitution, the conditions necessary for acquiring Libyan nationality shall be determined by a federal law. Such law shall grant facilities to persons of Libyan origin residing abroad and to their children and to citizens of

Arab countries and to foreigners who are residing in Libya and who at the coming into force of this Constitution have had their normal residence in Libya for a period of not less than ten years. Persons of the latter category may opt for Libyan nationality in accordance with the conditions prescribed by the law, provided they apply for it within three years as from the 1st of January 1952.

Article 10. No one may have Libyan nationality and any other nationality at the same time.

50. Liechtenstein

ACT OF 14 NOVEMBER 1933

ON THE ACQUISITION AND LOSS OF NATIONALITY.¹

General

Article 1. The acquisition and loss of Liechtenstein nationality shall henceforth be governed exclusively by the provisions of this Act, without prejudice, however, to international agreements.

Article 2. Every national of Liechtenstein shall be required to be a citizen of a commune of the principality; however, this provision shall not apply to members of the princely house.

Acquisition of nationality

Article 3. Liechtenstein nationality is acquired:

- (a) By birth and legitimation
- (b) By marriage
- (c) by grant.

(a) By birth

Article 4. Legitimate children of Liechtenstein nationals possess Liechtenstein nationality by virtue of their birth. A child shall be deemed to be legitimate if, having been born out of wedlock of Liechtenstein nationals, he is treated as legitimate in consequence of the removal of the impediment to marriage or by reason of an honest mistake on the part of the spouses, or is legitimated by subsequent marriage or declared legitimate by the Prince in the exercise of prerogative powers (articles 160 to 162 of the General Civil Code).

A child born out of wedlock shall possess Liechtenstein nationality so long as the mother possesses Liechtenstein nationality and so long as she does not, by subsequently marrying the father of that child, lose Liechtenstein nationality and legitimate the child by that subsequent marriage. A child born of an alien woman and legitimated by her subsequent marriage to a Liechtenstein national shall not be recognized as a Liechtenstein national unless the parentage is proved.

(b) By marriage

Article 5. If an alien woman marries a Liechtenstein national she acquires Liechtenstein nationality without special grant, subject, however, to the provisions of article 29 of the Communes Act of 24 May 1864.

¹ Translation by the Secretariat of the United Nations.