

the person is separated from the Armed Forces of the United States under other than honorable conditions, and such ground for revocation shall be in addition to any other provided by law: *Provided further*, That for the purposes of section 340 (*f*) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, revocation on such ground shall be classified with revocatory action based on section 329 (*c*) of that Act. The fact that the naturalized person was separated from the service under other than honorable conditions shall be proved by a duly authenticated certification from the executive or military department under which the person was serving at the time of separation.

Section 4. When used in this Act, the term "United States" means the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands of the United States.

Approved June 30, 1953.

(*e*) PUBLIC LAW 772 OF 3 SEPTEMBER 1954.¹

An Act to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide for the loss of nationality of persons convicted of certain crimes.

This Act may be cited as the "Expatriation Act of 1954".

Section 2. Paragraph (9) of subsection (*a*) of section 349 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 163, 268; 8 U.S.C. 1481 (*a*) (9)) is amended to read as follows:

"(9) committing any act of treason against, or attempting by force to overthrow, or bearing arms against, the United States, violating or conspiring to violate any of the provisions of section 2383 of title 18, United States Code, or willfully performing any act in violation of section 2385 of title 18, United States Code, or violating section 2384 of said title by engaging in a conspiracy to overthrow, put down, or to destroy by force the Government of the United States, or to levy war against them, if and when he is convicted thereof by a court martial or by a court of competent jurisdiction; or".

80. Uruguay

CONSTITUTION OF 26 OCTOBER 1951.²

Article 73. Citizens of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay are natural or legal.

Article 74. All men and women born at any place within the territory of the Republic are natural citizens. Children of Uruguayan fathers or mothers are also natural citizens, wherever they may have been born, provided that they take up residence in the country and register themselves in the Civil Register.

¹ *The United States Law Week*, Vol. 23, No. 10, 21 September 1954, Washington, D.C.

² Law and Treaty Series No. 36, 1951, Pan American Union, Washington, D.C.

Article 75. The following have the right to legal citizenship:

(A) Foreign men and women of good conduct, and having a family within the Republic, who possess some capital or property in the country, or are engaged in some profession, craft, or industry, and have resided habitually in the Republic for three years;

(B) Foreign men and women of good conduct, without families in the Republic, who possess any of the qualifications mentioned in the preceding paragraph and who have resided habitually in the country for five years;

(C) Foreign men and women who obtain special courtesy from the General Assembly for noteworthy services or outstanding merit.

Proof of residence must necessarily be based on a public or private document of proven date.

The rights appertaining to legal citizenship may not be exercised by foreigners included in paragraph (A) and (B) until three years after the issuance of the respective citizenship papers.

The existence of any of the grounds for suspension referred to in article 80 shall bar the granting of citizenship papers.

Article 76. Any citizen may hold public employment: Legal citizens may not be appointed until three years after obtaining citizenship papers.

Citizenship shall not be required for a position as professor in institutions of higher learning.

. . . .

Article 80. Citizenship is suspended:

(1) By physical or mental inaptitude which prevents free and reflective action;

(2) By having the status of a soldier of the line, whether classified as a musician, bugler, trumpeter, drummer, marksman or any other rank below that of corporal, with the exception of cadets of the military academies;

(3) By being under indictment on a criminal charge which may result in a penitentiary sentence;

(4) By being under eighteen years of age;

(5) By being under sentence which imposes the penalty of exile, prison, penitentiary, or loss of political rights during the term of the sentence;

(6) By habitually engaging in morally dishonest activities which shall be specified by law in accordance with subsection 7 of article 77;

(7) By being a member of social or political organizations which advocate the destruction of the fundamental bases of the Nation by violence. Those mentioned in Sections I and II of this Constitution are considered to be such for the purposes of this provision;

(8) By a continuing lack of good conduct as required by article 75.

The last two grounds shall apply only with respect to legal citizens. Exercise of the right granted by article 78 is suspended on the grounds listed above.

. . . .

Article 81. Nationality is not lost even by naturalization in another country, it being sufficient for the purpose of regaining the rights of citizenship merely to take up residence in the Republic and register in the Civil Register.

Legal citizenship is lost by any other form of subsequent naturalization.