

within a period of three years from the date of separation due to the termination of the marriage for any reason whatsoever. Nevertheless, if any such woman wishes to recover her foreign citizenship she shall be required to remove her domicile from Turkey if no child was born to her of her marriage with a Turkish citizen.

Recovery of citizenship

Article 14. A Turkish citizen who adopted a foreign citizenship with the special authorization of the Government may, upon making an application and by a decision of the Council of Ministers, recover Turkish citizenship without having to fulfil the conditions governing residence. The children of a person who has adopted a foreign citizenship with authorization, or of a person who was deprived of Turkish citizenship by virtue of this Act, may, without having to fulfil the conditions governing residence, apply for Turkish citizenship which may be granted to the said children by a decision of the Council of Ministers.

Article 15. With the exception of the provisions of Act No. 1041, of 23 May 1927, all provisions inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed.

Article 16. This Act shall become operative on 1 January 1929.

Article 17. The Council of Ministers is responsible for carrying this Act into effect.

77. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

(a) SOVIET CITIZENSHIP ACT NO. 198 OF 19 AUGUST 1938.

Article 1. In conformity with article 1 of the Constitution (Fundamental Law) of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics a single union citizenship is established for the citizens of the USSR.

Each citizen of a Union Republic is also a citizen of the USSR.

Article 2. The following persons are citizens of the USSR:

(a) A person who on 7 November 1917 was a citizen of the former Russian Empire and who has not lost Soviet citizenship;

(b) A person who has acquired Soviet citizenship in a manner established by law.

Article 3. Upon making an application an alien, irrespective of his nationality or race, may be admitted to the citizenship of the USSR by the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the USSR or by the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the Union Republic in which he resides.

Article 4. Denaturalization of the citizens of the USSR may take place by permission of the Supreme Council of the USSR.

Article 5. Matrimony by a citizen of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics with one not such a citizen entails no change of citizenship.

Article 6. In case of a change of citizenship by both parents when both of them become citizens of the USSR, or when both of them cease

o be such, the citizenship of their children under the age of fourteen years changes correspondingly. The change of the citizenship of children over the age of fourteen but under the age of eighteen years may take place only with their consent.

In (all) other cases, the change of the citizenship of children under the age of eighteen years may take place only in the usual manner.

Article 7. Forfeiture of the citizenship of the USSR may take place:

(a) Upon the decree of a court of law in instances prescribed by law;

(b) Upon a special order of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the USSR in a special case.

Article 8. A person resident in the territory of the USSR who under the provisions of this Act is not a citizen of the USSR and who possesses no proof of foreign citizenship, is deemed to be a person without citizenship.

(b) DECREE OF 7 SEPTEMBER 1940, CONCERNING THE ACQUISITION OF USSR CITIZENSHIP BY NATIONALS OF THE LITHUANIAN, LATVIAN AND ESTONIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS.¹

1. In accordance with article 1 of the Soviet Citizenship Act of 19 August 1938, it is hereby established that nationals of the Lithuanian, Latvian and Estonian Soviet Socialist Republics are USSR citizens as from the date of the admission of these republics into the USSR.

2. Nationals of the Lithuanian, Latvian and Estonian Soviet Socialist Republics who at the time of the promulgation of the Decree are outside the territory of the USSR and were not deprived of nationality by the Soviet governments of these republics shall register, on or before 1 November 1940, as Soviet citizens with diplomatic missions and consulates of the USSR by means of a personal appearance or by mailing a special application with their passports.

A person who failed to register as a Soviet citizen with a diplomatic mission or consulate of the USSR before 1 November 1940, may obtain the citizenship of the USSR under general rules made pursuant to article 3 of the Soviet Citizenship Act.

3. A person without citizenship who is a member of a national minority which, under the condition of political régimes existing in the Lithuanian, Latvian and Estonian Soviet Socialist Republics prior to the establishment of Soviet power there, could not have acquired Lithuanian, Latvian or Estonian nationality, shall acquire USSR citizenship by the procedure provided for in sections 1 and 2 of this Decree.

All other persons without citizenship who continuously resided in the territory of the Lithuanian, Latvian, and Estonian Soviet Socialist Republics may acquire USSR citizenship under general rules made pursuant to article 3 of the Soviet Citizenship Act.

4. Persons who were deprived of Soviet citizenship by virtue of the Decree of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee and the RSFSR Council of People's Commissars dated 15 December 1921, and who are at the present time in the territory of the Lithuanian, Latvian and Estonian Soviet Socialist Republics shall be treated equally with the persons without citizenship mentioned in the second paragraph of section 3 of this Decree.

¹ Translation by the Secretariat of the United Nations.

(c) DECREE OF 8 MARCH 1941, CONCERNING THE RECOVERY OF USSR CITIZENSHIP BY PERSONS RESIDENT IN BESSARABIA AND THE ACQUISITION OF SOVIET CITIZENSHIP BY PERSONS RESIDENT IN NORTHERN BUKOVINA.¹

1. All persons who on 7 November 1917 were subjects of the former Russian Empire and who were resident in Bessarabia on 28 June 1940 (and the children of such persons) whether or not they were Romanian subjects prior to 28 June 1940, shall be deemed to have recovered the rights of Soviet citizens with effect from 28 June 1940.

2. Persons permanently resident in Bessarabia who on 7 November 1917 were subjects of the former Russian Empire but were not resident in Bessarabia on 28 June 1940 and are temporarily resident outside the USSR, shall not later than 1 May 1941 register with a diplomatic mission or consulate of the USSR as Soviet citizens, either in person or by submitting a special declaration by post accompanied by a passport or a document establishing their identity and the fact that they are permanently resident in Bessarabia.

3. The provisions of this Decree shall not apply to persons referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 hereof who acquired the nationality of any foreign State prior to 28 June 1940 or persons deprived of Soviet citizenship under the Decree of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee and the Council of People's Commissars of the RSFSR of 15 December 1921.

4. All persons resident in Northern Bukovina on 28 June 1940 with the exception of aliens and persons evacuated to Romania after 28 June 1940 and persons deprived of Soviet citizenship by the Decree of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee and the Council of People's Commissars of the RSFSR of 15 December 1921 shall be deemed to be citizens of the USSR with effect from 28 June 1940.

5. Persons returning to Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina from Romania after 28 June 1940 in accordance with the procedure established by agreement between the Soviet and Romanian authorities, shall acquire Soviet citizenship as from the date of their return.

(d) DECREE OF 10 NOVEMBER 1945 CONCERNING THE RECOVERY OF USSR CITIZENSHIP BY PERSONS RESIDENT IN MANCHURIAN TERRITORY WHO WERE SUBJECTS OF THE FORMER RUSSIAN EMPIRE OR WHO HAVE LOST SOVIET CITIZENSHIP.¹

1. It is hereby decreed that persons now resident in Manchurian territory who on 7 November 1917 were subjects of the former Russian Empire or who, having possessed Soviet citizenship, have lost the same, and the children of such persons, may recover USSR citizenship.

2. The persons referred to in paragraph 1 of this Decree who express the wish to recover USSR citizenship may do so by submitting an application to that effect to a USSR Consulate in Manchuria not later than 1 February 1946, together with documents establishing their identity and the fact that they were at one time subjects of the former Russian Empire or Soviet citizens.

¹ Translation by the Secretariat of the United Nations.

3. Applications for recovery of Soviet citizenship shall be examined by USSR Consulates in Manchuria. If the documents submitted by the applicant are found to satisfy the requirements of this Decree, the Consulate concerned shall issue a Soviet passport to the applicant.

4. Persons who fail to apply for the recovery of Soviet citizenship within the time-limit prescribed in paragraph 2 of this Decree may acquire USSR citizenship under the general conditions.

(e) DECREE OF 20 JANUARY 1946. TO EXTEND THE APPLICATION OF THE DECREE OF 10 NOVEMBER 1945 "CONCERNING THE RECOVERY OF USSR CITIZENSHIP BY PERSONS RESIDENT IN MANCHURIAN TERRITORY WHO WERE SUBJECTS OF THE FORMER RUSSIAN EMPIRE OR WHO HAVE LOST SOVIET CITIZENSHIP" TO PERSONS RESIDENT IN THE PROVINCE OF SINKIANG AND THE TOWNS OF SHANGHAI AND TIENSIN WHO WERE SUBJECTS OF THE FORMER RUSSIAN EMPIRE OR WHO HAVE LOST SOVIET CITIZENSHIP. ¹

1. It is hereby decreed that the application of the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of 10 November 1945 "concerning the recovery of USSR citizenship by persons resident in Manchurian territory who were subjects of the former Russian Empire or who have lost Soviet citizenship" shall be extended to residents of the province of Sinkiang and the towns of Shanghai and Tientsin who on 7 November 1917 were subjects of the former Russian Empire, or who, having possessed Soviet citizenship, have lost the same, and the children of such persons.

2. The persons referred to in paragraph 1 of this Decree may submit applications for the recovery of USSR citizenship to the appropriate consulate of the USSR not later than 1 April 1946.

(f) DECREES OF 14 JUNE, 26 SEPTEMBER AND 5 OCTOBER 1946, AND 28 MAY 1947, CONCERNING THE RECOVERY OF USSR CITIZENSHIP BY PERSONS RESIDENT IN FRANCE, YUGOSLAVIA, BULGARIA, JAPAN, CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND BELGIUM RESPECTIVELY, WHO WERE SUBJECTS OF THE FORMER RUSSIAN EMPIRE OR WHO HAVE LOST SOVIET CITIZENSHIP. ²

¹ Translation by the Secretariat of the United Nations.

² These Decrees are identical with the Decree of 10 November 1947 relating to Manchurian territory, except in the following respects:

Date: France (Decree of 14 June 1946), Yugoslavia (Decree of 14 June 1946), Bulgaria (Decree of 14 June 1946), Japan (26 September 1946), Czechoslovakia (Decree of 5 October 1946) and Belgium (Decree of 28 May 1947). Replace respectively:

Par. 1. "Manchurian" territory by "French", "Yugoslav", "Bulgarian", "Japanese", "Czechoslovak" and "Belgian".

Par. 2. "USSR consulate in Manchuria" by "USSR Embassy in France", "USSR Embassy in Yugoslavia", "USSR Mission in Bulgaria", "Office of the USSR Member of the Allied Council for Japan situated in Tokyo", "USSR Embassy in Czechoslovakia" and "USSR Embassy in Belgium".

Par. 2. "1 February 1946" (Manchuria) by "1 November 1946" (France), "1 October 1946" (Yugoslavia), "1 October 1946" (Bulgaria),

(g) DECREE OF 19 OCTOBER 1946 CONCERNING THE PROCEDURE FOR THE ACQUISITION OF USSR CITIZENSHIP BY PERSONS OF ARMENIAN NATIONAL ORIGIN RETURNING TO SOVIET ARMENIA FROM ABROAD.¹

It is hereby decreed that persons of Armenian national origin who return to Soviet Armenia from abroad in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Order of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR of 21 November 1945 "Concerning measures relating to the return of Armenians to Soviet Armenia from abroad", shall be deemed to be citizens of the USSR as from the time of their arrival in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

(h) DECREE OF 31 OCTOBER 1946 CONCERNING THE LOSS OF SOVIET CITIZENSHIP BY PERSONS OF CZECH OR SLOVAK NATIONAL ORIGIN MIGRATING FROM THE USSR TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND THE ACQUISITION OF SOVIET CITIZENSHIP BY PERSONS OF RUSSIAN, UKRAINIAN OR BYELORUSSIAN NATIONAL ORIGIN MIGRATING FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA TO THE USSR.¹

1. It is hereby decreed that persons of Czech or Slovak national origin and members of their families migrating from the USSR to Czechoslovakia by virtue of the Agreement of 10 July 1946 between the Government of the USSR and the Government of the Republic of Czechoslovakia concerning option of nationality and migration, shall be deemed to have lost Soviet citizenship as from the date of their departure from the USSR.

2. It is hereby decreed that persons of Russian, Ukrainian or Byelorussian national origin and members of their families migrating from Czechoslovakia to the USSR by virtue of the said Agreement shall acquire Soviet citizenship as from the date of their arrival in the USSR.

(i) DECREE OF 16 DECEMBER 1947 CONCERNING THE ACQUISITION OF USSR CITIZENSHIP BY PERSONS OF LITHUANIAN NATIONALITY WHO ARE NATIVE INHABITANTS OF THE TOWN OF KLAIPEDA OR OF THE KLAIPEDA, ŠILUTE AND PAGEGIAI DISTRICTS OF THE LITHUANIAN SSR.¹

1. It is hereby decreed that persons of Lithuanian nationality who are native inhabitants of the town of Klaipeda, or of the Klaipeda, Šilute and Pagegiai districts of the Lithuanian SSR, and who on 22 March 1939

"1 December 1946" (Japan), "1 January 1947" (Czechoslovakia), and "1 January 1948" (Belgium).

Par. 3. "USSR consulate in Manchuria", by "USSR Embassy in France", "USSR Embassy in Yugoslavia", "USSR Mission in Bulgaria", "Office of the USSR Member of the Allied Council for Japan", "USSR Embassy in Czechoslovakia", and "USSR Embassy in Belgium".

Par. 3. in the Decree relating to Bulgaria, "the Embassy", by "the Mission"; in the Decree relating to Japan, "the Embassy", by "the Office of the USSR Member of the Allied Council for Japan".

Par. 4. No changes.

¹ Translation by the Secretariat of the United Nations.

were Lithuanian citizens, shall, together with their children, be deemed to be citizens of the USSR with effect from 28 January 1945.

2. The persons referred to in paragraph 1 of this Decree who, on 28 January 1945, were not resident in the town of Klaipeda or in the Klaipeda, Šilute and Pagegiai districts of the Lithuanian SSR and who are temporarily resident outside the USSR shall not later than 1 June 1948 register as Soviet citizens with the Embassies, Consulates or corresponding organs of the USSR, either in person or by submitting a special declaration by post, accompanied by a passport or a document establishing their identity and showing that they are permanent residents of the town of Klaipeda or of the Klaipeda, Šilute and Pagegiai districts of the Lithuanian SSR.

3. Other persons who are permanently resident in the town of Klaipeda or the Klaipeda, Šilute and Pagegiai districts of the Lithuanian SSR, may acquire USSR citizenship under the general conditions in accordance with article 3 of the "Act concerning citizenship of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics".

(j) DECREE OF 15 FEBRUARY 1947 TO PROHIBIT MARRIAGES BETWEEN CITIZENS OF THE USSR AND ALIENS. ¹

1. Marriages between citizens of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and aliens are prohibited.

2. The Presidia of the Supreme Soviets of the Republics of the Union shall be instructed to bring the legislation of the Republics into conformity with the present Decree.

Act of 4 February 1948

The Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics decides:

1. To approve the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics of 15 February 1947 "to prohibit marriages between citizens of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and aliens".

2. To declare repealed article 5 of the Soviet Citizenship Act of 19 August 1938.

(k) DECREE OF 30 MARCH 1948 CONCERNING THE PROCEDURE FOR THE ACQUISITION OF USSR CITIZENSHIP BY PERSONS RESIDENT IN LATIN AMERICA WHO ARE CITIZENS OF THE LITHUANIAN, LATVIAN AND ESTONIAN REPUBLICS OR WHO WERE BORN IN BESSARABIA. ¹

1. It is hereby decreed that persons now resident in Latin America who are citizens of the Lithuanian, Latvian and Estonian Republics or who were born in Bessarabia and who failed to register as Soviet citizens with USSR diplomatic missions or consular offices within the time-limit prescribed by the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of 7 September 1940 "concerning the procedure for the acquisition of USSR citizenship by citizens of the Lithuanian, Latvian and Estonian Soviet Socialist Republics", and the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme

¹ Translation by the Secretariat of the United Nations.

Soviet of the USSR of 8 March 1941 "concerning the recovery of USSR citizenship by residents of Bessarabia and the acquisition of USSR citizenship by residents of Northern Bukovina", may, not later than 1 July 1949, register as Soviet citizens with USSR Embassies or Missions in Latin America, in accordance with the procedure laid down in paragraph 2 of each of the above-mentioned Decrees of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

2. Persons who fail to register within the time-limit prescribed by this Decree may acquire USSR citizenship under the general conditions.

(1) DECREE OF 26 NOVEMBER 1953 TO REPEAL THE DECREE OF 15 FEBRUARY 1947 WHICH PROHIBITED MARRIAGES BETWEEN CITIZENS OF THE USSR AND ALIENS.¹

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR decides:

1. To repeal the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of 15 February 1947 "which prohibited marriages between citizens of the USSR and aliens".

2. To restore the validity of article 5 of the Act of 19 August 1938 on citizenship of the USSR, the text of which is as follows:

"Article 5. Matrimony by a citizen of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics with one not such a citizen entails no change of citizenship."

3. To instruct the Presidia of the Supreme Soviets of the Union Republics to make such changes in the legislation of the Republics as may be necessitated by the present Decree.

78. United Kingdom

(a) BRITISH NATIONALITY ACT OF 30 JULY 1948.

PART I.

British Nationality

1. (1) Every person who under this Act is a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies or who under any enactment for the time being in force in any country mentioned in subsection (3) of this section is a citizen of that country shall by virtue of that citizenship have the status of a British subject.

(2) Any person having the status aforesaid may be known either as a British subject or as a Commonwealth citizen; and accordingly in this Act and in any other enactment or instrument whatever, whether passed or made before or after the commencement of this Act, the expression "British subject" and the expression "Commonwealth citizen" shall have the same meaning.

(3) The following are the countries hereinbefore referred to, that is to say, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, Newfoundland, India, Pakistan, Southern Rhodesia and Ceylon.

2. (1) Any citizen of Eire who immediately before the commencement of this Act was also a British subject shall not by reason of anything contained in section one of this Act be deemed to have ceased to be a

¹ Translation by the Secretariat of the United Nations.