CORRESPONDENCE.

CIRCULARS.

PASSPORTS—INTENT TO RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES.

Circular.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 17, 1902.

To the Diplomatic and Consular Officers of the United States.

GENTLEMEN: The Department has from time to time received complaints from persons sojourning abroad that they have been refused passports because they were unable to state definitely when they intended to return to the United States. The renewed attention of diplomatic and consular officers is therefore called to the Department's circulars [a] of instruction of March 27 and September 26, 1899, relative to "Passports for persons residing or sojourning abroad" and "Intent to return to the United States," which should be carefully studied and applied to the construction of the regulations governing the granting and issuing of passports, so that no one who has effectually expatriated himself from the United States shall receive the protection which he has forfeited a right to expect, and, on the other hand, no one shall be denied protection who is a loyal American citizen not permanently and voluntarily absent from this country.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN HAY.

PASSPORTS FOR PERSONS RESIDING OR SOJOURNING ABROAD.

Circular.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 27, 1899.

To the Diplomatic and Consular Officers of the United States.

GENTLEMEN: It has been represented to the Department that a greater uniformity than now prevails is desirable in the treatment of applications for passports from persons who allege American citizenship, and who have been absent from the United States for a prolonged period and are unable or refuse to give a definite promise of return.

[a] See *infra*.

Diplomatic officers and consular officers having authority to issue passports will therefore follow the general principles of this instruction; but wherever a doubt arises as to the propriety of issuing or withholding a passport, they will communicate all the facts of the case to the Department and await its instructions.

This Government does not discriminate between native-born and naturalized citizens in according them protection while they are abroad, equality of treatment being required by the laws of the United States (secs. 1999 and 2000, Rev. Stats.). But in determining the question of conservation of American citizenship and the right to receive a passport, it is only reasonable to take into account the purpose for which the citizenship is obtained. A naturalized citizen who returns to the country of his origin and there resides without any tangible manifestation of an intention to return to the United States may therefore generally be assumed to have lost the right to receive the protection of the United States. His naturalization in the United States can not be used as a cloak to protect him from obligations to the country of his origin while he performs none of the duties of citizenship to the country which naturalized him. The statements of loyalty to this Government which he may make are contradicted by the circumstance of his residence, and are open to the suspicion of being influenced by the advantages he derives by avoiding the performance of the duties of citizenship to any country. It is not to be understood by this that naturalized American citizens returning to the country of their origin are to be refused the protection of a passport. On the contrary, full protection should be accorded to them until they manifest an effectual abandonment of their residence and domicile in the United States.

A passport is in its terms a statement that the person it names and describes is a citizen of the United States, and it is forbidden by law to issue one to any other than a citizen of the United States (sec. 4076, Rev. Stats.). The Secretary of State, and under him our diplomatic and consular officers, with certain restrictions, may grant and issue passports under such rules as the President prescribes (sec. 4076, Rev. Stats.). As a general statement, passports are issued to all law-abiding American citizens who apply for them and comply with the rules prescribed; but it is not obligatory to issue one to every citizen who desires it, and the rejection of an application is not to be construed as per se a denial by this Department or its agents of the American citizenship of a person whose application is so rejected.

A condition precedent to the granting of a passport is, under the law and the rules prescribed by authority of the law, that the citizenship of the applicant and his domicile in the United States and intention to return to it with the purpose of residing and performing the duties of citizenship shall be satisfactorily established. One who has expatriated himself can not, therefore, receive a passport.

Expatriation has been defined by Mr. Hamilton Fish as—

> The quitting of one's country, with an abandonment of allegiance and with the view of becoming permanently a resident and citizen of some other country, resulting in the loss of the party's preexisting character of citizenship.

Thus, a person—

> may reside abroad for purposes of health, of education, of amusement, of business, for an indefinite period; he may acquire a commercial or civil domicile there, but if he do so sincerely and bona fide animo revertendi, and do nothing inconsistent with his preexisting allegiance, he will not thereby have taken any step toward self-expatriation. But if, instead of this, he permanently withdraws himself and his

property and places both where neither can be made to contribute to the national necessities, acquires a political domicile in a foreign country, and avows his purpose not to return, he has placed himself in the position where his country has the right to presume that he has made his election of expatriation.

There being no legislative definition of what constitutes expatriation, it is a fact to be determined by the circumstances surrounding each case that arises.

But even where expatriation may not be established, a person who is permanently resident and domiciled outside of the United States can not receive a passport.

When a person *who has attained his majority* removes to another country and settles himself there, he is stamped with the national character of his new domicile; and this is so, notwithstanding he may entertain a floating intention of returning to his original residence or citizenship at some future period, and the presumption of law with respect to residence in a foreign country, especially if it be protracted, is that the party is there animo manendi, and it lies upon him to explain it. (Mr. Fish to the President, Foreign Relations 1873, 1186 et seq.)

If, in making application for a passport, he swears that he intends to return to the United States within a given period, and afterward, in applying for a renewal of his passport, it appears that he did not fulfill his intention, this circumstance awakens a doubt as to his real purposes, which he must dispel. (Foreign Relations 1890, 11).

The treatment of the individual cases as they arise must depend largely upon attendant circumstances. When an applicant has completely severed his relations with the United States; has neither kindred nor property here; has married and established a home in a foreign land; has engaged in business or professional pursuits wholly in foreign countries; has so shaped his plans as to make it impossible or improbable that they will ever include a domicile in this country—these and similar circumstances should exercise an adverse influence in determining the question whether or not a passport should issue. On the other hand, a favorable conclusion may be influenced by the fact that family and property connections with the United States have been kept up; that reasons of health render travel and return impossible or inexpedient; and that pecuniary exigencies interfere with the desire to return. But the circumstance which is perhaps the most favorable of all is that the applicant is residing abroad in representation and extension of legitimate American enterprises.

The status of American citizens resident in a semibarbarous country or in a country in which the United States exercises extraterritorial jurisdiction is singular. If they were subjects of said power before they acquired citizenship in the United States, they are amenable, upon returning, to the same restrictions of residence as are laid down in the beginning of this instruction, and for the same reasons; but if they are not in that category their residence may be indefinitely prolonged, since obviously they can not become subjects of the native government without grave peril to their safety. The Department's position with respect to these citizens has uniformily been to afford them the protection of a passport as long as their pursuits are legitimate and not prejudicial to the friendly relations of this Government with the government within whose limits they are residing; and the Department has even held that persons who are members of a distinctly American community in Turkey and avail themselves of the extraterritorial rights given by Turkey to such communities may inherit their rights as American citizens, and that section 1993 of the Revised Stat-

utes of the United States which provides that "the rights of citizenship shall not descend to children whose father never resided in the United States" is not applicable, such descendants being regarded, through their inherited extraterritorial rights recognized by Turkey herself, as born and continuing in the jurisdiction of the United States. (Foreign Relations, 1887, 1125.)

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN HAY.

Circular.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, September 26, 1899.

To the diplomatic and consular officers of the United States.

GENTLEMEN: Information having reached the Department that some of the diplomatic and consular officers of the United States have refused to issue passports to applicants who were unable or unwilling to state that they intended to return to the United States within two years from the date of their applications, you are instructed that the Department does not hold that a passport can not be granted to a person who does not make such a statement. As explained in the Department's circular instruction of March 27, 1899, a passport should not be issued to any person who does not intend to return to the United States or whose expressed intention to return is negatived by circumstances attending his residence abroad, but it is not intended to fix a definite period of time beyond which the protection of a passport is to be refused to a citizen of the United States. A passport is good only for two years from the date of issuance, but a new one may be granted when a new and satisfactory application is made.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

DAVID J. HILL,
Acting Secretary.

CHARGE OF DIPLOMATIC MISSION IN THE ABSENCE OF ITS HEAD—CONSTRUCTION OF ARTICLE 19 OF "INSTRUCTIONS TO DIPLOMATIC OFFICERS."

Circular.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 25, 1902.

To the diplomatic officers of the United States.

GENTLEMEN: Your attention is called to that clause of article 19 of the "Instructions to diplomatic officers" reading as follows:

> In the absence of the head of the mission the secretary acts ex officio as chargé d'affaires ad interim, and needs no special letter of credence. In the absence, however, of a secretary and second secretary, the Secretary of State may designate any competent person to act ad interim, in which case he is specifically accredited by letter to the minister for foreign affairs.

In framing this instruction it was contemplated by the Department of State that in all ordinary cases, in the absence of the head of the mission, its affairs should be placed in the temporary charge of the

actual first secretary of the mission, whose official title is "secretary." It is understood by the Department of State that the term "the secretary" of the mission designates the actual first secretary, the designation of the second and third secretaries, when they exist, being specifically noted in their commissions.

It is believed by the Department of State that a generous spirit of mutual consideration will permit questions of leave of absence from their posts to be arranged between the head of the mission and the secretaries under him in such a manner that the secretary of the mission shall always be present during the absence of its head, and vice versa, and such a course is expected by the Department under ordinary circumstances. When, however, an emergency arises requiring the affairs of the mission to be left under the temporary direction of the second or third secretary as chargé d'affaires ad interim, the Department should be first consulted, by telegraph if necessary.

While the Department relies upon the discretion of the head of the mission in determining the time at which the secretaries under him may take their leaves of absence under permission of the Secretary of State, it is to be observed that the secretary in his capacity of chargé d'affaires ad interim will, in the absence of the actual head of the mission, act as its temporary head, and as such should exercise his discretion as to the necessity of the presence of one or both of the other secretaries, if there be such, during the period of his service in that capacity.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

DAVID J. HILL,
Acting Secretary.

CHARGES AGAINST DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR OFFICERS.

Circular.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 26, 1902.

To the diplomatic and consular officers of the United States.

GENTLEMEN: I append for your information and guidance copy of an Executive order, dated April 25, 1902, prohibiting diplomatic and consular officers from preferring charges against or criticising any other officer in either service except confidentially to the Department of State.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN HAY.

Executive order.

Whereas the publication of alleged charges and criticisms against officers of the diplomatic and consular service, without an opportunity being given for due consideration of both sides of the questions at issue, has led to injustice to the persons attacked and to embarrassment to the Department of State in its disposition of the public business:

It is hereby ordered that hereafter no officer of the diplomatic or consular service of the United States shall attack, or prefer charges against, or publicly criticise, any other officer in either service, except in a communication to the Department of State.

Whenever any such officer deems that his duty compels him to prefer charges against any other officer in either service, he shall communicate such charges confidentially to the Department of State, which will, upon due consideration of all the circumstances, make such disposition of the case as in its discretion seems wise in the interest of the public business.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

WHITE HOUSE, *April 25, 1902.*

CESSATION OF MILITARY OCCUPATION OF CUBA BY THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Hay to Mr. Lord.[a]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 20, 1902.

SIR: I am directed by the President to inform you that the military occupation of the island of Cuba by the United States has this day ceased, and that an independent government, republican in form, has been inaugurated there, under the Presidency of His Excellency Señor Tomás Estrada Palma.

You are instructed to convey this information through the appropriate channel to the Government to which you are accredited.

I am, etc.,

JOHN HAY.

PROTECTION OF CUBAN INTERESTS BY UNITED STATES CONSULAR OFFICIALS.

Mr. Hay to Mr. Lord.[b]

[Telegram.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 24, 1902.

You are instructed, at the request of the President of Cuba, to ask the Government of Argentina to permit United States consular officers within its jurisdiction to use their good offices in representation of the interests of Cuba and of its citizens until Cuban consuls shall have been appointed.

If permission is granted, notify consuls.

JOHN HAY.

PASSPORTS TO RESIDENTS OF INSULAR POSSESSIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

[*Circular.*]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, October 22, 1902.

To the Diplomatic and Consular Officers of the United States.

GENTLEMEN: The laws relating to the issuance of passports having been amended by the act of Congress approved June 14, 1902, so that

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[a] Same instruction, mutatis mutandis, to all United States diplomatic representatives.
[b] Same telegram, mutatis mutandis, to all United States diplomatic representatives.

passports may be issued to loyal residents of the insular possessions of the United States, the President has prescribed rules governing the granting and issuing of passports in the insular possessions of the United States, and has issued an Executive order, dated July 19, 1902, so amending the instructions to the diplomatic officers of the United States and the United States Consular Regulations as to permit diplomatic and consular officers of the United States now authorized to issue passports to issue them to residents of the insular possessions of the United States who make satisfactory applications.

Inclosed is the prescribed form of application for a resident of an insular possession of the United States. The wording of the passports shall be the same in form as that now used for citizens of the United States, except that where the recipient is now described as a "citizen of the United States" he shall be described as a citizen of Porto Rico, or the Philippine Islands, or the island of Guam, as the case may be, owing allegiance to the United States. Blank passports for residents of our insular possessions are now being prepared and will be furnished to the diplomatic and consular officers of the United States having authority to issue them as soon as they have been printed. In the meantime the regular passport, amended to suit the occasion, may be used.

Your attention is invited to that part of the President's Executive order which specifies that the same fee shall be collected by diplomatic and consular officers of the United States for issuing passports to residents of the insular possessions of the United States as is now required for issuing passports to citizens of the United States.

Inclosed with this instruction are the following:

(*a*) A copy of the President's Executive order of July 19, 1902.

(*b*) A copy of the rules governing the granting and issuing of passports in the United States.

(*c*) A copy of the rules governing the granting and issuing of passports in the insular possessions of the United States.

(*d*) A form of application for a passport to be used by a resident of an insular possession of the United States.

(*e*) The wording of a passport to be issued to a resident of an insular possession of the United States.

Returns of passports and fees shall include passports issued in accordance with this instruction and they shall be included in the same series in numbering.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN HAY.

[Inclosure 1.]

Executive order.

The act of Congress approved June 14, 1902, having amended the Revised Statutes of the United States so as to permit of the issuance of passports to persons owing allegiance to the United States, whether citizens of the United States or not, and under such rules as the President shall designate and prescribe on behalf of the United States, the Instructions to Diplomatic Officers of the United States and the United States Consular Regulations are hereby so modified and amended as to permit diplomatic and consular officers of the United States having authority to issue passports to issue them to residents of the insular possessions of the United States who make satisfactory applications. Each applicant under this provision must state, in addition to the information now required in the application of a citizen of the United States, that he owes allegiance to the United States and that he does not acknowledge

allegiance to any other government, and must submit an affidavit from at least two credible witnesses having good means of knowledge in substantiation of his statements of birth, residence, and loyalty. The same fee shall be collected by diplomatic and consular officers of the United States for issuing passports to residents of the insular possessions of the United States as is now required for issuing passports to citizens of the United States.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., *July 19, 1902.*

[Inclosure 2.]

Rules governing the granting and issuing of passports in the United States.

1. By whom issued.—No one but the Secretary of State may grant and issue passports in the United States. (Rev. Stats., secs. 4075, 4078.)

A person who is entitled to receive a passport if temporarily abroad should apply to the diplomatic representative of the United States in the country where he happens to be; or, in the absence of a diplomatic representative, to the consul-general of the United States; or, in the absence of both, to the consul of the United States. The necessary statements may be made before the nearest consular officer of the United States.

Application for a passport by a person in one of the insular possessions of the United States should be made to the chief executive of such possession.

2. To whom issued.—The law forbids the granting of a passport to any person who does not owe allegiance to the United States.

A person who has only made the declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States can not receive a passport.

3. Applications.—A person who is entitled to receive a passport, if within the United States, must make a written application, in the form of an affidavit, to the Secretary of State.

The affidavit must be attested by an officer authorized to administer oaths, and if he has an official seal it must be affixed. If he has no seal his official character must be authenticated by certificate of the proper legal officer.

If the applicant signs by mark, two attesting witnesses to his signature are required.

The applicant is required to state the date and place of his birth, his occupation, and the place of his permanent residence, and to declare that he goes abroad for temporary sojourn and intends to return to the United States with the purpose of residing and performing the duties of citizenship therein.

The applicant must take the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States.

The application must be accompanied by a description of the person applying, and should state the following particulars, viz: Age, ——; stature, —— feet —— inches (English measure); forehead, ——; eyes, ——; nose, ——; mouth, ——; chin, ——; hair, ——; complexion, ——; face, ——.

The application must be accompanied by a certificate from at least one credible witness that the applicant is the person he represents himself to be, and that the facts stated in the affidavit are true to the best of the witness's knowledge and belief.

4. Native citizens.—An application containing the information indicated by rule 3 will be sufficient evidence in the case of native citizens.

5. A person born abroad whose father was a native citizen of the United States.—In addition to the statements required by rule 3, his application must show that his father was born in the United States, resided therein, and was a citizen at the time of the applicant's birth. The Department may require that this affidavit be supported by that of one other citizen acquainted with the facts.

6. Naturalized citizens.—In addition to the statements required by rule 3, a naturalized citizen must transmit his certificate of naturalization, or a duly certified copy of the court record thereof, with his application. It will be returned to him after inspection. He must state in his affidavit when and from what port he emigrated to this country, what ship he sailed in, where he has lived since his arrival in the United States, when and before what court he was naturalized, and that he is the identical person described in the certificate of naturalization. The signature to the application should conform in orthography to the applicant's name as written in his certificate of naturalization.

7. Woman's application.—If she is unmarried, in addition to the statements required by rule 3, she should state that she has never been married. If she is the wife of a native citizen of the United States the fact should be made to appear in her applica-

tion. If she is the wife or widow of a naturalized citizen, in addition to the statements required by rule 3, she must transmit for inspection her husband's certificate of naturalization, must state that she is the wife (or widow) of the person described therein, and must set forth the facts of his emigration, naturalization, and residence, as required in the rule governing the application of a naturalized citizen.

8. The child of a naturalized citizen claiming citizenship through the naturalization of the parent.—In addition to the statements required by rule 3, the applicant must state that he or she is the son or daughter, as the case may be, of the person described in the certificate of naturalization, which must be submitted for inspection, and must set forth the facts of emigration, naturalization, and residence, as required in the rule governing the application of a naturalized citizen.

9. A resident of an insular possession of the United States who owes allegiance to the United States.—In addition to the statements required by rule 3, he must state that he owes allegiance to the United States and that he does not acknowledge allegiance to any other government; and must submit an affidavit from at least two credible witnesses having good means of knowledge in substantiation of his statements of birth, residence, and loyalty.

10. Expiration of passport.—A passport expires two years from the date of its issuance. A new one will be issued upon a new application, and, if the applicant be a naturalized citizen, the old passport will be accepted in lieu of a certificate of naturalization, if the application upon which it was issued is found to contain sufficient information as to the naturalization of the applicant.

11. Wife, minor children, and servants.—When the applicant is accompanied by his wife, minor children, or servant who would be entitled to receive a passport, it will be sufficient to state the fact, giving the respective ages of the children and the allegiance of the servant, when one passport will suffice for all. For any other person in the party a separate passport will be required. A woman's passport may include her minor children and servant under the above-named conditions.

12. Professional titles.—They will not be inserted in passports.

13. Fee.—By act of Congress approved March 23, 1888, a fee of one dollar is required to be collected for every citizen's passport. That amount in currency or postal money order should accompany each application made by a citizen of the United States. Orders should be made payable to the disbursing clerk of the Department of State. Drafts or checks will not be accepted.

14. Visés of passports.—They will not be procured by the Department of State from the representatives of foreign governments.

15. Blank forms of application.—They will be furnished by the Department to persons who desire to apply for passports, but are not furnished, except as samples, to those who make a business of procuring passports.

16. Address.—Communications should be addressed to the Department of State, Passport Bureau, and each communication should give the post-office address of the person to whom the answer is to be directed.

17. Rejection of application.—The Secretary of State may refuse to issue a passport to anyone who he has reason to believe desires it for an unlawful or improper purpose, or who is unable or unwilling to comply with the rules.

Section 4075 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by the act of Congress approved June 14, 1902, providing that "the Secretary of State may grant and issue passports, and cause passports to be granted, issued, and verified in foreign countries by such diplomatic or consular officers of the United States, and by such chief or other executive officer of the insular possessions of the United States, and under such rules as the President shall designate and prescribe for and on behalf of the United States," the foregoing rules are hereby prescribed for the granting and issuing of passports in the United States.

The Secretary of State is authorized to make regulations on the subject of issuing and granting passports additional to these rules and not inconsistent with them.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., *July 19, 1902.*

[Inclosure 3.]

Rules governing the granting and issuing of passports in the insular possessions of the United States.

Section 4075 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by the act of Congress approved June 14, 1902, providing that "the Secretary of State may grant

and issue passports, and cause passports to be granted, issued, and verified in foreign countries by such diplomatic or consular officers of the United States, and by such chief or other executive officer of the insular possessions of the United States, and under such rules as the President shall designate and prescribe for and on behalf of the United States," the following rules are hereby prescribed for the granting and issuing of passports in the insular possessions of the United States:

1. By whom issued.—Application for a passport by a person in one of the insular possessions of the United States should be made to the chief executive of such possession.

A person who is entitled to receive a passport if temporarily abroad should apply to the diplomatic representative of the United States in the country where he happens to be; or, in the absence of a diplomatic representative, to the consul-general of the United States; or, in the absence of both, to the consul of the United States. The necessary statements may be made before the nearest consular officer of the United States.

2. To whom issued.—The law forbids the granting of a passport to any person who does not owe allegiance to the United States.

A person who has only made the declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States can not receive a passport.

3. Applications.—A person who is entitled to receive a passport must make a written application in the form of an affidavit.

The affidavit must be attested by an officer authorized to administer oaths, and if he has an official seal it must be affixed. If he has no seal, his official character must be authenticated by certificate of the proper legal officer.

If the applicant signs by mark, two attesting witnesses to his signature are required.

The applicant is required to state the date and place of his birth, his occupation, and the place of his permanent residence, and to declare that he goes abroad for temporary sojourn, and intends to return to the United States or one of the insular possessions of the United States with the purpose of residing and performing the duties of citizenship therein.

The applicant must take the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States.

The application must be accompanied by a description of the person applying, and should state the following particulars, viz: Age, ——; stature, —— feet —— inches (English measure); forehead, ——; eyes, ——; nose, ——; mouth, ——; chin, ——; hair, ——; complexion, ——; face, ——.

The application must be accompanied by a certificate from at least one credible witness that the applicant is the person he represents himself to be, and that the facts stated in the affidavit are true to the best of the witness's knowledge and belief.

4. Native citizens of the United States.—An application containing the information indicated by rule 3 will be sufficient evidence in the case of native citizens of the United States.

5. A person born abroad whose father was a native citizen of the United States.—In addition to the statements required by rule 3, his application must show that his father was born in the United States, resided therein, and was a citizen at the time of the applicant's birth. The Department may require that this affidavit be supported by that of one other citizen acquainted with the facts.

6. Naturalized citizens.—In addition to the statements required by rule 3, a naturalized citizen must transmit his certificate of naturalization, or a duly certified copy of the court record thereof, with his application. It will be returned to him after inspection. He must state in his affidavit when and from what port he emigrated to this country, what ship he sailed in, where he has lived since his arrival in the United States, when and before what court he was naturalized, and that he is the identical person described in the certificate of naturalization. The signature to the application should conform in orthography to the applicant's name as written in his certificate of naturalization.

7. Woman's application.—If she is unmarried, in addition to the statements required by rule 3, she should state that she has never been married. If she is the wife of a native citizen of the United States the fact should be made to appear in her application. If she is the wife or widow of a naturalized citizen, in addition to the statements required by rule 3, she must transmit for inspection her husband's certificate of naturalization, must state that she is the wife (or widow) of the person described therein, and must set forth the facts of his emigration, naturalization, and residence, as required in the rule governing the application of a naturalized citizen.

8. The child of a naturalized citizen claiming citizenship through the naturalization of the parent.—In addition to the statements required by rule 3, the applicant must state that he or she is the son or daughter, as the case may be, of the person described in

the certificate of naturalization, which must be submitted for inspection, and must set forth the facts of emigration, naturalization, and residence, as required in the rule governing the application of a naturalized citizen.

9. A resident of an insular possession of the United States who owes allegiance to the United States.—In addition to the statements required by rule 3, he must state that he owes allegiance to the United States and that he does not acknowledge allegiance to any other government; and must submit an affidavit from at least two credible witnesses having good means of knowledge in substantiation of his statements of birth, residence, and loyalty.

10. Expiration of passport.—A passport expires two years from the date of its issuance. A new one will be issued upon a new application, and, if the applicant be a naturalized citizen, the old passport will be accepted in lieu of a certificate of naturalization, if the application upon which it was issued is found to contain sufficient information as to the naturalization of the applicant.

11. Wife, minor children, and servants.—When the applicant is accompanied by his wife, minor children, or servant who would be entitled to receive a passport, it will be sufficient to state the fact, giving the respective ages of the children and the allegiance of the servant, when one passport will suffice for all. For any other person in the party a separate passport will be required. A woman's passport may include her minor children and servant under the above-named conditions.

12. Professional titles.—They will not be inserted in passports.

13. Rejection of application.—The chief executive officers of the insular possessions of the United States are authorized to refuse to issue a passport to anyone who there is reason to believe desires it for an unlawful or improper purpose, or who is unable or unwilling to comply with the rules.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., *July 19, 1902.*

[Inclosure 4.]

[Fee for passport, $1.00. Fee for filling out application in duplicate, 50 cents. Fee for administering oath in duplicate, 50 cents.]

Form for resident of an insular possession of the United States.

Issued ——— ———, ———.

No. ——.

I, ——— ———, a resident of ———, hereby apply to the ——— of the United States at ——— for a passport for myself, accompanied by ——— ———, as follows: ——— ———, born at ———, on the —— day of ———, 1——, and ——— ———.

I solemnly swear that I was born at ———, in the island of ———, on or about the —— day of ———, 1——; that my father is a citizen of ———; that I am domiciled in the island of ———, my permanent residence being at ———, where I follow the occupation of ———; that I left the ——— on the —— day of ———, 1——, and am now temporarily sojourning at ———; that I am the bearer of passport No. ——, issued by ——— ——— on the —— day of ———, 1——; that I intend to return to ———, with the purpose of residing and performing the duties of citizenship therein; that I owe allegiance to the United States, and do not acknowledge allegiance to any other government.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

Further, I do solemnly swear that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; and that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion: So help me God.

——— ———.

——— of the United States at ———.

Sworn to before me this —— day of ———, 1——.

——— ———.

DESCRIPTION OF APPLICANT.

Age, —— years. Stature, —— feet —— inches, Eng. Forehead, ——. Eyes, ——. Nose, ——. Mouth, ——. Chin, ——. Hair, ——. Complexion, ——. Face, ——.

SUPPORTING AFFIDAVITS.

I.

I, ——— ———, a resident of ———, solemnly swear that I have known ——— ———, the above-named applicant for a passport, for ——— years; that I know of my personal knowledge that he is a resident of ———, and that he is loyal to the Government of the United States; and to the best of my knowledge and belief the said ——— ——— was born in ———, on or about ——— ——, ——.

——— ———.

Sworn to before me this —— day of ———, 19——.

——— ———.

II.

I, ——— ———, a resident of ———, solemnly swear that I have known ——— ———, the above-named applicant for a passport, for ——— years; that I know of my personal knowledge that he is a resident of ———, and that he is loyal to the Government of the United States; and to the best of my knowledge and belief the said ——— ——— was born in ———, on or about ——— ——, ——.

——— ———.

Sworn to before me this —— day of ———, 19——.

——— ———.

———

[Inclosure 5.]

[Good only for two years from date.]

——— ——— *of the United States of America at* ——— ———.

To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Description.—Age, —— years. Stature, —— feet —— inches, Eng. Forehead, ——. Eyes, ——. Nose, ——. Mouth, ——. Chin, ——. Hair, ——. Complexion, ——. Face, ——.

(Signature of the bearer.) ——— ———.

I, the undersigned, ——— ———, of the United States of America, hereby request all whom it may concern to permit ——— ———, a citizen of ———, owing allegiance to the United States, ——— ———, safely and freely to pass, and in case of need to give ——— all lawful aid and protection.

Given under my hand and the seal of the ——— of the United States at ———, the —— day of ——— in the year 19——, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred ———.

No. ——.