

US IMMIGRATION LAW TIME FOR DEMOCRACY

top illustration:
definition of posterity in English follows translations into Oriental languages
in Richardson, John (1741-1795) (author)
A Dictionary of English, Persian and Arabic in two volumes, volume 2
Oxford: Clarendon Press (1780)
contributed by West Bengal Public Library
digitized by Digital Library of India. accessible at archive.org

Printed for subscribers:
British universities. British citizens at home and resident in Bengal, Bombay & Madras, India.
German count on faculty of College of Commerce in St. Petersburg, Russia.

CONTENTS



essays, tutorials & books



historical records of US Congress

Immigration tutorials are in three parts:

US Immigration Law: The Case Against Immigration
thumb: Department of Labor naturalization class (1912-1932)
www.loc.gov



The Founders' World
thumb: Chapultepec
from Bolton, Herbert E. (author). Spanish Borderlands
Yale University Press (1921)



My World/ Actual Immigrants
thumb: North New Spain
from Bolton, Herbert E. (author). Spanish Borderlands
Yale University Press (1921)



US Immigration Law: The Case Against Immigration
pdf file



(page 1 of 26)

POSTERITY: descendants

in Richardson, John (1741-1795) (author)
A Dictionary of English, Persian and Arabic in two volumes, volume 2
Oxford: Clarendon Press (1780)
contributed by West Bengal Public Library
digitized by Digital Library of India. accessible at archive.org

Section 1 describes what I believe to be a slam-dunk case against longstanding US immigration policies and laws. They shouldn't have been instituted; and they should be eliminated ASAP.

Introduction:
Every good government enactment starts with a statement of intent, followed by a glossary of terms.

A statement of intent reduces the number of hours attorneys can bill their clients for time spent debating the intent of a law; as well as the number of judges needed to referee the lawyers' debates. The statement of intent encourages legislatures, executives, and/or courts to study the aftermath of a law. Does or does not the practical application of the law do what it's supposed to do? If not, put the law on hold until it can be revised. Or dump it because the goal is unattainable.

A glossary fixes the language of the law forever after. Definitions and the usage of words shift over time. The shift might be natural. However, unscrupulous entities can and do alter definitions and usages deliberately to pervert a law to serve their special interests against the interests of the whole. Indeed, my study of what went wrong with the US democracy reveals that many of the problems originated in word games.

US founders provided a statement of intent in the Preamble of their 1787 US Constitution. It explains the purpose of the Constitution and all that would be done under the authority of the Constitution forever after. The statement of intent is simple, but because of the lack of a glossary, impossibly vague. US government is very clearly of, by, and for the people of the US in 1787 and their posterity. Posterity is relatively easy to define. Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, not so much. Lawyers have gotten rich and judges have acquired enviable job security because the statement of intent is so very vague.

'Life' is an example. The federal government sends Americans to war, knowing some of them will die, making all US military efforts unconstitutional. The argument for the constitutionality of war would be that some people must die to preserve the lives of others. The argument leads to the unthinkable principle that some people are more valuable than others. In daily life, we learn that the unthinkable principle is true; but we can't condone it in law.

The 1787 Constitution was the founders' third constitution (corporate by-laws). Their first attempt was the Articles of Association in 1774. Their second try was the 1781 Articles of Confederation. They drafted the Confederation in 1776 but couldn't achieve full agreement until 1781. A scant six years later the founders were dissatisfied with their 1781 effort and prepared the 1787 revision for unanimous approval. (It's more accurate to say that the bankers who loaned US founders money for their exploits were dissatisfied with the 1781 effort. The bankers wanted to be paid back with interest; and expected US founders to gouge The People with taxes to make it happen.)

In 1796, several years into implementation of the 1787 by-laws, Washington gave his premature Farewell Address to Congress. In it, he advised Congress to give the 1787 Constitution a chance. Don't throw it away in a snit because of some little dispute. But, overall, the implicit message of the constitutional history of US founders is that their constitutions weren't written in stone. Constitutions can and probably should be tossed in the trashcan from time-to-time and replaced with yet another attempt to get things right. In other chapters of this website, I discuss some of what's wrong that needs fixing.

The absence of a glossary in the 1774, 1781 and 1787 by-laws might mean that US founders assumed that the words they used would hold their meaning for eternity. The absence might mean that US founders expected their third constitution to be trashed before any significant alterations to the English language. A third possibility is that the founders didn't waste time and money working up a glossary because they lived in a heyday of private sector dictionary-making. They merely privatized the function or out-sourced the defining of words at their specific notch on the timeline. The Librarian of Congress can verify if US founders did or didn't make sure he acquired contemporary dictionaries for future reference.

I put Richardson's definition of posterity at the top of this page because it's the simplest and least disputable of Revolutionary Era definitions.

(continued on page 2)

PREVIOUS

NEXT

The website is a work in progress.
All texts are drafts.
The author takes it for granted that you can say the same things better, and will.



updated 2021 April

Materials are presented for educational purposes only.

I'm not a licensed attorney and don't intend the materials presented here to replace the services of licensed attorneys

I work alone on a small, fixed personal income. If you appreciate my work, take advantage of it, and are able, please make a financial contribution.

Laurel Lee
Time For Democracy
Box 477235
Chicago, IL 60647-0988

US IMMIGRATION LAW TIME FOR DEMOCRACY



(page 2 of 26)

top illustration:
Lake Winnepisseogee
Bartlett, W. H. (1809-1854) (artist). Willis, Nathaniel Parker (1806-1867) (author). deBauclas, L. (translator)
American Scenery. (L'Améirique pittoresque, ou, Vues des terres, des lacs et des fleuves des Etats-Unis d'Amérique.)
London: Georges Virtue (1840). New York: R. Martin & Co.
contributed by New York Public Library
digitized by Google. accessible at Hathitrust Digital Library

CONTENTS



essays, tutorials & books



historical records of US Congress

Immigration tutorials are in three parts:

US Immigration Law: The Case Against Immigration
thumb:
Department of Labor naturalization class (1912-1932)
www.loc.gov



The Founders' World
thumb: Chapultepec
from Bolton, Herbert E. (author). Spanish Borderlands
Yale University Press (1921)



My World/ Actual Immigrants
thumb: North New Spain
from Bolton, Herbert E. (author). Spanish Borderlands
Yale University Press (1921)



Posterior, that comes after, latter.
Posterity, Off-spring, Issue, Children; also
After-times, or After-ages.
Postern, a Back-door: In *Fortification*, a false
Door usually made in the Angle of the Flank and
of the Courtin, or near the *Orillon*, for private
Sallies.

Posterity, Off-spring, Issue, Children; also After-times, or After-ages.

Phillips, Edward (editor)
The New World of Words, or, Universal English Dictionary, 6th edition
(revision, correction, and improvement of The Moderne World of Words, 1696)
London: printed for editor (1706)

Containing an account of the original or proper sense, and various significations of all hard
words derived from other languages, viz. Hebrew, Arabick, Syriack, Greek, Latin, Italian,
French, Spanish, British, Saxon, Danish, Dutch, etc. as now made use of in our English
tongue. A work very necessary for strangers, as well as our own country-men, in order to
the right understanding of what they speak, write, or read.

gift of Mrs. Henry Reese Hoyt in memory of Chief Justice Charles P. Daly
contributed by The New York Public Library. digitized by Google

POSTERIORNESS [of *posterior*, L. and *ne/s*] a being after
or behind.

POSTERITY [*posteritas*, L.] Children, Offspring, Issue,
those that shall be born in future Time.

POSTERN [*posterna*, F.] a Postern-Gate, a Back-Door.

POSTERN [in *Fortification*] a small Door in the Flank of
a Bastion or other Part of a Garrison, to march in and out
unperceived by the Enemy, either to relieve the Work or
to make Sallies.

Posterity. Children, Offspring, Issue, those that shall be born in future Time.

Bailey, Nathan (editor)
Dictionarium Britannicum, or a more Compleat Universal Etymological English Dictionary
Than any Extant. London: printed for T. Cox (1730)

Containing not only the words, and their explication; but their etymologies from the Antient
British, Teutonic, Low and High Dutch, Saxon, Danish, Norman and Modern French, Italian,
Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Chaldee, etc.

contributed by Koninklike Bibliotheek. digitized by Google

POSTERIOR [of *posterior*, F. of *post*
er, L.] that comes after, latter.
POSTERITY [*Posterit*, F. *Posteritas*,
L.] Offspring, Issue, Children; those that
shall be born in future Time, or After-
times.
POSTERN [*posterna*, F.] a back Door
in a Fort.
POSTERN [in *Fortification*] a small Door
in the Flank of a Bastion, or other Part of
a Garrison, to march in or out unper-
ceived by the Enemy, either to relieve
the Work or make Sallies.

Posterity. Children, Offspring, Issue, those that shall be born in future Time.

Bailey, Nathan (editor)
An Universal Etymological English Dictionary, 15th edition
London: printed for R. Ware et al. (1753)

The whole work compiled and methodically digested, as well for the entertainment of the
curious, as the information of the ignorant; and for the benefit of young students, artificers,
tradesmen, and foreigners, who are desirous thoroughly to understand what they speak,
read or write.

digitized by Google

POSTERITY. n. f. [*posterit*, Fr. *posteritas*, Lat.] Succeeding
generations; descendants: opposed to ancestors.

It was said,
It should not stand in thy posterity;
But that myself should be the father
Of many kings. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*
Since arms avail not now that Henry's dead!
Posterity await for wretched years. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*
Posterity inform'd by thee might know. *Milton.*
Their names shall be transmitted to posterity, and spoken of
through all future ages. *Smalridge's Sermons.*
To th' unhappy, that unjustly bleed,
Heav'n gives posterity t' avenge the deed. *Pope.*

Posterity. Succeeding generations; descendants; opposed to ancestors.

Johnson, Samuel (author)
A Dictionary of the English Language, in two volumes, volume 2
London: printed for J. and P. Knapton, et al. (1755)

The words are deduced from their originals and illustrated in their different significations by
examples from the best writers, to which are prefixed, A History of the Language, and An
English Grammar.

contributed by Universidad Complutense de Madrid. digitized by Google
https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/009310086
also: https://johnsonsdictionaryonline.com/

P O **P O**
Physical POSSIBLE, is that which may
be effected by a natural power.
To **POST**, to stick up or affix a writing
on a post.
POST of Honour (in an army) the advanced
guard, is a post of honour, and the right of
two lines is a post of honour, and is always to
the eldest regiments; the left is the next post,
and is given to the next eldest, and so on; the
center of the lines is the least honourable,
and is given to the youngest regiments.
POST diluvian, after the flood; or of
pertaining to the *Post Diluvians*, or those
persons who lived or succeeded one another af-
ter *Noah's* flood.
POSTIQUE (in *Architecture*) an ornament
of sculpture is said to be *postique*, when it is
added after the work is finished.
POSTULATE (with *Mathematic*;) a clear
evident proposition, wherein it is affirmed or
deny'd that something may, or may not be
done.
POSTVORUTA (among the *Romans*) a
Ure can master the devil, or throw him out
With wondrous potency. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*
POWENT (*potens*, L.) 1. powerful, fore-
cible, strong, efficacious. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*
When by command
Moses once more his *Potent* rod extends
Over the sea; the sea his rod obeys. *Milton.*
Verbes are the potent charms we use,
Heraick thoughts and virtues to infuse. *Walker.*
2. Having great dominion or authority, as
potent monarche.
All obey'd the superior voice
Of their great potenters, for great indeed
His name, and high was his degree in heav'n.
Milton.
Each potentate, as wary fear, or strength,
or emulation urg'd, his neighbour's bounds
invades. *Philips.*

Posterity (omitted)

Bailey, Nathan (author)
The New Universal Etymological English Dictionary, 4th edition, Vol. II
London: printed for T. Waller (1756)

Corrected, and much improved throughout, by the addition of great variety of examples,
explaining the true significations of the words, taken from the best authors

contributed by New York Public Library, gift of Mrs. Henry R. Hoyt
digitized by Google

P O S **P O T**
1. Happening after; placed after; fol-
lowing. *Bacon.*
2. Backward. *Pope.*
POSTERIORs. f. [*posteriora*, Latin.] The
hinder parts. *Swift.*
POSTERIORITY. f. [*posteriorit*, French;
from *posterior*.] The state of being after;
opposite to priority. *Hale.*
POSTERITY. f. [*posteritas*, Latin.] Suc-
ceeding generations; descendants. *Smalridge.*
POSTERN. f. [*posterna*, Dutch.] A small
gate; a little door. *Fairfax.*
sition supposed or assumed without proof.
Watts.
POSTULA'TION. f. [*postulatio*, Lat.] The
act of supposing without proof; gratuitous
assumption. *Hale.*
POSTULATORY. a. [from *postulate*.]
1. Assuming without proof. *Brown.*
2. Assumed without proof. *Brown.*
POSTULATUM. f. [Latin.] Position as-
sumed without proof. *Addison.*
POSTURE. f. [*postura*, Fr. *postura*, Latin].
1. Place; situation. *Hale.*

Posterity. Succeeding generations; descendants. (Smalridge).

Johnson, Samuel (author)
A Dictionary of the English Language, in two volumes, the third edition, corrected
abstracted from the folio edition, Vol. II. London: printed for A. Millar et al. (1766)

In which the words are deduced from their originals, explained in their different meanings,
and authorized by the names of the writers in whose works they are found.

digitized by Google

The website is a work in progress.

All texts are drafts.

The author takes it for granted that you can
say the same things better, and will.



updated 2021 April

Materials are presented for educational purposes only.

I'm not a licensed attorney and don't intend the materials presented here
to replace the services of licensed attorneys

I work alone on a small, fixed personal income. If you appreciate my work,
take advantage of it, and are able, please make a financial contribution.

Laurel Lee
Time For Democracy
Box 477235
Chicago, IL 60647-0988

PREVIOUS

NEXT

(continued on page 3)

US IMMIGRATION LAW TIME FOR DEMOCRACY



(page 3 of 26)

top illustration:
Albany, New York
Bartlett, W. H. (1809-1854) (artist). Willis, Nathaniel Parker (1806-1867) (author). deBauclas, L. (translator)
American Scenery. (L'Amérique pittoresque, ou, Vues des terres, des lacs et des fleuves des Etats-Unis d'Amerique.)
London: Georges Virtue (1840). New York: R. Martin & Co.
contributed by New York Public Library
digitized by Google. accessible at Hathitrust Digital Library

CONTENTS



essays, tutorials & books



historical records of US Congress

Immigration tutorials are in three parts:

US Immigration Law: The Case Against Immigration
thumb:
Department of Labor naturalization class (1912-1932)
www.loc.gov



The Founders' World
thumb: Chapultepec
from Bolton, Herbert E. (author). Spanish Borderlands
Yale University Press (1921)



My World/ Actual Immigrants
thumb: North New Spain
from Bolton, Herbert E. (author). Spanish Borderlands
Yale University Press (1921)



Definitions of posterity, continued.

POS	POT
POSTAGE (S.) money paid for the carrying or bringing a letter, &c. by the public post.	POT (S.) a common name to all those drinking vessels that are made of pewter or copper; also to those vessels that are used for boiling victuals in, and are hung over the fire by an iron bole or handle.
POSTERIOR (A.) that comes after, or later than another.	POTABLE (A.) any thing that is fit to drink, or may be drank.
POSTERITY (S.) children or the descendants of a family, &c. that come hereafter.	POTTAGE or POTTAGE (S.) an eatable liquor, sometimes made by boiling meat in water, and mixing oatmeal, pease, herbs cut small, &c. in it.
POSTERN (S.) a small door or passage in a larger, and commonly now means those passages that are made on each side the publick gates for foot-passengers, to avoid coaches, carts, horses, &c. in <i>Ferification</i> , it is a little door in the flank of a bastion, &c. to go in and out privately, without being perceived by the enemy, for the purpose of giving or getting relief, or making sallies, &c.	POTENT (A.) powerful, mighty, strong, capable of doing a great deal.
POSTHUMOUS (A.) any thing that is published after the death of the author; also a	POTENTATE (S.) any king or prince that has the dominion or sovereign authority in any kingdom or state.
	POTENTIAL (A.) that may or can act or do any thing, powerful, mighty.

Posterity. Children or the descendants of a family, etc. that come hereafter.
Dyche, Thomas (Reverend) and Pardon, William (authors)
A New General English Dictionary. London: printed for C. and R. Ware et al. (1768)
Peculiarly calculated for the use and improvement of such as are unacquainted with the learned languages wherein the difficult words, and technical terms are not only fully explained, but accented on their proper syllables, to prevent a vicious pronunciation.
contributed by Harvard College Library, from the library of Victor H. McCutcheon
gift of Brigadier General H.S. Sewell. accessed at archive.org

POT	PRA
POSSESSOR . Sealbhaichoir, u'lamhaidhe.	POT-HERB . Luidh poite.
POSSET . Deoch fhion & bhainne coim-eafgte.	POT-HOOK . Drolla, buthal.
POSSIBLE . Comas no feudtha bhith.	POTION . Deoch leighais.
POST . Teachdaire litiran, post; site; sfacadh, no crann fathte anns an talamh, uathne, colbh, garmin, carchail, cuaille.	POT-LID . Failcunn, clar poite.
To POST . Taisdalachd no altar dheanamh go luath.	POTTAGE . Brochan, lite, praisfeach, erocad.
POSTAGE . Tuaraidal airfon litir.	POTTER . Criadhair, piggadair.
POST-BOY . Giolla ghiulan litiran.	POTTLE . Pint albanach, leathghalan.
POSTER . Teachdaire luath.	POUCH . Pocadh.
POSTERIOR . Deiraneiche, iar.	To POUCH . Cuiram am pocadh.
POSTERIOR . Mafa, deiradh, ton.	POVERTY . Bochdinn, daibhras, loime, glaiife, billeachd, triuine.
POSTERITY . Iarmad, fliochd.	POULT . Eirag, ifan, eun og.
POSTERN . Cul doruis.	POULTERER . Fear reic eun.
POSTHASTE . Deifir mhor, luthas teachdaire litira.	POULTICE . Ceiridhe, ceren, trait.
	POULTRY . Eoin thighe.
	POUNCE . Crog no ionga eoin.
	POUND . Punt; fochad fgiillin fhaicun-

Posterity. *Iarmad, fliochd.*
Shaw, William (Reverend) (1749-1831) (author)
A Galic and English dictionary. London: printed for the author (1768)
Containing all the words in the Scotch and Irish dialects of the Celtic that could be collected from the voice and old books and manuscripts.
contributed by the New York Public Library (Astor collection)
digitized by Google

POSTERITY. *n. f.* [*posterité*, French; *posteritas*, Latin.] Succeeding generations; descendants: opposed to ancestors.

Posterity. Succeeding generations; descendants: opposed to ancestors.
Johnson, Samuel (author)
A Dictionary of the English Language. 6th edition, in two volumes, Volume II
London: printed for J.F. and C. Rivington et al. (1785)
contributed by Kelly Library, University of Toronto. digitized by MSN
https://archive.org/details/dictionaryofengl02johnuoft

POSTERITY, *pòs-tèr'-it-ty. f.* Succeeding generations, descendants.

Posterity, Succeeding generations, descendants.
Sheridan, Thomas (author)
A Complete Dictionary of the English Language in two volumes Vol. II
third edition, revised, corrected and enlarged
One main object of which is to establish a plain and permanent standard of pronunciation
London: printed for Charles Dilly, in the Poultry (1790)
contributed by New York Public Library. digitized by Google
https://archive.org/details/acompletedictio01shergoog/page/n183/mode/2up

POSTERITY. *n. f.* [*posterité*, Fr. *posteritas*, Lat.] Succeeding generations; descendants: opposed to ancestors.
It was said,
It should not stand in thy posterity;
But that myself should be the father
Of many kings. *Shakspeare.*
Since arms avail not now that Henry's dead,
Posterity await for wretched years. *Shakspeare.*
Posterity inform'd by thee might know. *Milton.*
Their names shall be transmitted to posterity,
and spoken of through all future ages. *Smalridge.*
To the unhappy, that unjustly bleed,
Heav'n gives posterity t' avenge the deed. *Pope.*
They were fallible, they were men; but if posterity, fallible as they, grow bold and daring, where the other would have trembled, let them look to it. *Waterland.*

Posterity. Succeeding generations; descendants: opposed to ancestors.
Johnson, Samuel (author)
A Dictionary of the English Language, in two volumes, Vol. II
Eighth edition; corrected and revised. London: printed for J. Johnson et al. (1799)
Quotation from Waterland added to illustrations: They were fallible, they were men; but if posterity, fallible as they, grow bold and daring, where the other would have trembled, let them look to it.
contributed by University of California Southern Regional Library

POSTERITY, آخرون , آل , نسل , اولاد ,
عقب , خلف , عتبات (plur. عتبات).
Descendants.

Posterity, Descendants.
Richardson, John and Wilkins, Charles (LLD) (authors)
Dictionary, English, Persian, and Arabic
A new edition with numerous additions and improvements, Vol. II
London: printed for F. and C. Rivington et al. (1810)
contributed by Asiatic Society of Bombay. accessed at archive.org

(continued on page 4)

PREVIOUS

NEXT

The website is a work in progress.
All texts are drafts.
The author takes it for granted that you can say the same things better, and will.



updated 2021 April

Materials are presented for educational purposes only.

I'm not a licensed attorney and don't intend the materials presented here to replace the services of licensed attorneys

I work alone on a small, fixed personal income. If you appreciate my work, take advantage of it, and are able, please make a financial contribution.

Laurel Lee
Time For Democracy
Box 477235
Chicago, IL 60647-0988

US IMMIGRATION LAW TIME FOR DEMOCRACY



(page 4 of 26)

top illustration:
Hudson River Lighthouse at Caldwell's Landing, New York
Bartlett, W. H. (1809-1854) (artist). Willis, Nathaniel Parker (1806-1867) (author). deBauclas, L. (translator)
American Scenery. (L'Ameirique pittoresque, ou, Vues des terres, des lacs et des fleuves des Etats-Unis d'Amerique.)
London: Georges Virtue (1840). New York: R. Martin & Co.
contributed by New York Public Library
digitized by Google. accessible at Hathitrust Digital Library

CONTENTS



essays, tutorials & books



historical records of US Congress

Immigration tutorials are in three parts:

US Immigration Law: The Case Against Immigration
thumb:
Department of Labor naturalization class (1912-1932)
www.loc.gov



The Founders' World
thumb: Chapultepec
from Bolton, Herbert E. (author). Spanish Borderlands
Yale University Press (1921)



My World/ Actual Immigrants
thumb: North New Spain
from Bolton, Herbert E. (author). Spanish Borderlands
Yale University Press (1921)



Definitions of posterity, continued.

Posterior, pòs-tè-rè-òr. *s.* happening after ;
Posteriority, pòs-tè-rè-òr'-è-tè. *s.* the state of being after.
Posterior, pòs-tè'-rè-òrz. *s.* the hinder parts.
Posterity, pòs-tèr'-è-tè. *s.* succeeding generations.
Postern, pòs'-tèrn. *s.* a small gate, a little door.
Postfact, pòst'-fàkt. *s.* what represents a fact that has occurred.
haste, pòst-hàste'. *ad.* very fàst or quick.

Posterity, succeeding generations.

Johnson, Samuel; Todd, Henry John; and Walker, John (authors)
Johnson's Dictionary, Improved By Todd, abridged for the use of schools
Boston: Benjamin Perkins and Co. (1828)

The 1828 abridgement limits Johnson's definition of posterity to the ambiguous 'succeeding generations'.

Contributed by Widener Library, Harvard College
Digitized by Google. Accessed at Hathitrust

POS-TER'I-TY, *n.* [*Fr. posterité* ; *L. posteritas.*] 1. Descendants ; children, children's children, &c. indefinitely ; the race that proceeds from a progenitor.—2. In a general sense, succeeding generations. *Pope.*
POSTERN, *n.* [*Fr. pòterne.*] 1. Primarily, a back door or gate ; a private entrance ; hence, any small door or gate. *Dryden.*—2. In fortification, a small gate, usually in the angle of the flank of a bastion.

Posterity, (1) Descendants; children, children's children, etc. indefinitely; the race that proceeds from a progenitor. (2) In a general sense, succeeding generations. Pope.

Webster, Noah (author)
An American Dictionary of the English Language
exhibiting the origin, orthography, pronunciation and definitions of words
abridged from the quarto edition, revised. New York: Harper & Brothers (1846)
contributed by New York Public Library. digitized by Google

POSTERIORITY, coming after, the correlative of *priority*.
POSTERITY, succeeding generations, descendants, opposed to *ancestry*.

Posterity, succeeding generations, descendants, opposed to ancestry.

Wharton, J.J.S (Esquire) (author)
The Law Lexicon or Dictionary of Jurisprudence: explaining all the technical words and phrases employed in the several departments of English Law
Printed in London, Dublin and Edinburgh (1848)
from the Bibliotheca Bodleiana. digitized by Google

Preface: ... A Dictionary is not consulted for an essay or treatise on a particular theme, but to answer a sudden doubt, or explain a present difficulty, as to the proper meaning of a certain technicality. 'In considering any complex matter,' writes Burke, 'we ought to examine every distinct ingredient in the composition, one by one; and reduce everything to the utmost simplicity; since the condition of our nature binds us to a strict law and very narrow limits. We ought to compare our subject with things of a similar nature, and even with things of a contrary nature; for discoveries may be, and often are, made by the contrast, which would escape us on the single view. The greater number of the comparisons we make, the more general and the more certain our knowledge is like to prove, as built upon a more extensive and perfect induction.'

(continued on page 5)

PREVIOUS

NEXT

The website is a work in progress.
All texts are drafts.
The author takes it for granted that you can say the same things better, and will.



updated 2021 April

Materials are presented for educational purposes only.

I'm not a licensed attorney and don't intend the materials presented here to replace the services of licensed attorneys

I work alone on a small, fixed personal income. If you appreciate my work, take advantage of it, and are able, please make a financial contribution.

Laurel Lee
Time For Democracy
Box 477235
Chicago, IL 60647-0988

US IMMIGRATION LAW TIME FOR DEMOCRACY



(page 5 of 26)

top illustration:
The Narrows, Staten Island, New York
Bartlett, W. H. (1809-1854) (artist). Willis, Nathaniel Parker (1806-1867) (author). deBauclas, L. (translator)
American Scenery. (L'Ameirique pittoresque, ou, Vues des terres, des lacs et des fleuves des Etats-Unis d'Amerique.)
London: Georges Virtue (1840). New York: R. Martin & Co.
contributed by New York Public Library
digitized by Google. accessible at Hathitrust Digital Library

CONTENTS



essays, tutorials & books



historical records of US Congress

Immigration tutorials are in three parts:

US Immigration Law: The Case Against Immigration
thumb: Department of Labor naturalization class (1912-1932)
www.loc.gov



The Founders' World
thumb: Chapultepec
from Bolton, Herbert E. (author). Spanish Borderlands
Yale University Press (1921)



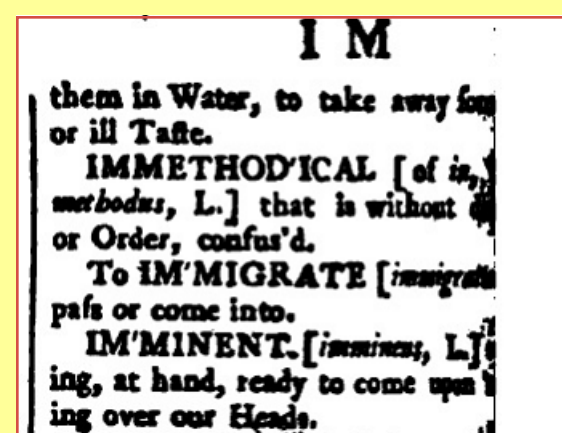
My World/ Actual Immigrants
thumb: North New Spain
from Bolton, Herbert E. (author). Spanish Borderlands
Yale University Press (1921)



I couldn't find the words IMMIGRANT, IMMIGRATE and IMMIGRATION in most of the dictionaries cited on pages 1-4:

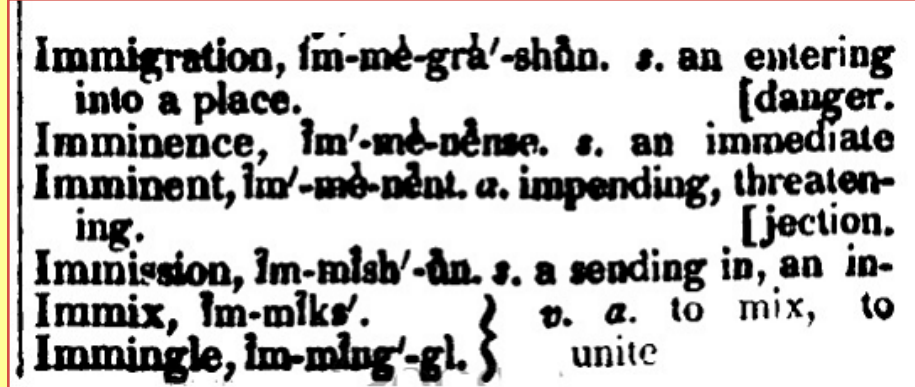
- Phillips 1706
- Bailey 1730
- Johnson 1766 vol.1
- Dyche 1768
- Richardson 1780 (Indian)
- Shaw 1780 (Gaelic)
- Johnson 1785 vol.1
- Sheridan 1790 vol.1
- Johnson 1799 vol.1
- Richardson 1810

Immigrant and/or its variations appear as follows:

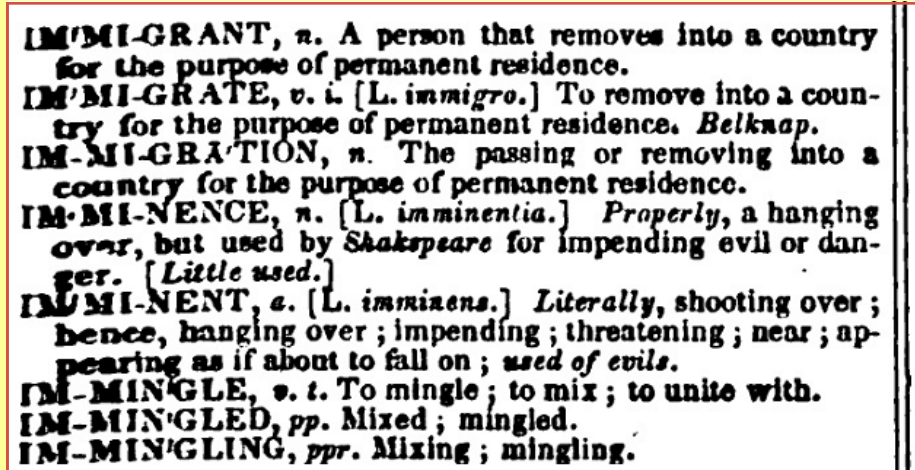


To immigrate ... pass or come into.

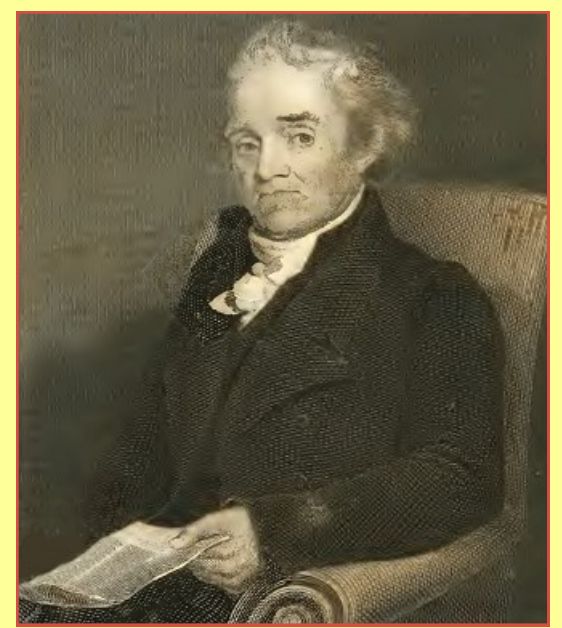
Bailey, Nathan (editor)
An Universal Etymological English Dictionary, 15th edition
London: printed for R. Ware et al. (1753)



Immigration, an entering into a place.
page 171 in Johnson, Samuel; Todd, Henry John; and Walker, John (authors)
Johnson's Dictionary, Improved By Todd, abridged for the use of schools
Boston: Benjamin Perkins and Co. (1828)



Immigrant, A person that removes into a country for the purpose of permanent residence.
page 431 in Webster, Noah (author)
An American Dictionary of the English Language
exhibiting the origin, orthography, pronunciation and definitions of words
abridged from the quarto edition, revised. New York: Harper & Brothers (1846)



Noah Webster
frontispiece in Webster, Noah (1758-1843) and Howe, Hezekiah (authors)
An American dictionary of the English language, Volume I
New York (NY): S. Converse (1828)

Intended to exhibit, I. The origin, affinities and primary signification of English words, as far as they have been ascertained. II. The genuine orthography and pronunciation of words, according to general usage, or to just principles of analogy. III. Accurate and discriminating definitions, with numerous authorities and illustrations. To which are prefixed, an introductory dissertation on the origin, history and connection of the languages of Western Asia and of Europe, and a concise grammar of the English language
Contributed by University of California Libraries. Digitized by MSN
archive.org Identifier americandictiona01websrich

(continued on page 6)

PREVIOUS

NEXT

The website is a work in progress.
All texts are drafts.

The author takes it for granted that you can say the same things better, and will.



updated 2021 April

Materials are presented for educational purposes only.

I'm not a licensed attorney and don't intend the materials presented here to replace the services of licensed attorneys

I work alone on a small, fixed personal income. If you appreciate my work, take advantage of it, and are able, please make a financial contribution.

Laurel Lee
Time For Democracy
Box 477235
Chicago, IL 60647-0988

US IMMIGRATION LAW TIME FOR DEMOCRACY



(page 6 of 26)

top illustration:
Ferry, Brooklyn, New York
Bartlett, W. H. (1809-1854) (artist). Willis, Nathaniel Parker (1806-1867) (author). deBauclas, L. (translator)
American Scenery. (L'Ameirique pittoresque, ou, Vues des terres, des lacs et des fleuves des Etats-Unis d'Amerique.)
London: Georges Virtue (1840). New York: R. Martin & Co.
contributed by New York Public Library
digitized by Google. accessible at Hathitrust Digital Library

Definitions of immigrant, continued.

Noah Webster's 1846 definition of immigration cites 'Belknap' and no other person as an authority for the definition. Webster didn't list identifying information for his authorities. Who might Belknap be, in 1846?

Jeremy Belknap, a doctor of divinity, was known to some people as The Historian of New Hampshire. His grand-daughter compiled his works and published them posthumously in 1847.

CONTENTS



essays, tutorials & books



historical records of US Congress



Jeremy Belknap (1744-1798)
frontispiece in Marcou, Jane Belknap (author and editor)
Life of Jeremy Belknap, D. D., the historian of New Hampshire
With selections from his correspondence and other writings
New York (NY): Harper and Brothers (1847)
contributed by Harvard University Libraries. digitized by Google
archive.org Identifier lifejeremybelkn00belkgoog

Immigration tutorials are in three parts:

US Immigration Law: The Case Against Immigration
thumb:
Department of Labor naturalization class (1912-1932)
www.loc.gov



The Founders' World
thumb: Chapultepec
from Bolton, Herbert E. (author). Spanish Borderlands
Yale University Press (1921)



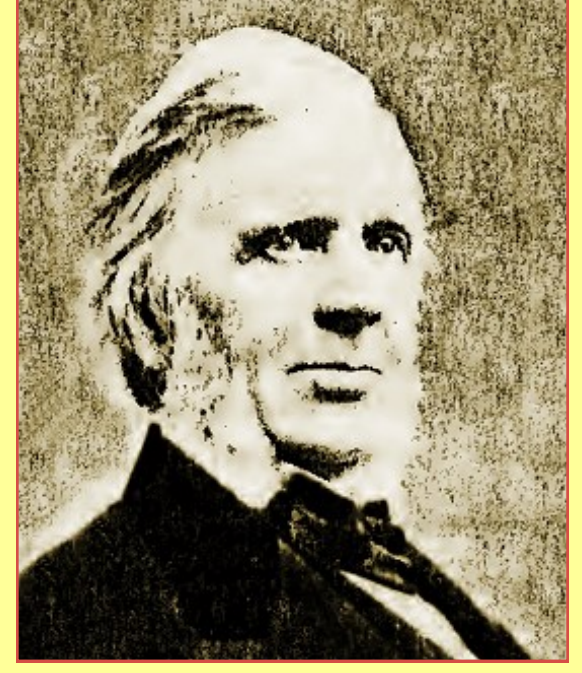
My World/ Actual Immigrants
thumb: North New Spain
from Bolton, Herbert E. (author). Spanish Borderlands
Yale University Press (1921)



Two other Belknap authors appeared on the first page of returns for a search of Internet Archive:

Belknap, Henry Wyckoff (born 1860) (genealogist)
The English ancestry of Abraham Belknap, who settled in Lynn, Mass., 1635
Salem (MA): 20 illegible pages (1914)
contributed and digitized by The Library of Congress
call # CS439 .B45
archive.org identifier englishancestry00belk

Belknap, William Burke (1811-1889) (author)
Memorandum of the family of Wm. B. Belknap (62 pages)
Louisville (KY): by the author (1870)
reprinted from The New England Historical and Genealogical Register
for Henry Wyckoff Belknap (1914)
private printing for Laton Allen (1936)
includes records of the families of Morris Burke Belknap,
William Richardson, and William Burke Belknap
contributed by Allen County Public Library Genealogy Center. Digitized by Internet Archive
call # 929.2 B412601B
archive.org identifier memorandumoffami00belk



William Burke Belknap (1811-1889)
A quotation next to his portrait says: I wonder whether you are not in fact the last young man I shall ever see who is not afraid of the dark and of hardship, and wants to stand on his own feet and force his way by the vigor of his own spirit and the strength of his own hands.
Baker, Newton D. (author)
The Decay of Self-Reliance
The Atlantic (1934 December)

William Burke Belknap began his autobiography with the words:

Our family is of german origin but emigrated, from England to America, at an early period – before the revolution. I am, probably, the sixth generation in this country.

An excerpt from his story:

... Turning southward & crossing the Tennessee river & passing through several counties in, what was called, the western district of Tennessee I came into Hickman County, Ky. and to a place then called Mills Point – now Hickman – on the river Mississippi, about forty miles, by the river, below the mouth of the Ohio.

Finding the land in this, & the adjoining counties of Tennessee & Kentucky, very rich and this being the shipping point, to New Orleans, for a large district, I thought, though a new and thinly settled country, it would be rapidly populated & developed and so decided to cast my lot in it.

With some others who reasoned from the same premises about this country, I was disappointed. Either from its unhealthiness or the general character of its population, it improved slowly and has done so even to the present time.

I lost my health by successive years of violent sickness: in the population I had no incentive to improve my education, nor to use that which I possessed, consequently I became rusty & lost some that I had.

I made money but lost most of it in the general bankruptcy which swept over our whole country in 1838 and 40.

I found so many instances of true manhood and real womanhood among the rude and uncultivated people that I learned to respect my kind, without reference to their outward garb, as I would, probably, never have done without being brought, for a time, in daily contact with them.

Belknap, William Burke (1811-1889) (author)
Memorandum of the family of Wm. B. Belknap (62 pages)
Louisville (KY): by the author (1870)

W.B. Belknap's use of emigrant instead of immigrant for a person who migrates from one country to another is consistent with the official and private literature of US founders and their posterity.

All three Belknap books illustrate the meaning of posterity as it appears in the Preamble to the US Constitution.

(continued on page 7)

The website is a work in progress.
All texts are drafts.
The author takes it for granted that you can say the same things better, and will.



updated 2021 April

Materials are presented for educational purposes only.

I'm not a licensed attorney and don't intend the materials presented here to replace the services of licensed attorneys

I work alone on a small, fixed personal income. If you appreciate my work, take advantage of it, and are able, please make a financial contribution.

Laurel Lee
Time For Democracy
Box 477235
Chicago, IL 60647-0988

PREVIOUS

NEXT

US IMMIGRATION LAW TIME FOR DEMOCRACY



(page 7 of 26)

top illustration:
City Hall, New York, New York
Bartlett, W. H. (1809-1854) (artist). Willis, Nathaniel Parker (1806-1867) (author). deBauclas, L. (translator)
American Scenery. (L'Ameirique pittoresque, ou, Vues des terres, des lacs et des fleuves des Etats-Unis d'Amerique.)
London: Georges Virtue (1840). New York: R. Martin & Co.
contributed by New York Public Library
digitized by Google. accessible at Hathitrust Digital Library

CONTENTS



essays, tutorials & books



historical records of US Congress

Immigration tutorials are in three parts:

US Immigration Law: The Case Against Immigration
thumb:
Department of Labor naturalization class (1912-1932)
www.loc.gov



The Founders' World
thumb: Chapultepec
from Bolton, Herbert E. (author). Spanish Borderlands
Yale University Press (1921)



My World/ Actual Immigrants
thumb: North New Spain
from Bolton, Herbert E. (author). Spanish Borderlands
Yale University Press (1921)



Definitions of immigrant, continued.

In the literature of the 1800s, emigrant also means a person who migrates from a state to a state within the US, or from a state to a territory. At the same time Morris Birkbeck migrated from England and encouraged emigration from that country; William Darby discussed emigrants to Kentucky from Virginia and other original states. He used the word settler for migrants from Canada to Illinois Territory.

The use of emigrant for both inter-national and intra-national migrants might be based on the grandiose pretension of the original states that each of them is an independent and sovereign country, which was the definition of state at the time of the American Revolution. A true state can stand on its own and defend itself in the world of squabbling nations. The so-called states of the United States won independence together. They didn't and couldn't stand alone in the war with England. State governments shouldn't exert the powers of sovereign nations.

Birkbeck, Morris (author)
Preface, Letters From Illinois
(Vox Clamantis E Deserto, a voice crying in the wilderness)
London: printed for Taylor and Hessey (1818)

It has been the fashion, though now a little out of date, for such as myself to be told that we were not fit to breathe the air of Old England; and, as we did not like the way of being ruled and taxed by people who had no more right to rule and tax us than consisted in the power of doing it, the land we lived in was too good for us, and it would be well for us to leave it.

... It is no more than due to those gentlemen and others, who were in the habit of recommending this little remedy of *exile* from the land of our fathers as a cure for our discontent, to inform them that, in my case, it has succeeded to admiration.

There are, however, many of the restless whom this prescription would suit but badly. If low indulgence or unsated avarice have soured their tempers, it is not in a transfer from the old establishments of society to the silent waste where it scarcely is begun, that they will find a cure. Envy or disappointed ambition – have these disgusted them with the world? The wilds of Illinois will yield no repose to their perturbed spirits. The fiends will *migrate* with them.

As little would I encourage the *emigration* of the tribe of grumblers, people who are petulant and discontented under the every-day evils of life. Life has its petty miseries in all situations and climates, to be mitigated or cured by the continual efforts of an elastic spirit, or to be borne, if incurable, with cheerful patience. But the peevish *emigrant* is perpetually comparing the comforts he has quitted, but never could enjoy, with the privations of his new allotment. He overlooks the present good, and broods over the evil with habitual perverseness; whilst in his recollection of the past he dwells on the good only. Such people are always bad associates, but they are an especial nuisance in an infant colony.

Darby, William (author)
Page 208, The Emigrant's Guide to the Western and Southwestern States and Territories
New York (NY): Kirk and Mercein, 22 Wall Street (1818)
Mr. Darby is a member of the New York Historical Society
and author of a Map and Statistical Account of the State of Louisiana and Adjacent Regions

Kentucky has passed the era of rapid increase from *emigration*. The best lands are sold and have become expensive. The state will continue to possess the advantage of its local position; and when the population of the western preponderate over that of the eastern and northern states, the seat of general government will probably be removed into this central state. The period, however, when the weight of population will have changed its relative situation, is more remote than most people are in the habit of calculating. It will be seen by a review of the several states and territories, given in this treatise, that as in any new settlement, (after) the best lands and those near navigable water-courses are transferred to private individuals, the flood of *migration* must begin to subside. From this sole cause arises the less comparative increase of inhabitants, in periods distant from the original settlement. Tennessee, Kentucky, and indeed all establishments on the valley of Ohio, are examples.

...Illinois Territory takes its name from the river of that name, whose valley forms rather more than one-half the surface of the territory, passing through it obliquely from northeast to southwest. The greatest part of the country remained in the hands of the savages until within a few years past.

... The original white *settlers* were French from Canada, but these people, few in number, and detached from each other, lived by hunting and Indian traffic, rather than by agriculture. In their manner of life they conformed in great measure to the more numerous savages by whom they were environed.

The financial disaster that Belknap suffered in Kentucky in the 1830s was a chain reaction of bank failures started by wild real estate speculation in Chicago in 1835. It was the Gold Rush of the decade. The immigration word game traces back to speculators who won the speculation game. When the dust settled, they held title to land that would become one of America's major metropolitan areas.

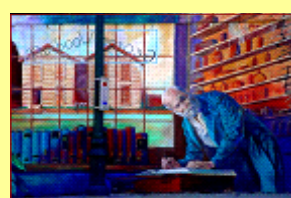
Their plan was to hold the land off market until they could get the maximum possible price. When they resold the land, they'd have huge lump sums. These lump sums would be seed money to establish wealthy dynasties that are the posterity of a minority of The People. Americans with more modest goals could buy land directly from the federal government to establish homesteads and family farms—the America of Currier & Ives and Norman Rockwell.

Speculators needed desperate immigrants to make their dreams come true. Immigrants needed paychecks to buy the little lots into which speculators divided their purchases. Speculators industrialized Chicago and other US cities as an excuse to import a foreign proletariat. First the speculators got in on the ground floor of city, county and state government. They were becoming Americas infamous robber barons. They used their lump sum profits from the sale of urban real estate to invest in municipal debt serviced by a property tax on the land they sold to immigrants. Immigrant pay was low, so immigrants needed long-term mortgages to buy their homes. Robber barons invested in consumer debt. Immigrant homes needed heat and light. Robber barons invested in utility grids. Immigrants commuted to work. Robber barons invested in transportation infrastructure. Robber barons retained private ownership of grids until and if profitability dwindled. Then they dumped the infrastructure on municipal governments to boost municipal debt and increase tax revenue for their personal gain.

Speculators maintained urban industry only for the time they needed to engineer a perpetual cycle of public and private indebtedness. Now, most urban Americans have service jobs that produce nothing that can be exported and exchanged for imported manufactured goods. An expensive mass education system produces snobs who think they're too special to serve and criminals equally disdainful of work that actually needs doing. Immigration policies that first brought productive labor into cities now bring in maids, nannies, cooks, busboys, warehouse workers, and landscapers. Their children become the next generation of snobs with unreasonable expectations of material wealth and status.

(continued on page 8)

The website is a work in progress.
All texts are drafts.
The author takes it for granted that you can
say the same things better, and will.



updated 2021 April

Materials are presented for educational purposes only.

I'm not a licensed attorney and don't intend the materials presented here
to replace the services of licensed attorneys

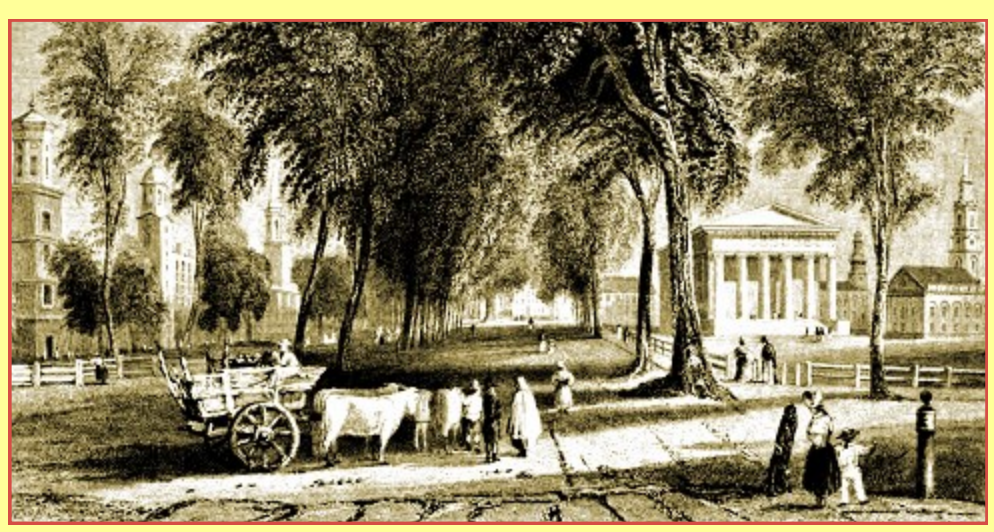
I work alone on a small, fixed personal income. If you appreciate my work,
take advantage of it, and are able, please make a financial contribution.

Laurel Lee
Time For Democracy
Box 477235
Chicago, IL 60647-0988

PREVIOUS

NEXT

US IMMIGRATION LAW TIME FOR DEMOCRACY



(page 8 of 26)

top illustration:
Yale College, New Haven, Connecticut
Bartlett, W. H. (1809-1854) (artist). Willis, Nathaniel Parker (1806-1867) (author). deBauclas, L. (translator)
American Scenery. (L'Ameirique pittoresque, ou, Vues des terres, des lacs et des fleuves des Etats-Unis d'Amerique.)
London: Georges Virtue (1840). New York: R. Martin & Co.
contributed by New York Public Library
digitized by Google. accessible at Hathitrust Digital Library

Definitions of immigrant, continued.

An elementary school teacher used emigrant and immigrant to illustrate the use of Latin prepositions as prefixes in English language words. The E in emigrant is short for EX which means out, as in exit. Emigrant drops the X because saying exmigrant is awkward. An emigrant is a person who leaves a country.

The IM in immigrant is a variant of IN which means in, and also means not. IM replaces IN because immigrant is easier to say than inmigrant. An immigrant is a person who goes into a country.

The teacher's understanding was that a person is an emigrant only while he travels between two countries. However, the omission of immigrant in the fundamental documents of US government gives emigrant a different, and probably more accurate definition. When a person leaves a place, he leaves a large part of himself behind. He also carries a lot of baggage when he enters the new country. He doesn't transform. He continues to be who he was in the old country.

A passage in the 1776 Declaration of Independence can be—but shouldn't be—interpreted to support the mass in-migrations that started in the late 1800s and continue to the present day.

(The English king) has endeavoured to prevent the Population of these States; for that Purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their Migrations hither, and raising the Conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

Hancock, John et al in Congress assembled (authors) (1776 July 4)
Baltimore (MD): Mary Katharine Goddard (1736-1816) (1777)
Continental Congress Broadside Collection. Library of Congress
call # Cont Cong no. 21. digital ID (h) bdsdccc 021-1

The 1776 South Carolina Constitution clarifies which people US founders did and didn't want in their country.

The History of the present King of Great-Britain is a History of repeated Injuries and Usurpations, all having in direct Object the Establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid World.

HE (dissolved colonial legislatures) and has refused for a long Time, after such Dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; (leaving) the State...exposed to all the Dangers of Invasion from without, and Convulsions within.

Whereas ... the English laws and a free government, to which the inhabitants of Quebec were entitled by the King's royal proclamation, are abolished and French laws are restored; the Roman Catholic religion (although before tolerated and freely exercised there) and an absolute government are established in that province, and its limits extended through a vast tract of country so as to border on the free Protestant English settlements, with design of using a whole people differing in religious principles from the neighboring colonies, and subject to arbitrary power, as fit instruments to overawe and subdue the colonies.

Drayton, William Henry (president) and Provincial Congress (1776 March 26)
Constitution of South Carolina
(pages 128-134) in Cooper, Thomas (MD, LLD) (editor)
The statutes at Large of South Carolina Volume I
Columbia (SC): (1836)

In the opinion of Protestants who founded the US, English colonies had been established to give them refuge from Catholic zealots and bigots who assaulted and slaughtered them in Europe. A Protestant English monarch had provided refuge in South Carolina for Huguenots, the Protestants of Switzerland and France. A few years later, when the Catholic king of France pretended to be an ally of the Americans in the Revolutionary War, he held his navy back for the time it took the English navy to destroy South Carolina ports. Huguenots were prosperous businessmen, and France avenged the loss of their revenue.

Protestants tended to be better businessmen than Catholics, hence the viciousness with which Catholic monarchs tried to intimidate them and whip them into shape in their homelands—and destroy them when the strategy failed.

Protestants also threatened the dominion of Catholic kings. The Roman Catholic Pope certified that God, being a busy Guy, delegated His divine powers—His omniscience and omnipresence—to the Catholic kings. But God put so much on royal plates, that the kings also needed to delegate-delegate-delegate. Kings delegated their absolute powers to the members of their courts, known variously as lords, peers, barons, etc. Kings were few. Barons were many. To reject the Vatican's dominion was to go against the mighty armies of Europe's ruling elite.

However, savvy businessmen were the source of lordly wealth. Known as factors, businessmen shipped the produce of noble estates wherever they could fetch the best price. Receipts purchased the visible proofs of superiority—the castle, the entourage, the coach, the ruffs, embroidered capes, and brocade satin britches. Kings got a cut of the profit, and had cause to tolerate religious dissension.

In England, King Henry VIII himself had been a Protestant revolutionary. He ceded from Rome's dominion and took the country with him. Roman priests held title to a lot of English real estate. Henry seized their estates, exerting as much violence as necessary. Theoretically, Henry lost his absolute powers when he excommunicated himself. He kept his royal prerogatives by establishing an English church that's identical to the Roman church with only a few exceptions.

Royal families married among themselves. Thus, foreign-born royals often laid claim to a nation's throne. Catholic kings took over Protestant England. Already, the Anglican-Roman church offended England's Protestant businessmen. They established the Puritan and Quaker religions, among others, and had ties to Holland, which, though Protestant, was England's enemy.

In the 1600s, shortly after a handful of Puritan businessmen set up shop in Massachusetts, other Puritans started a bloody war in England. Their goal was to eliminate the monarchy and make Parliament both the executive and legislative branches of English government. They won the battle against monarchy but lost the war. Their win was overturned and monarchy restored.

In the meantime, the Roman Pope gave Spain a monopoly on all the Americas, as much on business as on religious matters. A cousin of Spanish kings became king of France. A French king then married a girl from one of Italy's richest banking families. Anglo-Americans threatened their monopolies. French priests organized a committee to make all Americans Catholic. They named it Propaganda de Fè; and from it we get the word propaganda, and our understanding of it.

If you're like me and skeptical about devout religionists, you have cause. They're victims of propaganda, or they have a personal financial interest in the church, whatever it is.

(continued on page 9)

CONTENTS



essays, tutorials & books



historical records of US Congress

Immigration tutorials are in three parts:

US Immigration Law: The Case Against Immigration
thumb:
Department of Labor naturalization class (1912-1932)
www.loc.gov



The Founders' World
thumb: Chapultepec
from Bolton, Herbert E. (author). Spanish Borderlands
Yale University Press (1921)



My World/ Actual Immigrants
thumb: North New Spain
from Bolton, Herbert E. (author). Spanish Borderlands
Yale University Press (1921)



New York constitution (1777 April 20)
www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/states/ny01.htm

XXXV. ... all such parts of (British and colonial) law .. as may be construed to establish or maintain any particular denomination of Christians or their ministers, or concern the allegiance heretofore yielded to, and the supremacy, sovereignty, government, or prerogatives claimed or exercised by, the King of Great Britain and his predecessors, over the colony of New York and its inhabitants, or are repugnant to this constitution .. are abrogated and rejected.

XXXVIII. Whereas we are required, by the benevolent principles of rational liberty, not only to expel civil tyranny, but also to guard against that spiritual oppression and intolerance wherewith the bigotry and ambition of weak and wicked priests and princes have scourged mankind, this convention doth further .. declare that the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference, shall forever hereafter be allowed ..
Provided .. liberty of conscience shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of this State.

Georgia constitution (1777 February 5)
found at www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/states/ga02.htm

VI. The representatives shall be chosen out of the residents in each county .. and they shall be of the Protestant religion, and of the age of 21 years .. and shall be possessed in their own right of two hundred and fifty acres of land, or some property to the amount of two hundred and fifty pounds.

LIV. Schools shall be erected in each county, and supported at the general expense of the State, as the legislature shall hereafter point out.

LVI. All persons whatever shall have the free exercise of their religion; provided it be not repugnant to the peace and safety of the State; and shall not, unless by consent, support any teacher or teachers except those of their own

The website is a work in progress.
All texts are drafts.
The author takes it for granted that you can say the same things better, and will.



updated 2021 April

Materials are presented for educational purposes only.

I'm not a licensed attorney and don't intend the materials presented here to replace the services of licensed attorneys

I work alone on a small, fixed personal income. If you appreciate my work, take advantage of it, and are able, please make a financial contribution.

Laurel Lee
Time For Democracy
Box 477235
Chicago, IL 60647-0988

PREVIOUS

NEXT

US IMMIGRATION LAW TIME FOR DEMOCRACY



(page 9 of 26)

top illustration:
State Street, Boston, Massachusetts
Bartlett, W. H. (1809-1854) (artist). Willis, Nathaniel Parker (1806-1867) (author). deBauclas, L. (translator)
American Scenery. (L'Ameirique pittoresque, ou, Vues des terres, des lacs et des fleuves des Etats-Unis d'Amerique.)
London: Georges Virtue (1840). New York: R. Martin & Co.
contributed by New York Public Library
digitized by Google. accessible at Hathitrust Digital Library

Definitions of immigrant, continued.

US Founders expressed their kinship to Anglos in another passage of their 1776 Declaration:

NOR have we been wanting in Attentions to our British Brethren. We have appealed to their native Justice and Magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the Ties of our common Kindred to disavow these Usurpations.

By a parallel kinship, South Carolina Huguenots would, of course, want to give refuge to and receive reinforcement from Protestants who remained in Switzerland and France.

One such person, Albert Gallatin, arrived in the colonies shortly before the Revolution, and with his Swiss brethren, played a large role in defining citizenship, naturalization, and immigration.

The words immigrant and immigration can't be found in the 1787 US Constitution. The People don't give the legislative and executive branches of government any power whatsoever to import people.

The 1787 Constitution says:

The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a Tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person.

Article I – Section 9 - Clause 1

The Constitution attributes to the individual states the power to admit foreign nationals. The Constitution also projects an end-date for the power in 1808.

Americans needed as much manpower and money as they could get to defend themselves and make their country strong. However, Americans weren't spayed and neutered like many modern immigrants wish and assume. Americans could, did and can still make all the people needed for reasonable purposes.

The first concern of US founders was to get farmland into production so they could pump as much agricultural produce into foreign markets as possible. For this purpose, they brought in farmers from England and Germany—English Anglo-Saxons being Germanic tribals.

It's likely that some of the people who want/ wanted massive immigration of diverse religions and nationalities are/ were racist and genocidal. They want/ wanted immigration to dilute and extinguish the Anglo Protestant (WASP) population. They misinterpret the above clause as limited to the slave trade. US founders knew the word slave. When they meant slave, they wrote slave.

The 1774 Articles of Association say:

2. We will neither import nor purchase any slave imported after the first day of December next; after which time, we will wholly discontinue the slave trade, and will neither be concerned in it ourselves, nor will we hire our vessels, nor sell our commodities or manufactures to those who are concerned in it.

Randolph, Peyton (president) and Continental Congress (authors)
The Articles of Association (1774 October 20)
<http://www.yale.edu/lawweb/avaion/18th.htm>

Peyton Randolph was a leading citizen and delegate of Virginia's tidewater aristocrats. They were major contributors to the American Revolution. The fact that they signed on to 1774 Clause 2 makes it obvious that they were opposed to slavery and human trafficking, even though they used slave labor at the time.

Clause 2 sets the end-date for slavery as 1775 October 10.

Pennsylvania Quakers take credit for 1774 Clause 2. After the Continental Congress reconvened as the US Congress under the 1787 Constitution, Quakers held a convention every year to prepare a petition for submission to Congress.

(The fact is one of several in the historical records of Congress that define the right to assemble and petition. It's a right to rent a meeting room and sign a statement to be sent by regular channels to the legislature. It's not a right to mob up, obstruct public ways, and run off at the mouth, with and without mechanical amplification. Americans are gouged to pay for an educational system designed to make Americans literate. Every mob action is an argument for de-funding schools.)

The Quaker petitions reminded Congress that it's under contract—or compelled by the 1774 compact—to abolish slavery forthwith. Single-minded Quakers played a large role in bringing on the carnage and destruction of the Civil War, though they present themselves as pacifists.

Other clauses in the 1774 Articles express the legendary Puritan ethic, but New England merchants violated the anti-slave clause. Together with Quaker merchants and yuppies they became America's real estate monopolists, bankers, advocates of municipalities and municipal debts—American robber barons who worked closely with greedy and exploitive aliens. A section in Philadelphia Quaker cemetery was named Millionaires' Row, when a million was much more than an American guy could expect to gain when he married a working girl. The name of the Wharton School of Finance reflects the wealth of a prominent revolutionary-era Quaker family.

When US Founders attributed a temporary power to import people to the states, they also established the process whereby the power could be transferred to the federal government when it lapsed as a state power. The process has not yet occurred. The rule is that US citizens would have to amend the 1787 Constitution or write and ratify a brand-new Constitution to effect the transfer of the power to import people. US Founders created the rule as follows, and made it a rule difficult to comply with.

US Founders wrote and ratified the 1787 US Constitution (their third constitution or by-laws) to transfer the power to tax imports from state governments to the federal government. Foreign lenders wanted the US to have a strong central government that could service huge loans with huge tax revenue such as an import tax supplies. Thus, the transfer of a power to tax imported things created the precedent for the transfer of the power to import people, including the proletariat of East and South Europe.

US Founders sent up a smoke-screen of rhetoric that attributes other purposes for replacing the 1781 Articles of Confederation with the 1787 US Constitution—but it was only a smoke-screen. None of the explanations hold water. Because the import tax is a voluntary tax, the 1787 Constitution protects Americans from involuntary taxation, as well as from genocide by immigration.

(continued on page 10)

CONTENTS



essays, tutorials & books



historical records of US Congress

Immigration tutorials are in three parts:

US Immigration Law: The Case Against Immigration
thumb: Department of Labor naturalization class (1912-1932)
www.loc.gov



The Founders' World
thumb: Chapultepec
from Bolton, Herbert E. (author). Spanish Borderlands
Yale University Press (1921)



My World/ Actual Immigrants
thumb: North New Spain
from Bolton, Herbert E. (author). Spanish Borderlands
Yale University Press (1921)



The website is a work in progress.
All texts are drafts.
The author takes it for granted that you can say the same things better, and will.



updated 2021 April

Materials are presented for educational purposes only.

I'm not a licensed attorney and don't intend the materials presented here to replace the services of licensed attorneys

I work alone on a small, fixed personal income. If you appreciate my work, take advantage of it, and are able, please make a financial contribution.

Laurel Lee
Time For Democracy
Box 477235
Chicago, IL 60647-0988

PREVIOUS

NEXT

US IMMIGRATION LAW TIME FOR DEMOCRACY



(page 10 of 26)

top illustration:
Faneuil Hall, Boston, Massachusetts
Bartlett, W. H. (1809-1854) (artist). Willis, Nathaniel Parker (1806-1867) (author). deBauclas, L. (translator)
American Scenery. (L'Ameirique pittoresque, ou, Vues des terres, des lacs et des fleuves des Etats-Unis d'Amerique.)
London: Georges Virtue (1840). New York: R. Martin & Co.
contributed by New York Public Library
digitized by Google. accessible at Hathitrust Digital Library

CONTENTS



essays, tutorials & books



historical records of US Congress

Immigration tutorials are in three parts:

US Immigration Law: The Case Against Immigration
thumb:
Department of Labor naturalization class (1912-1932)
www.loc.gov



The Founders' World
thumb: Chapultepec
from Bolton, Herbert E. (author). Spanish Borderlands
Yale University Press (1921)



My World/ Actual Immigrants
thumb: North New Spain
from Bolton, Herbert E. (author). Spanish Borderlands
Yale University Press (1921)



Definitions of immigrant, continued.

When southern plantation owners imported black African slaves to work their fields, they displaced the poor whites they'd previously imported from England to work the fields. After the Revolution, the whites surged through the passes of the Appalachian Mountains and squatted on land that the US had acquired from England by the 1783 Treaty of Paris. The following passage describes the problems that ensued. 'Western Lands' are the public lands being surveyed in the Northwest Territory north of the Ohio River.

Scott speaking on Gerry's motion on Western Lands
Gales, Joseph Sr., compiler
pp 428-432 in Debates and Proceedings. Volume I, 1st Congress, 1st Session
Washington: Gales & Seaton (1834)

At this moment, a great number of people are on the ground, who are willing to acquire by purchase a right to the soil they are seated upon. Allured by its fertility, the agreeableness of the climate, and the prospect of future ease to themselves and families, they would not seek a change.

Kentucky, already full (there are no more valuable lands to be got there with a clear title), can receive no more emigrants. They therefore turn their wishful eyes upon the lands of the Union. They hope to get them of Congress upon as good terms as they can procure them of the speculators.

What will these men think, who have placed themselves on a vacant spot, to find their pre-emption right engrossed by the purchaser of a million of acres? Will they expose themselves to be preyed upon by these men? There are 7,000 souls waiting for lands.

If they cannot be accommodated within the boundaries of the US, they will move into the Spanish territory, and become an accession of power to a foreign nation forming to us a dangerous frontier.

Or they will move on US territory and take possession without your leave. They will not pay you money. Will you then raise a force to drive them off? That has been tried: troops were raised, and sent. They burnt the cabins, broke down the fences, and tore up the potato patches. But three hours after the troops were gone, these people returned again, repaired the damage, and are now settled upon the lands in open defiance of the authority of the Union.

But they are willing to pay an equitable price; and, if they may be indulged with a pre-emption, no men will be better friends to the Government. But if you neglect or despise their offers, hopes of Spanish protection are now held out to them. They will be led to think their interest is separate from yours on the Atlantic shores.

One of the most unhappy things we could do, would be to refuse selling those lands in less than the million of acres.

You must open the land office in that country, because it will be impossible for the indigent persons to travel far for an office-right. You can then establish a Government among them, and derive advantages from them which are now totally lost. If they cannot get your land they must obtain it of foreigners who will give them lands without pay.

Scott had some doubts with respect to the propriety of Gerry's motion. It was unnecessary to appoint a committee because the situation in the Western territory was such as to stare every one in the face. No gentleman was ignorant of the great sum of money due for the grants already made. Likewise, it was not in the power of the US to make any alterations in their contracts with the purchasers. A committee would be useless.

If Gerry, by his motion intended to embarrass the business, or prevent any but the million acre purchasers from acquiring lands, it would do an essential injury to the interests of the US. People would go to the Spanish or English colonies, form a refuge for all the outcasts of the Atlantic States, and would become very dangerous neighbors.

The motion was hereupon decided in the affirmative. A committee (Scott, Huntington, Sherman) was appointed. Adjourned.

Letters from the Office for Foreign Affairs on a treaty with Spain and from Green
(1786 July 27)
Fitzpatrick, John C. (editor). Journal of the Continental Congress, Volume 30
Washington: Library of Congress (1934)

(1) In 1781 January, 265 militia men and 60 Indians of the nations Otaguoes, Sotu, Putuatami, under the command of Don Eugenio Purre, Don Carlos Tayon, and Don Luis Chevalier marched from St. Luis of the Illinois to St. Joseph, which the English occupied, having suffered the greatest inconveniences from cold and hunger, exposed to continuous risks from the Country being possessed by Savage Nations, each one obliged to carry provision for his own subsistence and various merchandises necessary to content the barbarous nations. The Commander prevented a considerable body of Indians at the devotion of the English, from opposing this expedition. Don Eugenio Purre took possession, in the name of the King, of that place and of the river of the Illinois. This is the only transaction which induced your Secretary to suppose that his Catholic Majesty wished to acquire any Lands East of the Mississippi, except the Floridas.

(2) The Commercial Treaty with Spain is considered to be cruel, oppressive and unjust. The prohibition of the navigation of the Mississippi has astonished the whole Western Country. To sell us and make us vassals to the merciless Spaniards is a grievance not to be borne. Should we tamely submit to such manacles we should be unworthy the name of Americans and a scandal to the Annals of its history. It is very surprizing to every rational person that the Legislature of the US should so soon endeavour to subjugate the greatest part of their dominion even to worse Slavery than even Great Britain presumed.

Letter from a Gentleman at the falls of the Ohio, to his friend in New England (1787 April 13)
Hill, Roscoe R. (editor). Journal of the Continental Congress, Volume 32
Washington: Library of Congress (1936)

The parliamentary Acts, which occasioned our revolt from Great Britain, were not so barefaced and intolerable (as the commercial treaty with Spain). Large quantities of Flour, Tobacco, Meal &c. have been taken (at New Orleans) last Summer, and mostly confiscated. Those who had permits were obliged to sell at a price (the Spanish governor) was pleased to state or lose the whole. Men of large property are already ruined by their policy. Most of the first adventures (to this country) have fallen prey to the savages. Emigration to this Country is so very rapid, that the internal Market is very great, yet the quantities of produce they now have on hand are immense. Do you think to prevent the emigration from a barren Country (the original 13 states) loaded with Taxes and impoverished with debts to the most luxurious and fertile Soil in the world?

The website is a work in progress.
All texts are drafts.
The author takes it for granted that you can say the same things better, and will.



updated 2021 April

Materials are presented for educational purposes only.

I'm not a licensed attorney and don't intend the materials presented here to replace the services of licensed attorneys

I work alone on a small, fixed personal income. If you appreciate my work, take advantage of it, and are able, please make a financial contribution.

(continued on page 11)

PREVIOUS

NEXT

Laurel Lee
Time For Democracy
Box 477235
Chicago, IL 60647-0988

US IMMIGRATION LAW TIME FOR DEMOCRACY



(page 11 of 26)

top illustration:
Ruins of Fort Ticonderoga
Bartlett, W. H. (1809-1854) (artist). Willis, Nathaniel Parker (1806-1867) (author). deBauclas, L. (translator)
American Scenery. (L'Améirique pittoresque, ou, Vues des terres, des lacs et des fleuves des Etats-Unis d'Amérique.)
London: Georges Virtue (1840). New York: R. Martin & Co.
contributed by New York Public Library
digitized by Google. accessible at Hathitrust Digital Library

Definitions of immigrant, continued.

Application of the state of Arkansas for a reduction of the price of public lands and for a grant of certain lands for the use of the general assembly (1833 December 23)
23rd Congress, 1st Session
American State Papers: Public Lands
Volume 6, document 1129

The growth and prosperity of our feeble portion of the republic is greatly and grievously retarded by the present high price of the public lands. On the one side we have the unprincipled and discontented Mexican, and on the other the wild Indian of the prairie and the revengeful tribes which are every day gathering upon our border. A few troops, brave though they may be, can afford but small defence to our country, wide as it is in extent and thinly peopled.

It is only by the increase of the population, by the hardy pioneer of the forest, that the savage can be overawed and our peace and safety insured. To encourage emigration, we would humbly say, is the only true policy which you can pursue. To lower the price of the public lands, the only means by which emigration can be encouraged and increased.

(continued on page 12)

CONTENTS



essays, tutorials & books



historical records of US Congress

Immigration tutorials are in three parts:

US Immigration Law: The Case Against Immigration
thumb:
Department of Labor naturalization class (1912-1932)
www.loc.gov



The Founders' World
thumb: Chapultepec
from Bolton, Herbert E. (author). Spanish Borderlands
Yale University Press (1921)



My World/ Actual Immigrants
thumb: North New Spain
from Bolton, Herbert E. (author). Spanish Borderlands
Yale University Press (1921)



The website is a work in progress.
All texts are drafts.
The author takes it for granted that you can say the same things better, and will.



updated 2021 April

Materials are presented for educational purposes only.

I'm not a licensed attorney and don't intend the materials presented here to replace the services of licensed attorneys

I work alone on a small, fixed personal income. If you appreciate my work, take advantage of it, and are able, please make a financial contribution.

Laurel Lee
Time For Democracy
Box 477235
Chicago, IL 60647-0988

PREVIOUS

NEXT

US IMMIGRATION LAW TIME FOR DEMOCRACY



(page 12 of 26)

top illustration:
Department of Labor naturalization class (circa 1912-1932)
National Photo Company Collection #2684
Reproduction # LC-USZ62-111342 (b&w film copy neg.)
Call #: LOT 12341-5 <item> [P&P]
<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/94507480/>
cdn.loc.gov/service/pnp/cph/3c11000/3c11000/3c11300/3c11342v.jpg

CONTENTS





essays, tutorials & books




historical records of US Congress

Immigration tutorials are in three parts:

US Immigration Law: The Case Against Immigration
thumb: 
Department of Labor naturalization class (1912-1932)
www.loc.gov

The Founders' World
thumb: 
Chapultepec
from Bolton, Herbert E. (author). Spanish Borderlands
Yale University Press (1921)

My World/ Actual Immigrants
thumb: 
North New Spain
from Bolton, Herbert E. (author). Spanish Borderlands
Yale University Press (1921)

Report of Congressional Committee (Madison, Duane, Clymer) (1782 July 8)
Hunt, Gaillard (editor). Journal of the Continental Congress, Volume 22
Washington: Library of Congress (1914)

The Committee beg leave to observe that in the Treaty between the U.S. and (the French King) it is stipulated that the subjects of the parties 'may by testament, donation or otherwise dispose of their goods immoveable as well as moveable, in favor of such persons, as to them shall seem good, and the heirs of the respective subjects, wheresoever residing, may succeed them ab intestat without being obliged to obtain letters of naturalization' That the plan of the proposed Treaty between the U.S. and the U.P. (United Provinces, Holland) extends this privilege to the subjects of the latter, under a general stipulation of the same privileges as are allowed to the most favor'd nation. That as it is not probable that the U. P. have granted, or will grant this privilege even to the most favored nation, the said treaty if executed in its present form, will engage the U.S. in a concession which will not be reciprocal, and which if reciprocal, would not be equally beneficial to the parties. That in the opinion of the Committee it is at least questionable whether the extension of this privilege to the subjects of other powers than of France and Spain will not encroach on the rights reserved by the federal articles to the individual states.

Definitions of naturalization.

US Founders established in their 1776 Declaration of Independence and South Carolina Constitution that the naturalization of foreign nationals isn't the same thing as the immigration of foreign nationals.

A puzzling clause in the 1787 US Constitution covers naturalization. Why are bankruptcy and naturalization grouped in one clause, separated by only a comma? What does one have to do with the other?

To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States

Article I – Section 8 - Clause 4

The solution to the puzzle might be that the US was, indeed, on the verge of bankruptcy in 1787. However, US Founders solved the problem without going under; and by the 1830s, when Andrew Jackson was president, the federal government had paid off its debts. Theoretically, the US could proceed without more borrowing, avoid grandiose ambitions, and relieve Americans of burdensome taxation

US Founders and the next generation incurred a huge debt to acquire territory from foreign governments. The founders acquired US soil by purchase and by war. Both processes involved a treaty. The treaties conformed to international law. International law was known as The Laws of Nations when the US was a young country.

European monarchs, princes, and barons were forever fighting among themselves, like boys in a schoolyard. The alleged purpose was one thing. The true purpose another. The true purpose was to dispossess one of the combatants of his taxable persons and properties, and add them to the investment portfolio of the other combatant. The loser lost tax revenue and had to gouge his remaining people even more to pay back his bankers for the money he borrowed to outfit his army. The winner gouged the former subjects of the loser to pay back his loans. The Roman Empire had pulled this stunt in earlier centuries. Indeed, it was the game that all imperialists play. European royals admired and copied Rome and its ilk as best they could.

Because tax revenue was the object of war; and tax revenue depends on the productivity of captured people, European monarchs developed a law that said the lords and gentry of captured territory could keep their estates and royal grants if they pledged allegiance to the capturing prince. The law allowed agricultural production to continue without interruption while a new CEO and foreman took over and got up to speed on Europe's factory farms. Revenue would continue to flow in to major property owners and onwards to bankers and public financiers.

Citizenship was a bad joke under the circumstances of history. It cost a baron nothing to pledge allegiance to a conqueror. His workers were slaves. Slaves are usually not citizens.

US Founders and their posterity got East Florida from Spain, after England got it for a short time and had to give it back. US Founders got East Florida in a package deal that included West Florida (Alabama & Mississippi). The US got Louisiana (Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri & Iowa) from France after France got it from Spain. Texas got Texas from Mexico after Mexico got it from Spain. Then Texas ceded itself to the US on the condition that it be treated as an autonomous republic and not really part of the Union. The Mexican-American War yielded New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, Nevada & California to the Union. England sold Oregon & Washington state after acquiring them from Spain by hook or crook. One or more European powers gave up the Dakotas, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Utah & Oklahoma.

Entrepreneurs had been active to greater and lesser degree in the new territories and future states before the US acquired them. Alien plantation owners, merchants, and homesteaders pledged allegiance to the US, for what it was worth, to keep their land and improvements. Many inhabitants were slaves and had nothing to gain or lose. Business proceeded as usual.

Early in the acquisition game, French fur traders and small landholders in Illinois posed a problem because US founders declared the territory slave-free; and the French owned slaves. The French moved to Louisiana and took their slaves with, but land is what it's all about. The French came back to Illinois without their slaves to claim their land.

Amerindians and European emigrants who worked the plantations of Spanish priests in New Mexico are still contesting Congress's decisions about who gets what land. The land was communal, and no individual had a Spanish or Mexican title to it.

A similar dispute erupted in New Orleans regarding communal ownership of valuable warehouse space on the waterfront.

The most educational disputes involved Florida real estate (a recurring US problem); and led to a Supreme Court opinion filed in American State Papers regarding Public Lands. The Justices were of opinion that clauses regarding naturalization in US treaties were redundant to The Laws Of Nations.

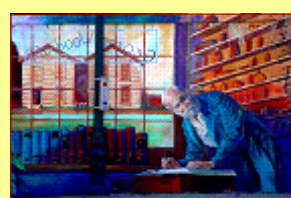
By extension, Clause 4, Section 8, Article 1 of the 1787 US Constitution is also redundant to The Laws Of Nation. It tells Congress it can do what it must do, with or without the permission of The People. The clause is essentially frivolous; and its scope very limited. A foreign government can protect its citizens on territory it cedes to another government. A foreign government can't move additional citizens into the territory to undermine the power and control of the receiving government.

(continued on page 13)

PREVIOUS

NEXT

The website is a work in progress.
All texts are drafts.
The author takes it for granted that you can say the same things better, and will.



updated 2021 April

Materials are presented for educational purposes only.

I'm not a licensed attorney and don't intend the materials presented here to replace the services of licensed attorneys

I work alone on a small, fixed personal income. If you appreciate my work, take advantage of it, and are able, please make a financial contribution.

Laurel Lee
Time For Democracy
Box 477235
Chicago, IL 60647-0988

US IMMIGRATION LAW TIME FOR DEMOCRACY



(page 13 of 26)

top illustration:
Uncle Sam welcomes immigrants under cloud of war to US Ark of Refuge
Sign says: No (oppressive) taxes; No (expensive) kings
No (compulsory) military service; No knouts or dungeons
(1880)
www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2002719044/

Definitions of naturalization, continued.

The Contested Seat of Gallatin
1793 December 2—1794 February 28
pp 9-62, Annals of Congress. Senate. 3rd Congress, 1st Session
<https://memory.loc.gov/ammem/index.html>
A Century of Lawmaking for a New Nation
U.S. Congressional Documents and Debates 1774 - 1875

When Albert Gallatin appeared in the Senate to take the seat to which he'd been elected by citizens of Pennsylvania, Conrad Laub & others contested the election on the grounds that Gallatin wasn't a US citizen. While Senators dithered and stalled their debate and decision, Gallatin participated in the making of legislation to establish a national bank. Finally, debate commenced.

Mr. G. presented a written statement of facts. It contained a narrative from the time of Mr. G.'s arrival in the province of Maine, or Massachusetts, about 13 years ago (1781), while the Revolution was active. He contributed money and his own services as a volunteer, in the cause of the Revolution. He took oaths of allegiance and purchased lands in that State, and also in Virginia. In the back parts of Virginia, he had formed an interesting settlement, and had been extremely useful in bringing settlers from Europe.

The dates of his being sent to the State Convention, are also recited up to the time of his being chosen one of their Representatives in the Senate of the US.

Mr. Gallatin rose and proved that he had been an inhabitant of the US for 13 years, and was one before the Peace of 1783, and before the Confederation. He quoted the laws previous respecting aliens and also the British statutes. He maintained that they were all done away by the Revolution. He conceived himself a citizen in common with the other citizens of the US.

Mr. Lewis commenced his speech on behalf of Conrad Laub. In Virginia, two oaths are required in a Court to entitle a man to citizenship. He must also be possessed of a certain quantity of property and be a resident for two years. Mr. G. did not remain in Virginia more than two months.

Lewis called to the recollection of the Senate the conduct of ancient and modern Governments on this question. One of the ancient Republics made it death for an alien to intermeddle in their politics. The sentiments of antiquity, and those of men in modern times, proved the justice of these conclusions. The doctrine of the old law was still virtually in force against Mr. G.

Supposing it done away, how do the Constitutions of the different States stand on this head? It is implied by all of them, that certain oaths, residence, and property, make the requisites to form citizenship. No such wild idea was ever contemplated as to admit foreigners to citizenship, immediately on their entrance. The same principle pervades all the States as well as the Constitution of the US.

Mr. L. quoted the Journals of Congress in 1774 and 1775, p. 28 and 29. He then recurred to Blackstone. It was not his intention to quote the Parliamentary Laws of England but such parts of their Common Law as could be got over. The Common Law of England was imported by our ancestors, and handed down to them by the People, not the Parliament.

The People had made the Common Law, from time to time. The Saxons, Normans, &c., were all concerned in making and improving it, until it had finally reached that degree of perfection in which it was given to us by our ancestors. It was founded in wisdom and justice.

Mr. L. next quoted Blackstone, 402, which was one of the British laws that had never been admitted in the US, and which he hoped never would, wherein the distinction is drawn between the Commoner and the Peer, an oath being required of the Commoner, upon all occasions, and more than 'upon my honor,' from the Peer, except in giving evidence in trials.

Mr. L. concluded by saying that the difficulties which stood between Mr. Gallatin and his seat were insurmountable and could not be removed without repealing the laws of the States.

On 1794 February 21, Gallatin commenced his defence by laying down the principles on which he intended to argue. His was a very serious situation. The prosecutors want not only to deny him a seat in the Senate, but even to contest his citizenship, and denounce him as being yet an alien. This was a matter of consequence to many thousands as well as himself who have long considered themselves denizens, yet may be deprived of their rights.

The Common Law of England was entirely inapplicable to the subject. He read the laws of Virginia respecting naturalization from which he insisted that he had long since become a citizen of the US. He also quoted Blackstone, p. 374, and Viner's Abridgement, vol. ii. p. 266, respecting the different acceptations of denizen and citizen.

Gallatin went back so far as the British statutes in 1740 to show the intention of the old Government was to naturalize all persons who would go and reside in the Colonies. He next mentioned the act of Pennsylvania (1778 August 31). And commented on the principles generally entertained by most writers on the subjects of allegiance and citizenship - Blackstone, 266, &c.

An alien is a man born out of the allegiance of the king. But allegiance in England is not an allegiance to the country or to society, as it is understood in the US. The US, before the Revolution, owed allegiance to the King, but that was destroyed by the Declaration of Independence. Then the inhabitants of the States became mutually citizens of every State reciprocally. They continued so until such time as the States made laws of their own afterwards respecting naturalization. As soon as separate Governments existed, allegiance was due to each. And here the allegiance was a reality - it was to the Government and to society - whereas in Britain it is merely fictitious, being only to one man.

Every man who took an active part in the American Revolution, was a citizen according to the great laws of reason and of nature. And when afterwards positive laws were made, they were retrospective in regard to persons under this predicament.

(continued in left column)

CONTENTS



essays, tutorials & books



historical records of US Congress

Immigration tutorials are in three parts:

US Immigration Law: The Case Against Immigration
thumb:
Department of Labor naturalization class (1912-1932)
www.loc.gov



The Founders' World
thumb: Chapultepec
from Bolton, Herbert E. (author). Spanish Borderlands
Yale University Press (1921)



My World/ Actual Immigrants
thumb: North New Spain
from Bolton, Herbert E. (author). Spanish Borderlands
Yale University Press (1921)



(continued from right column)

Mr. G. here mentioned his having been an inhabitant of Massachusetts before 1780 October. He also observed, that the law passed in that State was decisive against the Common Law of England. The laws of Massachusetts passed in 1785 clearly implied that even a natural born subject, who had not acted in the Revolution, and an absentee, was not entitled to citizenship. He likewise took notice of the case of Smith of South Carolina in which the decision was exactly the reverse of Massachusetts.

On 1794 February 28, the Senate resolved, That the election of Albert Gallatin was void, he not having been a citizen the term of years required as a qualification.

The Gallatin debate finished with a copy of a report of the Committee of Elections and the depositions included in it.

It appeared that Gallatin was from the French-speaking part of Switzerland, and came to the US in 1780 when he was 19 years old. Robert Morris had the impression that persons in Geneva were paying his bills. By a vote of the Corporation of the University of Cambridge, otherwise called Harvard College, Gallatin was chosen instructor of the French language of the said University. By the same vote he was allowed the privilege of the Commons at the Tutor's table and remained for one year.

Robert Morris, Esq., being duly sworn, deposeth that during the war, two of his sons went to Geneva for their education, and at that place they became acquainted with some of the friends of Mr. Albert Gallatin, who had gone for America.

In 1783, Gallatin purchased more than 1,000 acres in Virginia. In 1785, Gallatin purchased a very large amount of additional land in Virginia.

Gallatin later became Secretary of the US Treasury; and in that capacity he distributed thousands of real estate titles (patents) from a prototype in the Land Act of 1785 May 20. The patents guarantee the purchases to the purchasers, their heirs and assigns forever.

Gallatin's name appears across maps of US states.

(continued on page 14)

PREVIOUS

NEXT

The website is a work in progress.
All texts are drafts.
The author takes it for granted that you can say the same things better, and will.



updated 2021 April

Materials are presented for educational purposes only.

I'm not a licensed attorney and don't intend the materials presented here to replace the services of licensed attorneys

I work alone on a small, fixed personal income. If you appreciate my work, take advantage of it, and are able, please make a financial contribution.

Laurel Lee
Time For Democracy
Box 477235
Chicago, IL 60647-0988

US IMMIGRATION LAW

TIME FOR DEMOCRACY



(page 14 of 26)

top illustration:
Hine, Lewis Wickes (1874-1940) (photographer), (1909 May)
All these small boys, and more, work in the Chace Cotton Mill, Burlington, Vt.
Only a few could speak English.
www.loc.gov/pictures/item/ncl2004001508/PP/

Definitions of naturalization, continued.

The United States is all about real estate, especially for people who know that it's the only country in which people actually own with an absolute title the land they buy and inherit. Everywhere else on earth, people are renters or have the use of land as shareholders in a tribal or other corporation. They can be evicted on the whim of the owners, majority shareholders, etc.

Emigrants from foreign nations come up with a lot of excuses to get in the US. After they get in, they get as much landed property as possible, by hook and by crook. American streets aren't paved with gold, but an emigrant can live a life of leisure if he invests wisely in income properties.

Unfortunately, after the early 1800s, most emigrants are unaware of the full value of US real estate titles; and in their ignorance, they've allowed municipal, township, county, and state governments to make US real estate paper as insecure as Old World paper.

The following excerpt from US government history indicates that Gallatin was a good-faith US citizen. He was probably Secretary of the US Treasury and in charge of selling US soil into private ownership at the time. If so, being of Swiss birth himself, he seems to have set up his former compatriots to make a point about US soil and true US citizenship.

On the application by Swiss emigrants for an extension of credit
Robertson reporting for Public Lands Committee (1818 January 13)
US House of Representatives
15th Congress, 1st Session
American State Papers: Public Lands
Volume 3, document 268

The committee are entirely disposed to consider the Swiss emigrants, and all others, when they become citizens, as entitled to all the rights of the native born citizens of the United States, but they can go no further.

The committee, within a few days past, recommended the rejection of a similar application signed by many hundreds of the inhabitants of several of the States; they cannot, in justice recommend a different course on the present occasion.

When Swiss emigrants next appeared in American State Papers/ Public Lands, they (and Gallatin) seemed to establish legal precedents to prevent the mass immigration laws that were enacted 40 years later, in defiance of the 1787 US Constitution. In the following episode, Swiss emigrants wanted to buy 12 townships at \$2/ acre, payment due 14 years after purchase. Townships are 6-miles square (36 square-miles).

On the application by Swiss emigrants for the purchase of land
on terms different from those established by law
Anderson reporting for Public Lands Committee (1820 March 3)
US House of Representatives
16th Congress, 1st Session
American State Papers: Public Lands
Volume 3, document 312

The establishment of a community of foreigners within our country, secluded by their habits, manners, and language, from an intimate association with the great body of our citizens, cannot be an event so desirable as to justify a departure from the general law.

An unrestrained intercourse with the body of the American yeomanry affords to the emigrant the best, and probably the only means of acquiring an accurate knowledge of our laws and institutions, a knowledge which is not only necessary to give him the full enjoyment of his situation, but is necessary to render him a valuable citizen to the commonwealth.

It is believed that if a large settlement was formed, exclusively of foreign families, to most of whom our language would, of course, be unknown, that many years would elapse before that general intercourse would take place beyond the boundaries of their own community, which would be essential to give them full possession of American principles and character; and it is by no means certain that time would, in such cases, ever have the effect of entirely destroying their foreign character.

A case in point from my own experiences, occurred when I was flipping channels on a Saturday afternoon, and paused at the South Asian channel. A South Asian immigration lawyer told viewers:

I can get your grandmother citizenship without passing the citizenship test.

Every electoral district I live in has been gerrymandered to create racist Hispanic voting blocs and reduce white non-Hispanics to second-class citizens. A federal judge upheld the gerrymander of the federal 4th Congressional district. He said, erroneously and unconstitutionally, in direct violation of white and black civil rights, that the gerrymander gives Hispanics a separate voice in Congress to which they're entitled. Yet, day-after-day, year-after-year, Hispanics play the race card (anti-discrimination law) when it serves their agenda.

Hispanics were a tiny percentage of the US population when the US Congress enacted anti-discrimination. Whites were approx. 85%, blacks 12%, Hispanics and Asians 3% of the population. It's absurd to interpret anti-discrimination law to injure whites and/or blacks. Whites wouldn't give themselves an Achilles heel. Whites would do what they can to help blacks.

More than a million white, non-Hispanic Chicagoans and a lesser number of blacks have left the city because it's easier to sell a house than educate emigrants from inside and outside the US about what is and isn't acceptable behavior. Though in-migration has been massive, it hasn't offset out-migration. Chicago's population has dropped 700,000+ since 1970.

Chicago's elected officials and workers have to scramble to replace lost property tax revenue. They can't fulfill their obligations legally. Emigrants are major beneficiaries of government fraud, intimidation, etc. that raise revenue to fulfill contracts government officials shouldn't have entered into in the first place. Only a minority of registered voters put city officials in office. The officials aren't representative of the majority of voters and the even larger majority of taxpayers. The courts should declare their contracts worthless and likewise their tax laws.

CONTENTS



essays, tutorials & books



historical records of US Congress

Immigration tutorials are in three parts:

US Immigration Law: The Case Against Immigration
thumb:
Department of Labor naturalization class (1912-1932)
www.loc.gov



The Founders' World
thumb: Chapultepec
from Bolton, Herbert E. (author). Spanish Borderlands
Yale University Press (1921)



My World/ Actual Immigrants
thumb: North New Spain
from Bolton, Herbert E. (author). Spanish Borderlands
Yale University Press (1921)



The website is a work in progress.
All texts are drafts.
The author takes it for granted that you can say the same things better, and will.

(continued on page 15)

PREVIOUS

NEXT



updated 2021 April

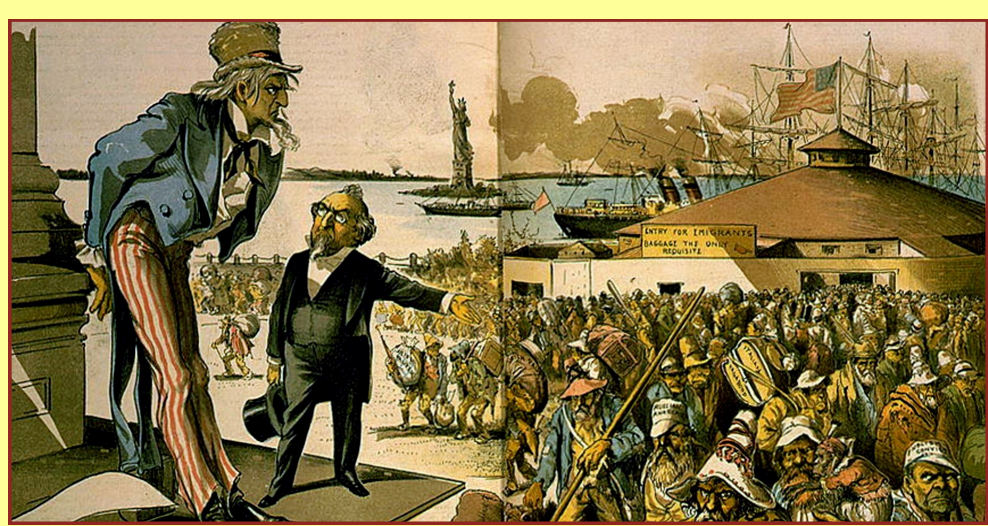
Materials are presented for educational purposes only.

I'm not a licensed attorney and don't intend the materials presented here to replace the services of licensed attorneys

I work alone on a small, fixed personal income. If you appreciate my work, take advantage of it, and are able, please make a financial contribution.

Laurel Lee
Time For Democracy
Box 477235
Chicago, IL 60647-0988

US IMMIGRATION LAW TIME FOR DEMOCRACY



(page 15 of 26)

top illustration:
Hamilton, Grant E. (artist)
Where the blame lies.
A judge tells Uncle Sam, If immigration was properly restricted
you would no longer be troubled by the evils of anarchy, socialism and the Mafia.
www.loc.gov/pictures/item/97515495/

CONTENTS



essays, tutorials & books



historical records of US Congress

Immigration tutorials are in three parts:

US Immigration Law: The Case Against Immigration
thumb:
Department of Labor naturalization class (1912-1932)
www.loc.gov



The Founders' World
thumb: Chapultepec
from Bolton, Herbert E. (author). Spanish Borderlands
Yale University Press (1921)



My World/ Actual Immigrants
thumb: North New Spain
from Bolton, Herbert E. (author). Spanish Borderlands
Yale University Press (1921)



Andrew Jackson (President and author)
Letter requesting protection to the surveyors of the public lands
American State Papers/ Public Lands document 851 (1830 May 13)

(The US Marshal at New Orleans said there was no law that allowed him to protect the surveyor in the following case. Members of the Bowie family threatened violence on surveyors who attempted to survey land that squatters were on and to which they had fraudulent Spanish title.)

Definitions of naturalization, continued.

France, Spain, England, and Portugal divided, merged, and traded territory from the southern tip of Florida through Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Missouri approximately 9 times in 56 years (1762-1818) before they ceded the last of it to the US.

When inside traders knew Spain would cede 'Florida' to the US, the last Spanish governor did a brisk business selling land grants. The treaty of Spanish cession exempted the last minute grants from the international law. Spanish grantees included several Americans, which made other Americans wonder whose side they were on. Daniel Boone, a legendary American, was accused of treason.

While England had dominion of Florida, the English governor complicated the problem of real estate titles by precipitating a flurry of paper that overlapped Spanish grants. Grantees had to swear allegiance to the US so their grants could ride over the cessions to the US.

The job of untangling the mess fell on the US Congress. Congress called in the US Supreme Court to help.

Exposition of the treaty with Spain of February 22, 1819, in relation to Spanish grants of land in Louisiana, between the Perdido and Mississippi Rivers
American State Papers/ Public Lands Volume 12 document 1290
US Senate, 23rd Congress, 2nd Session (1835 January 14) (17 pages)

In 1804 the government of the United States set up a sort of equivocal title to the territory in question. In 1805 they created an extraordinary mission to Madrid, to negotiate on the subject, which negotiation resulted in an entire failure.

Our negotiators, having failed, set on foot, in the year 1809, a secret negotiation with the local authorities to induce them to surrender the province of their royal master. This also failed, and they then stimulated an insurrection in the province, and took possession of it, avowedly to put down the rebellion, and to hold the territory subject to future negotiations.

The treaty of 1819 terminated the controversy between the two governments, and definitively settled the question of jurisdiction and sovereignty.

The inhabitants of the ceded territory were protected in all their rights, and became citizens of the United States.

Those who represent the interests of the United States in some of the cases assume that the confirmation or rejection of these titles is a matter essentially of executive or legislative cognizance, and addresses itself exclusively to their discretion. The question they urge is a political, not a judicial one.

Forbearing to touch on the indecorum of a construction which attributes to Congress an act of futile or deceptive legislation, it will be enough to say that this interpretation, it is believed, has been once considered and rejected.

Perfidy often wears the mask of subtlety, as well from shame as cowardice; but it is seldom that the counselors of bad faith, if they condescend to argue at all, are satisfied with a defence so feeble.

First. The law of nations.
It is conceived that, according to the mitigated rights of war, as now well understood and settled by international law, the lands of individuals are safe even after conquest. Much less can a cession, of itself, destroy private rights. Absolute or perfect grants, it is believed, would be protected by the law of nations, independent of the treaty.

Secondly. The treaty.
This instrument, it is contended, should be most liberally construed. Its interpretation is to be sought in the motives and policy of the parties; in their words and in their acts.

In examining the interests and duties of the United States in connection with this subject, it is not as landed proprietors alone that we must regard them. It will be borne in mind by the court that population rather than soil is the want of the United States; that their policy as to naturalization is as liberal as that which the wisest modern philosopher has praised in the greatest of the ancient republics; and that sovereignty, not soil, was the great motive for the acquisition.

In the 8th article, two parties were stipulating for the security and advantage of a third, whom both had the strongest reasons to cherish and protect. It is submitted, therefore, with some degree of confidence, that, so far as the motives and policy of the parties afford a key to the meaning of their words, the construction most favorable to the claimants is permitted to, nay, is enjoined upon the court.

Jurors generally admit that all grants, contracts, and stipulations, are to be taken most strongly against the grantor. The words of the party promising are to be regarded rather than those of the party to whom the promise is made. Other general rules are to be found in the works of the most esteemed publicists, and must be familiar to the court (Grotius & Vattel). Among the rest, that interpretation which is drawn from the reason of the act is strongly and safely recommended.

It has been supposed, with little reason, that the eighth article might be interpreted to confer a discretion, rather than impose an obligation on the American government. It is one of the admitted rules of construction, that interpretations which lead to an absurdity or render an act null, are to be avoided.

In attempting to ascertain the true meaning of the parties we are not confined to the language of the treaty. We may look into the negotiations which preceded it. It lets in the whole of that history, as a matter to be adverted to, according to all the strictness of legal argument, in reasoning on the construction of the claim in question. The matter is thus made capable of being argued as if the question were upon an act of parliament, or private deed, reciting the circumstances under which it was obtained.

(continued on page 16)

The website is a work in progress.
All texts are drafts.
The author takes it for granted that you can say the same things better, and will.

PREVIOUS

NEXT



updated 2021 April

Materials are presented for educational purposes only.

I'm not a licensed attorney and don't intend the materials presented here to replace the services of licensed attorneys

I work alone on a small, fixed personal income. If you appreciate my work, take advantage of it, and are able, please make a financial contribution.

Laurel Lee
Time For Democracy
Box 477235
Chicago, IL 60647-0988

US IMMIGRATION LAW TIME FOR DEMOCRACY



(page 16 of 26)

top illustration:
Registering emigrants at Castle Garden, New York City.
pages 280-281 in Frank Leslie's illustrated newspaper, volume 21.(1866 January 20)
www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2001697361/

CONTENTS



essays, tutorials & books



historical records of US Congress

Immigration tutorials are in three parts:

US Immigration Law: The Case Against Immigration
thumb:
Department of Labor naturalization class (1912-1932)
www.loc.gov



The Founders' World
thumb: Chapultepec
from Bolton, Herbert E. (author). Spanish Borderlands
Yale University Press (1921)



My World/ Actual Immigrants
thumb: North New Spain
from Bolton, Herbert E. (author). Spanish Borderlands
Yale University Press (1921)



Definitions of naturalization, continued.

Exposition of the treaty with Spain of February 22, 1819, in relation to Spanish grants of land in Louisiana, between the Perdido and Mississippi Rivers
American State Papers/ Public Lands Volume 12 document 1290
US Senate, 23rd Congress, 2nd Session (1835 January 14) (17 pages)
(continued)

It is also observed by Vattel, that we are to interpret a clause in the utmost latitude that the strict and appropriate meaning of the words will admit of, if it appears that the author had in view everything which that strict and appropriate meaning comprehends; but we must interpret it in a more liberal sense when it appears probable that the author did not mean it to extend to everything which the strict propriety of the terms might be made to include.

Remarks of M. de Neuville

The Secretary of State observed to me, that the federal government would, most assuredly, never entertain the idea of disturbing individuals who were vested with a bona fide title to their property; but, as a treaty ought not to cover fraudulent practices, so no more could be asked of the United States than could be offered by his Catholic Majesty; that, being in this case substituted for his Majesty, they would scrupulously fulfill their engagements. The federal government, unwilling to leave anything in a state of doubt or uncertainty, only wish to place on the most secure footing whatever is just and honorable.

The application of the common law principle, that a grant may be absolutely void where the officer issuing it had no authority, is insisted on; and it is asserted that the royal governors of the Spanish colonies had no power to make sales or donations of the public lands, except in very limited quantities, and under numerous restrictions.

It is offensive to the dignity and imprescriptible rights of the crown of Spain, which, as the legitimate owner of both the Floridas, had a right to dispose of those lands as it pleased; and, further, as the said modification would be productive of incalculable injury to the bona fide possessors, who have acquired, settled, and improved those tracts of land.

Legal or constitutional restrictions upon the power of the King or his officers, according to our ideas of them, are inconsistent with the character of the Spanish monarchy. They are hardly comprehensible by a native of that country, and have been rejected, together with the constitutional monarchy, by the people of Spain. How is it possible to reconcile limitations of power with the fundamental maxim, The will of the Prince has the force of a law?

Free governments are constructed upon the principle of entrusting as little power as possible, and providing against its abuse preventively, by all species of checks and limitations.

Arbitrary ones proceed upon the principle of bestowing ample powers and extensive discretion, and guarding against their abuse by prompt and strict accountability and severe punishment. Both have been invented by mankind for purposes of mutual defence and common justice, but the pervading spirit of the one is preventive, and of the other vindicatory.

It became then all important to ascertain what was granted by what was excepted. The King of Spain was the grantor, the treaty was his deed. We must be governed by the clearly expressed and manifest intention of the grantor, and not the grantee in private, a fortiori, in public grants.

That we might not be mistaken in the intention or in the true meaning of Spanish words, two dictionaries were consulted. A regard to the honor and justice of a great republic alike forbid the imputation of a desire that its legislation (the treaty in English to match the treaty in Spanish) should be so construed, and its laws so administered, that the same word should refer to the future as to confirming, and to the present in annulling grants, in the same article of the same treaty. (part of opinion in case of Arredondo)

Chief Justice Marshall discussed at length the problem of the treaty being written twice, once in English and once in Spanish.

For these reasons, and in this connection, we consider that the grants were confirmed and annulled, respectively, simultaneously with the ratification and confirmation of the treaty; and that, when the territory was ceded, the United States had no right in any of the lands embraced in the confirmed grants.

To live where and when I live, and to learn a bit about situations in other parts of the United States, is to realize that US Founders didn't acquire territory from Europe's Catholic monarchs. Rather, the monarchs and their lords acquired the services of able-bodied Protestants in the settling of a vast territory. Now that it's settled, Catholic countries are reclaiming the territory by osmosis. Infiltration by the Catholics of Latin America, south and east Europe affects every part of the US and every aspect of American life.

Though US Founders were scrupulous about enforcing their agreements with the Catholic countries, their replacements have been less than scrupulous about enforcing the founders' agreements with their own brethren. Every failure of enforcement increases the number of taxes and amount of taxation. Because the Catholic monarchs developed international laws to facilitate takeovers of taxable people, products, and land, US government seems to be involved in treason. Indeed, Thomas Jefferson warned that the majority of US government officials were monarchists.

If ever there was an SOS in a bottle, it's the following:

Letter on Treaties from Office for Foreign Affairs (1786 May 11)
Fitzpatrick, John C. (editor)
Journals of the Continental Congress, Volume 30
Washington (DC): Library of Congress (1934)

The delicate Situation of the US requires Caution. It might be better to submit to some temporary Evils rather than disgust those Powers whose Ports in Case of War might be very convenient to us. It would be most prudent to (limit) the Duration of the proposed Treaties to a short Term (so) the Inconveniences arising from them shall not be of longer Continuance.

Unfortunately, US treaties with Spain seem to grant US citizenship to all inhabitants of Spanish territories, including Caribbean islands the Philippines, though they were serfs, employees and slaves of the landowners, and not landowners themselves—and the Laws of Nations allow for the nationalizing of only landowners.

The landless people of Spain have swarmed to the US, intent on getting land, which they can get only by dispossessing the pre-existing US population. They do so with a vengeance that is inappropriate to the American people—a vengeance they should limit to their Spanish lords, and would if they were men and women instead of cowards. All propaganda aside, they have nothing to offer The People of the US.

(continued on page 17)

The website is a work in progress.
All texts are drafts.
The author takes it for granted that you can say the same things better, and will.



updated 2021 April

Materials are presented for educational purposes only.

I'm not a licensed attorney and don't intend the materials presented here to replace the services of licensed attorneys

I work alone on a small, fixed personal income. If you appreciate my work, take advantage of it, and are able, please make a financial contribution.

Laurel Lee
Time For Democracy
Box 477235
Chicago, IL 60647-0988

PREVIOUS

NEXT

US IMMIGRATION LAW TIME FOR DEMOCRACY



top illustration:
Female personification of Columbia welcomes German Jewish immigrants
to the asylum of the oppressed (1881)
<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2001696516/>

(page 17 of 26)

Immigration laws.

From 1774 to 1789, the Continental Congress was the entirety of US government. Congressmen worked on bills and the enactment of statutes. The President of the Congress was the President of the United States; and it was his job to implement the statutes. When US Founders needed a judicial opinion, they appointed a committee to render a decision.

The 1787 Constitution entrusts Congressmen with determining what is and isn't official corruption and treason. They eventually determined that corruption is acquiring personal profit from official acts. The 1787 Constitution's much-touted Separation of Powers didn't do The People any good because, by allegedly dividing government into three different branches, a man could pass a law while in the Congress, move to a job in the Executive Branch where he could accept bribes for providing a variety of services under the law, then accept an appointment to a Federal Court and determine that colleagues like himself had done no wrong. His decision established a precedent and protected corrupt officials far into the future.

It's the equivalent of appointing Al Capone to draft criminal statutes.

Congressman MacLay of Pennsylvania reported in his journals that his colleagues were too busy cutting real estate deals outside the legislative hall to bother with legislation.

Legislation fell into two categories: general and special. General laws established rules and processes that applied to all persons—rules that must be applied uniformly and equally, across the board. Special laws dealt with petitions by some people for exceptions to the rules.

Though the Continental Congress and the US Congress had no power to admit foreign nationals to the States, Congressmen enacted statutes to fulfill deals they'd made during their wars with England. They'd induced a few Canadians to commit acts of treason against England. England was angry; and the Canadians needed refuge. Congress granted them farmland. The States—and territorial governments by extension—had the power to admit the refugees. The Journals and Debates of Congress don't reveal how the Canadians got into the US to enjoy the grants.

A search of immigration laws at the Library of Congress didn't yield the law necessary to the following narratives.

Application by Polish exiles for a grant of land for settlement
American State Papers: Public Lands
Volume 7, document 1234
23rd Congress, 1st Session (1834 April 22)

(According to the person who wrote this application, Imperial Russia violated treaties and invaded Poland. Russia slaughtered the Poles and sent survivors to labor camps in Siberia. Other European countries promised asylum to 150,000 exiles and then broke their promises. 235 men and a few women and children arrived on the shores of the US with \$40-50 each in assets. Some were old men, others were teenagers, the majority were 26-40 years old. Most were soldiers and officers. Some had been wounded and couldn't work.)

(But other authors blame the grandiose pretensions of Poles for their conflicts with European powers. Indeed, contemporary maps show that Poles achieved temporary conquests of territory as far southwest as Romania, Moldavia and Ukraine. When English and US writers traveled across North Asia between Russia and the Pacific in the 1700s-1800s, they met Polish officers that the Russians had captured and incarcerated in Siberia. Russia offered the officers release and they refused. Their lives were better in Siberia than in Poland.)

(The petitioner quoted the exiles:) *'As lovers of freedom and of free institutions, we accepted the alternative of living among a free people, although in so doing we had to give up all hopes of the land of our love, of our habits, of our laws, and of our language. Although pilgrims in a foreign land, with nothing but the sad recollection of the past, and hopes for the future, we wish to live a life of active industry, and to become useful to the country of our adoption. Since Providence, in its inscrutable wisdom, has deprived us of the land of our birth, we wish to plant in these United States a second Poland, where our countrymen, the still unconquered sons of adversity, may congregate and prosper.'*

They wish to save the sacred fire of patriotism, of liberty, and of human dignity under the guidance of the country of Penn, Washington, and so many prototypes of true humanity. They will show to Europe that their presence is only to be feared there, where there is tyranny and degradation of mankind, and that the calumnations of the servile are the most infamous weapons plunged in the heart of Poland.

'We presume that the state of things in Europe will sooner or later induce many of the other exiles to come and join us here—flying from the perfidious and sanguinary policy of the royal conspirators—the artifices and machinations of their spies, agents provocateurs (fortunately unknown beings in these United States,) and other spiders of the Augean-stable governments.

'We think that, in consequence of such and similar commotions, there will be found many weary and tired of their precarious and provisory state of existence, and that they will direct their eyes to these quiet and hospitable shores, where liberty, equality, and humanity are dwelling in spite of their enemies.'

(continued on page 18)

PREVIOUS

NEXT

CONTENTS



essays, tutorials & books



historical records of US Congress

Immigration tutorials are in three parts:

US Immigration Law: The Case Against Immigration
thumb:
Department of Labor naturalization class (1912-1932)
www.loc.gov



The Founders' World
thumb: Chapultepec
from Bolton, Herbert E. (author). Spanish Borderlands
Yale University Press (1921)



My World/ Actual Immigrants
thumb: North New Spain
from Bolton, Herbert E. (author). Spanish Borderlands
Yale University Press (1921)



The website is a work in progress.
All texts are drafts.

The author takes it for granted that you can
say the same things better, and will.



updated 2021 April

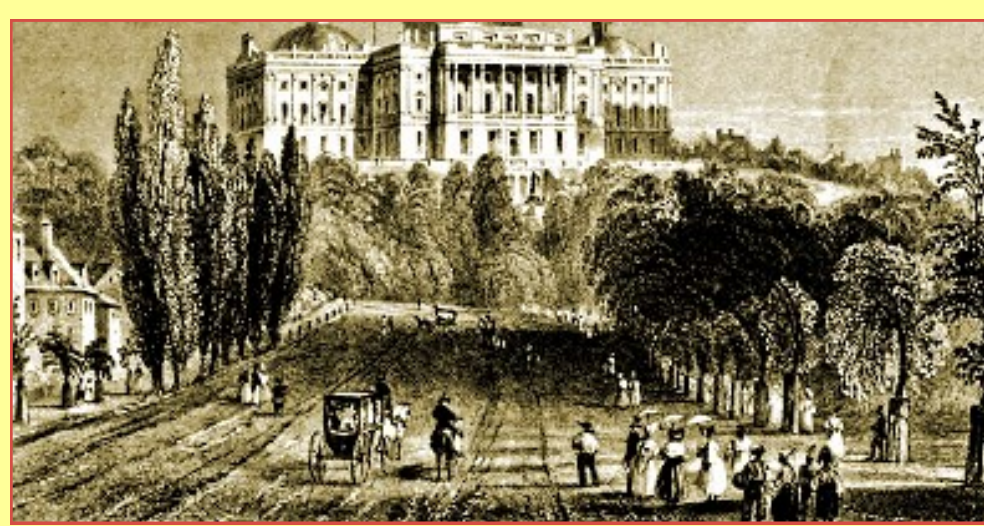
Materials are presented for educational purposes only.

I'm not a licensed attorney and don't intend the materials presented here
to replace the services of licensed attorneys

I work alone on a small, fixed personal income. If you appreciate my work,
take advantage of it, and are able, please make a financial contribution.

Laurel Lee
Time For Democracy
Box 477235
Chicago, IL 60647-0988

US IMMIGRATION LAW TIME FOR DEMOCRACY



(page 18 of 26)

top illustration:
US Congress, Washington, District of Columbia
Bartlett, W. H. (1809-1854) (artist). Willis, Nathaniel Parker (1806-1867) (author). deBauclas, L. (translator)
American Scenery. (L'Ameirique pittoresque, ou, Vues des terres, des lacs et des fleuves des Etats-Unis d'Amerique.)
London: Georges Virtue (1840). New York: R. Martin & Co.
contributed by New York Public Library
digitized by Google. accessible at Hathitrust Digital Library

CONTENTS



essays, tutorials & books



historical records of US Congress

Immigration tutorials are in three parts:

US Immigration Law: The Case Against Immigration
thumb:
Department of Labor naturalization class (1912-1932)
www.loc.gov



The Founders' World
thumb: Chapultepec
from Bolton, Herbert E. (author). Spanish Borderlands
Yale University Press (1921)



My World/ Actual Immigrants
thumb: North New Spain
from Bolton, Herbert E. (author). Spanish Borderlands
Yale University Press (1921)



Immigration laws, continued.

Application by Polish exiles for a grant of land for settlement
American State Papers: Public Lands
Volume 7, document 1237
23rd Congress, 1st Session (1834 April 22)

(The Polish exiles) won many battles by prodigies of valor never surpassed in any age or country. They stood undismayed by the powerful enemy against whom they had to contend, and confidently appealed to the sympathies of the civilized nations of Europe to sustain them in a cause so just. But their appeals were made in vain, and their hopes were destined to end in cruel disappointment. Poland, so often the theatre of sanguinary wars, originating in violations of solemn compacts on the part of those powers by whose combined arms that ill-fated country was conquered and partitioned, made a last desperate and expiring effort to regain her freedom and independence. The surrounding nations looked with cold indifference on the struggle, evidently prepared, if necessary, to render their aid to the Emperor of Russia in the subjugation of the Polish army.

The public lands committee recommended that Congress grant the 235 Polish exiles one township to be located in Wisconsin or Illinois under the direction of the President, though a donation would 'depart from the general principles of legislation.' The committee cited precedent. The Congress had previously donated 4 townships in Alabama to exiles from France.

An 1834 act of Congress allowed Polish exiles to pick 36 one-mile square sections out of the 108 sections that comprised three 36-mile square townships on the Rock River in western Illinois.

Application by Polish exiles for a grant of land for settlement
American State Papers: Public Lands
Volume 7, document 1490
23rd Congress, 1st Session (1836 March 25)

Resolved, That the Committee on the Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing patents to be issued to the Polish exiles for lands granted to them, under the law of 30th June, 1834, on their paying to the government the minimum price of said lands, or of authorizing such other disposition of said lands, as will give relief to said exiles in their unfortunate and embarrassed condition.

Spaulding, D.A. (US Surveyor appointed to Polish exiles) (author)
Relative to the selection of lands granted to the Polish exiles
American State Papers: Public Lands
24th Congress, 1st session
Volume 8, document 1508 (1836 April 15)

The Polish exiles excited the sympathy of the American people, under the influence of which principle, rather than sound judgment, they obtained the grant of land. But the Polish agents would presume to take possession of the improvements of American settlers. Baron Chlopicki said that he had the right to do so, by act of Congress, and that he would sell their land.

They have proved to be (with few exceptions) a miserable, degraded set of vagabonds, unworthy the esteem and regard of all respectable people. They are now dispersed. Some have gone to Texas. They are generally engaged in keeping groceries, and many are dissipated, indolent, and vicious. General Langham had no doubt that the next grand jury in St. Louis county would indict Chlopicki for keeping a disorderly house.

Public opinion is now much stronger against the Poles than it ever was in their favor.

The Polish exiles turned out to be a front for real estate speculators. Speculators wanted to get around acts of Congress that secured land to squatters until it could be surveyed, listed in sales books and sold to the squatters. Polish emigrants were merely a device to dispossess American settlers of their land and birthright.

The attitude of the European countries towards Poles is a good guide to why they shouldn't have been admitted to the US. Despite the Poles' poignant story, they tended to be aggressors instead of victims of aggression. Polish princes were among the several princes who waged war and destroyed lives so they could seize taxable territory. Did Polish Princes exhibit bad judgment? Had Polish soldiers been too eager to seize the spoils of war? Shame on them.

Russia was a friend of the United States. The Russian Empress presided at the 1783 Treaty of Paris by which George III ceded US soil to the Americans. Russia eventually ceded territory to the US.

Then, as now, the US Congress, in its wisdom, enacted an immigration policy that keeps the enemies of American people closer than their friends and allows familiarity to breed contempt.

In the 1830s, the poster children of Political Correctness were as phony as they are now. Congress acted like an incompetent nursery school teacher—the teacher who tells the victim to shut up and take it when a brat steals his toy.

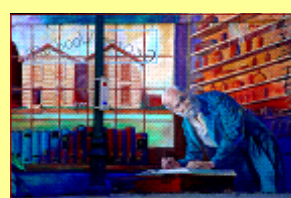
US legislators, executives, and legal professionals make their money by telling deeply-rooted citizens to lie down like a rug so that both sanctioned and unsanctioned invaders can sweep their garbage under and walk all over them.

(continued on page 19)

PREVIOUS

NEXT

The website is a work in progress.
All texts are drafts.
The author takes it for granted that you can say the same things better, and will.



updated 2021 April

Materials are presented for educational purposes only.

I'm not a licensed attorney and don't intend the materials presented here to replace the services of licensed attorneys

I work alone on a small, fixed personal income. If you appreciate my work, take advantage of it, and are able, please make a financial contribution.

Laurel Lee
Time For Democracy
Box 477235
Chicago, IL 60647-0988

US IMMIGRATION LAW TIME FOR DEMOCRACY



(page 19 of 26)

top illustration:
Rogers, William Allen (1854-1931) (artist)
In the Italian quarter
Mulberry Street on a winter evening
page 819 in Harper's weekly (1890 October 18)
www.loc.gov/pictures/item/94507778/

Immigration laws, continued.

A 2020 December 15 search of the Library of Congress database of immigration laws yielded the following. The list stops where immigration laws peter out and other documents filter in.

CONTENTS



essays, tutorials & books



historical records of US Congress

Immigration tutorials are in three parts:

US Immigration Law: The Case Against Immigration
thumb: Department of Labor naturalization class (1912-1932)
www.loc.gov



The Founders' World
thumb: Chapultepec
from Bolton, Herbert E. (author). Spanish Borderlands
Yale University Press (1921)



My World/ Actual Immigrants
thumb: North New Spain
from Bolton, Herbert E. (author). Spanish Borderlands
Yale University Press (1921)



immigration law search 2020 loc 1



immigration law search 2020 loc 2



immigration law search 2020 loc 3



immigration law search 2020 loc 4



immigration law search 2020 loc 5



immigration law search 2020 loc 6



Immigration laws 1774 -1933



My digest of immigration laws 1774—1933 includes a few that escaped Library of Congress notice. Most notably, the 1774 Articles of Association and the 1781 Articles of Confederation.

The 1781 Article 2 says:

Each state retains its sovereignty, freedom, and independence, and every power, jurisdiction, and right, which is not by this Confederation expressly delegated to the United States, in Congress assembled.

The 1781 Article 2 confirms that the power to admit aliens belongs to the states, since it isn't granted to the Congress. A clause in the 1787 Constitution says essentially the same thing. A researcher more diligent than I can look through state constitutions to find state authority to import foreign labor and other aliens.

A clause in the 1787 Constitution reserves to The States and The People the powers not granted to Congress. The reservation is a black hole, because it doesn't clarify which powers are reserved to which entity. Lawyers can go round and round like gerbils on a wheel, and never arrive at a definitive conclusion. In the meantime, unscrupulous lobbyists and legislators sneak in every power under the sun.

In the matter of immigration laws, Congressmen repeatedly make an end run. They pretend the rules don't exist. They get away with it because the ruling elite is arrogant. Elitists assume The People can't read and understand laws and fundamental compacts. It's a fair assumption. The People have still not grasped the concept that if the laws are of, by and for themselves, the laws should be simple and easy to read, instead of a game for lawyers to play. Abraham Lincoln, who played both sides of the fence, recommended simplifying the codes.

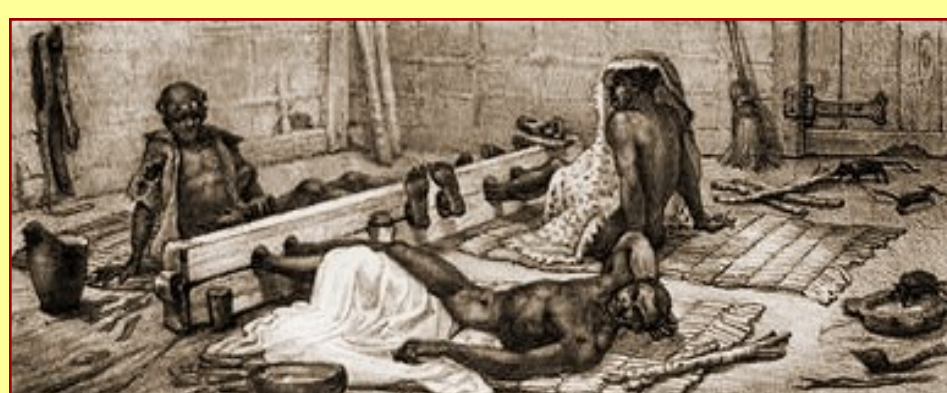
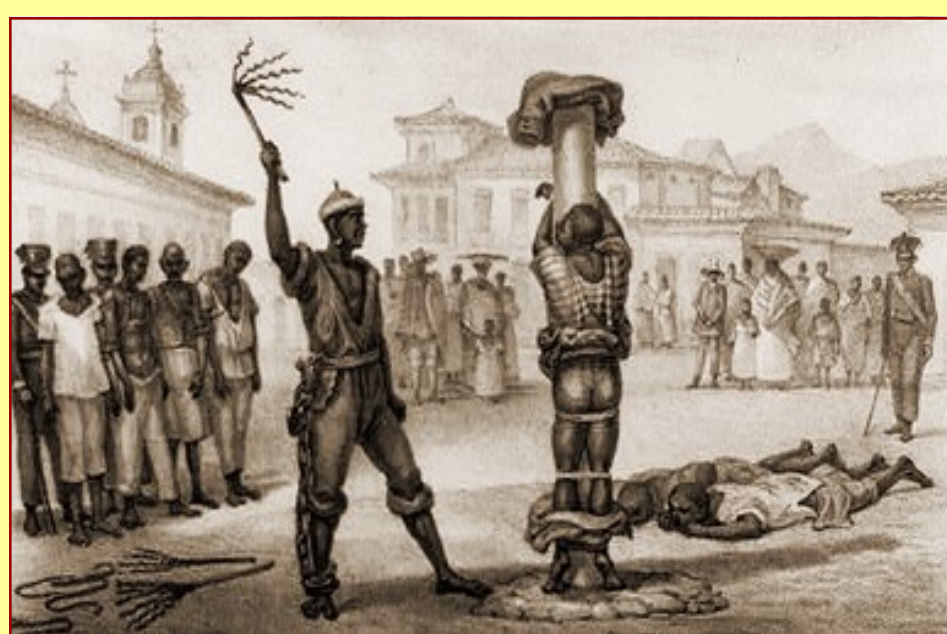
The 1787 reservation of powers raises the problem of who The People are:

- actual people individually, or
- people lumped together despite their diverse personal interests and opinions, or
- elected representatives who, fatally, suffer a conflict of interest because they claim to and must represent all the people, despite their diverse and competing interests.?

Clauses in the 1781 Articles and 1787 Constitution, combined, render US immigration laws unconstitutional, as much for vagueness as for lack of the power to enact.



African slaves in Portuguese Brazil
Volume 1 Brazil, Colombia and Guiana in Picturesque world. America
History and description of all peoples. 375 prints and maps in 5 volumes
Paris (1837-1849)
<https://img02litfund.ru/images/lots/117/117-020-3194-1-V8079412.jpg>



L'exécution de la punition de fouet (black man being whipped to death in street)
Nègres à tronco (black prisoners lying on floor with feet in stocks)
Thierry Freres (engravers). plate 45, volume 2
Debret, J.B. (author). Voyage pittoresque et historique au Brésil, depuis 1816 jusqu'en 1831
Paris (France): Firmin Didot Freres (circa 1834-1839)
Library of Congress permalink <https://lccn.loc.gov/89711174>
<https://cdn.loc.gov/service/pnp/cph/3b40000/3b43000/3b43300/3b43325f.jpg>



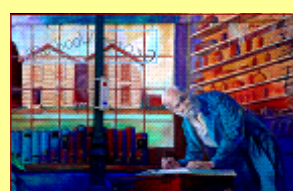
Painting on display at Mexican-American Museum
Chicago Park District facility
19th at Damen, Chicago, Illinois
2006 March 10

The website is a work in progress.
All texts are drafts.
The author takes it for granted that you can say the same things better, and will.

(continued on page 20)

PREVIOUS

NEXT



updated 2021 April

Materials are presented for educational purposes only.

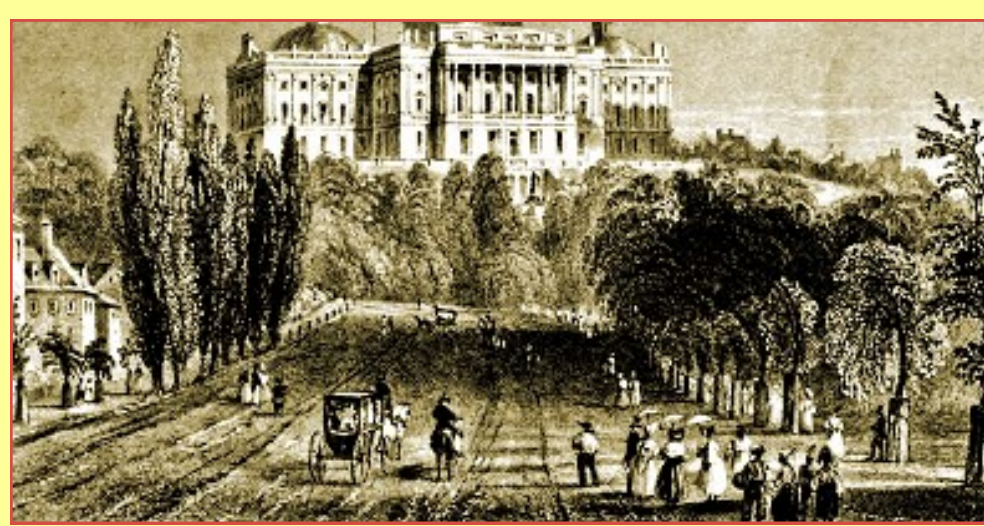
I'm not a licensed attorney and don't intend the materials presented here to replace the services of licensed attorneys

I work alone on a small, fixed personal income. If you appreciate my work, take advantage of it, and are able, please make a financial contribution.

Laurel Lee
Time For Democracy
Box 477235
Chicago, IL 60647-0988

US IMMIGRATION LAW

TIME FOR DEMOCRACY



(page 20 of 26)

top illustration:
The Baptism of Pocahontas (in England)
Chapman, John Gadsby (painter) (1840)
Commissioned for the Rotunda of the United States Capitol (1837)
<http://theformofmoney.blogharbor.com/PocahontasBaptism.jpg>

Immigration laws, continued.

Immigration laws 1774 -1933

American laws regarding foreign nationals fall into three categories:

- laws that regulate naturalization
- laws that establish nationality
- laws that regulate emigration

Naturalization laws supported provisions in treaties with foreign governments. Unconstitutional immigration laws seem to be an offshoot of treaties, too.

An 1819 treaty with Spain and an 1844 treaty with the Empire of China are the two main treaties. They were amended and re-written over time, carrying them forward into the 1900s. Treaties with Spain positioned the US in the Pacific, on the islands south of India, Malaysia, China and Japan. The treaties extended US citizenship to Spanish-speaking Asians.

Treaties with China gave trade concessions to US businessmen in small, strictly defined areas of China. Treaties also allowed Christian missionaries to work among the people and convert them. Because Christian missionaries have used their clout to effect the migration of converts to the US from the world's many nations, conversions on foreign soil don't ring any more true than conversions in US prisons.

American and English missionaries in China were one of the two causes of the God-awful Boxer Rebellion at the turn of the 1900s. Though Chinese migrants use the word Xenophobe to put a guilt-trip on white non-Hispanic US citizens, Chinese migrants retain their loyalty to family and country of origin to the umpteenth generation. It's a country that strictly regulates temporary residencies and—for the purpose of keeping the race pure and the people loyal—seems to not naturalize any aliens.

Several legends and at least one PBS documentary indicate that China reached the Americas from the west shortly before Italy/Spain reached it from the east. Unfortunately, it was China dominated by the horrendous Mongols. The diverse lifestyles and appearance of Amerindians indicate that people from all Asia, as well as Europe and Africa, arrived on American soil at various times in history. Out-of-copyright books with interesting facts and theories can be accessed online. Current websites cover the same topic. Apparently, Amerindians of obvious Asian origin throughout the Americas believe they've won the title, First People, and as such, legal borders and boundaries can't stop them from going wherever they want to go. The rest of us are trespassers.

Columbus, with the help of Anglos, completed a circle that joined the far ends of the vast Eurasian continent. For thousands of years, Asians used their numbers to exploit European whites and practice genocide on them. Asians treated black Africans the same. It's reasonable to think that European leaders and their US counterparts have always been flunkies for powerful Asians, scurrying for any crumbs that Asians strew—paying homage, paying tribute, and compromising themselves every which way to save their lives.

The first overt US mass immigration law was enacted in 1864, while Abraham Lincoln was president. Indeed, it was his obligation to push it through. He was one of three candidates that US robber barons put up for president to steal votes from the Know Nothing party. The Know Nothings opposed immigration and represented the vast majority of Americans. Robber barons, including Chicago's city fathers, almost certainly sold WASPs down the river for trade concessions with Asia and Spain.

They imported Chinese labor to build the transcontinental railroad that connected New York to California and Europe to Asia. They imported Irish labor and cannon fodder for the Civil War.

One historian said southern whites supported Lincoln's immigration plan because they wanted an immigration of European whites to dilute a large, liberated black labor force that would compete with whites for jobs after the war. A somewhat deep look into Illinois history reveals that a true intent of high-minded Illinois abolitionists was to block the dumping of black labor on the North ahead of Emancipation. Indeed, almost the entirety of black labor stayed South until World War I; and a mass migration north didn't occur until the 1950s-1960s. Irish and Slavic Catholics would be a problem, but there seems to have been no opposition by Anglo/ Illinoisans to large migrations from Germany and Scandinavia, which was the source of much of the English population anyway.

Despite politics and personal sentiments, no alien had a right to emigrate to the US, but all the pre-existing population could migrate in-country, if they were willing to suffer the consequences.

The closest to a legal foundation for immigration laws is in the 1787 US Constitution at Article I, Section 8, Paragraph (Clause) 17. It's known as the Enabling Clause. James Madison tried to get it out of the Constitution, because it can be perverted to serve every nefarious purpose:

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Other clauses give Congress the power to make treaties with foreign governments. Once made, they become law. But, US founders made little use of the enabling power to admit mass migrations of aliens to US soil. Congressmen respected the States' sovereignty long after it expired.

An enabling act in the 1781 Articles of Confederation doesn't give as much wiggle room.

Article 10
Articles of Confederation (1777 version)
pages 79-84 in Elliot's Debates, Volume 1
also found in The Public Statutes At Large, Volume 1
<https://memory.loc.gov/ammem/amlaw/lawhome.html>

The Committee of the States, or any nine of them, shall be authorized to execute, in the recess of Congress, such of the powers of Congress as the United States in Congress assembled, by the consent of nine States, shall, from time to time, think expedient to vest them with; provided that no power be delegated to the said committee, for the exercise of which, by the articles of confederation, the voice of nine States in the Congress of the United States assembled, is requisite.

Article 11 of the 1777 Articles allows Canada to join the Union, but Canada didn't follow through.

(continued on page 21)

PREVIOUS

NEXT

CONTENTS



essays, tutorials & books



historical records of US Congress

Immigration tutorials are in three parts:

US Immigration Law: The Case Against Immigration
thumb:
Department of Labor naturalization class (1912-1932)
www.loc.gov



The Founders' World
thumb: Chapultepec
from Bolton, Herbert E. (author). Spanish Borderlands
Yale University Press (1921)



My World/ Actual Immigrants
thumb: North New Spain
from Bolton, Herbert E. (author). Spanish Borderlands
Yale University Press (1921)



New York constitution (1777 April 20)
www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/states/ny01.htm

XLII .. discretion of state legislature to naturalize all such persons and in such manner as they shall think proper . . . provided that all such persons born in parts beyond sea and out of the USA as shall come to settle in and become subjects of this State shall take an oath of allegiance to this State, and abjure and renounce all allegiance and subjection to all and every foreign king, prince, potentate and State in all matters, ecclesiastical as well as civil.

(footnote 14: The custom of naturalizing aliens by special act was first introduced by the colonial general assembly in 1717 and continued by State legislature until the adoption of the Federal Constitution in 1789. After that date the right to hold land upon declaring an intention to become naturalized was granted by special act until 1825, when a general law for this purpose was passed.)

Entry for 1788 May 6. page 343 in Elliot, Jonathan (editor) (1836)
Opinions Selected From Debates in Congress 1789-1836
Involving Constitutional Principles
pages 343-594, 599 in Debates in the several state conventions
on the adoption of the federal constitution in 1787. 2nd edition
Washington (DC): printed for the editor

Mr. Gerry said he did not discover what part of the Constitution gave to Congress the power of making this provision. If it is not expressly given by any clause of the Constitution, it must arise from the sweeping clause in Article 1, Section 8: to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States. To this clause there seems to be no limitation to the extension of the powers vested by the Constitution. But even this clause gives no legislative authority to Congress to carry into effect any power not expressly vested by the Constitution.

The website is a work in progress.
All texts are drafts.
The author takes it for granted that you can
say the same things better, and will.



updated 2021 April

Materials are presented for educational purposes only.

I'm not a licensed attorney and don't intend the materials presented here
to replace the services of licensed attorneys

I work alone on a small, fixed personal income. If you appreciate my work,
take advantage of it, and are able, please make a financial contribution.

Laurel Lee
Time For Democracy
Box 477235
Chicago, IL 60647-0988

US IMMIGRATION LAW

TIME FOR DEMOCRACY



(page 21 of 26)

top illustration:
Keppler, Joseph Ferdinand (1838-1894) (artist). Uncle Sam's lodging-house.
pages 220-221 (centerfold) in: Puck, volume 11, number 274 (1882 June 7)
An Irishman confronting Uncle Sam in a boarding house filled with laborers,
immigrants from several countries who are attempting to sleep;
www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2004670115/

Immigration laws, continued.

Immigration filmstrip (10 minutes 22 seconds)
US: Encyclopaedia Britannica Films, Inc. (1946)
Public Domain
[archive.org identifier Immigrat1946](http://archive.org/identifier/Immigrat1946)

Reviewer: Marysz (2005 January 29)
Subject: A Small World After All

According to the film, immigrants came to America (1900-1927) in order to be able to own land, hold independent political views and escape religious persecution. But does America really represent those freedoms anymore? As the years go on America is starting to become more and more like the oppressive Old Countries our ancestors wanted so badly to get away from.

Handbook for Contact Representatives, Form M-236, 595 pages
Washington (DC): Information Services, 425 Eye Street, NW
Immigration and Naturalization Service
US Department of Justice (1981 April 1)
archive.org

Paral, Rob & Norkewicz, Michael (authors)
The Metro Chicago Immigration Fact Book
Chicago: Institute for Metropolitan Affairs at Roosevelt University
with the National Center on Poverty Law (2003 June)
archive.org

Immigration laws 1774 -1933

Immigration and Naturalization Service
Wikipedia (2020 December 13)

(paraphrase) In 1890, the federal government took over regulation of immigration from the states. The Immigration Act of 1891 established a Commissioner of Immigration in the Treasury Department. Immigration was transferred to the Department of Commerce and Labor in 1903. In 1913, Immigration was transferred to the Department of Labor. Immigration went to the Justice Department in 1940. In 2003, the US Immigration & Naturalization Service was divided into three components and transferred to the Department of Homeland Security.

The 1980 INS Handbook consistently uses alien for emigrants/immigrants. Historically and presently, almost all aliens come to the US to work. They enter the US for their own sake; and to serve the financial interests of their employers and various financial entities. For this reason, the Commerce/ Labor or Labor Department is best suited to handle aliens.

The anti-slave provision of 1774 and the anti-immigration provision of 1787 use the word importation in relation to people. The 1774 provision definitely prohibits importation of labor, without specifying race. The 1787 provision prohibits importation of people, the mass of whom were and are imported to slave.

As literacy increased among deeply-rooted US citizens, the possibility increased that deeply-rooted US citizens displaced from their jobs by emigrant competition might connect the dots and realize their government has screwed them. As it actually has.

Despite official INS explanations at Wikipedia, the main reason for shuffling Immigration hither and yon is almost certainly to hide the unconstitutionality of Immigration. Justice Department supervision of immigrants tended to intimidate deeply-rooted Americans with the race card more than it curbed immigrants. DOJ involvement seems to have stifled protest against immigration. The move of immigration enforcement to Homeland Security is confusing. Are immigrants or people who protest immigration dangerous to the US?

I was alive and literate when the US Congress enacted anti-discrimination law. To the best of my knowledge, the caveat against discrimination based on national origin protected people born in the US of diverse national origin from discrimination by people of another national origin.

Thus, because of mis-information and willful mis-interpretation of anti-discrimination law, the law failed to protect my former brother-in-law when his Greek-American employer fired him to open a job slot for a cousin migrating to the US from Greece.

To get involved with Mexican-Americans who enter the US illegally is to learn that the foreign-born owners of Asian restaurants prefer to hire the illegals instead of deeply-rooted African-Americans. One of the restaurant owners calculated the Mexicans' weekly pay at the minimum wage multiplied by 40 hours per week. Then he worked the men 60 hours a week for the same pay

Not long after passage of anti-discrimination law, a crew of Mexican illegals died of poison in a factory that processes used film negatives. A Mexican woman who entered the US legally said illegals are attractive to US employers precisely because they usually don't know the work is dangerous; and even if they do know, they can't complain.

Most cases aren't as dramatic, but they are numerous; and their effect on the environment and on society is horrendous. Immigration and corruption go hand-in-glove. Immigrants are spoilers. They derail every kind of reform effort.

(continued on page 22)

PREVIOUS

NEXT

CONTENTS



essays, tutorials & books



historical records of US Congress

Immigration tutorials are in three parts:

US Immigration Law: The Case Against Immigration
thumb:
Department of Labor naturalization class (1912-1932)
www.loc.gov



The Founders' World
thumb: Chapultepec
from Bolton, Herbert E. (author). Spanish Borderlands
Yale University Press (1921)



My World/ Actual Immigrants
thumb: North New Spain
from Bolton, Herbert E. (author). Spanish Borderlands
Yale University Press (1921)



Letter from the Office for Foreign Affairs
on a Letter from Brigadier General Du Plessis to Congress (1782 July 17)
Hunt, Gaillard (editor)
Journal of the Continental Congress, Volume 22
Washington: Library of Congress (1914)

It is a letter informing Congress that Du Plessis had purchased an Estate in Georgia, of which he is now going to take Possession and he considers himself as having thereby become a Citizen of America.

Resolved, that Congress receive with Pleasure the Information given by Du Plessis of his Intention of becoming a Citizen of the US, but the Power of admitting Individuals of other Countries, to the Rights of Citizenship appertains to the particular State in which they mean to dwell and establish themselves.

Naturalization Bill (1795 January)
Page 1061 in Debates and Proceedings of the Congress of the United States
Third Congress (1793-1795)
Washington: Gales and Seaton (1855)

The House then went into a committee on the bill to establish a uniform system of Naturalization, and to repeal the law formerly made on that head. One of the clauses in the new bill proposed to make aliens becoming citizens of the United States abjure their allegiance to all other States forever.

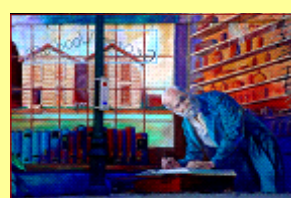
Mr. Boudinot said, that a very respectable emigrant, who had brought a large fortune with him, and who would very likely be of much use to the country, had assured him that, rather than swallow such an oath, he would return to his own country. Mr. B. declared that he always had considered oaths of allegiance as an imposition. They might keep away men who had scruples, because they had principles; others would swear, and break off, when it suited them. The word forever implied that these people were not at liberty to return home, and reassume the allegiance to their own country. What if the United States were to become a tyrannical Government? Were people not to have the liberty of leaving it?

It had been replied by some gentlemen that the word forever did not imply that the emigrant would never be at liberty to return to his country, and resume his former allegiance. On that ground, they had urged to keep it in. Others had asserted that it did convey such a signification, and for that reason they would have it kept in.

How is an alien in this case to act? One party say your oath means thus, and therefore, you may take it. Another set of gentlemen give the oath an opposite meaning, and insist on its being taken. What kind of swearing is this?, said Mr. B To enact oaths which the very makers of the law could not agree about the meaning of, was to him very odd. He had done his duty in exposing the absurdity of the thing, and should move to strike out forever.

This motion was carried. And the Committee rose, and the Chairman reported progress.

The website is a work in progress.
All texts are drafts.
The author takes it for granted that you can
say the same things better, and will.



updated 2021 April

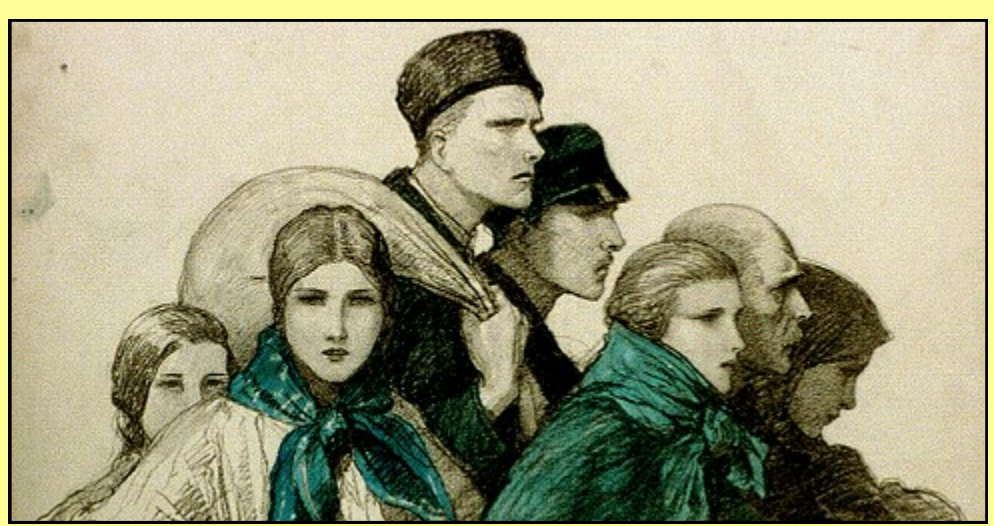
Materials are presented for educational purposes only.

I'm not a licensed attorney and don't intend the materials presented here
to replace the services of licensed attorneys

I work alone on a small, fixed personal income. If you appreciate my work,
take advantage of it, and are able, please make a financial contribution.

Laurel Lee
Time For Democracy
Box 477235
Chicago, IL 60647-0988

US IMMIGRATION LAW TIME FOR DEMOCRACY



top illustration:
Benda, Wladyslaw Theodore (1873-1948) (artist)
Immigrants (circa 1890-1934)
Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA
Call # CAI - Benda, no. 10 (B size) [P&P]
www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2010715066/
cdn.loc.gov/service/pnp/cai/2a11000/2a11600/2a11666r.jpg

Immigration laws, continued

CONTENTS



essays, tutorials & books



historical records of US Congress

Immigration tutorials are in three parts:

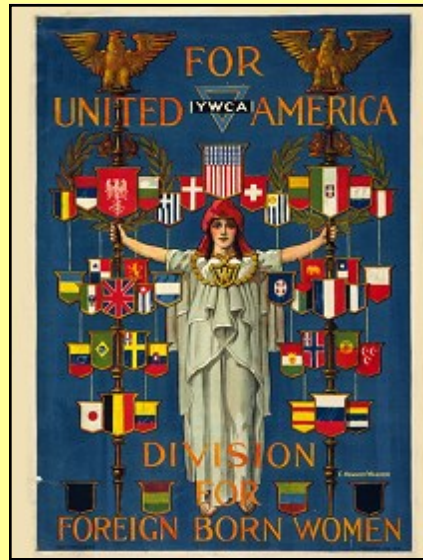
US Immigration Law: The Case Against Immigration
thumb: Department of Labor naturalization class (1912-1932)
www.loc.gov



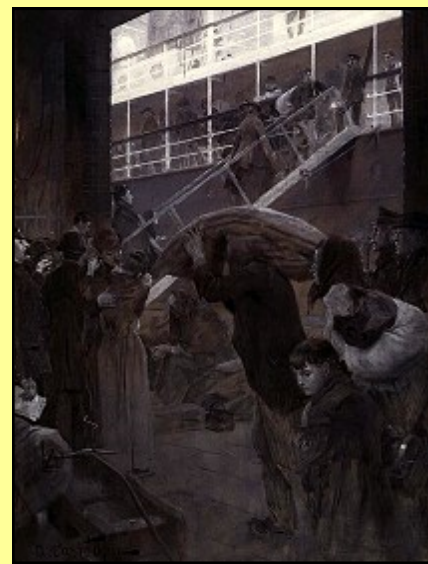
The Founders' World
thumb: Chapultepec from Bolton, Herbert E. (author). Spanish Borderlands Yale University Press (1921)



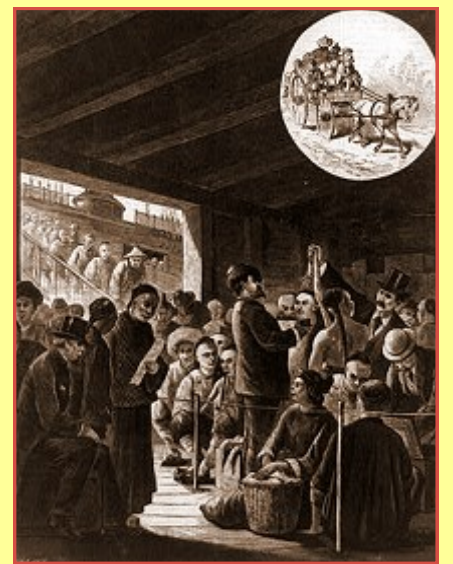
My World/ Actual Immigrants
thumb: North New Spain from Bolton, Herbert E. (author). Spanish Borderlands Yale University Press (1921)



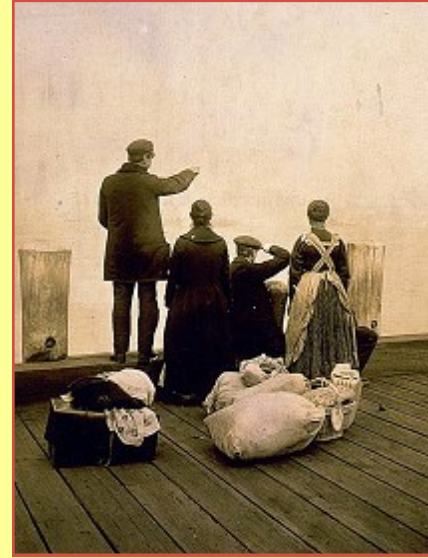
For united America
YWCA division for foreign born women
(1919 January)
www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2003652824/



Castaigne, J. André (artist) (1893)
Gone
www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2010715337/



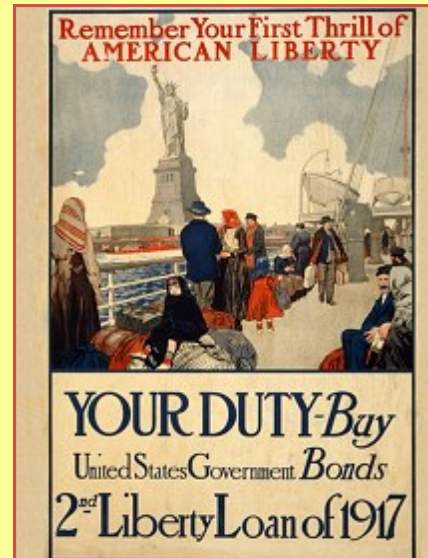
Frenzeny, P. (artist)
San Francisco customs officers inspecting belongings of Chinese immigrants page 81 in Harper's weekly (1877 February 3)
www.loc.gov/pictures/item/93510092/



Four immigrants and their belongings, on a dock. Copyright Underwood & Underwood (1912 October 30)
www.loc.gov/pictures/item/97501668/



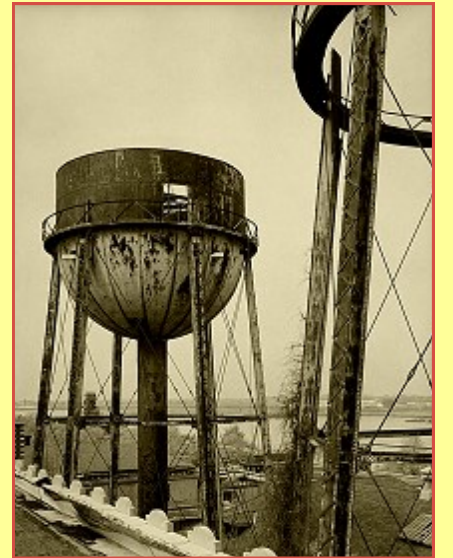
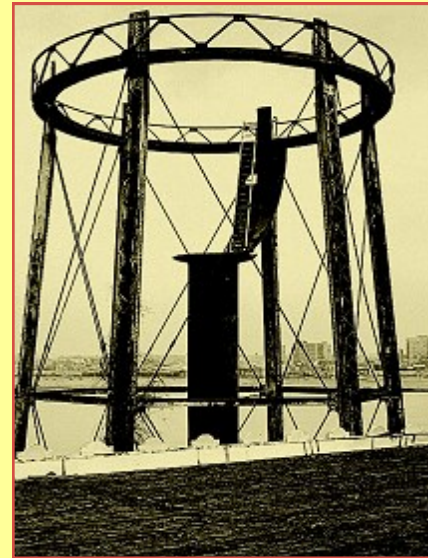
Liberty? Ms. Liberty has been replaced by the Walking Delegate of a labor union. His torch is labeled Lawlessness and his tablet is labeled Tyranny. Crowds of immigrants disembark from boats, as other boats stream across the sea from a location marked with a sign that says To the Land of the Free.
www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2010652260/



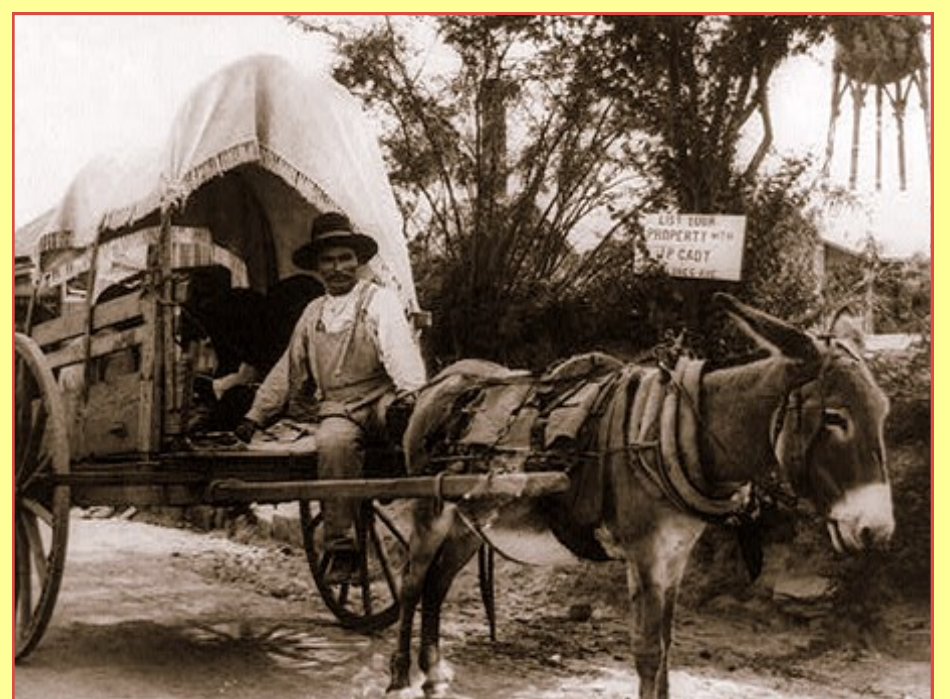
Remember your first thrill of American liberty? Your duty - Buy United States government bonds 2nd Liberty Loan of 1917
www.loc.gov/pictures/item/00652898/



Food will win the war You came here seeking freedom Now you must help to preserve it Wheat is needed for the allies Waste nothing (1917)
www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2002720171/



Ellis Island, Water Towers being demolished New York Harbor
www.loc.gov/pictures/item/ny1599/



Mexican emigrating to US at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico (circa 1912)
George Grantham Bain Collection.
www.loc.gov/pictures/item/89713363/



Inspecting a freight train for smuggled immigrants from Mexico at El Paso, Texas Lange, Dorothea (photographer) (1938 June)
Farm Security Administration
United States. Office of War Information. Overseas Picture Division
www.loc.gov/pictures/item/lsa2000001738/PP/

The website is a work in progress.
All texts are drafts.
The author takes it for granted that you can say the same things better, and will.



updated 2021 April

Materials are presented for educational purposes only.

I'm not a licensed attorney and don't intend the materials presented here to replace the services of licensed attorneys

I work alone on a small, fixed personal income. If you appreciate my work, take advantage of it, and are able, please make a financial contribution.

Laurel Lee
Time For Democracy
Box 477235
Chicago, IL 60647-0988

PREVIOUS

NEXT

(continued on page 23)

US IMMIGRATION LAW

TIME FOR DEMOCRACY



(page 23 of 26)

top illustration:
still clip from
Immigration filmstrip (10 minutes 22 seconds)
US: Encyclopaedia Britannica Films, Inc. (1946)
Public Domain
archive.org identifier Immigrat1946

CONTENTS



essays, tutorials & books



historical records of US Congress

Immigration tutorials are in three parts:

US Immigration Law: The Case Against Immigration
thumb: Department of Labor naturalization class (1912-1932)
www.loc.gov



The Founders' World
thumb: Chapultepec from Bolton, Herbert E. (author). Spanish Borderlands Yale University Press (1921)



My World/ Actual Immigrants
thumb: North New Spain from Bolton, Herbert E. (author). Spanish Borderlands Yale University Press (1921)



Immigration laws, continued.

I read US immigration law in 1991 and 2002 because I had frequent contact with emigrants.

The Bracero Act had lapsed. It allowed Mexican farmers to enter the US temporarily to work on US farms. It seemed to be a win-win for both parties. It gave US farmers cost-saving labor without long-term commitments. It helped poor Mexicans overcome the problems of the Mexican economy. But, the Bracero Act beat a path across the border that the poor of all former Spanish colonies claimed an equal right to tread. A controlled migration became a stampede; and the path became an arroyo.

Advocates argue that deeply-rooted US citizens won't do stoop labor or pick citrus from trees. However, aliens who enter the US to work on farms and in the food industry don't want to pick strawberries, shovel manure, stuff sausages, and pluck chickens, either. They move to other jobs as quickly as they can. The US doesn't need to import bank tellers, real estate agents, pre-school teachers and enforcers of parking laws. The immigrant playbook has several pages of the stunts that alienate and degrade Americans for the purpose of displacing them in jobs and neighborhoods.

In the matter of stoop labor and other food processing, most US citizens like to eat. They have a personal interest in getting farm work done. Because the work is unpleasant, it's far better to spread the work among many people so it can't be used to create an abusive caste system. To distribute the work equitably reduces the hours one individual works, and for how much of his life.

Indeed, residents of American towns used to turn out at harvest and make a party of it. I was an eyewitness to one of the parties in the 1970s when I passed through an Ohio town during its tomato harvest festival. Residents celebrated the picking and delivery of tomatoes to a local cannery.

Many US teenagers must fulfill a community service requirement to get a high school diploma. They'd serve the community much better by working in the fields a few months and distributing backaches fairly than by putting the burden on alien slaves for a lifetime. The Sixties' Cesar Chavez phenomenon is mind-boggling. Unionized grape pickers wanted to inflate the cost of wine and peanut-butter-and-jelly sandwiches so they could support families with jobs more suitable for teenagers. In the final analysis, immigration comes down to competition for breeding ground, the wish of brown people to outnumber whites.

In 1991, immigration law set penalties for people who hire and rent apartments to undocumented aliens. The law required aliens to have a sponsor before they enter. In 2002, the sponsor was required to post bond of 125% of US poverty guidelines to guarantee that the alien won't be a financial burden on US taxpayers.

An alien had to earn \$20,000+ per year to keep his green card. That would be \$20,000+ per adult member of his household. Surprisingly, Mexican immigration law also required that migrants to Mexico have a \$20,000+ annual income. Now, many Hispanic families that should be deported because of low income play the US welfare system. In violation of a longstanding principle of immigration law, they really are a burden. To know them personally is to know that they're all take and no give.

My experiences lead to the idea that immigration law shouldn't exist. If it must exist it should clarify:

- an alien's foothold on US soil is a privilege, not a right
- aliens must treat the pre-existing population with gratitude and respect. To drive the point home, the law should require aliens to submit affidavits of good character from 10 or more US citizens of a different national background and religion at frequent intervals.
- The law should state definitely what has always been true—children derive their citizenship from their mothers and not from the country of birth. For this reason, children are listed on their mothers' passport. A person's first loyalty is to family, not to place of birth.. Most immigrants retain loyalty to relatives they left behind and exploit the US to send money home.
- Immigration law should say that residency can't lead to citizenship. A person's secondary loyalty is to homeland. A person who rejects his homeland lacks the capacity to be loyal to any other country. A person who leaves his homeland because of its problems, lacks moral fortitude. He's a narcissist with nothing to contribute to the US. If he can find a citizen to bear his children, his children will be citizens for better or worse.

Immigration law accessed 2002 January 26

Sec. 101. [8 U.S.C. 1101] - DEFINITIONS As used in this Act-
(3) The term "alien" means any person not a citizen or national of the United States.
(15) The term "immigrant" means every alien except an alien who is within one of the following classes of nonimmigrant aliens

Sec. 212. [8 U.S.C. 1182] - GENERAL CLASSES OF ALIENS INELIGIBLE TO RECEIVE VISAS
(a) (4) Public charge.-
(A) In general.-Any alien who, in the opinion of the consular officer at the time of application .. is likely at any time to become a public charge i
(B) Factors to be taken into account.- (I) age; (II) health; (III) family status; (IV) assets, resources, and financial status; and (V) education and skills
(5) Labor certification and qualifications for certain immigrants: (A) Labor certification
(i) In general.-Any alien who seeks to enter the United States for the purpose of performing skilled or unskilled labor is inadmissible, unless the Secretary of Labor has determined and certified to the Secretary of State and the Attorney General that-
(I) there are not sufficient workers who are able, willing, qualified (or equally qualified in the case of an alien described in clause (ii)) and available at the time of application for a visa and admission to the United States and at the place where the alien is to perform such skilled or unskilled labor, and
(II) the employment of such alien will not adversely affect the wages and working conditions of workers in the United States similarly employed.

Sec. 213. [8 U.S.C. 1183] - ADMISSION OF CERTAIN ALIENS ON GIVING BOND
An alien inadmissible under paragraph (4) of section 212(a) may, if otherwise admissible, be admitted in the discretion of the Attorney General (subject to the affidavit of support requirement and attribution of sponsor's income and resources under section 213A)1/ 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, to the United States, and to all States, territories, counties, towns, municipalities, and districts thereof holding the United States and all States, territories, counties, towns, municipalities, and districts thereof harmless against such alien becoming a public charge.

Sec. 213A. - REQUIREMENTS FOR SPONSOR'S AFFIDAVIT OF SUPPORT 1/
(a) Enforceability.-
(1) Terms of affidavit.-No affidavit of support may be accepted by the Attorney General or by any consular officer to establish that an alien is not excludable as a public charge under section 212 (a)(4) unless such affidavit is executed by a sponsor of the alien as a contract- (A) in which the sponsor agrees to provide support to maintain the sponsored alien at an annual income that is not less than 125 percent of the Federal poverty line during the period in which the affidavit is enforceable;

	100%	125%
one person	\$12,760	\$15,950
add dependent	\$17,240	\$21,550
add dependent	\$21,720	\$27,150
add dependent	\$26,200	\$32,750

The website is a work in progress.
All texts are drafts.
The author takes it for granted that you can say the same things better, and will.

(continued on page 24)

PREVIOUS

NEXT



updated 2021 April

Materials are presented for educational purposes only.

I'm not a licensed attorney and don't intend the materials presented here to replace the services of licensed attorneys

I work alone on a small, fixed personal income. If you appreciate my work, take advantage of it, and are able, please make a financial contribution.

Laurel Lee
Time For Democracy
Box 477235
Chicago, IL 60647-0988

US IMMIGRATION LAW TIME FOR DEMOCRACY



(page 24 of 26)

top illustration:
The answer to the Lament of the Irish Emigrant
Murphy, John S. (lyrics) and Bissel, T. (music)
Boston: Keith's Music Publishing House (1844)
Johns Hopkins University Lester S Levi Sheet Music Collection
<https://levysheetmusic.mse.jhu.edu/collection/118/008>

CONTENTS



essays, tutorials & books



historical records of US Congress

Immigration tutorials are in three parts:

US Immigration Law: The Case Against Immigration
thumb: Department of Labor naturalization class (1912-1932)
www.loc.gov



The Founders' World
thumb: Chapultepec
from Bolton, Herbert E. (author). Spanish Borderlands
Yale University Press (1921)



My World/ Actual Immigrants
thumb: North New Spain
from Bolton, Herbert E. (author). Spanish Borderlands
Yale University Press (1921)



Immigration laws, continued.

[Immigration law accessed 2021 February 7](#)

Earlier versions of immigration law established principles that politicians and civilians now violate with impunity. Introductory remarks to the current version of immigration law are misleading, false and propagandistic, like the puff pieces for obnoxious Polish Refugees in the 1830s. Why? Why would any US representative or spokesperson want to overwhelm the country with opportunistic, predatory and offensive people? Do they think the US needs more scumbags than Americans themselves can make?

<https://www.dhs.gov/topic/citizenship-and-immigration-services>
<https://www.uscis.gov/>
<https://www.uscis.gov/laws-and-policy>
<https://www.uscis.gov/laws-and-policy/legislation>
<https://www.uscis.gov/laws-and-policy/legislation/immigration-and-nationality-act>

Citizenship and Immigration Services Overview
America is a nation of immigrants. That diversity is the backbone of our arts, industry, and culture. American citizenship speaks to our character as a welcoming country that bestows upon us all of the rights and freedoms guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution. U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) oversees lawful immigration to the United States. USCIS administers the nation's lawful immigration system, safeguarding its integrity and promise by efficiently and fairly adjudicating requests for immigration benefits while protecting Americans, securing the homeland, and honoring our values.

Illinois HB3711, a bill making its way through the Illinois General Assembly provides insights the realities of diversity. The legislation involves LIHEAP, a federal welfare program that offsets the cost of winter heating for low income people. As with many other federal entitlement programs, the LIHEAP law delegates administration to the states. Then each state delegates administration to local agencies.

Federal tax revenue finances the entitlement, but applicants interface with employees of private sector agencies to apply for the benefit. Local elected officials seem to be out of the loop, but they're actually in the loop. Indeed, several state representatives involved with HB3711 got into politics through jobs in private neighborhood agencies. Local officials have mastered the science of distributing federal, state and local tax revenue to their advantage. They think of entitlement programs as campaign contributions earmarked to buy votes. The votes they buy with federal money create voting blocs that put local officials in office and entitle them to get the perks of office for an entire career. Local officials can tell their bought voters to also vote for specific candidates in higher level elections. The system is superficially democratic because it seems to be government from the bottom-up. But it's actually government top-down.

In the case of Illinois HB3711, two female Hispanic representatives submitted the bill. They represent districts in which Hispanics are the majority of voters after pulling the stunts that Hispanics pull to force whites and/or blacks out of their homes. The bill tells the state that when it fulfills its requirements to receive federal funds, it should give priority to families with young children.

The LIHEAP entitlement originated in 1981. It's one of several entitlements intended to keep low-income seniors and disabled people in their homes. In the past, Illinois registered people in priority tiers. The first month was for seniors and disabled people. The second month was for families with young children. The third and subsequent months were for all low-income people, until the money ran out. Several years ago, the state moved enrolment dates back in a way that inconvenienced seniors and disabled people. In 2020, the state moved the enrolment date two-months forward without notice, allowing local agencies to exclude many seniors and give priority to younger people.

The federal law requires the state to reach out to the community so it can enroll people who need the benefit most, but outreach has dwindled during the past decade. Outreach targets Hispanics with radio ads and local agencies in Hispanic communities. Outreach gets into black communities the same way. Several local agencies make it clear that they want to serve Asians. One agency names European immigrants. No agency names deeply-rooted white citizens. Though some exclusionary agencies are located in moderately integrated areas, most employees and clients are Hispanic. And, the agencies have subtle techniques to actively exclude whites and gyp them out of benefits.

At a bus stop, a white woman spoke of her experience when LIHEAP included grants for summer cooling as well as winter heating. The county-wide agency that oversees neighborhood agencies is weighted more towards blacks than Hispanics. It directed her to an agency where Hispanics are territorial, though the area is somewhat integrated. The white woman was disabled. She was not yet a senior citizen. She needed summer cooling because of her disability. A young male Hispanic entered her information in the digital application. A couple months later, the county-wide agency denied her application because she isn't a senior citizen, though her credentials were her disability papers. She had the option to appeal the decision; and she appealed. The county-wide agency stalled some more and then denied her appeal because LIHEAP funds had run-out.

The two young Hispanic females who submitted HB3711 know that living arrangements are among the differences between white and Hispanic cultures in Chicago. Hispanics live in extended families. One household usually includes three generations. Hispanics convert single-family homes into multi-unit income properties. They convert two-flats into three- and four-flats. By hook or crook, an Hispanic household that wants LIHEAP money will have one or more young children on the premises, and the live-in grandmother will be warm and cozy all winter.

White seniors are more likely to live alone. The loss of LIHEAP money can lead to property tax delinquency and the loss of the home. The white vote is negligible in many Chicago districts; and candidates can blow it off. The Hispanic vote keeps politicians in office. Hispanic politicians hide their racism behind a few corrupt whites who serve as poster children of their inclusive ethic.

HB3711 also includes provisions to enlarge the definition of utility companies to whom LIHEAP money is actually paid. The robber barons' old utility grids will continue to receive LIHEAP money, but money might also go to new, small ventures by hip young entrepreneurs as well as the old utility giants. Furthermore, following through on a provision of federal law, the state can give LIHEAP money directly to beneficiaries, after which, they can spend it as they please.

I heat with electricity. ComEd sends me a report card every month. In the summer, ComEd gives me A+ for being conservative and eco-friendly compared to comparable neighbors. In the winter, ComEd gives me Fs. I didn't understand why until recently, when I learned that ComEd used to charge a lower price to people who heat with electricity. Obviously, my comparable neighbors aren't comparable. They lied about heating with electricity to get the price break; Now they can't un-lie when the lie no longer serves their interests.

Time and again, my incomparable neighbors act like sugar ants at a picnic. One finds a goodie and spreads the word. Then they all get a piece of the pie. Because of my experiences with my Hispanic neighbors' representatives in city and county government, I figured the representatives circulated news about the ComEd price break to my neighbors as yet another way to buy their votes. I'm sure they'll figure out how to get LIHEAP money directly, even though they don't qualify.

The website is a work in progress.
All texts are drafts.
The author takes it for granted that you can say the same things better, and will.



updated 2021 April

Materials are presented for educational purposes only.

I'm not a licensed attorney and don't intend the materials presented here to replace the services of licensed attorneys

I work alone on a small, fixed personal income. If you appreciate my work, take advantage of it, and are able, please make a financial contribution.

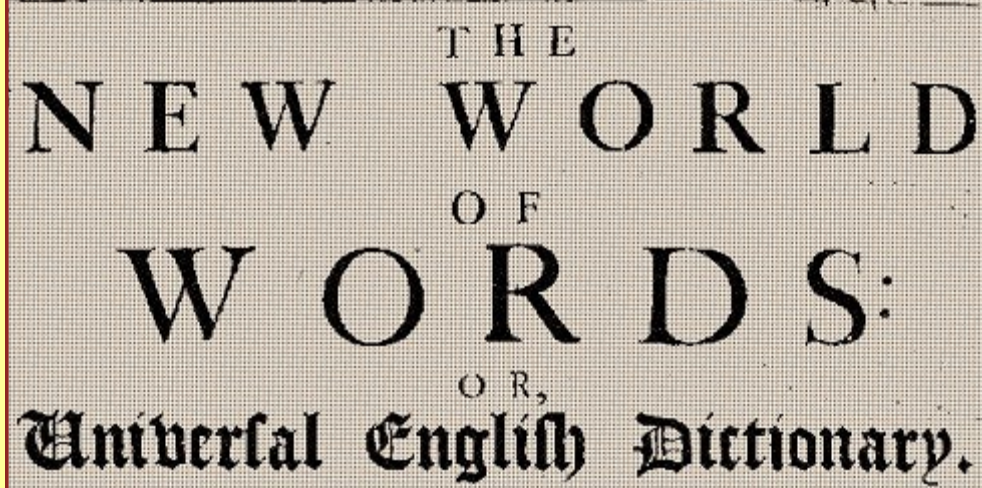
(continued on page 25)

PREVIOUS

NEXT

Laurel Lee
Time For Democracy
Box 477235
Chicago, IL 60647-0988

US IMMIGRATION LAW TIME FOR DEMOCRACY



(page 25 of 26)

top illustration:
The New World of Words, or Universal English Dictionary
containing an account of the original or proper sense and various significations
of all hard words derived from other languages
Phillips, Edward (compiler)
London (1706)
gift of Mrs. Henry Reese Hoyt
in memory of Chief Justice Charles P. Daly
contributed by New York Public Library
digitalized by Google

CONTENTS



essays, tutorials & books



historical records of US Congress

Immigration tutorials are in three parts:

US Immigration Law: The Case Against Immigration
thumb:
Department of Labor naturalization class (1912-1932)
www.loc.gov



The Founders' World
thumb: Chapultepec
from Bolton, Herbert E. (author). Spanish Borderlands
Yale University Press (1921)



My World/ Actual Immigrants
thumb: North New Spain
from Bolton, Herbert E. (author). Spanish Borderlands
Yale University Press (1921)



The New Colossus

Not like the brazen giant of Greek fame
With conquering limbs astride from land to land
Here at our sea-washed, sunset gates shall stand
A mighty woman with a torch, whose flame
Is the imprisoned lightning, and her name
Mother of Exiles. From her beacon-hand
Glows world-wide welcome; her mild eyes command
The air-bridged harbor that twin cities frame

Keep, ancient lands, your storied pomp! cries she
With silent lips. Give me your tired, your poor
Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free
The wretched refuse of your teeming shore
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost to me
I lift my lamp beside the golden door!

Emma Lazarus (poet) (1883)
poem inscribed on bronze plaque
& installed on Statue of Liberty pedestal (1903)

I pity the poor immigrant
who wishes he'd stayed home
Who uses all his power to do evil
And in the end is always left alone

That man who with his fingers cheats
Who lies with every breath
Who passionately hates his life
And likewise fears his death

Bob Dylan
Dwarf Music (copyright 1968)
recorded by Bob Dylan, Joan Baez, Judy Collins
page 245 in The Judy Collins songbook
New York (NY): Grosset & Dunlap (1969)

Prelude to The Founders' World

Europeans who established colonies in the Americas AD 1500-1700 lived in a dangerous world. Europe was more a peninsula or small appendage at the northwest corner of the vast Eurasian continent, of which West Asia, North Asia, East Asia, and South Asia occupied the greatest part by far.

Asians claim bragging rights for inventing civilization, but the word civilization has had to be cleansed and cleansed again to be something to brag on. Civilization is actually a terrible thing.

The civilizations about which Asians brag developed after humans learned to domesticate (exploit) animals. Civilization is no better than the extension of exploitation to humans. Civilization is the enslaving of human beings as thoroughly as the penning and corralling, the harnessing and blinding of animals, by persons who consider themselves superior and privileged to do so.

Life isn't easy in a state of nature and most people happily exchange their natural freedom for the luxuries of civilization, at least at first. But most people also live uneasily in their chosen confinement somewhere between a sheep farm and a piggery.

Settled people produce goods that migratory people can't. As the number of humans increased, migratory people roamed closer to settlements and cast a jealous eye on the rewards for staying in one place and improving it.

The dynamic is a personality trait that is sometimes named narcissistic, but is better understood as a personality type named narcopathological. The narcopath convinces himself that if he wants something to be true, it is true. He's delusional. He convinces himself that what's his is his, and what's yours is his, too. He depends on productive people to acquire his material wealth, but he degrades producers to explain why he should have what they work so hard to make. He chooses to think that he's the superior person. Indeed, quite possibly, he's the only human being in the mix, the only person who does or should live on earth, though he can't explain how he'll do without productive people. If they don't exist, he's got nobody to rob.

In ancient times, to recruit the army he needed to steal what he wanted, the first civilizer offered the opportunity to rape and plunder, slaughter and destroy lesser versions of himself. He spared a few productive people from slaughter; and his army enforced his wish to dominate the saved.

Word games and mis-representations have played almost as large a role as armies in the enslaving of humans. While civilizers perfected the art of civilization, plunder was re-named tribute and tribute was re-named taxation. Wealth flowed from the many to the few. The few were obsessed with high status because their status was the only justification for their monopoly on power and wealth.

They would score poorly on today's standardized tests of achievement in language and math. They depended on slaves to measure out their grandiose structures. They couldn't balance an equation. They denied the existence of lowest common denominators, but, like Midas, they could count and had the counting houses to count in.

Though civilizers went to war only when they had superior numbers on the battlefield, most of their wars were psychological. They fabricated preposterous religions to justify their dominance. By threat of death, they imposed their religions on their victims, both foreign and domestic. The religions attacked common sense. The religions subverted the natural tendency of people to protect themselves against theft and more heinous crimes. The religions enmeshed victims in the grandiose delusions of their emperor and told them they were superior to people of other religions. Common people went along to get along.

In the long view, AD 1500-1700 was just another era when giant Asia's massive empires and hordes of migratory marauders threatened Europeans with extinction—or the alternative of perpetual slavery. However, a disease known as The Plague increased the loss of life in Europe. Perhaps it was germ warfare. Perhaps it was a mere coincidence that rats carried the disease into Europe by land and sea on trade routes from Asia. Then Asians blocked the trade route—not to protect Europeans from more infections and casualties but to force Europeans into absolute poverty and total domination.

It's no surprise that Europeans looked westward for relief and escape. All Europeans were in the same boat, so to speak.

No word or words exemplify emigrant or immigrant more than Hittite, Hun, Scythian, Turk, and Mongol, except, perhaps, Sumerian, Babylonian, Akkadian, Assyrian, Aryan, Alan, Trojan and Persian. When any of the afore-listed civilizers appeared on Europe's threshold, Europeans ran for cover. To be an emigrant or immigrant was not good, from the perspective of the people to be invaded.

It has taken a tremendous amount of propaganda to convince invaded people that they want to be invaded and should welcome invaders with a red carpet and open arms.

Around the same time that France shipped its Trojan Horse to New York, New York, and a rich man's daughter penned the famous poem to be fixed on it, the British press coined the word Xenophobia, an equally preposterous word game. It should be noted that Paris and London are among the capitolis in which the world's public financiers (tax farmers) do business. The more immigrants they can shoe-horn into the US, the more tax revenue they can extract from it. The more plunder and tribute they get.

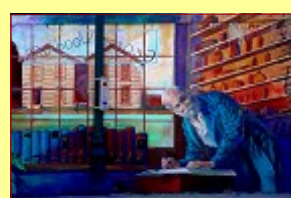
Hostility towards alien invaders is a good thing, but the words Xenophobe, Xenophobia and Xenophobic have been used as pejoratives since the 1800s, when they were created for use in the English language. US founders didn't know the words, nor did their counterparts in Georgian England.

England was at the apex of its empire in the late 1800s. Apparently, American robber barons wanted a piece of the action and selling out their Anglo-American inferiors was the going price of stock in the Commonwealth.

In my opinion, Europeans have never dominated Asian countries, because Asians have always had the upper hand. They got a monopoly on the world's wealth in ancient times; and they've doled it out to their advantage ever since. Europeans have been mere contractors—people who offered their services to moguls and potentates in exchange for minor trade concessions. All wars and news reports are cover stories for back-room deals in which so-called representatives of the West agree to accept Asia's unceasing surplus of people. I also think Asia has snuck its human surplus into Central and South America for centuries, staged to migrate northward for a final conquest of the West.

(continued on page 26)

The website is a work in progress.
All texts are drafts.
The author takes it for granted that you can
say the same things better, and will.



updated 2021 April

Materials are presented for educational purposes only.

I'm not a licensed attorney and don't intend the materials presented here
to replace the services of licensed attorneys

I work alone on a small, fixed personal income. If you appreciate my work,
take advantage of it, and are able, please make a financial contribution.

Laurel Lee
Time For Democracy
Box 477235
Chicago, IL 60647-0988

PREVIOUS

NEXT

US IMMIGRATION LAW TIME FOR DEMOCRACY



(page 26 of 26)

top illustration:
commemorative stamp (Greek) of 2,500-year anniversary of Battle of Marathon in which Greeks repelled a superior Persian army
www.apollostamps.com
http://www.apollostamps.com/product_images/g/753/2438_F.D.C._%281%29__40230_zoom.jpg

CONTENTS



essays, tutorials & books



historical records of US Congress

Immigration tutorials are in three parts:

US Immigration Law: The Case Against Immigration
thumb:
Department of Labor naturalization class (1912-1932)
www.loc.gov



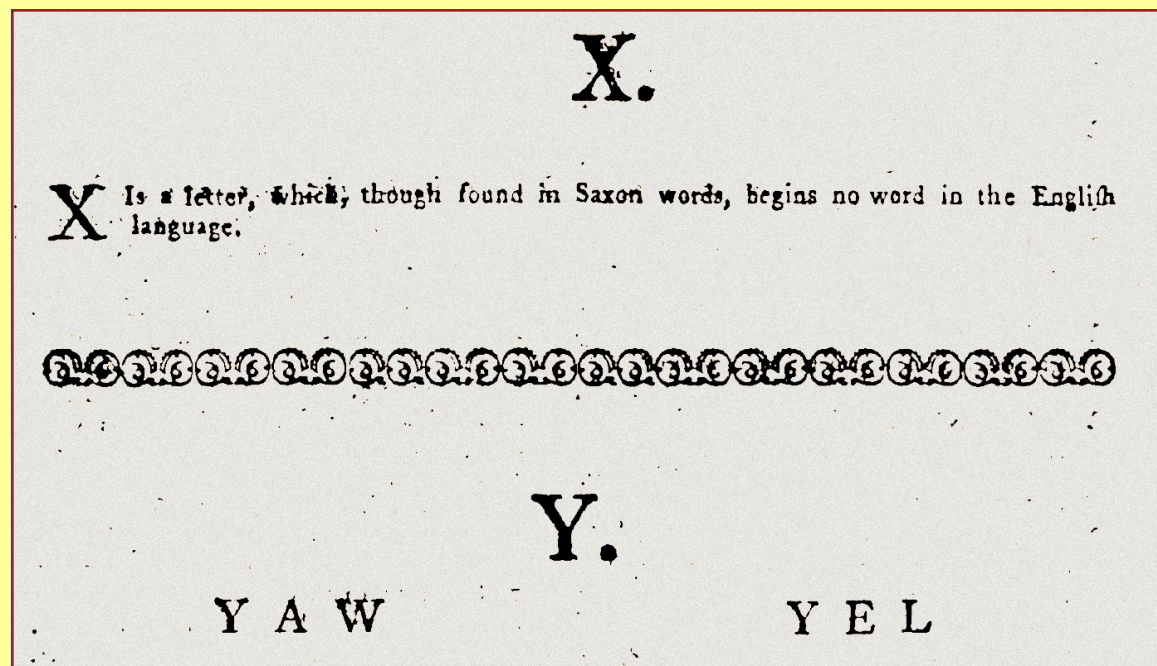
The Founders' World
thumb: Chapultepec
from Bolton, Herbert E. (author). Spanish Borderlands
Yale University Press (1921)



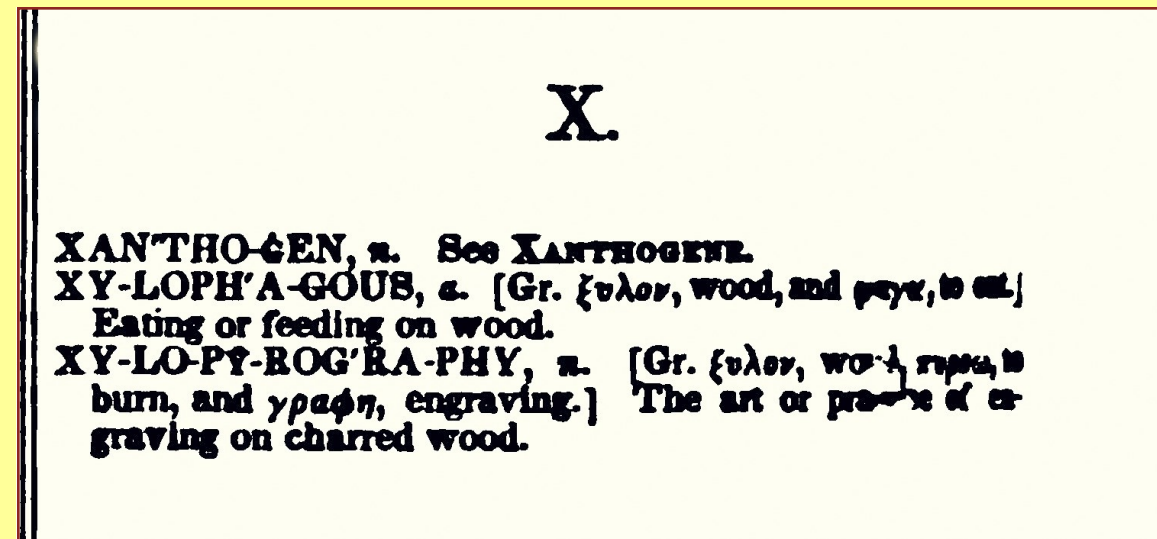
My World/ Actual Immigrants
thumb: North New Spain
from Bolton, Herbert E. (author). Spanish Borderlands
Yale University Press (1921)



The word Xenophobia (or Zenophobia) doesn't appear in dictionaries written and published before Abraham Lincoln's presidency. Lincoln pushed through the first US mass immigration law during the turmoil of the Civil War. He got into the White House with the support of and on behalf of real estate speculators and monopolists. They needed immigrants ignorant of US laws and principles in order to make a windfall profit on the sale of land they'd bought cheap from the federal government in the 1830s (in the Chicago area). The speculators became the robber barons and railroad magnates of the post-Civil War era; and their ill-gotten gains financed the pizzazz and the misery of The Gilded Age. Lincoln also pushed through the cross-continent railroad for the barons and negotiated a trade agreement with China that included the importation of Chinese nationals, but forbade the importation of prostitutes. Americans would put up with so much and no more.



A Dictionary of the English Language in Two Volumes, Volume 2
Johnson, Samuel
London (1766)



An American Dictionary of the English Language
Webster, Noah (1829, revised 1846)
New York: Harper & Brothers (1846)

Xenophobia sounds ancient but is relatively new. The first citation was printed 1880 April 12 in an edition of The Daily News, of London, England. A second citation was printed in the same paper 1891 March 26. Author R. Nisbet Bain used Xenophobia in his book, The Pupils of Peter The Great (1897).

Misoxenie is an extremely obscure precursor of Xenophobia. Author John Speed used it in his book, The Theater of the Empire of Great Britain (1611).

merriam-webster.com
accessed & paraphrased 2021 March 6

The Merriam-Webster article characterizes the word Xenophobia as depressing or negative; and offers Xenophile (a person attracted to foreign things) and Xenial (hospitality) as pleasant or positive.

Xeno-
A learned borrowing from Greek meaning alien, strange, guest, used in the formation of compound words; also Xen-combination form of Greek zenos, stranger, guest (noun); alien, foreign, strange (adjective).

Of the few words beginning Xeno, four are the names of people in Greek history and mythology, and the remainder are related to biology and rocks. The exceptions are:

Xenophobe
One who fears or hates foreigners, strange customs, etc.

Xenophobia
An unreasonable fear or hatred of foreigners or strangers or of that which is foreign or strange

Phobia
A fear or anxiety that exceeds normal proportions or that has no basis in reality; an obsessive or irrational dread. From Greek phobos, fearing. Synonyms, aversion, hatred.

-phobia
An element occurring in loan words from Greek, with the meaning fear, dread, often abnormal or with the implication of hatred or aversion, in the formation of compound words.

pages 1082, 1650
in Stein, Jess (editor-in-chief) and Urdang, Laurence (managing editor)
The Random House Dictionary of the English Language
New York (NY): Random House (1966-1967)

Irrational is the key word in the definition of the Xenophobe family of words. Xenophobia is akin to paranoia. However, if a fear is real, it isn't paranoid. If aliens treat natives badly, the natives' bad reaction isn't Xenophobic, it's self-defense.

It wasn't and still isn't irrational for Europeans and European-Americans to have an organic memory of the atrocities that Asians committed against their ancestors for millennia. It was the better part of wisdom for next generations to be wary of and mistrust Asians and their Spanish-American cousins.

Asian atrocities against whites during World War II and the Korean War live on in the memories of survivors, the friends and relatives of casualties, and their children. 50,000 Americans who might otherwise be alive today died in Vietnam at the hands of Asians. One-thousand percent more were wounded. China supplied armaments and rockets. Americans who came home physically whole were mentally shattered by PTSD. Currently, West Asians are killing Americans and messing with their minds. Asian leaders have committed genocide on even their own people.

In reality, Xenophobia is a pejorative that territorial aggressors use to undermine the self-esteem of anyone who challenges their aggression. It's psychiatric jargon with a pretentious but bogus Greek origin.

Truly valuable Greek terminology is in the stories of Marathon and of the Trojan horse. Ancient Greeks didn't hesitate to defend against invasions from the East and South.

The Merriam-Webster article is out-of-touch with the realities of history and of human nature. The article is evidence of the pressure that filthy rich people exert on the media. The result of the pressure has been named political correctness. In other words, to be politically correct is to serve the interests of the richest people on earth. It is to succumb to their mental illness—their narcissopathy. It is to believe that unconscionable and criminal acts are conscionable, and anyone who challenges the acts must be punished.

Tartar is another word for the hordes that ravished Europe. The word might have originated as Tatar, a benign name for one or more tribes gathered into the Russian Empire. However, Tartar is more likely to be the original name and to have come from Greek to mean People From Hell.

Tartarus
(from classical mythology) (1) A sunless abyss below Hades, in which Zeus imprisoned the Titans. (2) A place in Hades for the punishment of the wicked. (3) The underworld in general.

Tartary
(variations in middle English, middle French, and modern Latin) Historical name of a region of indefinite extent in eastern Europe and Asia: the area overrun by the Tartars in the Middle Ages.

page 1455
in Stein, Jess (editor-in-chief) and Urdang, Laurence (managing editor)
The Random House Dictionary of the English Language
New York (NY): Random House (1966-1967)

Somewhere in the comprehensive studies of Tartars cited in The Founders' World, is the story of the Tartars' conquest of a walled trading town in Turkey or Persia. The town's bleeding hearts effected the town's conquest—not the Tartars' famous cavalry, drunk on fermented yogurt, nor the Tartars' ingenious siege machines.

Think on the story when the media flings sob-stories and poster children at you to justify the invasion of your country.

Townsppeople noticed a small group of bedraggled women and children wandering near the town. The beggars came to the gate and begged to come in, but the gatekeepers, being in their right minds, said, No.

Night fell, and the gatekeepers went to sleep. Still the beggars wandered back and forth, moaning and crying. Then a few townspeople succumbed to the beggars' lamentations and opened the gate for a moment, before locking it again. In came the beggars, and the bleeding hearts fell asleep. While they slept, the beggars opened the gate; and in swarmed the horde to murder every inhabitant and carry away their wealth.

The invader is devious. Deception is his favorite weapon. To deceive hard-working, intelligent people makes him feel superior.

(end, The Case Against Immigration Law)

(continue to The Founders' World)

PREVIOUS

NEXT

The website is a work in progress.
All texts are drafts.
The author takes it for granted that you can say the same things better, and will.



updated 2021 April

Materials are presented for educational purposes only.

I'm not a licensed attorney and don't intend the materials presented here to replace the services of licensed attorneys

I work alone on a small, fixed personal income. If you appreciate my work, take advantage of it, and are able, please make a financial contribution.

Laurel Lee
Time For Democracy
Box 477235
Chicago, IL 60647-0988