UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



In the District Court of the Eleventh Judicial District of the State of Montana

County of Flathead.
Present: Hon. L. J. Dmith Judge.
IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF In Open Court, this
To Become a Citizen of the United States of America. day of July 1903
Be it Remembered, That on the 24th day of July 1903, into open Court before Honorable Judge
presiding, the above named applicant to be made a citizen of the United States, appeared in person, accompanied by Sward g. I and
Court made careful inquiry of the said applicant and each of his said witnesses, and from their testimony and other proof finds that the said applicant was born in
that he has resided in the United States continuously for more than five years last past, and within the State of Montana during one year last past; that he made his declaration under oath of intention to become a citizen of the United States on the last day of the period of three years next preceding his arriving at the age of twenty one years and until the present time, and during the preceding two years it has been bona fide his intention to become a citizen thereof;) that said applicant, during the time of his residence in the United States, has behaved as a man of good moral character; that he is attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States and is well disposed towards the good order and happiness of the same; that he does not disbelieve in, nor is he opposed to all organized government, is not a member of or affiliated with any organization entertaining and teaching such disbelief in or opposition to all organized government, does
not advocate or teach the duty, necessity or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers, either of specific individuals or of officers generally, of the government of the United States or of any other organized government, because of his or their official character and has not at any time heretofore violated any of the provisions of the Act of Congress approved
March 3, 1903, entitled, "An Act to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States." And said applicant doth now in open Court declare on oath that he absolutely and entirely
renounces and abjures all allegiance and fidefity to every foreign prince, potentate, state or Sover- eignty whatsoever, and particularly to
of which he was a citizen or subject, and has taken the oath in the prescribed form that he will support the Constitution of the United States of America. Therefore, having caused the affidavits of said applicant and his said witnesses, so far as applicable, reciting and affirming the truth of every material fact requisite for naturalization, to be
he is hereby admitted and declared to be A Citizen of the United States of America.
Signature of Applicant: atalf drause Judge.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE DISTRICT COURT, 11th Judicial District of the State of Montana, County of Flathead. I, the undersigned, Clerk of the District Court of the Eleventh Judicial District of the State of Montana, County of Flathead, said Court being a Court of Record having Common Law Jurisdiction and a Clerk and Seal, do certify that the above is a full, true and correct copy of the original Certificate of Citizenship of. on his application to become a Citizen of the United States, as the same appears upon the records of said Court, in my office at Kalispell, Flathead County, Montana. In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court, this day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand, nine hundred and three in the year of our Independence the one hundred and Deputy Clerk. the Eleventh Judicial District of the State of Montana, County of Flathead. Certificate of Citizenship

An American Citizen is Born

"No one values American citizenship more than the naturalized citizen of the United Staes. On the other hand, those who become American citizens by birth often take their citizenship for granted."

That statement describes how our Dad felt about his being an American citizen. I'm sure none of his six children have quite the same feeling.

The great migrations from Europe to the Land of Milk and Honey where the "streets are paved with gold", began shortly after the War of 1812. Within a hundred years over 20,000,000 people had arrived in the United States - our parents were two of those millions. Revolutions, financial panics, wage disputes and crop failures contributed to the chaotic conditions of Western Europe, after Napoleon, which sent people searching for "lebensraum" and a chance to make a better living. Dad left to avoid being drafted into the Russian Army.

I wish I could remember some of the details Dad told us about his leaving home. Sailing on an ocean going vessel must have been outte an experience for "a country boy". Dad was on the "Saale" Nord-deutscher Lloyd (See passenger List.) when it sailed out of Bremen, Germany, November 18, 1893.

Dad arrived at Ellis Island, where in addition to health requiremnets, the entrance restrictions at the time "barred lunatics, idiots, convicts and those likely to become public charges."

The Statue of Liberty with her glowing torch welcomed the passengers who were on deck eagerly searching for the first glimpse of the
New Land. Dad told us many times what a beautiful sight it was when
"The Lady" gradually appeared through the fog as the ship sailed
slowly past her. He was deeply impressed!

As a first step to becoming an American Citizen, an immigrant had to apply for, what was known as The First Papers. This Dad did and six years later was eligible for the Second Papers. He had learned enough English to pass the oral examination. He WAS a CITIZEN of THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA! He could now apply for a homestead! One of his dreams had been to get free land! (But that is another story!)

Dad was interested in and made himself knowledgeable about the rights, privileges and opportunities this new responsibility as an American Citizen meant. It was fortunate for him and our mother that he knew his rights when in 1906 Mama was detained at Ellis Island for an old eye injury that had left scar tissue on the pupil of her left eye, which the officials diagnosed as glaucoma, thought at that time to be contagious. NO contagious diseases to be admitted! When Mama did not return from her physical, Dad became alarmed! After checking, he found that Mama had been placed with a group to be sent back to Germany (the point of embarkation) on the next ship. Mama was frantic - separated from Dad; she couldn't speak or understand a word of English and didn't have the slightest idea of what was happening. She asked to see her husband but no one paid any attention in this caldron of activity and excitement where thousands anxious and frightened - were concerned about two things - what do I do next and where do I go from here? When Dad finally located Mama, the officials explained to him WHY she HAD to go back. He tried to explain, first to one and then to several others, that as an American Citizen the COULDN'T send her back! I can well imagine that Dad in his excited condition and broken English (and crowds pushing to also be heard) had a difficult time making himself heard and understood. Finally someone listened! Dad WAS AN AMERICAN CITIZEN? GOOD! Why, of course, if YOU are a citizen, YOUR WIFE is automatically a CITIZEN also! True, as a citizen she could not be detained. That law was changed in 1922.

"Until the passage of the Cable Act of 1922, the wife of an alien became a citizen when her husband was naturalized, and an American woman lost her citizenship if she married an alien. In other words, the citizenship status of a married woman was destined by that of her husband. The Cable Act changed this situation. Under the provisions of this act an American woman no longer loses her citizenship through marrying an alien, while a foreign-born woman, married or single, must go through the same naturalization procedure that is required of a man in a similar circumstance."

The literacy test was not adopted until 1917 because till then, it was felt, many craftsmen and artisans who could not read or write would be excluded. These talents were much needed in the New World.

Immigation was based on a cuota system which John F. Kennedy felt was unfair and, as a senator, worked on improving the immigation laws to permit a more equitable distribution of nationalities, races, and creeds to be admitted and his biggest concern was to unite families. A War Brides Act provides for admission of foreign-born wives of American Servicemen. The Displaced Persons Act and the Refugee Relief Act were passed after World War II. These are just a few of the changes and additional legislation is pending.

Dad had four loves - his family, his religion, his country, and land. Not, necessarily in that order. But love of country ranked very high!

^{1.} Hennessey and Warren, Twenty-five Lessons in Citizenship, p. 3

^{2.} ib, p. 5

The Statue of Liberty

The Statue of Liberty is a huge statue which stands on Bedloe Island in New York Harbor. France gave it to the United States in 1884 as a token of friendship between the two countries. The Statue of Liberty symbolized freedom for generations of immigrants. Mounted on its pedestal is a tablet reproducing a poem, "The New Clossus". It was written in 1883 by Emma Lazarus, who was born in New York of Jewish parentage and who was deeply concerned with the plight of Jews driven from Russia to the United States.

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,
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