

# Burlingame Treaty, 1868 (Pg.1)

## PEACE, AMITY, AND COMMERCE

*Treaty signed at Washington July 28, 1868, supplementing treaty of June 18, 1858*

*Senate advice and consent to ratification, with amendments, July 24, 1868*<sup>1</sup>

*Ratified by the President of the United States October 19, 1868*

*Ratified by China November 23, 1869*

*Ratifications exchanged at Peking November 23, 1869*

*Entered into force November 23, 1869*

*Proclaimed by the President of the United States February 5, 1870*

*Provisions relating to immigration modified by treaty of November 17, 1880*<sup>2</sup>

*All provisions continued in force by treaty of October 8, 1903, "except in so far as they are modified by the present Treaty or other treaties to which the United States is a party"*<sup>3</sup>

*Superseded November 30, 1948, by treaty of November 4, 1946*<sup>4</sup>

16 Stat. 739; Treaty Series 48

### ADDITIONAL ARTICLES TO THE TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE TA-TSING EMPIRE OF THE 18TH OF JUNE, 1858

Whereas since the conclusion of the treaty between the United States of America and the Ta-Tsing Empire (China) of the 18th of June, 1858, circumstances have arisen showing the necessity of additional articles thereto, the President of the United States and the august sovereign of the Ta-Tsing

<sup>1</sup> The treaty was originally signed July 4, 1868. The Senate resolution of advice and consent to ratification contained the following amendments, which were incorporated in a new engrossed text signed July 28, 1868:

Art. V: after the words "United States" where they occur the second time, insert *or Chinese subjects*.

Art. V: After the words "Chinese subject", insert *or citizen of the United States*.

Art. VI: At the end, insert *But nothing herein contained shall be held to confer naturalization upon citizens of the United States in China, nor upon the subjects of China in the United States*.

Art. VII: Delete. [Art. VII reads as follows: "The United States and the Emperor of China recognizing in the present progress of nations a favorable tendency towards a unity of civilization, and regarding a unity of money and a unity of weights and of measures as favorable to that great object, do hereby agree that they will use their influence and efforts to obtain the establishment by the general agreement of nations of representative

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Empire have named for their plenipotentiaries, to wit: the President of the United States of America, William H. Seward, Secretary of State, and his Majesty the Emperor of China, Anson Burlingame, accredited as his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and Chih-Kang and Sun Chia-Ku, of the second Chinese rank, associated high envoys and ministers of his said Majesty, and the said plenipotentiaries, after having exchanged their full powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon the following articles:

## ARTICLE I

His Majesty the Emperor of China, being of the opinion that, in making concessions to the citizens or subjects of foreign Powers of the privilege of residing on certain tracts of land, or resorting to certain waters of that empire for purposes of trade, he has by no means relinquished his right of eminent domain or dominion over the said land and waters, hereby agrees that no such concession or grant shall be construed to give to any Power or party which may be at war with or hostile to the United States the right to attack the citizens of the United States or their property within the said lands or waters; and the United States, for themselves, hereby agree to abstain from offensively attacking the citizens or subjects of any Power or party or their property with which they may be at war on any such tract of land or waters of the said empire; but nothing in this article shall be construed to prevent the United States from resisting an attack by any hostile Power or party upon their citizens or their property. It is further agreed that if any right or interest in any tract of land in China has been or shall hereafter be granted by the Government of China to the United States or their citizens for purposes of trade or commerce, that grant shall in no event be construed to divest

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coins having a common value and also a common standard of weights and measures for all countries.”]

Art. VIII: Delete and insert the following: *Citizens of the United States shall enjoy all the privileges of the public educational institutions under the control of the government of China, and reciprocally, Chinese subjects shall enjoy all the privileges of the public educational institutions under the control of the government of the United States, which are enjoyed in the respective countries by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation. The citizens of the United States may freely establish and maintain schools within the empire of China at those places where foreigners are, by treaty, permitted to reside and, reciprocally, Chinese subjects may enjoy the same privileges and immunities in the United States*.” [The deleted text reads as follows: “The United States freely agrees that Chinese subjects shall, without hindrance on account of their nationality or religion, be admitted to all schools, colleges and other public educational institutions, without being subject to any religious or political test. And on the other hand His Majesty the Emperor of China agrees that citizens of the United States may freely establish and maintain schools in that Empire at those places where foreigners are by treaty permitted to reside.”]

The Senate amendments were incorporated in a new engrossed text which was signed on July 28, 1868.

<sup>2</sup> TS 49, *post*, p. 685.

<sup>3</sup> TS 430, *post*, p. 704 (art. XVII).

<sup>4</sup> TIAS 1871, *post*, p. 761.

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the Chinese authorities of their right of jurisdiction over persons and property within said tract of land, except so far as that right may have been expressly relinquished by treaty.

## ARTICLE II

The United States of America and his Majesty the Emperor of China, believing that the safety and prosperity of commerce will thereby best be promoted, agree that any privilege or immunity in respect to trade or navigation within the Chinese dominions which may not have been stipulated for by treaty, shall be subject to the discretion of the Chinese Government and may be regulated by it accordingly, but not in a manner or spirit incompatible with the treaty stipulations of the parties.

## ARTICLE III

The Emperor of China shall have the right to appoint consuls at ports of the United States, who shall enjoy the same privileges and immunities as those which are enjoyed by public law and treaty in the United States by the consuls of Great Britain and Russia, or either of them.

## ARTICLE IV

The twenty-ninth article of the treaty of the 18th of June, 1858, having stipulated for the exemption of Christian citizens of the United States and Chinese converts from persecution in China on account of their faith, it is further agreed that citizens of the United States in China of every religious persuasion and Chinese subjects in the United States shall enjoy entire liberty of conscience and shall be exempt from all disability or persecution on account of their religious faith or worship in either country. Cemeteries for sepulture of the dead of whatever nativity or nationality shall be held in respect and free from disturbance or profanation.

## ARTICLE V

The United States of America and the Emperor of China cordially recognize the inherent and inalienable right of man to change his home and allegiance, and also the mutual advantage of the free migration and emigration of their citizens and subjects respectively from the one country to the other, for purposes of curiosity, of trade, or as permanent residents. The high contracting parties, therefore, join in reprobating any other than an entirely voluntary emigration for these purposes. They consequently agree to pass laws making it a penal offence for a citizen of the United States or Chinese subjects to take Chinese subjects either to the United States or to any other foreign country, or for a Chinese subject or citizen of the United States to take citizens of the United States to China or to any other foreign country, without their free and voluntary consent respectively.

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## ARTICLE VI

Citizens of the United States visiting or residing in China shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities or exemptions in respect to travel or residence as may there be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation, and, reciprocally, Chinese subjects visiting or residing in the United States, shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities and exemptions in respect to travel or residence as may there be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation. But nothing herein contained shall be held to confer naturalization upon citizens of the United States in China, nor upon the subjects of China in the United States.

## ARTICLE VII

Citizens of the United States shall enjoy all the privileges of the public educational institutions under the control of the government of China, and reciprocally, Chinese subjects shall enjoy all the privileges of the public educational institutions under the control of the government of the United States, which are enjoyed in the respective countries by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation. The citizens of the United States may freely establish and maintain schools within the Empire of China at those places where foreigners are by treaty permitted to reside, and, reciprocally, Chinese subjects may enjoy the same privileges and immunities in the United States.

## ARTICLE VIII

The United States, always disclaiming and discouraging all practices of unnecessary dictation and intervention by one nation in the affairs or domestic administration of another, do hereby freely disclaim and disavow any intention or right to intervene in the domestic administration of China in regard to the construction of railroads, telegraphs or other material internal improvements. On the other hand, his Majesty, the Emperor of China, reserves to himself the right to decide the time and manner and circumstances of introducing such improvements within his dominions. With this mutual understanding it is agreed by the contracting parties that if at any time hereafter his imperial Majesty shall determine to construct or cause to be constructed works of the character mentioned within the empire, and shall make application to the United States or any other Western Power for facilities to carry out that policy, the United States will, in that case, designate and authorize suitable engineers to be employed by the Chinese Government, and will recommend to other nations an equal compliance with such application, the Chinese Government in that case protecting such engineers in their persons and property, and paying them a reasonable compensation for their service.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this treaty and thereto affixed the seals of their arms.

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Done at Washington the twenty-eighth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

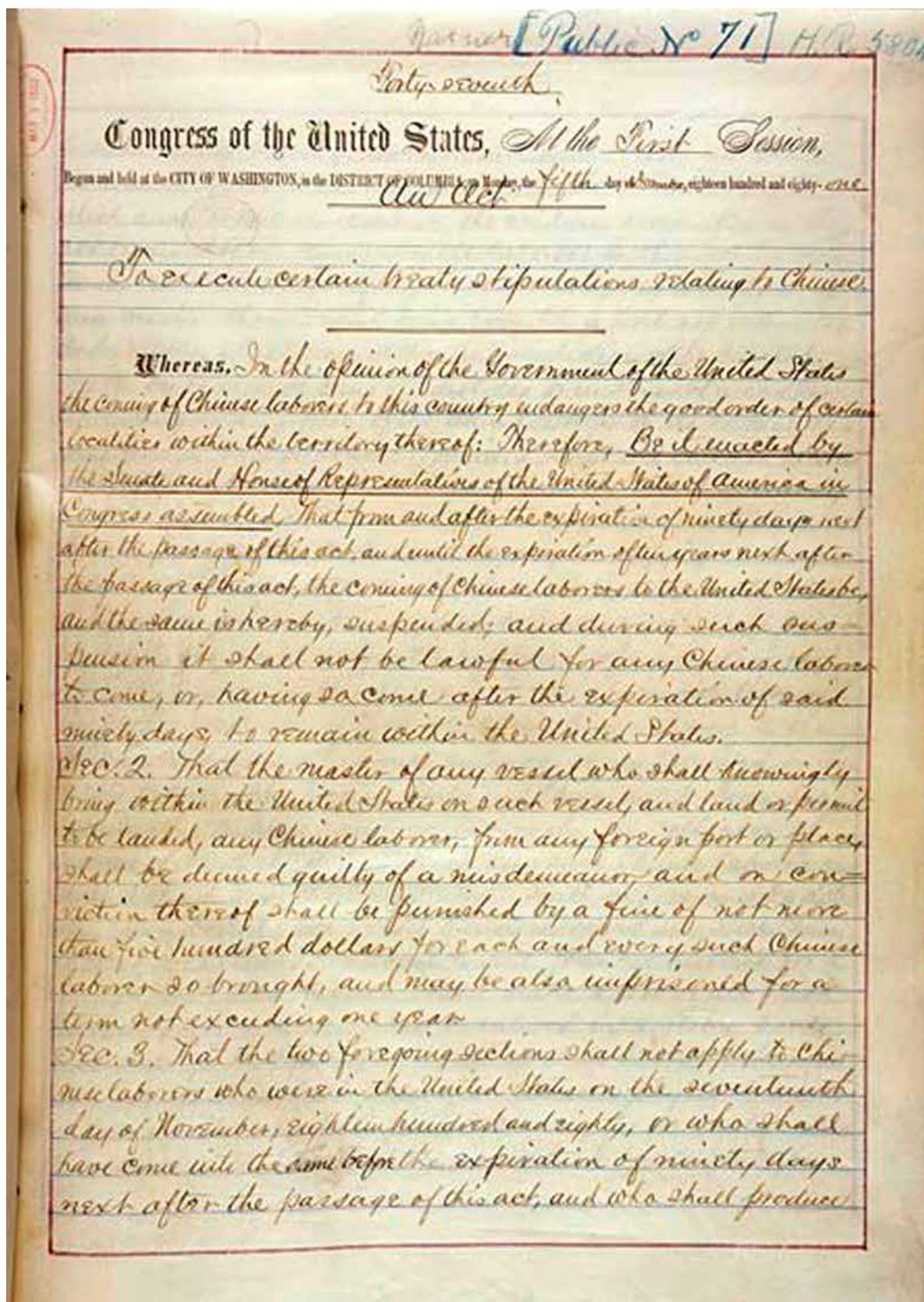
WILLIAM H. SEWARD [SEAL]

ANSON BURLINGAME

CHIH-KANG [ideographic signature] [SEAL]

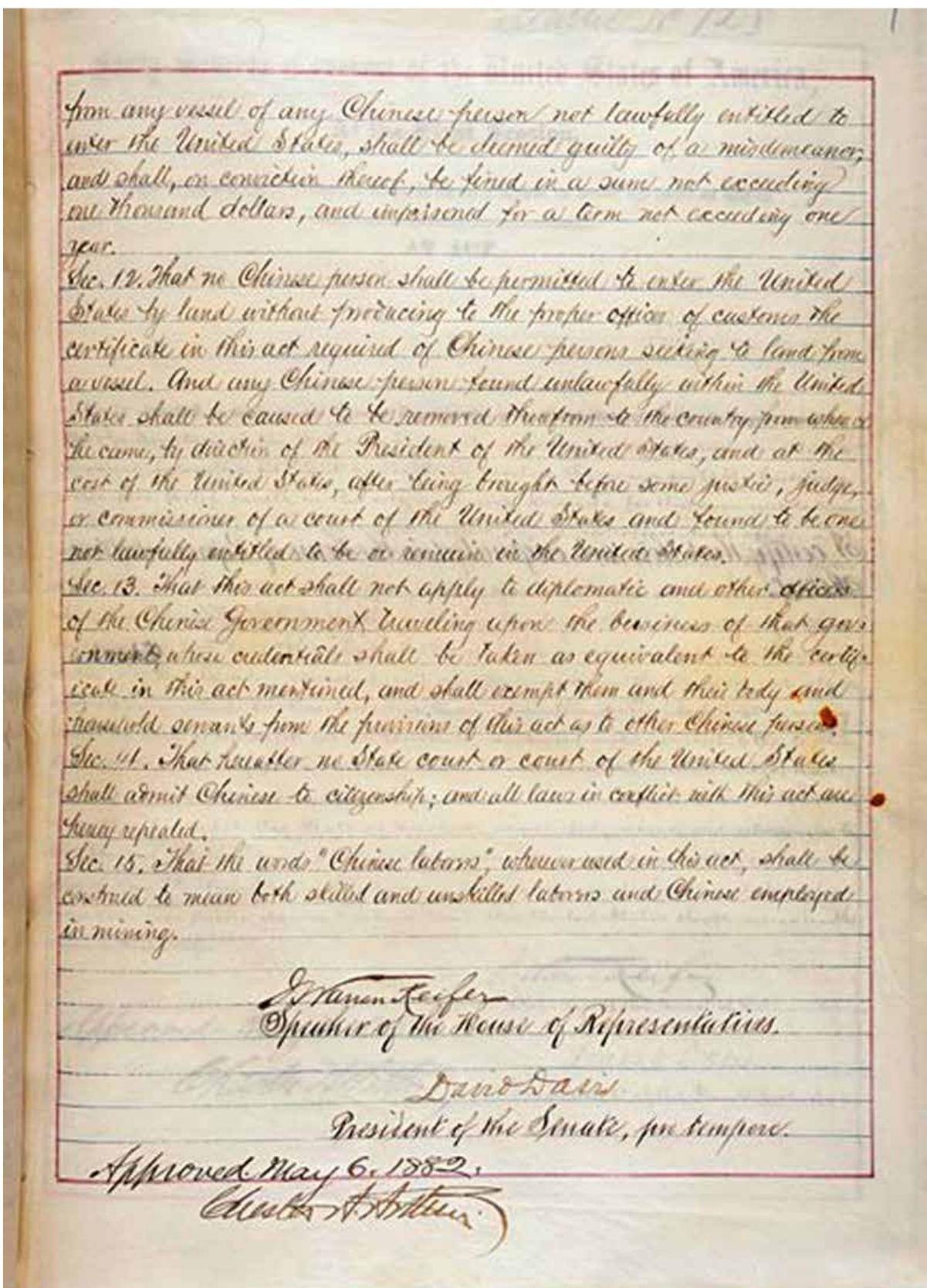
SUN CHIA-KU [ideographic signature]

# Chinese Exclusion Act, May 6, 1882 (Pg.1)



"An act to execute certain treaty stipulations relating to the Chinese, May 6, 1882; Enrolled Acts and Resolutions of Congress," 6 May 1882. [Courtesy of National Archives](#)

# Chinese Exclusion Act, May 6, 1882 (Pg.2)



"An act to execute certain treaty stipulations relating to the Chinese, May 6, 1882; Enrolled Acts and Resolutions of Congress," 6 May 1882. [Courtesy of National Archives](#)

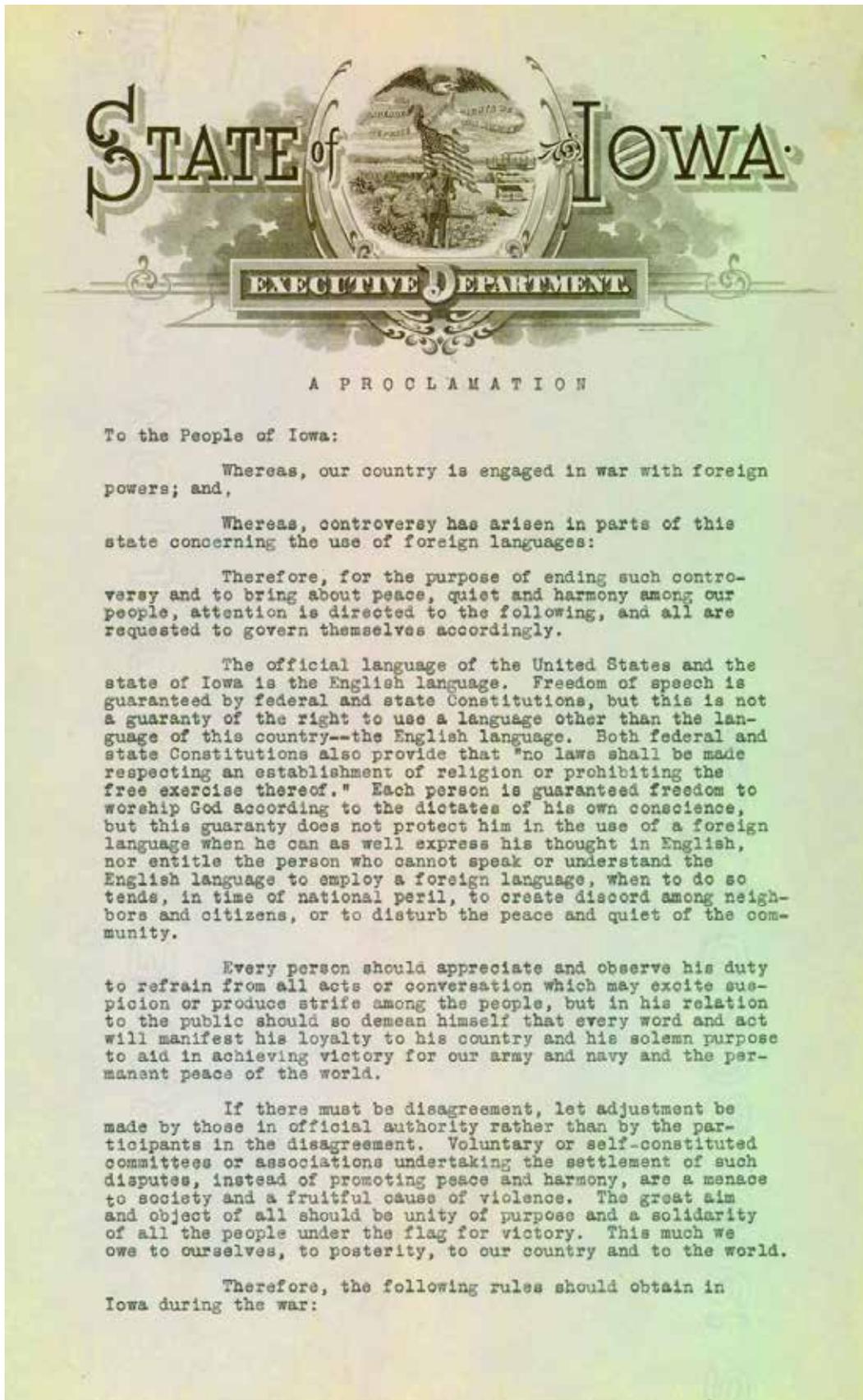
# “How John May Dodge the Exclusion Act,” July 12, 1905



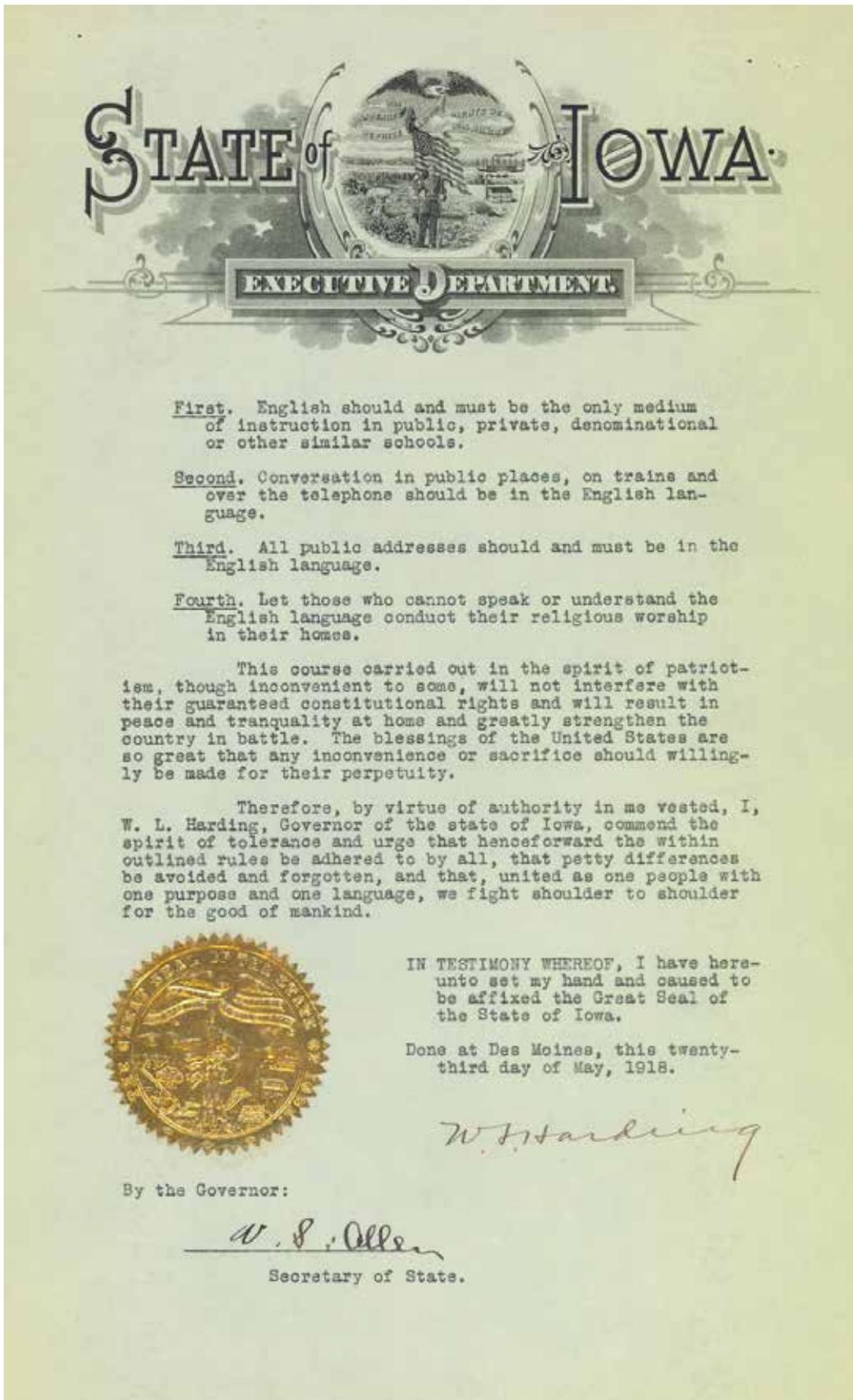
Pughe, J.S., “How John May Dodge the Exclusion Act,” J. Ottmann Lith. Co., 12 July 1905. [Courtesy of Library of Congress](#)



# Babel Proclamation, December 4, 1918 (Pg.1)



# Babel Proclamation, December 4, 1918 (Pg.2)





# Iowa Governor Robert Ray's Congressional Hearing Testimony about Refugee Legislation, May 24, 1979 (Pg.2)

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1 Ms. Holtzman. The subcommittee will commence the  
2 final day of hearings on legislation that I, along with Chairman  
3 Peter Rodino, have introduced on behalf of the Carter  
4 administration.

5 We are very proud today to hear from several state  
6 governments and, in particular, the governor of Iowa, the  
7 Honorable Robert Ray, who will be accompanied by a representa-  
8 tive of Michigan's governor, the Honorable William Milliken.

9 I would like to congratulate Governor Ray on what I  
10 understand is a very successful refugee resettlement program  
11 in Iowa, and his active involvement in the program.

12 Clearly the success of the effort depends in large  
13 part on the leadership and personal initiative of the governor  
14 and his staff, as well as those responsible in the various  
15 resettlement communities.

16 I hope this legislation will serve to establish more  
17 permanent legislation to ensure more successful resettlement  
18 and better cooperation between federal and state governments.

19 We now invite Governor Ray to come forward. We understand  
20 Congressman Jim Leach will introduce him to the committee.

21 Congressman Leach, we are very pleased to have you here.  
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# Iowa Governor Robert Ray's Congressional Hearing Testimony about Refugee Legislation, May 24, 1979 (Pg.3)

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1 STATEMENT OF HONORABLE ROBERT D. RAY, GOVERNOR OF  
2 IOWA; accompanied by JOYCE SAVALE, JAMES JORDAN,  
3 SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO HONORABLE WILLIAM G. MILLIKEN,  
4 GOVERNOR OF MICHIGAN, and KENNETH QUINN.

5 Mr. Leach. Thank you.

6 Madam Chairwoman, I am very pleased to introduce to the  
7 subcommittee Governor Ray. Iowa has the most comprehensive  
8 and probably successful refugee program of any state in the  
9 country. This past January I had the privilege to visit  
10 Northeast Thailand and met many of those from whose groups  
11 the majority of refugees in Iowa come. I visited particularly  
12 five or six families who were making final preparations to  
13 come to Iowa.

14 On behalf of the state and governor, I conveyed to these  
15 families our respect for their goals and the state of Iowa's  
16 desire to help. I will never forget the statement of one of  
17 the leaders who said, "Yes, Governor Ray, I hear good things  
18 about him from my cousin in Des Moines."

19 I would like to stress that people around the world are  
20 hearing good things about Governor Robert Ray. He is the senior  
21 elected administrative leader in America today. He's combined  
22 a unique blend of fiscal conservatism with basic human  
23 compassion.

24 Not only has he taken the lead in the governors'  
25 conferences in the refugee issue, he's taken the lead on the

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# Iowa Governor Robert Ray's Congressional Hearing Testimony about Refugee Legislation, May 24, 1979 (Pg.4)

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1 governors' conference on the D.C. voting rights bill.

2 We feel strongly that we should not have a disenfranchised  
3 group of people in this country.

4 We should also have a country where people are welcome.  
5 This is a country of immigrants.

6 With that, I would like to introduce Governor Ray.

7 Ms. Holtzman. Thank you very much, Congressman Leach.

8 Governor Ray, we are again very happy to have you here  
9 and to hear your testimony.

10 Governor Ray. Madam Chairwoman, thank you very much.

11 Jim Leach, thank you. It is very generous, your comments.

12 I am pleased to have this opportunity to come before you  
13 today to comment on H.R. 2816, a bill to revise this  
14 country's refugee policy and to provide you with some  
15 information about Iowa's refugee resettlement program.

16 I would like to introduce to you those who are accompanying  
17 me today.

18 First, to my right and to your left, is Mr. James Jordan,  
19 who is the executive assistant to Governor William Milliken  
20 of Michigan. Mr. Jordan is here as a personal representative  
21 of Governor Milliken, and with your permission would like  
22 to read a statement from the governor on this particular  
23 issue following my testimony.

24 To my left, on the other side of Congressman Leach, is  
25 Mr. Kenneth Quinn, a career Foreign Service Officer assigned

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# Iowa Governor Robert Ray's Congressional Hearing Testimony about Refugee Legislation, May 24, 1979 (Pg.5)

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1 to my office under the Pearson Program. Mr. Quinn worked on the  
2 refugee program while serving at the National Security Council  
3 and State Department, and now acts as my principal staff  
4 representative on this subject.

5 Colleen Shearer, who is the head of the Iowa Department  
6 of Job Services and Director of the Iowa Refugee Service  
7 Center, had planned to be with me today, but was unable to  
8 be present. Ms. Shearer has been the driving force behind  
9 the Iowa program since its inception in 1975.

10 At the outset, I want to state unequivocally that I  
11 attach great importance to the work in which you are involved.

12 The plight of the people fleeing Communism in Indochina  
13 is truly a momentous question facing the Congress and the  
14 American people. Human lives are at stake. Already hundreds,  
15 if not thousands -- the majority women and children -- have  
16 perished at sea.

17 Our need to come to the aid of these people is the main  
18 reason I come before you today. Our response to this problem  
19 will to a large degree determine whether more lives are lost  
20 or saved.

21 I fully realize that you, Madam Chairwoman, and the  
22 members of this committee are acutely aware of the gravity of  
23 this issue. The concern you and Representative Fish exhibited  
24 for the plight of these unfortunate people and your efforts  
25 to discern the level of their suffering during your recent

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# Iowa Governor Robert Ray's Congressional Hearing Testimony about Refugee Legislation, May 24, 1979 (Pg.6)

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1 trip to Southeast Asia are well known to many of us.

2 I also believe it is important for your committee to have  
3 input from the states on the matter of refugee resettlement.  
4 For, while it is the President and the Attorney General who  
5 decide to admit the refugees, and the Congress that appropriates  
6 the money to move them here, it is ultimately the states which  
7 receive them.

8 We -- and here I am referring to both the public and  
9 private sectors -- are responsible for educating, employing  
10 and caring for them. We therefore have accumulated a great deal  
11 of experience which should be useful to you in your delibera-  
12 tions.

13 With that in mind, let me turn to our experiences in  
14 Iowa and briefly outline the history and direction of our  
15 program. The story of refugee resettlement in Iowa began in  
16 July 1975 when the administration in Washington indicated  
17 that refugees were not being resettled as quickly as they  
18 were moving into camps.

19 President Ford asked the nation's governors what we  
20 might do to aid in this process. We determined that we could  
21 be of help and I decided that the state of Iowa would become  
22 a primary agency for resettlement and authorized our entry  
23 into a contract with the State Department.

24 The next step was to locate the refugees to come to  
25 Iowa. Through Iowans working in one of the refugee camps,

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# Iowa Governor Robert Ray's Congressional Hearing Testimony about Refugee Legislation, May 24, 1979 (Pg.7)

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1 we learned of a community of people -- perhaps a tribe would  
2 be a better word -- known as the Tai Dam or Black Tai. There  
3 were approximately 1400 of these mountain people who had lived  
4 in the highlands of Vietnam and China for generations, but who  
5 had fled to Laos in 1954 after the Communist takeover of  
6 Hanoi.

7 After careful consideration we decided we would bring  
8 the Tai Dam to Iowa. By accepting them as a group -- what is  
9 referred to as a cluster resettlement -- we hoped to achieve  
10 several goals:

11 First, we felt the Tai Dam's cultural heritage and social  
12 structure could be preserved if they were resettled in one  
13 area. Otherwise, they faced dispersal to all parts of the  
14 United States with little chance of maintaining their identity.

15 Secondly, keeping their ethnic and tribal structure  
16 intact, we felt, would provide a mutually reinforcing support  
17 system as the refugees made the difficult adjustment to a  
18 new culture.

19 I am happy to report to you that both of those goals were  
20 achieved and the resettlement of the Tai Dam has been beyond  
21 expectation. These people have become productive,  
22 contributing members of our society, paying taxes and earning  
23 their own way. A survey recently conducted indicated that  
24 over one-third of the families are purchasing their own homes.  
25 There has been little need for welfare assistance and all

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# Iowa Governor Robert Ray's Congressional Hearing Testimony about Refugee Legislation, May 24, 1979 (Pg.8)

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1 seeking work are gainfully employed.

2 We are pleased with this record and I would like to take  
3 just a moment to outline some of the salient points which  
4 contributed to it.

5 Great credit for this performance must go to the  
6 sponsors, those Iowans who voluntarily came forward to accept  
7 the moral commitment of helping a refugee family start anew.  
8 Without their selfless devotion and giving, this would not  
9 have been possible. The sponsors were and remain the first  
10 crucial ingredient in any resettlement effort.

11 A second factor on which I place considerable emphasis  
12 is the "job orientation" we gave to the refugee program.  
13 As I mentioned earlier, Ms. Shearer, the director of the Iowa  
14 program, is also the head of our Department of Job Service.  
15 We have endeavored to establish close ties between these agencies.

16 For example, we have hired specialists to work both in  
17 our Refugee Service Center and in the Job Service Department  
18 to counsel the refugees on employment and to help them find  
19 jobs.

20 This linkage has been invaluable in creating a work  
21 climate rather than a welfare climate, as I understand has  
22 occurred in many other areas.

23 I cannot overemphasize the importance I attach to  
24 inculcating these new arrivals with a work ethic -- not  
25 really hard to do, inasmuch as that has been their custom in

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# Iowa Governor Robert Ray's Congressional Hearing Testimony about Refugee Legislation, May 24, 1979 (Pg.9)

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1 the past. But like anyone else, they are susceptible to the  
2 pernicious temptation of something for nothing. We cannot  
3 claim 100 percent effectiveness, but our low cash assistance  
4 figures for the Tai Dam over the past four years testifies  
5 to the efficacy of this approach.

6 A third factor in our success has been the outreach work  
7 done by the caseworkers of our Refugee Service Center. Once a  
8 refugee is transferred to his or her sponsor, we do not consider  
9 our obligation ended.

10 In fact, we considered follow-up to be an essential  
11 part of the resettlement process. By maintaining this  
12 relatively small and inexpensive office, the refugee knows he or  
13 she always has a place to turn for help and assistance, if  
14 needed; and we have a way of following that person's progress  
15 and the capability to step in with guidance and counseling,  
16 should that need arise.

17 I would be remiss if I did not also mention at this  
18 point the valuable work being done in Iowa, and across the  
19 country, by the voluntary agencies who have resettled the  
20 majority of the refugees in the country. We enjoy a close  
21 working relationship with these groups who have done so much  
22 for the refugee program.

23 Finally, of course, we must recognize the refugees  
24 themselves. They are the ones who must struggle to make  
25 the adjustment. They are the ones who must work the long hours

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# Iowa Governor Robert Ray's Congressional Hearing Testimony about Refugee Legislation, May 24, 1979 (Pg.10)

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1 mostly at entry level wages. They are the ones who must  
2 endure the difficulties that all immigrants undergo. In the  
3 final analysis, our success is their success, and vice versa.

4 It was based on this initial success that we considered  
5 taking further action last December to assist the "boat  
6 people" who were fleeing Vietnam in increasing numbers by sea,  
7 often in frail boats unsuited for such an arduous journey.

8 Because the refugees were arriving at a far faster rate  
9 than we and other free world countries were accepting them,  
10 local Malaysian officials began pushing boats back out to sea.

11 Some of them broke up under the merciless pounding of  
12 the waves and in one short period over 400 people drowned.  
13 Thousands of others -- the lucky ones -- are languishing in  
14 camps such as the little strip of sand beach at Pulau  
15 Bidong, which has been dubbed the "Island of the Hopeless."  
16 This suffering was brought vividly home to me in a  
17 television documentary prepared by CBS newsman Ed Bradley  
18 which aired on January 16.

19 After watching it, I saw that we really only had  
20 two choices: we could either turn our backs as countless  
21 others suffered and died, or we could extend a hand to help,  
22 and in so doing prevent tragic loss of innocent lives.

23 Actually, I saw only one real choice. I wrote to  
24 President Carter January 17, informing him that Iowa would  
25 resettle an additional 1500 refugees during this year. In this

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# Iowa English Language Reaffirmation Act, 2002

## **1.18 Iowa English language reaffirmation.**

1. The general assembly of the state of Iowa finds and declares the following:

a. The state of Iowa is comprised of individuals from different ethnic, cultural, and linguistic backgrounds. The state of Iowa encourages the assimilation of Iowans into Iowa's rich culture.

b. Throughout the history of Iowa and of the United States, the common thread binding individuals of differing backgrounds together has been the English language.

c. Among the powers reserved to each state is the power to establish the English language as the official language of the state, and otherwise to promote the English language within the state, subject to the prohibitions enumerated in the Constitution of the United States and in laws of the state.

2. In order to encourage every citizen of this state to become more proficient in the English language, thereby facilitating participation in the economic, political, and cultural activities of this state and of the United States, the English language is hereby declared to be the official language of the state of Iowa.

3. Except as otherwise provided for in [subsections 5 and 6](#), the English language shall be the language of government in Iowa. All official documents, regulations, orders, transactions, proceedings, programs, meetings, publications, or actions taken or issued, which are conducted or regulated by, or on behalf of, or representing the state and all of its political subdivisions shall be in the English language.

4. For the purposes of [this section](#), "official action" means any action taken by the government in Iowa or by an authorized officer or agent of the government in Iowa that does any of the following:

a. Binds the government.

b. Is required by law.

c. Is otherwise subject to scrutiny by either the press or the public.

5. [This section](#) shall not apply to:

a. The teaching of languages.

b. Requirements under the federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act.

c. Actions, documents, or policies necessary for trade, tourism, or commerce.

d. Actions or documents that protect the public health and safety.

e. Actions or documents that facilitate activities pertaining to compiling any census of populations.

f. Actions or documents that protect the rights of victims of crimes or criminal defendants.

g. Use of proper names, terms of art, or phrases from languages other than English.

h. Any language usage required by or necessary to secure the rights guaranteed by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America or the Constitution of the State of Iowa.

i. Any oral or written communications, examinations, or publications produced or utilized by a driver's license station, provided public safety is not jeopardized.

6. Nothing in [this section](#) shall be construed to do any of the following:

a. Prohibit an individual member of the general assembly or officer of state government, while performing official business, from communicating through any medium with another person in a language other than English, if that member or officer deems it necessary or desirable to do so.

b. Limit the preservation or use of Native American languages, as defined in the federal Native American Languages Act of 1992.

c. Disparage any language other than English or discourage any person from learning or using a language other than English.

[2002 Acts, ch 1007, §1; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §109](#)

# Truth in Immigration (TRIM) Act, November 14, 2005 (Pg.1)



I

109TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

## H. R. 4317

To enforce the numerical limits Congress has placed on immigration.

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

NOVEMBER 14, 2005

Mr. WELDON of Florida (for himself, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. PENCE, Mr. ISSA, Mr. GUTKNECHT, Mr. GOODE, Mr. SHADEGG, Mr. PITTS, Mr. GINGREY, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. FEENEY, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. HENSARLING, and Mr. WESTMORELAND) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

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### A BILL

To enforce the numerical limits Congress has placed on immigration.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Truth in Immigration  
5 (TRIM) Act”.

6 **SEC. 2. ANNUAL REPORT ON THE ILLEGAL ALIEN POPU-**  
7 **LATION.**

8 (a) ANNUAL REPORT.—

# Truth in Immigration (TRIM) Act, November 14, 2005 (Pg.2)

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1           (1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Homeland  
2 Security shall annually report to the Congress on the  
3 number of aliens, listed by country of last known ha-  
4 bitual residence, who are estimated to be unlawfully  
5 residing in the United States as of August 31 of the  
6 year in which the report is submitted.

7           (2) DETAIL.—The Secretary shall provide the  
8 greatest degree of detail that is feasible in making  
9 the determination described in paragraph (1).

10          (3) DEADLINE.—The Secretary shall transmit  
11 each report required by this subsection to the Con-  
12 gress not later than September 31 of each year, be-  
13 ginning with the first September 31 that occurs  
14 after the date of the enactment of this Act.

15          (b) REVIEW.—The Comptroller General of the United  
16 States shall conduct a review each year of the Secretary's  
17 methodology, data, and conclusions to ensure that they  
18 represent the best available data and practices and are  
19 consistent from year to year. The results of such review  
20 shall be transmitted to the Congress not later than 60  
21 days after the date on which the Secretary's report was  
22 transmitted.

•HR 4317 IH

# Truth in Immigration (TRIM) Act, November 14, 2005 (Pg.3)

3

1 **SEC. 3. ENFORCING NUMERICAL LIMITS ON IMMIGRATION.**

2 Section 202 of the Immigration and Nationality Act  
3 (8 U.S.C. 1152) is amended by adding at the end the fol-  
4 lowing:

5 “(f) **REDUCTIONS TO ACCOUNT FOR ILLEGALLY**  
6 **RESIDENT POPULATION.—**

7 “(1) **IN GENERAL.—**

8 “(A) **REDUCTION.—**Notwithstanding any  
9 other provision of law, and except as provided  
10 in subparagraph (B), the total per country level  
11 of legal immigration determined under this sec-  
12 tion for each country shall be reduced by one-  
13 half of the number of illegal aliens from that  
14 country who were residing in the United States  
15 as of August 31 of the preceding fiscal year.

16 “(B) **LIMITATION.—**Notwithstanding sub-  
17 paragraph (A), no reduction under such sub-  
18 paragraph with respect to any single foreign  
19 state or dependent area may exceed one-half of  
20 the total per country level of legal immigration  
21 that otherwise would apply under this section  
22 for any fiscal year.

23 “(2) **ORDER OF REDUCTIONS.—**In carrying out  
24 the reduction required by paragraph (1), the Sec-  
25 retary of State and the Secretary of Homeland Secu-

•HR 4317 IH

# Truth in Immigration (TRIM) Act, November 14, 2005 (Pg.4)

4

1 rity shall reduce from immigrant categories in the  
2 following order:

3 “(A) Diversity lottery winners, if any, de-  
4 scribed in section 203(c).

5 “(B) Brothers and sisters of citizens de-  
6 scribed in section 203(a)(4).

7 “(C) Married sons and married daughters  
8 of citizens described in section 203(a)(3).

9 “(D) Unmarried sons and unmarried  
10 daughters of permanent resident aliens de-  
11 scribed in section 203(a)(2)(B).

12 “(E) Unmarried sons and daughters of  
13 citizens described in 203(a)(1).

14 “(F) Skilled workers, professionals, and  
15 other workers described in section 203(b)(3).

16 “(G) Special immigrants described in sec-  
17 tion 203(b)(4).

18 “(H) Aliens who are members of the pro-  
19 fessions holding advanced degrees or aliens of  
20 exceptional ability described in section  
21 203(b)(2).

22 “(I) Priority workers described in section  
23 203(b)(1).

24 “(J) Employment creation described in  
25 section 203(b)(5).

•HR 4317 IH

# Truth in Immigration (TRIM) Act, November 14, 2005 (Pg.5)

5

1           “(K) ‘K’ special immigrants described in  
2           section 203(b)(6).

3           “(L) Spouses and children of permanent  
4           resident aliens described in section  
5           203(a)(2)(A).

6           “(M) Aliens not subject to quotas de-  
7           scribed in section 201(b).

8           “(3) NOT AVAILABLE IN ANY OTHER YEAR.—  
9           Reductions made under this subsection with respect  
10          to a fiscal year shall not be re-allocated to any other  
11          category or individual and shall not be used in deter-  
12          mining the availability of immigrant visas in any  
13          other fiscal year.”.

○

# "The Americanese Wall," March 25, 1916



THE AMERICANESE WALL, AS CONGRESSMAN  
BURNETT WOULD BUILD IT.

UNCLE SAM: You're welcome in—if you can climb it!

"The Americanese wall - as Congressman [John Lawson] Burnett would build it," 25 March 1916.  
[Courtesy of Library of Congress](#)

## **Sewing Class for Refugee Students in Mt. Ayr, Iowa, 1918**



“Class in sewing for refugee children, Mt. Ayr, Iowa public school,” 1918. [Courtesy of Library of Congress](#)

# Revocation of Babel Proclamation, 1918 (Pg.1)



## A PROCLAMATION

To the People of Iowa:

Whereas, on the 23d day of May, 1918, the undersigned, by virtue of authority in him vested as Governor of Iowa, issued a proclamation directing attention to the duty of all citizens during the progress of the war to "refrain from all acts and conversations which might excite suspicion and strife among the people," and requesting every person to "so demean himself that every word and act would manifest his loyalty to his country and his solemn purpose to aid in achieving victory for our Army and Navy and the permanent peace of the world," and declaring "the great aim and object of all should be unity of purpose and a solidarity of all the people under the flag for victory;" and

Whereas, to accomplish these purposes, it was proclaimed that certain rules should obtain, which were in substance that the English language should be employed as the medium of instruction in all schools, in conversation in public places and over telephones, and in public addresses, which, as was said, would "result in peace and tranquility at home and greatly strengthen the country in battle," and suggesting that the blessings of our country were so great "that any inconvenience or sacrifice should willingly be made for their perpetuity;" and

Whereas, the terms of the armistice joined in by all the belligerent powers preclude the resumption of war, the authority for issuing the rules laid down in the proclamation no longer continues as a war grant power;

Now Therefore, in order to avoid any misunderstanding, notice is hereby given that said rules set out in the proclamation of May 23d, 1918, are no longer in force as an executive order.

The people generally throughout the state are to be commended for patriotically conforming with the spirit and purpose of the proclamation even though it involved some inconvenience or modification of custom.

The necessity for the solidarity of our people has been demonstrated to every American citizen during the war as never before. National unity can be best maintained by the employment of a common vehicle of communication, and this vehicle in the United States, by reason of custom and law, is the English language. This does not mean that a citizen should be able to speak no other language. It does mean, however, that though he be conversant with

# Revocation of Babel Proclamation, 1918 (Pg.2)



another language or languages he should be able to make efficient use of the official language of the country and should use the same.

Further, the English language should be the only medium of instruction in all schools of the state, whether public, private, denominational or otherwise, and no foreign language should be taught in any school of grade lower than the high school, and if taught it should be as a culture and not as a medium of instruction for other subjects.

While we welcome enlightened and thrifty people to our shores and to all the advantages of free institutions under our representative form of government, this is not with the view, and should not be so interpreted, of enabling them to establish themselves in communities by themselves and thereby maintaining the language and customs of their former country. All should understand that they are welcome to come, but for the purpose of becoming a part of our own people, to learn and use our language, adopt our customs, and become citizens of our common country.



In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa.

Done at Des Moines, this fourth day of December, 1918.

By the Governor:

*W.S. Allen*

Secretary of State.

*W.F. Harding*



# Iowa Tai Dam Newsletter, December 19, 1975

## (Pg.1)

IOWA TAI DAM NEWSLETTER

Governor's Task Force For Indochinese Resettlement  
 1000 East Grand Avenue  
 Des Moines, Iowa 50319

RECEIVED  
 1975 DEC 19 PM 1:36  
 GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

### ຂ່າວສານຊາວໄທດຳໃນໄອໄອວາ

ສະບຽງດີ! ພວກຂ້າພະເຈົ້າໄດ້ອົບທອບ  
 ສັມບັດບັນທຶກສ່ວນວ່າວິທີຂ່າວສານ  
 ຂອງ ມີຄຳສະບັບແຈກຂອງຂ່າວສານດັ່ງກ່າວ  
 ຈຶ່ງໄດ້ຂຽນຂຶ້ນໃນເວລາອັນຟັ້ນຟ້າ ເພາະ  
 ວ່າພວກຂ້າພະເຈົ້າ ຫາກຮັບຈາກ Fort  
 Chaffee, Ark., ແລະບໍ່ທັນໄດ້ ຫ້າມ  
 ຕົ້ນສູ່ວຽກງານເກົ່າໃນການພະ ບາ  
 ຍາມຊ່ອຍເຫຼືອຊາວໄທດຳທີ່ບາດຊ້າ  
 ຈົນມາໃນລັດ Iowa.

ເຖິງຢ່າງໃດກໍດີ ພວກຂ້າພະເຈົ້າແມ່ນ  
 ວ່າພວກທ່ານຄົງຈະຢາກຮູ້ວ່າ ມີໃຜແດ່  
 ແລະເຂົາເຈົ້າຕັ້ງຖິ່ນຖານປ່ຽນ. ສະນັ້ນ  
 ຈຶ່ງມີ ທ້າງ ຂອງຂ່າວສານ ສະບັບນີ້ ຈະມີ  
 ລາຍຊື່ ທີ່ຢູ່ ເບີໂທລະສັບຂອງຜູ້ຕັ້ງປະ  
 ກັນ ແລະ ຂອງຄອບຄົວອື່ນໆ.

ໃນຊີວິດຂອງພວກເຮົາ ພວກເຮົາທັງໝົດ  
 ໄດ້ພາກັນປະກອບສ່ວນໃຫ້ຄວາມອົບ  
 ອຸ່ນທາງດ້ານຈິດໃຈຊຶ່ງກັບ ແລະກັບໃນການ  
 ເປັນມະນຸດດ້ວຍກັນ.. ແຕ່ແລ້ວຂ້າພະ  
 ເຮົາຮູ້ວ່າຍັງມີບັນຫາຫຼາຍຫຼາຍຢ່າງທີ່  
 ຊຶ່ງໄດ້ໄດ້ສາຍຫາພວກຂ້າພະເຈົ້າ ທາງ Toll-  
 free (1-800-362-2780) ຈົນຕອບພວກ  
 ທ່ານບໍ່ກໍເປັນວ່າກອງເສີຍ ຫາ ເບື້ອງພວກ  
 ທ່ານຕ້ອງການຄວາມຊ່ອຍເຫຼືອ ເພື່ອສິ່ງ  
 ຂ່າວຄວາມກ່ຽວ ຫຼື ເພື່ອເຈົ້າລິມັດສາມ  
 ດາ. ຖ້າມີການສູກ (ສັມເຫິດ ຂຶ້ນບາງ  
 ຄົນ ຫຼື ບາງຄົນ ເຮົາຈະມາທົດ ຫ້າມພວກ  
 ຂໍຢູ່ໄດ້ ເຖິງຈັກເທິງ ຕິດຕໍ່ກັບເຈົ້າ ຫຼື  
 ທີ່ຂອງສະຖານີປະກັນຊາວອົບອົບ ທີ່ບໍ່ມີ  
 ພັກຂອງເຂົາເຈົ້າ. ເຈົ້າໜ້າທີ່ຂອງສູນກາງ  
 ຈຶ່ງກໍ່ໄປນີ້:

- Colleen Shearer - 515/989-0313
- Jill Guam - 515/282-3581
- Dick Freeman - 515/265-8485
- Jack Spear - 515/225-1838
- ສົມສັກ ໄຊທອງເມັດ - 515/288-1144
- ກ້າ ອິນ - 515/280-7521

Hello! Sahn-by-dee! We promised you a  
 newsletter so here's the first issue. This  
 one is being written in a hurry because we  
 have just returned from Fort Chaffee, Ark.,  
 and we haven't yet been able to turn our  
 actions to matters beyond the initial  
 resettling efforts of bringing the Tai Dam  
 people into Iowa to their new homes.

We know, however, that you all want to know  
 who is involved and where they are, so the  
 list included at the end of this newsletter  
 will provide you with the names, addresses  
 and phone numbers of sponsors and refugees.

We've all been involved in the most heart-  
 warming, human endeavor of our lives -- and  
 yet I know there are many difficulties.

Please call us on the toll-free phone  
 (1-800-362-2780) to seek help, to pass on  
 information, or just to talk. If any emer-  
 gencies arise at night or on weekends and  
 holidays, feel free to contact the Task Force  
 members at their homes. Our numbers are as  
 follows:

- Colleen Shearer - 515/989-0313
- Jill Quam - 515/282-3581
- Dick Freeman - 515/265-8485
- Jack Spear - 515/225-1838
- Somsak Saythongphet - 515/288-1144
- Cam Uynh - 515/280-7521



# Iowa Tai Dam Newsletter, December 19, 1975

## (Pg.3)

ເຈົ້າຊ່ວຍລົງທະບຽນໃຫ້ເປັນຊາວອົມຂີດລາວ  
ແທມທ້າວໄລ້ເປັນຊາວໄທດຳ. ຄຳແນະນຳ  
ດັ່ງກ່າວແມ່ນໄດ້ມາຈາກເຈົ້າໜ້າທີ່ຂອງ ກະ  
ຖວງສຶກສາ ສືບທາງສະສຸກ ແລະສົງຄາມປະຈຳ  
Fort Chaffee ທີ່ຫາກັບຈາກ Wash-  
ington, D.C.

**ກົງເຮືອງການຊ່ວຍເຫຼືອດ້ານການພະຍາ  
ຍາມຖີວ:** ສຳລັບຜູ້ຄົນປະກັນທັງໝົດ, ຖ້າ  
ພວກທ່ານອາດຍັງບໍ່ທັນໄດ້ມາພາລາຍຄົວ  
ອົມບົບພວກທ່ານໄປຈົດທະບຽນ ຂໍໃບພະ  
ຍາຍາມຄົວ (Medicaid) ຈາກສະແນກສັງ  
ຄົມສົງຄາມຂໍໃຫ້ພາເຈົ້າເຈົ້າໄປ. ກະຖ  
ນາຢ່າໄດ້ຂໍສະແດມເພື່ອຊີ້ອາຫານ (Food  
Stamps). ດັ່ງທ່ານຮູ້ດີຢູ່ແລ້ວວ່າ ຫາງສຸມ  
ຫາງຄຳປະກັນຊາວອົມຂີດຈະພະຍາ ຍາມ  
ໃຫ້ທ່ານຊ່ວຍເຫຼືອພວກທ່ານຫາງດ້ານ  
ຈົມຄວາມ ຫາງສຸມຫາງຈະໝົດງົບປາມ. ຫາງ  
ສຸມຫາງຈະພະຍາຍາມເຈົ້າເຈົ້າສິດວຽງ ແຜມ  
ສົມມັນມວນ ເພື່ອໃຫ້ຫາງຄົມທີ່ ເຮັດ  
ການໄດ້ມີວຽກການເຮັດໄວເທົ່າທ້າວໄວ  
ໄດ້. ຫາງຈຳຄືງວະບໍ່ມີຄວາມຄິດໄທດຳໃຈ  
ລົດປ່ຽນຄວາມຮັບຜິດຊອບ ຂອງແຜນກ  
ສົງຄາມທຳລາຍໄປ. ຊາວໄທດຳແຕ່ລະ  
ຄົນກໍບໍ່ປາກົດໃຫ້ເປັນໄປດັ່ງນັ້ນ ເໝາະ  
ກັບ ເພາະວ່າ ຄວາມສັ່ງໃຈຂອງພວກເຮົາ  
ໃນການຮັບປະກັນເຈົ້າເຈົ້າເຈົ້າມາກໍເພື່ອ  
ປ່າກົດເຂົ້າເຈົ້າສາມາດຊ່ວຍເຫຼືອ ຄົມ  
ເຮົາໄດ້ໄວ ເທົ່າທ້າວໄວໄດ້, ຊຶ່ງຫາມາ  
ເຖິງວະຕ້ອງສາມາດຊ່ວຍກວຽກຫາມີໃຫ້ເຂົາ  
ເຈົ້າໄດ້.

**ກົງເຮືອງການທ່າງານ:** ຖ້າຈຳພວກ ທີ່  
ເຮັດການໄດ້ໃນຄອບຄົວຂອງພວກທ່ານ  
ອາດຍັງບໍ່ທັນໄດ້ວຽກການເຮັດເທື່ອ ແລະ  
ທາງສະແນກທ່າງານໃນບ້ານ ຂອງພວກ  
ທ່ານ ຍັງບໍ່ໄດ້ຕິດຕໍ່ກັບພວກທ່ານ ເຫືອ  
ກໍຂໍໃຫ້ພວກທ່ານຕິດຕໍ່ກັບເຈົ້າ ເຈົ້າ.  
ເມື່ອເປັນເມວໃຈແລ້ວ ຫະຖຸນາ ຫາງງານ  
ໃຫ້ພວກກັບພະເຈົ້າຮຸ່ນດັບບໍ່ເສື່ອວະໄດ້  
ຈຶ່ງຊ່ວຍຈົມຄວາມຈຳເປັນ ເພາະວ່າເຮົາ  
ດັ່ງກ່າວ ເປັນເຮືອງທີ່ສຳຄັນຍິ່ງ.

**ກົງກັບເຮືອງການຕິດຕາມຢ້ຽມຢາມ  
ເປັນການສົ່ງຄວາມ:** ໃນການຕິດຕໍ່ກັບ  
ພວກທ່ານ ເພື່ອໃຫ້ທ່ານເຖິງກັບແລະບ່ອນ  
ໄວ ພວກກັບພະເຈົ້າໄດ້ຂໍຄວາມຊ່ວຍເຫຼືອ  
ມາຜາແຜກສັງຄົມ ຕາມທ້ອງຖິ່ນທີ່ໃຫ້  
ຈຶ່ງຕິດກັບພວກທ່ານ. ການຊ່ວຍເຫຼືອດັ່ງກ່າວ  
ບໍ່ໄດ້ຫາມາເຖິງເພື່ອການສົງຄາມແຕ່  
ປະກາມໃຈ ແຕ່ຫາກວ່າ ສະແນກດັ່ງກ່າວ

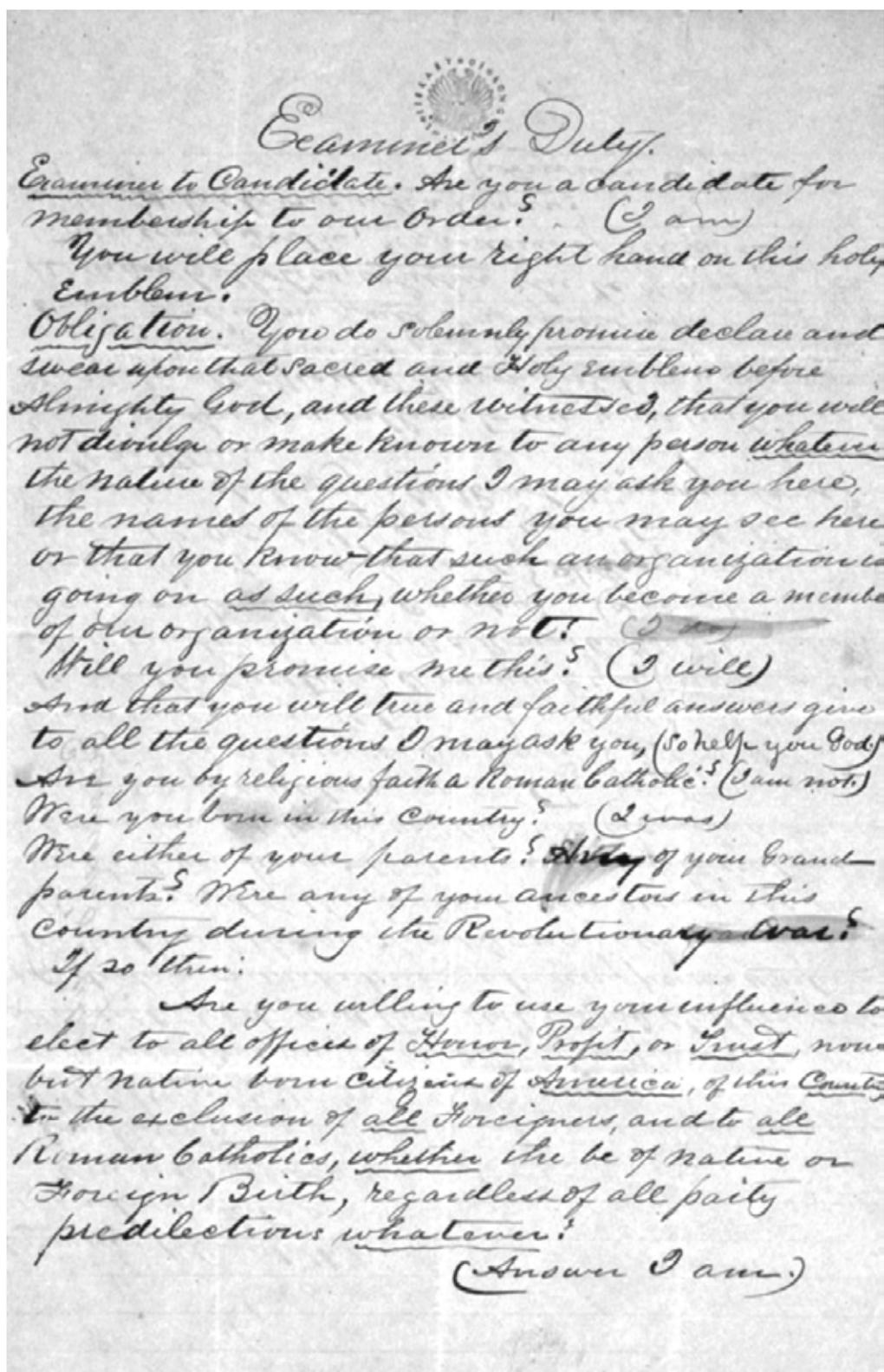
This is on the advice of an HEW official at  
Fort Chaffee who just returned from Washing-  
ton, D. C. with the information.

Regarding medical assistance: Sponsors, if  
you haven't already done so, please register  
your refugee family for Medicaid at your  
local Department of Social Services county  
office. Please do not register them for  
welfare payments and food stamps. As you  
know, the Task Force plans to stand back of  
you should emergencies arise until our funds  
expire. With planning and with efforts to  
place all employable people in jobs as quickly  
as possible we are hopeful that not one  
single Tai Dam family will be on the Iowa  
welfare rolls. The Tai Dam people do not  
want this any more than we do and our whole  
approach has been to bring them to self-  
sufficiency as quickly as possible -- and  
this means jobs!

Regarding employment: If the employables in  
your refugee family are not yet employes, and  
if our local Employment Service office has  
not yet contacted you -- call them! Let us  
know what is happening in this vital area so  
we can respond to your needs.

Regarding follow-up personal visits: In order  
to get to you all as quickly as possible, we  
are seeking the aid of the Social Services  
office nearest each of you. This doesn't mean  
it's a welfare situation. It only means that  
these people can get to you quickly because  
they are located geographically close to you.

# “Examiner’s Questions for Admittance to the American (or Know-Nothing) Party,” July 1854



*Examiner's Duty.*

*Examiner to Candidate.* Are you a candidate for membership to our Order? (I am)

You will place your right hand on this holy Emblem.

*Obligation.* You do solemnly promise, declare and swear upon that sacred and Holy emblems before Almighty God, and these witnesses, that you will not divulge or make known to any person whatever the nature of the questions I may ask you here, the names of the persons you may see here or that you know that such an organization is going on as such, whether you become a member of our organization or not! (I do)

Will you promise me this? (I will)

And that you will true and faithful answers give to all the questions I may ask you, (So help you God)

Are you by religious faith a Roman Catholic? (I am not.)

Were you born in this Country? (I was)

Were either of your parents? ~~Any~~ of your grand-parents? Were any of your ancestors in this Country during the Revolutionary War?

If so then:

Are you willing to use your influence to elect to all offices of Honor, Profit, or Trust, now but native born citizens of America, of this Country to the exclusion of all foreigners, and to all Roman Catholics, whether they be of native or Foreign Birth, regardless of all party predilections whatever?

(Answer I am)

# "Thoughts for Americans" Lyric Sheet, 1856

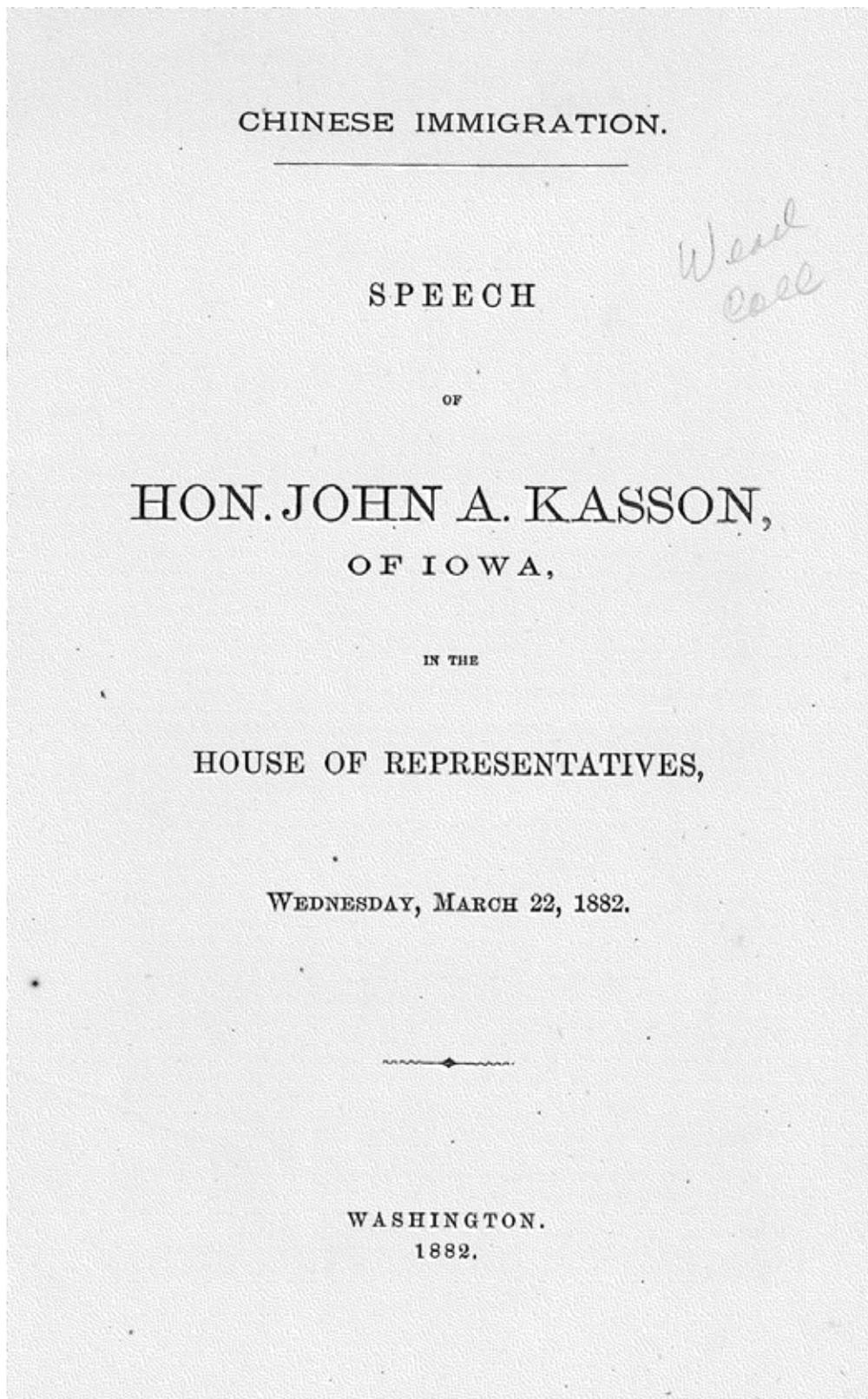
2  
That there, with quivering lip and tongue,  
A wretched Oath ye take,  
Which none but traitors e'er could keep,  
But which ye dare not break!  
And bind yourselves by lying vows  
Nothing to know that's true;  
But anything to aid your plans  
With willing hearts to do!

3  
Do ye swear to rob your brother  
Of rights that we all prize  
More highly than aught other  
Possessed beneath the skies?  
The right he has of serving God  
In ways his conscience calls,  
And yet of standing high as thou  
In Freedom's honored halls?

4  
And swear to spurn from this free land  
The stranger weak and worn,  
Who seeks, like bird with drooping wing,  
Shelter from wind and storm:  
Flying to this our far famed shore,  
A home for the oppressed,  
Will ye thrust him back without just cause,  
To seek elsewhere for rest?

5  
Oh shame, where is thy foulest blush,  
When deeds of such dark fame  
Are daily done throughout our land  
In freedom's ill used name!  
And ye, so called Americans,  
Profane no more that sound:  
Know Nothings fitly are ye called,  
Who by such oaths are bound.

# U.S. Rep. John Kasson (R-IA) Speech on Chinese Immigration, March 22, 1882 (Pg.1)



# U.S. Rep. John Kasson (R-IA) Speech on Chinese Immigration, March 22, 1882 (Pg.2)

## S P E E C H

of

HON. JOHN A. KASSON.

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The House having under consideration the bill (S. No. 71) to enforce treaty stipulations relating to the Chinese—

Mr. KASSON said :

Mr. SPEAKER : Several days ago, after a careful reading of this bill, I prepared some amendments which have been printed, and which in my judgment, if adopted, would make this bill infinitely more acceptable to the average judgment of this House and of the country. Those amendments have been printed in connection with this bill, and I propose as briefly as possible to state to the House the objects sought to be accomplished by them. I shall afterward have something to say in answer to what we have just listened to from the gentleman from Maryland, [Mr. MCLANE.]

What, then, is the bill which we take from the Speaker's table, the Senate bill, and upon which our votes are to be given, and which it is demanded of us to pass in its entirety? The first section suspends all immigration into this country of Chinese laborers for twenty years.

The second section punishes the master of any vessel of whatever nationality who shall bring within the jurisdiction of the United States and permit to be landed any Chinese laborer. This section applies to the Gulf of Mexico, to the Atlantic Ocean, to the Pacific Ocean, and to every frontier of the United States approached by water. It punishes the violation of its provisions by a fine not exceeding \$500 and imprisonment for not more than one year.

The third section provides that the provisions of the first and second sections shall not apply to the Chinese laborers now in the United States, or who may have come within the United States before the expiration of ninety days from the passage of this act. It also provides that it shall not apply to any vessel putting into a port in distress or under stress of weather. But it makes no provision for a foreign or domestic vessel touching at one of our ports in the prosecution of her voyage.

The fourth section applies to the registration of Chinese laborers now in this country and who may desire to go abroad and afterward return to this country. It imposes upon them certain duties at the office of the collector of the port from which they leave, and before their return it requires a *visé* by an officer of the United States in a foreign country.

The fifth section provides for the other classes of Chinamen who by the treaty are permitted to come freely to the United States and to return to their own country. As to them (and I beg gentlemen

# U.S. Rep. John Kasson (R-IA) Speech on Chinese Immigration, March 22, 1882 (Pg.3)

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of the House to observe it) the provision is a system of registration, an express permission from the Chinese Government in each individual case, a passport, and sundry other regulations before they can enjoy the privileges which the treaty says they shall have. And they are to be described and identified by offensive requirements.

The sixth section is of somewhat doubtful construction, owing to the language. It covers all entitled under the terms of this act to the privilege of entering and residing in the United States. And it covers all classes of Chinese, and requires very onerous and very disagreeable duties, especially toward citizens of a friendly nation. The seventh section appears to be based on section 6, and is liable to similar objections.

The eighth section is dependent upon others to which I have referred. The ninth section imposes duties on the master of a vessel, requiring him to make a manifest of Chinese passengers as he does of cargoes, and inflicts punishment for his failure or refusal to do so.

The other provisions it is not perhaps necessary to rehearse, except to say that every person who shall aid or abet a Chinese laborer to come within the territory of the United States is punishable by fine and imprisonment, and that any individual Chinese laborer coming into the United States is also punishable by fine and imprisonment, and is to be expelled to the place whence he came at the expense of the United States. This, then, is the general character of the bill before us. I have two objections to the bill. One is that it is hostile to the civilization of the United States, hostile to the traditions of our Government and people, hostile to our system hitherto of dealing with all foreigners, and that it sounds like that language of 2,000 years ago when "a decree went out from Augustus Caesar that all the [Hebrew] world should be taxed."

The other objection is that it goes beyond the intentions and language of the treaty which it proposes to execute, and is needlessly cumbersome and harsh.

Certainly it is possible to pass a bill that shall answer all the just demands of the people of California and the Pacific coast without doing violence to the judgment and conscience of the people in other parts of the country. There is on the Pacific coast an admitted danger to our existing system of labor. There is an admitted justifiable expectation on the part of the people of the Pacific coast that something shall be done to relieve them from what is regarded by them as a danger to their social organization. Pledges have practically been made that they shall have this relief. Governmental action has been taken in that direction. The executive government of the United States has initiated and completed a new treaty with the Chinese Empire to give effect to that just demand of the people on the Pacific coast. Now, with power under the treaty to do a certain act, with the occasion for the exercise of that power admitted, is there no middle ground on which we can all stand that shall be in harmony with the previous history of our country and with the judgment and conscience of both sides of this House?

Sir, with no small delight I have listened to some of my friends of both parties on this floor who have debated this question in the light of American history and of American humanity. When such men as the gallant member from Mississippi, [Mr. HOOKER,] the honored member from Massachusetts, [Mr. RICE,] and that other honored member, [Mr. TAYLOR,] the successor of Garfield, from Ohio, take common ground in recognition of fundamental principle, nay, more, of fundamental sentiment dominant in the people of this country, and

# U.S. Rep. John Kasson (R-IA) Speech on Chinese Immigration, March 22, 1882 (Pg.4)

appeal to this House to respect it in this legislation, it is time for both sides of this House and for the friends of the bill themselves to pause and ask whether they ought not to modify the bill so as to secure the moral strength of the House and country which goes only to fair, reasonable, and human measures.

I venture to affirm that four-fifths of this House will unite in granting reasonable relief if the friends of this bill will accept reasonable relief and not force us into the position of violating our principles, our conscience, and our duty under the treaty. To be sure, sir, no one rises in his place here and says, "let us accomplish our object and violate the treaty if it is necessary to do so." Nobody says that; but, as suggested by my honored friend from Maryland, [Mr. McLANE,] there is a manifest disposition to take advantage of the confidence the Chinese Government has reposed in our justice and fairness. Sir, the most absolute good faith is merited by China by reason of China's action heretofore in respect to the very subject under discussion. I wish not to live long enough to see the time when China or any other government on the face of the globe shall revive the memory of the Carthagenians of old and instead of "punic faith" characterize the reckless disregard of treaties as "American faith." Sooner, much sooner, would I act decidedly and far within the power given to us by the treaty than I would tread one hair's breadth beyond a just construction of its terms.

Now, the object to be accomplished (and it is admitted by the treaty to be just) is to limit, regulate, or suspend reasonably the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States. The treaty provides expressly that we shall not exclude any class but "Chinese laborers." These are the words:

The limitation or suspension shall be reasonable, and shall apply only to Chinese who may go to the United States as laborers, other classes not being included in the limitations. Legislation taken in regard to Chinese laborers shall be of such a character only as is necessary to enforce the regulation, limitation, or suspension of immigration; and immigrants shall not be subject to personal maltreatment or abuse.

There is an illustration of the spirit of the treaty; and by the second article all others are to be allowed to go and come at their free will. The language is:

Chinese subjects, whether proceeding to the United States as teachers, students, merchants, or from curiosity, together with their body and household servants, \* \* \* shall be allowed to go and come of their own free will and accord, and shall be accorded all the rights, privileges, immunities, and exemptions which are accorded to the citizens and subjects of the most favored nation.

Now, the objection I take to the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh sections of this bill is that they impose rigid and burdensome conditions upon teachers, merchants, and others who are not "laborers," and who the treaty itself says shall not be interfered with, but shall be permitted to come and go of their own free will, as freely as those of the most favored nation. It requires, for example, in the certification to be made, that they have permission of the Chinese Government, and shall state their "physical peculiarities," who their fathers were, where they lived, &c., facts far beyond anything known in the passport of any civilized country on the face of the earth. This is wrong, this is unjust; it is not within the treaty with China.

It is well settled that we cannot without the consent of China make, by our separate legislation, new conditions upon the enjoyment of the rights secured by the treaty to Chinese subjects. On that point I quote the following:

In dispatch No. 110, March 3, 1876, Mr. Fish says: "This involves the ques-

# U.S. Rep. John Kasson (R-IA) Speech on Chinese Immigration, March 22, 1882 (Pg.5)

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tion whether one of the parties to a treaty can change and alter its terms or construction, or attach new conditions to its execution, without the assent of the other; whether an act of Parliament passed in 1870 can change the spirit or terms of a treaty with the United States of nearly thirty years' anterior date?" "This government does not recognize any efficacy in a British statute to alter, or modify, or attach new conditions to the executory parts of an existing treaty."

Mr. Fish, in support of his views, quotes Lord Stanley, Her Britannic Majesty's secretary of state for foreign affairs, as saying that "international courtesy demanded that a treaty should not be materially altered without communication with the other party." In the same debate Lord Cairns, then attorney-general, speaking of proposed legislation with reference to a treaty with France, said: "It proposes to introduce a new ingredient into the bargain, which did not exist at the time the bargain was made, and to introduce it now is simply to break the bargain which the sovereigns had made and Parliament ratified;" and "to put such words into an act of Parliament which did not exist in the treaty would only be offering a gratuitous insult to the foreign power to whom it applied without securing any advantage."

In his dispatch of May 22, Mr. Fish says: "The United States adheres to the position announced in my former instruction, that it will recognize no power to alter or attach conditions to an existing treaty without its previous consent;" and he declares in the same dispatch the binding obligation of treaty provisions "upon all courts, both State and national;" and, further, "while the treaty shall be in force the Government of the United States would be strangely forgetful of the dignity and rights of the country if a foreign state were permitted to exact stipulations or engagements pursuant to her law, but foreign to the treaty; as a condition of obtaining the performance of treaty stipulations."

I propose, therefore, to amend that part of the bill by substituting for the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh sections, containing cast-iron requirements with reference both to laborers and non-laborers who may come to or reside in this country, the provision which I will ask the Clerk to read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 4. That in order to secure the rights of the Chinese laborers mentioned in section 3 of this act, and further to faithfully execute the provisions of the treaty between the United States and the Empire of China ratified July 19, 1881, it shall be the duty of the President of the United States, after consultation with the Government of China, to prescribe the rules and regulations which may be necessary and convenient to secure the identification of Chinese subjects residing in or proceeding to the United States, according to their classes and rights as provided respectively in articles 1 and 2 of the said treaty. After the promulgation of such regulations any Chinese subject refusing or neglecting to conform thereto shall be regarded as not entitled to the rights and privileges prescribed by articles 1 and 2 of the treaty aforesaid until he shall comply therewith.

Mr. KASSON. Now, Mr. Speaker, the subsequent amendments proposed are chiefly confined to harmonizing the existing provisions with that change in respect to rules and regulations, my object being to make it the duty of the executive department of the United States to carry out under our laws and in unison with them the provisions of the treaty, which again brings it into harmony with the fourth article of the treaty, which provides that in case of difficulty adjustments may be made by the exchange between the two governments of complaint and answer and good reasons.

I do not intend now, sir, to go into detail touching these other amendments. I have only to say there are still some clauses of the bill which tax very heavily the conscience and judgment of many of us who remember the events of the decade from 1850 to 1860. I doubt very much whether the conscience of this country will allow you to fine any citizen of the United States who, from charity or from necessity, may have taken across the Canadian or other frontier into the United States some poor young Chinaman to relieve his wife from household work in his home. I doubt whether "aiding" or "abetting" a single Chinese laborer to come into New York, New England, or Louisiana, is not disproportionately and excessively punished by

# U.S. Rep. John Kasson (R-IA) Speech on Chinese Immigration, March 22, 1882 (Pg.6)

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the enactments of this bill. It reminds many of us born in the northern part of the country of the time when penalties and imprisonment were imposed upon the man who took care of a poor fugitive slave from the South on his way to a free country, or harbored him for the night or gave him bread by day.

I do not like (and I say it frankly) these features of the bill. I want, if possible, to accomplish the result aimed at without them. I wish it were in the hands of a committee who could so trim the bill as to accomplish what the treaty calls for and what the rest of us desire to be accomplished, the prevention of masses of these men coming in such numbers as to overthrow our system of labor or endanger the peace of communities. At the same time I should be glad if this poor miserable pursuit of one Chinaman crossing the frontier or stepping off a ship in order to see a town, might be stopped; that he might not be pursued by the police, hazed into prison and robbed of \$100. My soul revolts at that sort of individual persecution of an ignorant foreigner coming to this country, unable to speak our language, and not knowing our institutions and laws. This is one of the most vulgar forms of barbarism.

Mr. HAMMOND, of Georgia. Will the gentleman permit me to ask him a question?

Mr. KASSON. Certainly.

Mr. HAMMOND, of Georgia. Is it not true that in many Northern States, notably Indiana, up to the passage of the fourteenth amendment, it was a crime for any free negro to go into those States?

Mr. KASSON. Yes, sir; and I do not want to go back to that infamous system of legislation. [Applause on the Republican side.] Does the gentleman?

Mr. HAMMOND, of Georgia. No; I do not wish to go back to it, but I wanted to point out the hypocrisy of your party. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. KASSON. Call it what you please, it was as mean as you can make it to refuse to feed or take care of these poor people, whether North or South. I admit its meanness, and you can have no issue with me on that subject.

Mr. COBB. I will state to the gentleman that the last time Indiana was heard from on that subject it gave 90,000 in its favor. It must have been pretty bad. [Laughter.]

Mr. KASSON. Those who heard that remark tell me that was under Democratic rule and before the Republicans took possession of the State. [Applause on the Republican side.] Our party wiped everything of that kind from the statute-book.

To proceed. What I greatly desire is precisely what I have attempted to state, to stop masses of these men coming and changing our system of labor and interfering with the peace of communities, leaving alone the individual stray Chinaman who may come over our border and remain by the desire of some citizen of America to relieve the burdens of his family or afford him needed help.

I ought to say, perhaps, that I am not so absolutely ignorant of the character of this labor and the troubles in California as might be supposed from the fact that I reside near the Mississippi River. On two occasions of prolonged visits in California I have learned what I could of this subject, and have tried to discover what was the evil of this Chinese immigration. At the same time I walked into the Bank of California and I saw behind the counter in a responsible position, as cashier or book-keeper, I forget which, a Chinaman, with his long pig-tail hanging down his back, respected by the presi-

# U.S. Rep. John Kasson (R-IA) Speech on Chinese Immigration, March 22, 1882 (Pg.7)

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dent and all the officers of the bank and intrusted with their fullest confidence, as they have long enjoyed that of the American merchants in China. I did not see danger to the peace of my country or the organization of society in that case.

I passed to another quarter of the city and saw great crowds or masses of these people herding together, disassociated from all the rest of the community as far as possible, and separated from the American civilization. I thought that was wrong and dangerous. But the gentleman from Mississippi told us yesterday that it is in harmony at least with the spirit of the laws of California which requires them practically to herd together, and he quoted the law.

However that may be, sir, I return to my theme, which is that we want a bill which shall not operate harshly upon individual American citizens, or upon an individual stray foreigner coming from China; nor operate harshly upon American or foreign vessels that may have some of these people to help them to navigate their vessels to or from our ports. We want nothing harsh or unjust, nothing that we are not required or permitted to do under the very language of the treaty, itself. We want no more than can justly be granted under the treaty, which is based upon the judgment of the people of California that the best interests and the peace of the Pacific coast will be best served by a restraint of this immigration of the lower classes of Chinese. For such a bill I will willingly vote.

In this bill, which is entitled "A bill to execute certain treaty stipulations" with the Chinese Government, I find at the very close of the bill a clause regulating naturalization in the United States. What has that to do with the enforcement of the treaty stipulations? The treaties have nothing to say about it. It is entirely out of place. I am one of those, sir, who believe that a judge of a court of the United States has no authority, has no right under existing law, to naturalize such a Chinaman as is portrayed by the friends of this bill. Under the present law he cannot do it. The law requires proof of attachment to the principles of the Constitution of the United States. It requires a proof of residence for five years. It requires good moral character. How many Chinamen can be admitted under the naturalization laws of the country in view of the testimony which has been adduced against them during this discussion?

Mr. HUTCHINS. Will the gentleman permit me to ask him a question?

Mr. KASSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. HUTCHINS. I wish to ask the gentleman if these 105,000 people are counted as inhabitants in making up the population of California for the apportionment of Representatives?

Mr. KASSON. Unquestionably; and California has received an additional Representative on their account.

Mr. HUTCHINS. Then if we pass this law I would like to ask the gentleman who does this additional member represent, the property owners in California, or the Chinese?

Mr. KASSON. I think I shall have to leave the answer to that question, and remit it to my friend in charge of the bill when he makes the closing speech upon it. It is evident, Mr. Speaker, that this population is there. It is equally evident that three-fourths of this House are willing to stop its increase by legislation under the treaty. But my demand is that nothing that we shall do and no law which we shall pass shall violate our sense of honor or even remotely point toward a violation of the letter or spirit of our treaties. I ask the advocates of the bill in that sense and for the object I have stated

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to give their consent to modifications of this bill which would undoubtedly meet the sentiments and win the co-operation of both sides of the House.

Now, sir, a word upon the spirit of the Chinese Government and its friendly relations toward us. It will justify my demand for a reasonable modification of this bill, while it tends to answer my friend from Maryland, [Mr. McLANE,] who spoke this morning. I ask the Clerk to read the first article of the treaty with China, together with the date, which I have marked.

The Clerk read as follows:

Treaty of peace, amity, and commerce between the United States of America and the Ta-Tsing Empire, concluded June 18, 1858.

ARTICLE I. There shall be, as there have always been, peace and friendship between the United States of America and the Ta-Tsing Empire, and between their people, respectively. They shall not insult or oppress each other for any trifling cause, so as to produce an estrangement between them; and if any other nation should act unjustly or oppressively, the United States will exert their good offices, on being informed of the case, to bring about an amicable arrangement of the question, thus showing their friendly feelings.

Mr. KASSON. I will ask to submit and print with my remarks some further provisions of that treaty which I will not stop now to read, my point being to show the character of the Chinese Government in its relations with us. A few years ago we made a treaty with great difficulty with the Government of Great Britain, in which we introduced a clause for arbitration between that government and ours, and between all civilized governments, in lieu of war. China long before that had itself adopted that principle to avoid war and to secure a system of settlement of all disputes by peaceful arbitration. In another article of the treaty, the kindest, I may say the most Christian sentiments are expressed in reference to their relations to the United States. I refer to article 11.

All citizens of the United States of America in China peaceably attending to their affairs, being placed upon a common footing of amity and good will with the subjects of China, shall receive and enjoy for themselves and every thing appertaining to them the protection of the local authorities of government, who shall defend them from all insult or injury of any sort. If their dwellings or property be threatened or attacked by mobs, incendiaries, or other violent or lawless persons, the local officers, on requisition of the consul, shall immediately dispatch a military force to disperse the rioters, apprehend the guilty individuals, and punish them with the utmost rigor of the law.

We all know how they received Mr. Burlingame, and afterward made him one of their own ambassadors. More recently, when a distinguished citizen of the United States was traveling in China at a time when war was threatened between China and Japan, the confidence of China was still further expressed in this country and people, as shown by the fact that they requested the intervention of that distinguished gentleman [General Grant] to bring about peace between the Chinese Empire and Japan. I care not where you go or where you search in the entire history of our intercourse with China you will find nothing but a strongly expressed desire to retain the most kindly relations with and confidence in the Government of the United States.

In this very treaty they stipulated not only our rights but add if they should afterward give to any other people or country additional rights they should instantly, without further treaty execution, pass to the citizens and Government of the United States. Always friendly, to-day friendly, they now again yield at our request this great point, which was a request only for the people of the Pacific coast, in its fundamental character, urged by them rather than by the whole

# U.S. Rep. John Kasson (R-IA) Speech on Chinese Immigration, March 22, 1882 (Pg.9)

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country. They yielded to that, and now we are asked, under these circumstances, to stretch their concession to the last point tolerated by an adverse construction of the treaty and given against the interest and feeling of China.

I, sir, am opposed to going to that extent. Our commerce—if you will consider simply our material interests—demands of us to manifest more friendly respect for the Chinese Government. Our commerce has grown since our relations commenced from about twelve or thirteen to thirty-three millions in the last year, and that, too, mark you, Mr. Speaker, at a time when China is only yielding year by year to the demands of civilization and foreign commerce, each succeeding year making it more easy to yield than it was the preceding year. Already is reported the commencement of railroads, which they positively refused a few years ago to be allowed to be built; already building and manning their own steamships, which communicate between open ports and the interior; already opening up from year to year markets for our cotton goods and our hardware and other manufactures. If you will not yield to the principle of justice, fairness, and right, yield then to the demands of your own commercial interest as against your great rivals of the Old World, and be just to China.

Much, sir, has been said about the character of the Chinese. I think much misapprehension has existed. There is a low order of Chinamen who are pagans (as the whole country has been called here erroneously to-day) and who are idolators, and who are not good citizens. I no more deny this than I deny that those white people who went to John Bidwell's plantation in California and murdered five Chinamen were low, bad American citizens. I admit that there is a large class of Chinamen who are not good elements in our population, and ought to be excluded so far as we have the right to exclude them under the powers given to our Government.

But, sir, what is China as a government? What is the China which we know by our treaties? Is that pagan? No, sir. Is it idolatrous? No, sir. The China that we know as a government, embracing a religion whose adherents are estimated at 100,000,000, is without an idol. It adheres to the teachings of Confucius, who before the Christian era announced doctrines which to this day have the respect of the civilized and the Christian world. Every official of China is obliged to pass a civil-service examination, including an examination in that moral code and system known as that of Confucius, before he can enter an office in China. Among those moral principles was that which in another and more perfect form we bind close to our hearts every Sunday. It characterizes the great system of Christianity and was willingly incorporated by China in the twenty-ninth article of the treaty of 1858, where she secures the rights of the Christian religion and missionaries in China, because their faith is to "do unto others as they would have others do unto them." Upon that principle China has stood for nearly 3,000 years, as we have stood upon it for 2,000 years. Let us stand upon it to-day in our legislation touching the rights of a friendly nation.

That Government of China is the government with which we have to deal. After Confucius, who made a prediction that a new and a better religion would come after him into China, and would come from the west, after his period there was introduced into China from India the religion of Buddha, which now embraces over half its population, and which has fallen in successive generations so low that it has become base material idolatry. In its origin it was

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spiritual, highly moral in tone and character, but has degenerated into the wretched idolatrous exercises of which we hear and read to-day.

While I am on this subject may I, without wearying the House, add one other note from the history given us by the old documents? It was said by Confucius that later there should come further light and more truth, and that it should come from the West—that was about five hundred years before the birth of our Saviour—and the history of China shows that the government sent out commissions in the course of later generations to inquire of the new religions of which they had heard. One of these reported of Buddhism. You read in your New Testament that at the birth of Christ “three wise men came from the East” in search of a new-born King. There is more reason to believe that these wise men came from this much abused empire than from any other people, came in search of this new light and new truth which their great philosopher and teacher, Confucius, had predicted, and of which they were in search during successive generations, as shown by their books of history.

No, sir; it is not a debased empire. Its higher authorities are the peers of European and American statesmen. When you speak of it as a government, it is not a government acting upon low or barbaric principles unworthy of our commendation or respect. There was a famous house of American merchants in Canton at the time of the famous opium war. Ah, do you remember, my colleagues on this floor, when you speak of the comparative “Christianity” of nations, that while China stood with all her worthless armament of battle, but with all her moral power behind it to keep her people from becoming debased and falling into the wretched opium drunkenness which now characterizes the shops of San Francisco, Canton, and other cities; when she sought to prohibit the importation of opium, as temperance men in this country are seeking to prohibit drunkenness from liquors? Your “Christian” nation across the water it was that sent her naval forces to compel China to break down that barrier and admit Indian opium, that the people of that empire might continue in spite of their enlightened government to become beasts, debased at the hand of her “most Christian” Majesty’s government.

At that time, at the close of that war, this American merchant, whose name is known and honored—and I may speak it—Mr. Forbes, handed a memorial to the representative of the imperial government in the province. In that memorial he alluded to the imperfect military system in China, and recommended to that government to send to the United States and obtain twenty, more or less, graduates of West Point, and guns and ammunition and examples of military armament which should better defend the empire and show the way that “Christian” nations made war upon each other, that China might use similar means for her own defense.

The Chinese official indorsed it, referring it to the imperial government at Peking. The answer came in about sixty days, and reads something like this, as was told me by a member of that mercantile house: “The imperial government, knowing the friendship of Mr. Forbes for China, departs from its usual custom of receiving such papers in silence, and not only notifies him that it declines the proposition but gives the reasons why. The memorial proposes to educate this government in the art of war. War is barbarism and belongs to a state of barbarism. China long years ago passed that stage of her existence and has no desire to return to it.”

There is your paganism; there is your idolatry; there is your de-

# U.S. Rep. John Kasson (R-IA) Speech on Chinese Immigration, March 22, 1882 (Pg.11)

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based country, which has been defamed on this floor! Sir, I appeal to gentlemen here to make the discriminations due from fair-minded men, discriminations not founded on costumes, not founded on the way of wearing the hair, not founded on ignorance of our language, but discriminations based upon better and higher principles and facts than these paltry distinctions.

We have here representatives of that people who are orderly, who are seeking education, who are in responsible places, and who are entitled to respect. On the other hand, you have bad classes who are not entitled to respect, and against whom it is legitimate to legislate. Let us frame our bill in this spirit of accomplishing purposes admitted to be just. Let us be careful that we do not forfeit the friendship of a great empire, to be still greater in the future, when she shall have accepted more and more of the principles of progress that animate us. Let us take care that we do not forfeit that friendship, that we keep within the treaty, and assure that great government of the honesty and good faith of this Government and of the people of the United States. [Applause.]

I now yield ten minutes of my time to the gentleman from Michigan, [Mr. LORD.]



# "Most Iowans Oppose More Boat People" Des Moines Register Article, September 30, 1979 (Pg. 1)

## Des Moines Sunday Register

THE NEWSPAPER IOWA DEPENDS UPON Des Moines Iowa September 30, 1979 75¢ Single copy or motor route delivery 20¢ Carrier delivery in cities & towns

### SECTION A

THE WEATHER — Generally sunny through Monday. High today in mid 70s, low around 50. High Monday around 80. Sunrise 7:10, sunset 6:54. Details 18C

### MOST IOWANS OPPOSE MORE BOAT PEOPLE

Poll: State's verdict better than national opinion

By DANIEL PEDERSEN  
Special to the Register

Most Iowans are not inclined to welcome the "boat people" with open arms.

A new Iowa poll shows 51 percent of the citizenry are against resettlement here of refugees now flooding Southeast Asia. Forty percent approve and 9 percent are undecided.

That verdict appears to be somewhat more favorable than national opinion, as measured by nationwide surveys. But the Iowa poll indicates a majority harbors some fear, resentment or objection to the influx of newcomers from that war-torn part of the world.

"Having read what I've read about other surveys, I guess I'm not surprised," said Gov. Robert Ray. Earlier this year Ray offered to open Iowa's doors to 1,000 more refugees after watching a television documentary on the plight of the "boat people" — those who have fled by sea to crowded holding camps in Malaysia.

The governor said he did not regret his decision, despite the poll results. "We have to do what we think is right," he said. "... I think if you took a poll of the sponsors and the employers of the refugees, you'd find a high degree of acceptance."

Survey Results

The survey, representative of all the state's adults, reveals the following:

- There is no difference between Iowans' views on bringing the refugees to Iowa and bringing them to the United States. Both are disapproved of by 5-to-6 margins.

- Only about one of every 10 Iowans think this action should increase the numbers of Indochinese it is willing to admit. By contrast, roughly one of three believes it should admit "no boat people" at all.

- The largest group (38 percent) doesn't think the boat people will have a marked impact on the economy in which they settle. But 29 percent of Iowans believe the newcomers will damage the quality of life in those cities and towns. 23 percent think they'll improve it.

- Education has a profound effect on all the poll results. For instance, 69 percent of college-educated persons approve of resettling the refugees in Iowa. That sentiment is shared by only 22 percent of those who did not graduate from high school.

More Welcoming

In real terms, Iowa's reaction to the refugee crisis has been more

IOWA POLLS  
Please turn to Page 2A.

### A quiet struggle turns angry as gas threatens workers

"My first realization that something was amiss was when Mary said, 'I'm so dizzy I'm afraid I'm going to pass out and fall off this platform.' She was crying and screaming. As she was up the line the boxes were stacking up, falling on the floor, and everyone was uncoordinated. The management knew we were sick but they wanted to keep us there until we had done the last batch of hams."

— A worker of Lauritzen Foods Inc., 2475 N. W. 10th St., Des Moines.

By MERLE MOGENSEN  
Special to the Register

Des Moines, Ia. — Until mid-August, the struggle taking place inside a small meatpacking plant just east of Des Moines was pretty typical.

It was an emotional battle between management and packing plant workers who want a union. The type of struggle to which Iowans have become accustomed after years of such squabbling in the volatile meat processing industry.

But since Aug. 17, the battle has taken on more serious — possibly critical — implications for workers who now may have more at stake than their jobs and the size of their paychecks.

On Aug. 17, 29 of the 300 workers at Lauritzen Foods Inc. here were hospitalized when a gas believed to be carbon monoxide spread through the plant. The same thing happened two weeks later. And again, a week after that.

Indeed, a sense of foreboding permeates conversations among some employees at the plant, which

processes hams on an assembly line under a contract with Armour & Co.

Frustration and anger that go beyond claims of probing foremen, long hours and low pay are the watchwords at Lauritzen.

While the gas that afflicted workers is presumed to be carbon monoxide, where it is coming from nobody can say for sure.

And while company officials say they've done all they can to pinpoint the problem and insulate the air inside the plant, union organizers say the continued gasings are further proof that management cares more about production than worker safety.

The first incident occurred on Friday, Aug. 17. Just after the noon break, workers said they began to feel dizzy and disoriented. Some were nauseated.

Finally, two workers passed out and others began to panic and hyperventilate.

Larry Crail, acting administrator at Ruth Memorial Hospital, said 29 workers were admitted with chemical irritation and two were kept overnight. Blood samples showed dangerously high levels of carbon monoxide in the bloodstreams of several workers.

"Many of them did have the classic symptoms of carbon monoxide poisoning," Crail said, "dizzy lips and tongue. We gave them oxygen therapy."

Again, on September 7 — also a Friday — five more employees developed symptoms of carbon monoxide poisoning. Tests later showed abnormally high levels of the gas in three of the five patients.

Then again, on Sept. 18, the day

BRITTY  
Please turn to Page 2A.

### GOP hopefuls jockey for Iowa post positions

By JAMES FLANBURG  
Special to the Register

Iowa is raising three bumper crops this year: corn, soybeans and Republican presidential candidates.

Iowa's precinct caucuses next Jan. 21 are the nation's first official caucuses for the 1980 nomination, and scarcely a day goes by this fall without at least one aspirant cultivating what he hopes will be a bounty of delegates next winter.

In one day last week, while George Bush was in Burlington telling 300 Republicans why they should support him over all, his wife, Barbara, was at the other end of the state telling her version to a bunch of people at LeMars and one of their four sons.

Marvin, was moving into his Des Moines apartment so that he'll be on hand to explain to anyone who needs to talk

with someone who has immediate access to the candidate.

Meanwhile, John Connally was climbing on his airplane to Des Moines after delivering his standard, but compelling, version of bluster and lightning to the Iowa Bankers' Association.

Howard Baker's daughter, Cindy, was strapping the state for her father, who had been in Des Moines a couple days earlier to deliver a similar message — 20 reporters permitted, thank you — to his key Iowa voters.

Donald Reagan's Iowa leaders were smoldering over an age-grater by Robert Dole — offered up a week earlier to almost the same Iowa leaders near Des Moines.

It would be hard to beat the hatchet man voters saw in 1976 — and getting ready to beat the drums for an appearance by Nancy Reagan later in the week.

• FRED Crain's daughter, Judy Hines, had just finished a four-day Iowa tour to be followed by a two-day swing by Crain himself later in the week.

• John Anderson's handful of supporters were trying to reconstitute his Iowa City statement of only a week earlier — that he'd seek delegates in some parts of the state — with his weakened announcement in Michigan that the Iowa contest is utterly insignificant.

• Jerry Ford produced a thoughtful silence among the Iowa faithful by following up the reports on the possibility of Ted Kennedy being the Dem-

### POPE IMPLORES IRISH: PUT END TO VIOLENCE



"Uncle Stasiu is ready for the pope."

### IRA MESSAGE OFFERS 'PEACE POSSIBILITY'

An estimated 2 million cheer the pontiff

By WILLIAM SIMBRO  
Special to the Register

DUBLIN, IRELAND — An estimated two million people — nearly two-thirds of Ireland's population — turned out Saturday to cheer Pope John Paul II, who told them that he had come here because "I, too, have heard the voice of the Irish" and because, "Oh my knees I beg you to turn away from the paths of violence and to return to the ways of peace."

In apparent response to the pope's plea, a statement was passed to the British Army here early today, purportedly from the Irish Republican Army, offering "the possibility of ending hostilities" in Northern Ireland.

The statement, attributed to the Belfast section of the IRA's provisional wing said:

"We owe our religious allegiance to the pope, but the Irish struggle is a political one. However, if the Holy Father can offer the possibility of justice for Ireland without violence, we shall be glad to lay down our arms."

The tentative overture from the IRA capped an exuberant day Saturday in which thousands came to the airport in the morning to welcome the pontiff for the first visit ever made by a pope to Ireland, the world's most Catholic nation.

But it was the evening sermon before some 300,000 people at Drogheda that established the theme of the journey to Ireland — a pilgrimage for peace and reconciliation.

Thousands came across the border from Northern Ireland to Drogheda, Police said, while sections in both Protestant and Catholic districts of Northern Ireland's capital of Belfast were empty.

The pope used the moral weight of his office and his enormous personal appeal in a passionate call for an end to violence in this strife-torn land.

"To all of you who are listening, I say, do not believe in violence," said John Paul. "Do not support violence. It is not the Christian way. It is not the way of the Catholic Church. Believe in forgiveness and love, for they are Christ."

To those engaged in violence, the

FOFF  
Please turn to Page 2A.

### INSIDE YOUR REGISTER

#### Papal Visit Guide

Keep your wife and have some fun while seeing the pope. Use the following for coping with the pope in LEASBURG.

#### Living History

A tour of Living History Farms to see what the pope will see, and a full-color portrait of the pope, all in PICTURE.

#### Pope on TV

Iowa television stations have mobilized to provide coverage of the pope's historic visit. Read how they'll do it — and when — in IOWA TV.

#### Trains

An examination of the state's troubled railroad operation and its effect on agriculture and industry, in IOWA FARM/BUSINESS.

### This week, his heart will be in Iowa

By WILLIAM SIMBRO  
Special to the Register

ROME, ITALY — The man who has been lovingly called "the pope's country agent" says his heart will be in Iowa Thursday when Pope John Paul II celebrates Mass at Living History Farms near Des Moines.

"I will be thinking of you and all my friends there," said Manager Luigi Ligotti, 44. Ligotti became nationally known during the Depression for the Greater Mountstead project he founded just a few miles northwest of the Iowa papal visit site.

hunger in Des Moines. Noting that Pope John Paul II has not made a comprehensive speech on land issues in his nearly one year as pontiff, Ligotti said Iowa would be the logical place for such a statement.

"What would be the pope to say in his Des Moines address?" "I would say that regardless of what happens, through crises or anything else, agriculture is still a main profession. It serves the country. It serves the world," said

the giants," said the article. "The server with which this little community is preparing for the event is unadorned in fact."

It said that "the little city will become one of the largest in the United States. For some hours" as the crowds pour in to see the pope.

Under a headline, "The Meeting of the Pope with Rural America," the article described St. Patrick's Church as the Irish settlement near Channing, a little white chapel in the middle

# "Most Iowans Oppose More Boat People" Des Moines Register Article, September 30, 1979 (Pg.2)

## Blue collar workers disapprove

**IOWA POLL**  
Continued from Page One

welcoming than the opinions expressed in the poll.

Since the Vietnam War ended in 1975, 3,843 Indochinese have found homes here — one refugee for every 749 Iowans. Of all the nations in the world, according to the governor's office, only Australia has taken in more refugees per person than has Iowa. Of all the states in the nation,

only eight others (most of them in milder climates) rank ahead of Iowa.

Whether it's despite that record or because of it, the poll shows Iowans who disapprove of the resettlement have a variety of reasons for doing so.

The most common response is that there are plenty of needy Iowans who deserve first consideration. After that come two conflicting answers: That the refugees take jobs away from others and that the refugees are too expensive to support.

**Entry-level Jobs**

Ray has heard those arguments before in angry letters to his office. But he dismisses all three with the contention that the refugees are industrious and willing to take entry-level jobs that others don't want.

"Here in Iowa," he notes, "we don't have a growing population. And as we attract new businesses and jobs, we can take new people. We have a very low unemployment rate." The governor said that the national leadership of the AFL-CIO and the Iowa leadership of the United Auto Workers have supported refugee resettlement.

But the poll suggests that support

### THE IOWA POLL/ Boat People:

**EDUCATION MAKES A DIFFERENCE ...**

Do you favor or oppose the resettlement of the "boat people" in Iowa?

Education	Favor	Oppose	Opinion
ALL IOWANS	49%	51%	9%
less than high school	23%	69%	8%
High school graduates	35	55	10
some college	60	32	8

**... BUT IOWANS DON'T WANT MORE**

Which of these statements comes closest to describing how you feel?

ALL IOWANS	1	2	3	4
1. The United States has a moral obligation to help them. It should increase the numbers it is willing to admit.	12%			
2. The U.S. is doing enough now. It should continue admitting boat people at the current levels.		30		
3. The U.S. is doing too much. It should admit some of them, but not as many as it is now.			23	
4. The U.S. has enough problems of its own. It should admit no boat people.				30
				Don't Know

does not prevail among labor's rank and file.

The state's blue collar workers solidly disapprove of bringing the Indochinese here (31 percent yes, 62 percent no). But white collar workers solidly approve (58 percent yes, 37 percent no).

Ray still asserted that Iowans "do have a heart" after learning of the poll's findings.

"Forty percent say we can handle it," he noted. "And I would say that many of those who are voting on the negative side, if it were explained to them and fully understood, would reach out too. Their reaction is an expected one. ... But you don't take care of your own problems by fever

## REAGAN, CARTER CLOSE IN POLL

By GEORGE GALLUP  
PRINCETON, N.J. — President Jimmy Carter and GOP front-runner Ronald Reagan are in a virtual dead heat in the latest nationwide test election contest, with Carter the choice of 47 percent of registered voters to 46 percent for Reagan.

Reagan currently is the top choice of Republican and independent voters nationwide for the GOP nomination, but former President Gerald Ford

performs better against Carter and currently leads the president, 51 to 42 percent.

Ford owes his stronger showing at least in part to his broader bipartisan appeal.

The current results indicate that both Reagan and Ford have made marginal gains on Carter since the previous survey was taken in early August. At that time, Carter led Reagan by a 47-to-42 percent margin, while Ford held a 48-to-42 percent lead over the president.

Reagan is the current top vote-getter for his party's nomination among Republican and independent voters, winning 29 percent to 21 percent for Ford, followed by 10 percent for Senator Howard Baker of Tennessee and 8 percent for former Texas Gov. John Connally.

The trial heat results reported today are based on personal interviews with 1,063 registered voters out of a total sample of 1,535 adults, 18 and older, taken in more than 300 scientifically selected localities across the nation during the period of Sept. 7-16.

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# H.Res 683, A Resolution from the U.S. Congress Regarding Chinese Exclusion Act, June 8, 2012 (Pg.1)



## H. Res. 683

### *In the House of Representatives, U. S.,*

*June 18, 2012.*

Whereas many Chinese came to the United States in the 19th and 20th centuries, as did people from other countries, in search of the opportunity to create a better life;

Whereas the United States ratified the Burlingame Treaty on October 19, 1868, which permitted the free movement of the Chinese people to, from, and within the United States and made China a “most favored nation”;

Whereas in 1878, the House of Representatives passed a resolution requesting that President Rutherford B. Hayes renegotiate the Burlingame Treaty so Congress could limit Chinese immigration to the United States;

Whereas, on February 22, 1879, the House of Representatives passed the Fifteen Passenger Bill, which only permitted 15 Chinese passengers on any ship coming to the United States;

Whereas, on March 1, 1879, President Hayes vetoed the Fifteen Passenger Bill as being incompatible with the Burlingame Treaty;

Whereas, on May 9, 1881, the United States ratified the Angell Treaty, which allowed the United States to suspend, but not prohibit, immigration of Chinese laborers, declared that “Chinese laborers who are now in the

# H.Res 683, A Resolution from the U.S. Congress Regarding Chinese Exclusion Act, June 8, 2012 (Pg.2)

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United States shall be allowed to go and come of their own free will,” and reaffirmed that Chinese persons possessed “all the rights, privileges, immunities, and exemptions which are accorded to the citizens and subjects of the most favored nation”;

Whereas the House of Representatives passed legislation that adversely affected Chinese persons in the United States and limited their civil rights, including—

(1) on March 23, 1882, the first Chinese Exclusion bill, which excluded for 20 years skilled and unskilled Chinese laborers and expressly denied Chinese persons alone the right to be naturalized as American citizens, and which was opposed by President Chester A. Arthur as incompatible with the terms and spirit of the Angell Treaty;

(2) on April 17, 1882, intending to address President Arthur’s concerns, the House passed a new Chinese Exclusion bill, which prohibited Chinese workers from entering the United States for 10 years instead of 20, required certain Chinese laborers already legally present in the United States who later wished to reenter the United States to obtain “certificates of return,” and prohibited courts from naturalizing Chinese individuals;

(3) on May 3, 1884, an expansion of the Chinese Exclusion Act, which applied it to all persons of Chinese descent, “whether subjects of China or any other foreign power”;

(4) on September 3, 1888, the Scott Act, which prohibited legal Chinese laborers from reentering the United States and cancelled all previously issued “certificates of return,” and which was later determined by the Supreme Court to have abrogated the Angell Treaty; and

•HRES 683 EH

# H.Res 683, A Resolution from the U.S. Congress Regarding Chinese Exclusion Act, June 8, 2012 (Pg.3)

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(5) on April 4, 1892, the Geary Act, which reauthorized the Chinese Exclusion Act for another ten years, denied Chinese immigrants the right to be released on bail upon application for a writ of habeas corpus, and contrary to customary legal standards regarding the presumption of innocence, authorized the deportation of Chinese persons who could not produce a certificate of residence unless they could establish residence through the testimony of “at least one credible white witness”;

Whereas in the 1894 Gresham-Yang Treaty, the Chinese government consented to a prohibition of Chinese immigration and the enforcement of the Geary Act in exchange for readmission to the United States of Chinese persons who were United States residents;

Whereas in 1898, the United States annexed Hawaii, took control of the Philippines, and excluded only the residents of Chinese ancestry of these territories from entering the United States mainland;

Whereas, on April 29, 1902, as the Geary Act was expiring, Congress indefinitely extended all laws regulating and restricting Chinese immigration and residence, to the extent consistent with Treaty commitments;

Whereas in 1904, after the Chinese government withdrew from the Gresham-Yang Treaty, Congress permanently extended, “without modification, limitation, or condition,” the prohibition on Chinese naturalization and immigration;

Whereas these Federal statutes enshrined in law the exclusion of the Chinese from the democratic process and the promise of American freedom;

•HRES 683 EH

# H.Res 683, A Resolution from the U.S. Congress Regarding Chinese Exclusion Act, June 8, 2012 (Pg.4)

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Whereas in an attempt to undermine the American-Chinese alliance during World War II, enemy forces used the Chinese exclusion legislation passed in Congress as evidence of anti-Chinese attitudes in the United States;

Whereas in 1943, in furtherance of American war objectives, at the urging of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Congress repealed previously enacted legislation and permitted Chinese persons to become United States citizens;

Whereas Chinese-Americans continue to play a significant role in the success of the United States; and

Whereas the United States was founded on the principle that all persons are created equal: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved,*

## **SECTION 1. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.**

That the House of Representatives regrets the passage of legislation that adversely affected people of Chinese origin in the United States because of their ethnicity.

## **SEC. 2. DISCLAIMER.**

Nothing in this resolution may be construed or relied on to authorize or support any claim, including but not limited to constitutionally based claims, claims for monetary compensation or claims for equitable relief against the United

# H.Res 683, A Resolution from the U.S. Congress Regarding Chinese Exclusion Act, June 8, 2012 (Pg.5)

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States or any other party, or serve as a settlement of any  
claim against the United States.

Attest:

*Clerk.*