MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Jaroslav and Edeltraud Vnoucek and family papers, 1932-2018

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procedure to be followed, may be obtained from the nearest Immigration and Naturalization office (*see* page 14). The cost of filing this application is $25. The applicant must enclose a money order or check for that amount (see page 13 for directions about money orders and checks) and two photographs with the Form N–105 when he takes it or mails it to the Immigration and Naturalization office shown in the application. After such a record of admission for permanent residence has been made, he can apply for citizenship.

Persons who came to the United States illegally on or after July 1, 1924, cannot obtain a record of admission for permanent residence, and they may be deportable. It is possible for the Immigration and Naturalization Service to help certain classes of these persons. Information and advice should be sought from the nearest office of the Service or from a social service agency.

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents,
U. S. Government Printing Office,
Washington 25, D. C. Price 5 cents

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1953

"CITIZENSHIP" U.S.A.

Naturalization Requirements and Procedure

A BRIEF SUMMARY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration & Naturalization Service

United States Department of Justice
HERBERT BROWNELL, JR., *Attorney General*

Immigration and Naturalization Service
ARGYLE R. MACKEY, *Commissioner*

Form N–17
Issued 1944
Revised 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, and 1953



General Information

This leaflet seeks to furnish information only about the principal requirements of naturalization law and procedure. In ordinary cases this information probably will be all that is needed. However, some classes of applicants are exempted from many of the usual naturalization requirements. These include, for example, certain veterans of our armed forces, certain former United States citizens who lost their citizenship by service in Allied armed forces during World War II, and aliens who are married to citizens of the United States. Information as to these classes may be found in Form N–18 of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Anyone who cannot find here or in Form N–18 the answer to his problem should consult the nearest field office of the Service (*see* page 14).

MEN AND WOMEN FOLLOW SAME PROCEDURE

The naturalization laws apply to both men and women. They become citizens of the United States in the same way and under the same procedure. The words "he," "his," and "him" are used for convenience in this summary, but they refer to women as well as men.

LAWFUL ADMISSION FOR PERMANENT RESIDENCE

Generally, an applicant for naturalization must have been "lawfully admitted for permanent residence." Wherever that or a similar term is used in this pamphlet it means the status of having been lawfully accorded the privilege of residing permanently in the United States as an immigrant in accordance with the immigration laws, such status not having been changed. One admitted to the United States as a visitor for business or pleas-

ure, for example, may remain only for a fixed time. Such a person does not meet the requirement of this paragraph. Neither, of course, does one who gained entry into the United States in violation of law, as by falsely denying conviction of a crime involving moral turpitude, by entering without inspection, by stowing away on a ship, or by becoming a member of a ship's crew and deserting.

RACE

The bar to the naturalization of persons of certain races has been removed, and now persons of any race may become citizens of the United States.

ALIEN REGISTRATION CARD AND OTHER IMMIGRATION DOCUMENTS

The law requires that aliens living in the United States be registered. A registered alien is given evidence of his registration which generally is known or referred to as an alien registration receipt card. Any alien who has not complied with the registration requirement should notify the nearest Immigration and Naturalization office (*see* page 14) at once. The number of the alien registration receipt card must be shown on all application forms.

A person who was admitted to the United States as an immigrant on or after July 1, 1928, but before August 27, 1940, was issued an "immigrant identification card;" that is, a small green card bearing his photograph, description, and certain other information. Some applicants may have received a certificate of registry or lawful entry in connection with legalization of residence (*see* page 13) or a resident alien's border-crossing identification card. These are presented by the applicant when he appears to file his petition for naturalization and are given by him to an officer of the Immigration and Naturalization Service when he is admitted to citizenship.

Declaration of Intention

Under legislation effective December 24, 1952, *it is no longer necessary to file a declaration of intention,* or as commonly known, a first paper, prior to filing a petition for naturalization (formerly the second paper). However, a declaration of intention may be filed by an alien, who, for example, may require it for purposes of employment but is not ready for naturalization because he has not completed the period of residence required by law.

WHO MAY APPLY

1. An applicant for a declaration of intention must be over 18 years of age.

2. He may make and file a declaration of intention at any time if he is residing in the United States pursuant to lawful admission for permanent residence. He cannot file a petition for naturalization until he has lived in the United States for a specified number of years (*see* page 6), but there is no such requirement with respect to the declaration of intention.

3. The making and filing of a declaration of intention may take place in any naturalization court regardless of the applicant's place of residence in the United States. (He must file his petition for naturalization in a naturalization court in the district in which he lives.)

4. He is not required to read, write, and speak English when he applies for his declaration of intention; if necessary, he may sign that paper in any language or by mark. But he cannot become a citizen until he can read, write, and speak words in ordinary usage in the English language, unless he is physically unable to do so or unless on December 24, 1952, he was over 50 years of age and had been living in the United States for periods totaling at least 20 years.

HOW AND WHERE TO APPLY

An applicant must use Naturalization Form N–300 when he applies for the declaration of intention. If he cannot get a copy of that form from a clerk of court, a teacher, or a social agency in the place where he lives, he can get it from the Immigration and Naturalization office shown on page 14. There is no charge for this form. After he has filled it out according to directions, he must take it, or mail it, to that same office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service together with three photographs of himself (*see* below).

In filling in item (1) on page 1 of the Form N–300, the applicant must be sure to spell his name exactly as it was spelled in his home country, and as he used it in coming to the United States. If he does not do so, it may be difficult to find the record of his admission to this country and, therefore, difficult to prove that he was legally admitted for permanent residence and is entitled to obtain a declaration of intention.

PHOTOGRAPHS REQUIRED IN CONNECTION WITH NATURALIZATION

The three photographs which the applicant must submit with his application to file a declaration of intention (Form N–300) must be identical photographs, 2 by 2 inches in size, unmounted, printed on thin paper, have a light background, and clearly show, without hat, a full front view of the features (with head bare, unless the person is wearing a headdress as required by a religious order of which he is a member). In the photographs the distance from the top of the head to point of chin must be about 1¼ inches. They must have been taken within 30 days of the date they are furnished. The applicant must write his name in the margin of each photograph, but must be careful not to write

it so as to hide the face on the photograph. If he is unable to write he may make his mark on the margin of the photograph and have someone else write in his name. The directions in this paragraph also apply to photographs needed in connection with other naturalization applications (*see* page 9 and page 14).

ISSUANCE OF THE DECLARATION OF INTENTION

After the Government has found the record of the applicant's lawful permanent admission, and his application is approved, he is notified to appear before the clerk of the naturalization court to make and file the declaration of intention. The applicant executes his declaration on Form N–315 before that official, and in so doing the information he gave in his Form N–300 is used. It is, therefore, very important that the information be correct. The applicant must sign the declaration of intention with his name or his mark before the clerk of the court and swear that the statements in it are true. If it is later found that an applicant has given wrong information on any important point he may have serious trouble.

The applicant pays $5 to the clerk of court for his declaration of intention.

Petition for Naturalization

Under legislation effective December 24, 1952, an applicant's first step toward naturalization is the filing of a petition for naturalization. No longer is he required to make a declaration of intention, but may do so if he wishes (*see* page 3).

WHO MAY APPLY FOR THE PETITION FOR NATURALIZATION

1. (a) The applicant must be at least 18 years of age.

(b) If a child under 18 years of age has not become a citizen through his parents, and one of the parents is a citizen, that parent may file a petition in the child's behalf.

2. Generally, an applicant must be residing in this country after having been lawfully admitted for permanent residence.

3. A person who applies for naturalization on his own petition must understand English and be able to read, write, and speak words in ordinary usage in the English language unless he is physically unable to do so. Persons who, on December 24, 1952, were over 50 years of age and had been living in the United States for 20 years are also exempt from this requirement.

4. Generally, an applicant is required to have resided continuously in the United States for 5 years and, for the last 6 months of that period, to have resided in the State where he petitions for naturalization. For husbands and wives of citizens of the United States the required residence is 3 years, including residence for the last 6 months of that period in the State in which the petition is filed, provided that during the said 3 years, the applicant has been living in marital union with the

spouse who has been a United States citizen during all such period.

Continuous residence does not mean that the applicant may not have been outside of the United States for short periods during the required residence. However, he must have been physically present in the United States for at least half of his required residence, which is 2½ years, or 30 months for applicants requiring 5 years' residence, and 1½ years, or 18 months, for the persons married to citizens described in the preceding paragraph.

These short periods of absence from the United States may be as much as 6 months, and under certain circumstances, for any period less than 1 year, if the applicant can prove that he did not abandon his residence in the United States. However, an absence of 1 year or more within the required period breaks the required residence and prevents the applicant from obtaining naturalization until the expiration of a period of 5 years (or 3 years, whichever is required in his case), during which he has not been absent from the United States for a full year or more.

Under certain conditions permission may be obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service to be absent for a year or more without breaking the required residence. The application for such approval generally must be made in advance of the absence.

5. The applicant must be a person of good moral character. For the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act (sec. 101 (f), Public Law 414, 82d Cong., 66 Stat. 170), a person is not a person of good moral character who, during the period for which good moral character is required to be established, is, or was (1) a habitual drunkard; (2) one who during such period has committed adultery; (3) a member of one or more of the classes of persons, whether excludable or not, de-

scribed in specified paragraphs of section 212 (a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act relating to polygamists, sexually immoral persons, and certain violators of criminal laws; (4) one whose income is derived principally from illegal gambling activities; (5) one who has been convicted of two or more gambling offenses committed during such period; (6) one who has given false testimony for the purpose of gaining any benefits under the Immigration and Nationality Act; (7) one who during such period has been confined, as a result of conviction, to a penal institution for an aggregate period of one hundred and eighty days or more, regardless of whether the offense, or offenses, for which he has been confined were committed within or without such period; or (8) one who at any time has been convicted of the crime of murder. The fact that any person is not within any of the foregoing classes does not preclude a finding that for other reasons such person is or was not of good moral character.

6. The applicant must be "attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the United States." Each applicant will be required to demonstrate a knowledge and understanding of the fundamentals of the history, and of the principles and form of government, of the United States.

The Federal Government supplies textbooks on citizenship to help applicants for naturalization in preparing for citizenship. In many places the public schools conduct citizenship classes. These textbooks are furnished free for the use of applicants for naturalization who are attending such classes or who are studying under the supervision of the public schools. A list of these books may be obtained by writing to the nearest Immigration and Naturalization office (*see* page 14). Persons who are not

attending the public schools may buy the books at a very small cost from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

HOW AND WHERE TO APPLY FOR THE PETITION FOR NATURALIZATION

1. Generally, application to file a petition for naturalization must be made in the court district in which the applicant lives.

2. In most cases, application must be made on Form N–400. The form does not cost anything. If the applicant cannot get the form from a clerk of court, a public school teacher, or a social agency in the place where he lives he can get it from the nearest Immigration and Naturalization office (*see* page 14).

3. The applicant must take or mail the application, after it has been filled out, to the nearest Immigration and Naturalization office named in the application. With it he must submit three unsigned photographs of himself. He will be required to sign them when he appears for examination, and the signature must be in the English language unless he is exempt from this requirement. (*See* paragraph 3, page 6. *Also see* page 4 for rules concerning photographs.)

In completing Form N–400 the applicant must be careful to spell his name exactly as it was spelled in his home country and as he used it in coming to the United States. If he does not do so, it may be difficult to find the record of his admission to this country, and, therefore, difficult to prove that he was legally admitted for permanent residence and is entitled to proceed to naturalization.

NOTIFICATION OF EXAMINATION AND THE FILING OF PETITION; WITNESSES

1. The applicant will be notified by the Immigration and Naturalization office to which he sent his application, when and where he is to appear for his examination.

2. Every applicant for a Petition for Naturalization must bring two witnesses to his examination. In some courts, he must also bring two witnesses with him to the final or court hearing.

The witnesses must be citizens of the United States and, if naturalized, bring with them proof of their citizenship. They must be persons of good moral character. They must know the applicant well and should have seen him frequently, ordinarily at least once a month. They are required to testify to his good moral character, his attachment to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, his residence in the United States, including the length of time he has been physically present in this country, and other qualifications. These witnesses must have known the applicant for at least the 6 months immediately before filing of the petition if the applicant is required to prove 6 months' residence in the State where the petition is filed. If the witnesses who sign the petition have not known the applicant for the entire period of the required United States residence (generally 5 years, and for wives or husbands of citizens, 3 years), the applicant will be asked for the names and addresses of additional citizen witnesses who knew him for the remainder of the required time. These witnesses do not have to go with the applicant to his examination. They make a sworn statement before a naturalization examiner or other Government official in the place where they live, telling about his residence there and his conduct while living there.

3. A naturalization examiner questions each of the witnesses to make sure the applicant meets the requirements of the naturalization laws.

4. The examiner then helps him file a petition for naturalization. At this time the applicant pays $10 to the clerk of the court. This sum pays for the petition and also for the certificate of naturalization, if and when such a certificate is issued to the applicant.

5. If the examiner believes the applicant is not qualified for citizenship, he suggests that the petition not be filed.

FINAL COURT HEARING

1. After the Immigration and Naturalization Service has completed its investigation, the applicant is notified to appear in the naturalization court for a final hearing on his petition. As a rule, no final hearing may be held within 30 days after the filing of the petition.

2. In some courts, the witnesses also must go with the applicant to the final hearing, but in most courts they are needed only for the first hearing. The applicant will be notified whether he is to bring witnesses to the final hearing.

3. Most judges do not ask questions of the applicants at this court hearing; a naturalization examiner has already done so, and the judge usually follows the recommendation of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in regard to an applicant.

4. The Service may recommend that an application for citizenship be granted, denied, or "continued" (that is, put off until a later date).

5. If the Service recommends that the petition be denied, notice of this recommendation is sent to the applicant before the case is put on the court calendar for final hearing. The applicant is notified

at the same time that he may ask to be examined by the judge in court if he feels that the recommendation is not just.

6. When the court grants a petition for naturalization, the applicant takes an oath of renunciation and allegiance—that is, he renounces allegiance to the foreign state of which he is a subject or citizen and promises to bear allegiance to the United States of America.

7. When a large number of applicants are admitted to citizenship at a court session, they must not expect to get their certificates at once. They are usually asked to leave a self-addressed, stamped envelope with the clerk of the court, and their certificates are sent to them by registered mail some time later.

SICKNESS OR OTHER DISABILITY OF APPLICANTS

Sometimes an applicant for naturalization is prevented by sickness or other physical disability from appearing in the court house to make and file the necessary papers, or to appear for the final hearing on his petition. Under certain conditions, it is possible for such an applicant to become a citizen without appearing in the court building. Further information as to the procedure in such cases may be obtained from the nearest Immigration and Naturalization office (*see* page 14).

Naturalization and Citizenship Papers Lost, Mutilated, or Destroyed

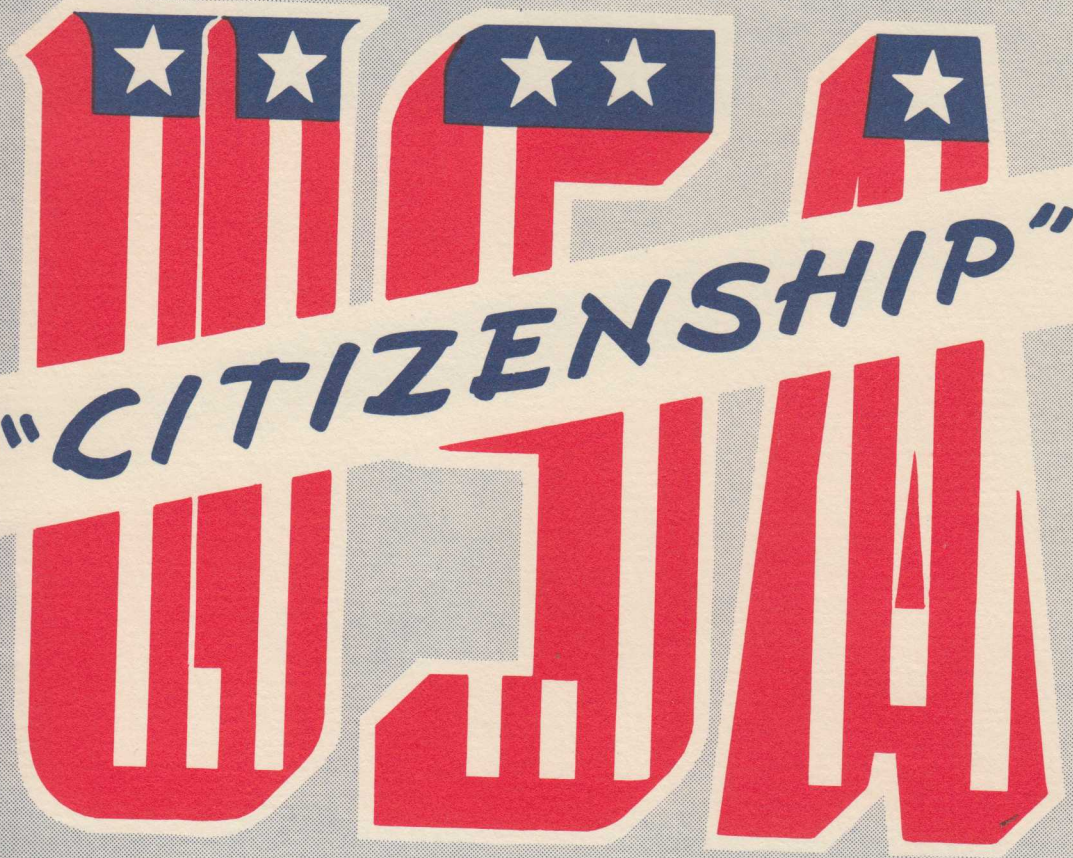
A person whose declaration of intention or naturalization certificate has been lost, mutilated, or destroyed may apply for a copy of it. A special form, N–565, is used when applying for such a duplicate. The applicant must enclose a fee of $5 with this application. No currency should be sent. The fee may be paid by check or money order payable to the Treasurer of the United States and should be sent with the application to the Immigration and Naturalization office shown in the application.

Legalizing Stay in the United States

In the cases of some foreign-born persons in the United States there is no record showing admission for permanent residence, or at least no record can be found. Such persons may have been brought here during childhood and never have known just when or how they came; or they may have come here as visitors or as seamen and decided to stay; or they may have entered unlawfully.

Since no record of their lawful admission for permanent residence can be found, they cannot become citizens of the United States until such a record has been made. An alien not ineligible to citizenship who can prove he came to the United States before July 1, 1924, has been here ever since, has shown himself to be of good moral character, and is not subject to deportation may legalize his stay by having created for him a record of admission for permanent residence. Form N–105 is used in making application to create such a record. This form, together with information about the

A Welcome to



Welcome to the New Citizen

on the occasion of his Naturalization

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE



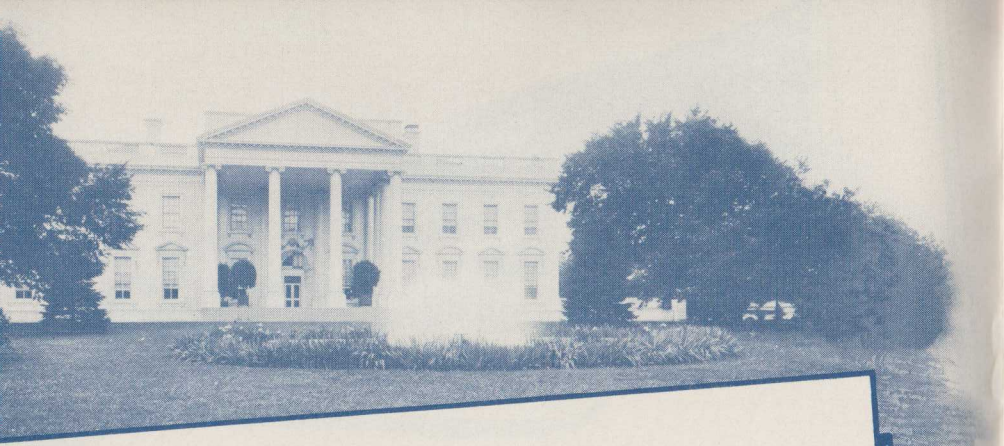
The Star-Spangled Banner

Oh say, can you see, by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming?
Whose broad stripes and bright stars, through the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watch'd, were so gallantly streaming?
And the rockets' red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there.
Oh say, does that Star-Spangled Banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

On the shore dimly seen through the mists of the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
In full glory reflected, now shines on the stream:
'Tis the Star-Spangled Banner! O, long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

O thus be it ever, when freemen shall stand
Between their lov'd home and the war's desolation;
Blest with vic'try and peace, may the heav'n-rescued land
Praise the Pow'r that hath made and preserv'd us a Nation!
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto: "In God is our trust!"
And the Star-Spangled Banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

Written by FRANCIS SCOTT KEY, Baltimore lawyer, in 1814 during the bombardment of Fort McHenry. Adopted by Congress as the national anthem in 1931. The flag referred to is preserved in the National Museum, Washington, D. C.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Fellow Citizen:

I congratulate you on becoming a citizen of the United States of America.

You have chosen a new way of life with its precious rights and privileges. These blessings include a solemn responsibility - the duty to help maintain and advance the principles and ideals upon which our Republic was founded and built.

I welcome you into our great family of free men and women and sincerely hope that you will find in your new homeland peace, security, and well-being.

Sincerely,

Dwight D. Eisenhower



Office of the Attorney General

Washington, D.C.

Dear Fellow Citizen:

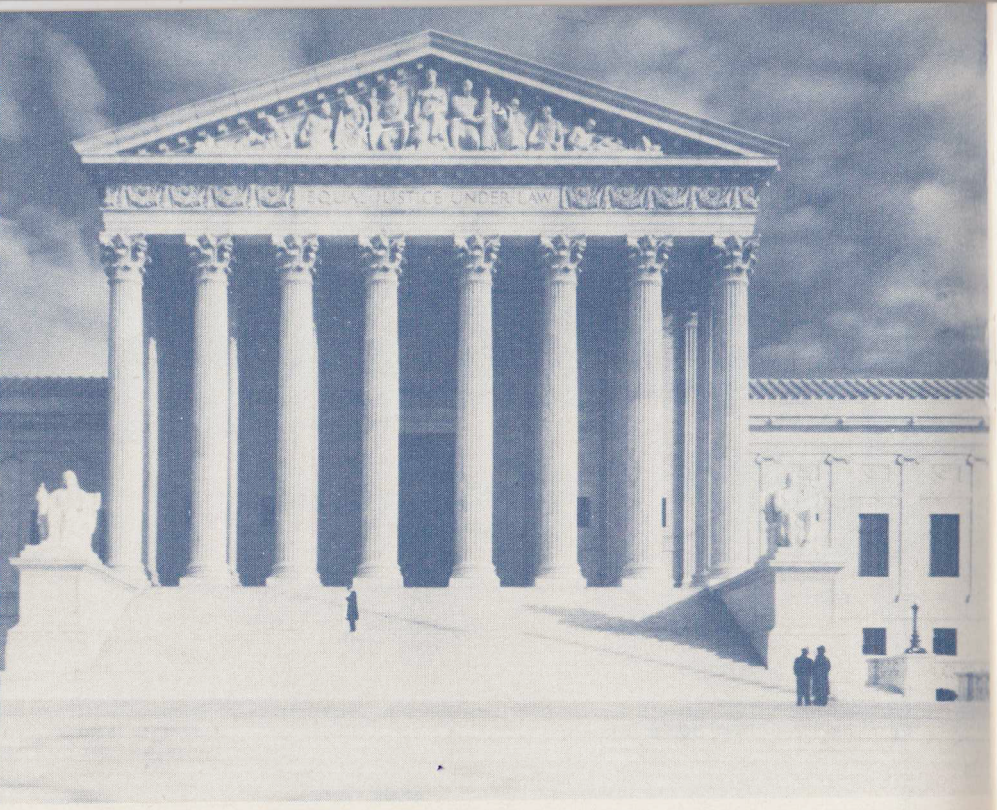
It is, indeed, a pleasure to greet you as a new citizen of the United States of America and to congratulate you upon this most important occasion.

In attaining United States citizenship you have gained a priceless possession. Its ideals reflect the hopes and aspirations of liberty-loving people down through the centuries.

You have joined a vast multitude of free people and now share with them the opportunity to help preserve and carry out the principles of freedom and justice.

Herbert Brownell Jr.

Attorney General



THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

American's Creed

I BELIEVE in the United States of America as a Government of the People, by the People, for the People, whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic; a sovereign nation of many sovereign states; a perfect union, one and inseparable, established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice, and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes. I therefore believe it my duty to my country to love it, to support its Constitution, to obey its laws, to respect its flag, and to defend it against all enemies.

Written by WILLIAM TYLER PAGE, Clerk of United States House of Representatives, 1917; accepted by that House on behalf of the American People, April 3, 1918.

The Meaning of American Citizenship

J. M. SWING

Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization

TODAY you have become a citizen of the United States of America. You are no longer an Englishman, a Frenchman, an Italian, a Pole. Neither are you a hyphenated-American— a Polish-American, an Italian-American. You are no longer a subject of a government. Henceforth, you are an integral part of this Government—a freeman—a Citizen of the United States of America.

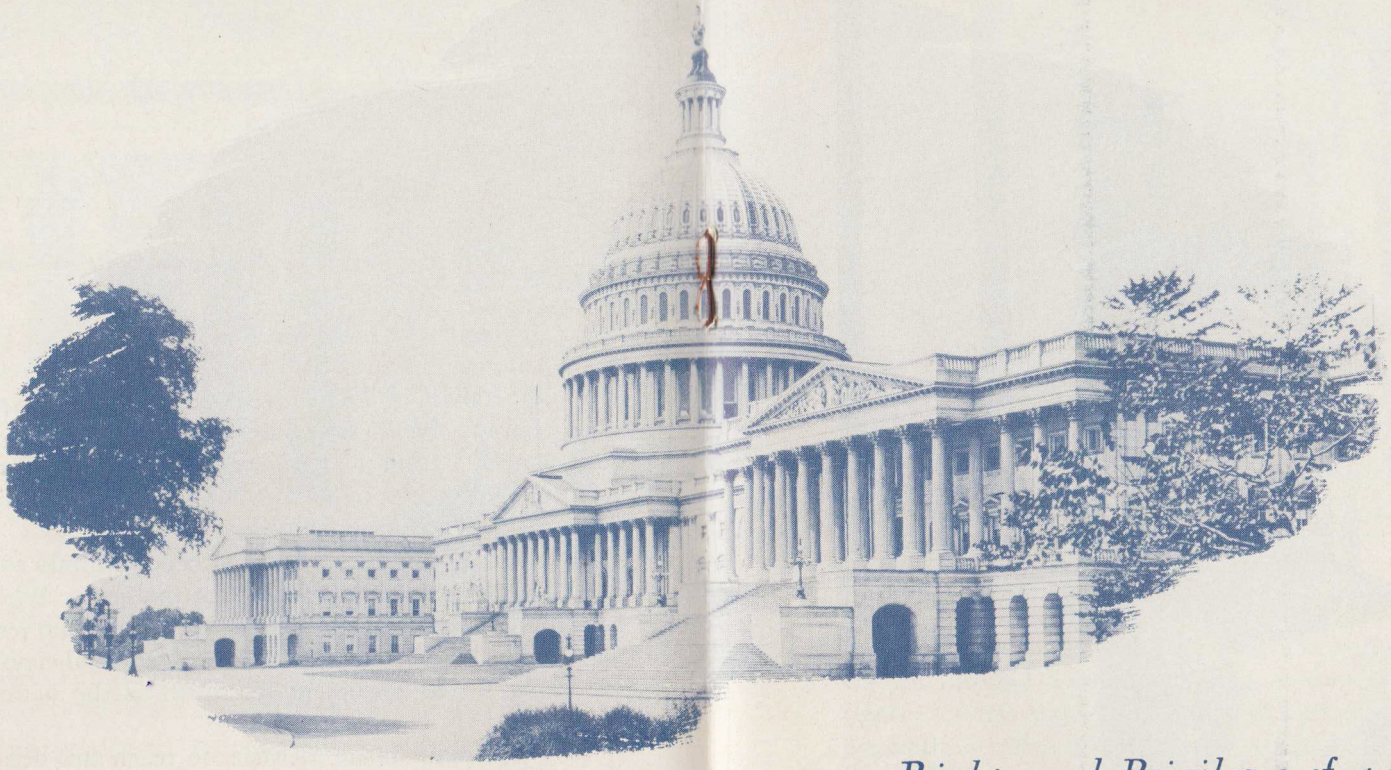
This citizenship, which has been solemnly conferred on you, is a thing of the spirit—not of the flesh. When you took the oath of allegiance to the Constitution of the United States you claimed for yourself the God-given unalienable rights which that sacred document sets forth as the natural right of all men.

You have made sacrifices to reach this desired goal. We, your fellow citizens, realize this, and the warmth of our welcome to you is increased proportionately. However, we would tincture it with friendly caution.

As you have learned during these years of preparation, this great honor carries with it the duty to work for and make secure this longed for and eagerly sought status. Government under our Constitution makes American citizenship the highest privilege and at the same time the greatest responsibility of any citizenship in the world.

The important rights that are now yours and the duties and responsibilities attendant thereon are set forth elsewhere in this souvenir booklet. It is hoped that they will serve as a constant reminder that only by continuing to study and learn about your new Country, its ideals, achievements, and goals, and by everlastingly working at your citizenship can you enjoy its fruits and assure their preservation for generations to follow.

May you find in this Nation the fulfillment of your dreams of peace and security, and may America, in turn, never find you wanting in your new and proud role of Citizen of the United States.



The Duties of a Citizen

It is my duty to obey my country's laws.
It is my duty to vote, so my government may truly represent the will of the people.
It is my duty to keep informed as to the honesty and ability of candidates for public office.
It is my duty, by my votes and my influence, to correct injustice.
It is my duty to pay such taxes as have been devised by representatives elected by me, to defray the cost of government.
It is my duty to serve on jury when called on.
It may sometimes become my duty to hold a public office for which I am suited, so my government may function efficiently.
It is my duty to defend my country, if need should arise.
It is my duty to abide by the will of the majority, to stand behind my government, so my nation may be unified in time of crisis.

Rights and Privileges of a Citizen

I may think as I please.
I may speak or write as I please, so long as I do not interfere with the rights of others.
I have the right to vote. By my vote I choose the public officers who are really my servants.
I have the right to choose my work, to seek any job for which my experience and ability have fitted me.
I have the right to try to improve my lot through various means.
I have the right to a prompt trial by jury, if I should be accused of a crime.
I may seek justice in the courts where I have equal rights with others.
I have the privilege of sharing in the benefits of many of the natural resources of my country.
I may educate my children in free schools.
I have the right to worship as I think best.
I have the right to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

—Frances Cavanah and Lloyd E. Smith



DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE AND CONSTITUTION

Oath of Allegiance

I HEREBY declare, on oath, that I absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty of whom or which I have heretofore been a subject or citizen; that I will support and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States of America against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I will bear arms on behalf of the United States when required by the law;* or that I will perform noncombatant service in the armed forces of the United States when required by the law;* or that I will perform work of national importance under civilian direction when required by the law; and that I take this obligation freely and without any mental reservations or purpose of evasion: So help me God. In acknowledgment whereof I have hereunto affixed my signature.

*Sec. 337 (a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 permits, under certain circumstances, the taking of the oath without either or both of these clauses.

The Five Qualities of the Good Citizen[1]

THE GOOD CITIZEN *cherishes democratic values and bases his actions on them.*

The good citizen gives allegiance to the ideals of democracy. He cherishes values which are consistent with the democratic way of life and lives in the spirit of these values. He has respect for the dignity and worth of human personality. He has faith in man's ability to solve common problems through the process of thinking. He is concerned with the general welfare of all people; he believes that human culture belongs to all men. He is loyal to the principles of equality of opportunity for all. All other characteristics of the good citizen stem from, and are a part of, this primary quality.

THE GOOD CITIZEN *practices democratic human relationship in the family, school, community, and the larger scenes.*

The good citizen recognizes the interdependence of all people in family, school, community, national, and world relationships. He practices the kinds of human relationship that are consistent with a democratic society. He personalizes what happens to others, thereby earning respect and confidence. He develops his own ability to cooperate with others. He sincerely desires to help other persons. Through these practices, he builds good will as a resource for the future.

[1] Detroit Citizenship Education Study.

THE GOOD CITIZEN *recognizes the social problems of the times and has the will and the ability to work toward their solution.*

The good citizen recognizes and endeavors to help in the solution of social problems; problems of race, religion, economics, politics—problems of the role of government in relation to the people; problems of the United States in the place of world affairs; problems of the equitable use of resources; problems of family, school, community, and neighborhood living.

THE GOOD CITIZEN *is aware of and takes responsibility for meeting basic human needs.*

The good citizen is aware of the importance of meeting human needs and is concerned with the extension of the essentials of life to more individuals. All people have certain basic human needs; the need to be free from aggression, domination, or exploitation, the need for love and affection; the need to belong to groups and to be helped by others; the need to take responsibility in cooperation with others; the need for a level of living which provides for adequate health, housing, and recreation; the need to have high standards of spiritual, ethical, and moral values. The failure to meet these fundamental human needs may result in the development of maladjustments which increase the intensity of social problems.

THE GOOD CITIZEN *possesses and uses knowledge, skills, and abilities necessary in a democratic society.*

The good citizen possesses knowledge, skills, and abilities through facility in reading, listening, discussing, and observing. He uses these skills and abilities in order to gain understanding of the present structure and functioning of society, the working principles of representative government, the impact of pressure groups, the operation of the economic system, the social stratification of the population, and the relationship of all these to the complex social heritage. With knowledge, skills, and abilities as a basis, the good citizen becomes more proficient in civic action.

America

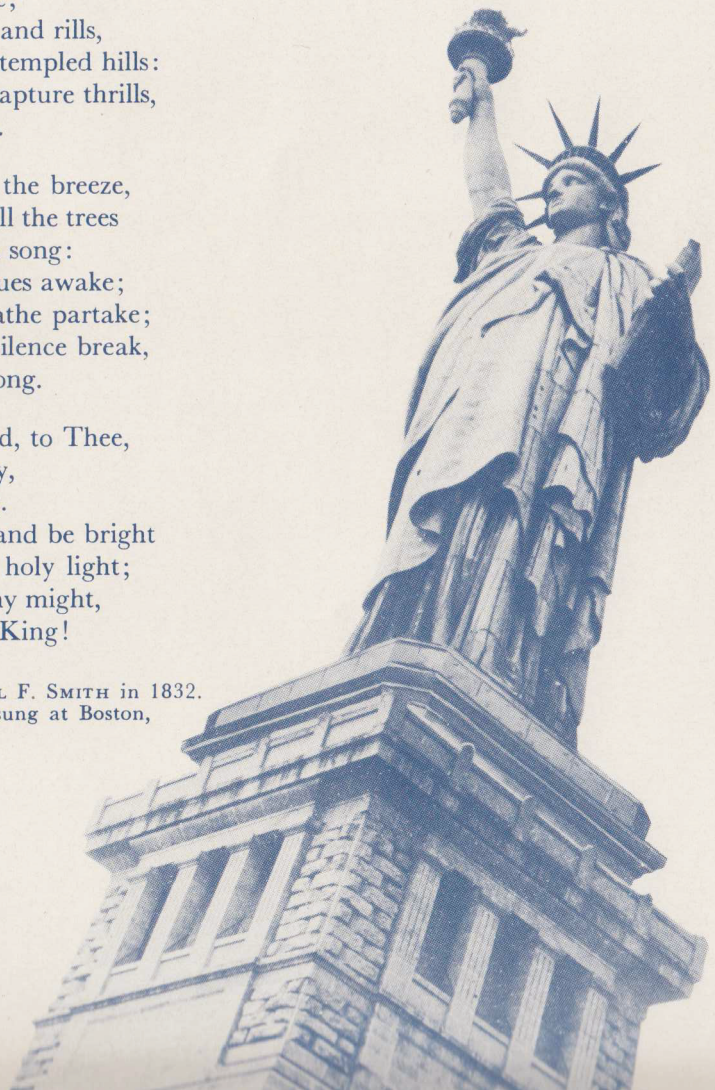
My country! 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing.
Land where my fathers died!
Land of the Pilgrim's pride!
From ev'ry mountain side,
Let freedom ring!

My native country, thee,
Land of the noble free,
Thy name I love;
I love thy rocks and rills,
Thy woods and templed hills:
My heart with rapture thrills,
Like that above.

Let music swell the breeze,
And ring from all the trees
Sweet freedom's song:
Let mortal tongues awake;
Let all that breathe partake;
Let rocks their silence break,
The sound prolong.

Our fathers' God, to Thee,
Author of liberty,
To Thee we sing.
Long may our land be bright
With freedom's holy light;
Protect us by Thy might,
Great God, our King!

Written by SAMUEL F. SMITH in 1832. America was first sung at Boston, July 4, 1832.



SIGNATURES

Mr. Abby Brozik

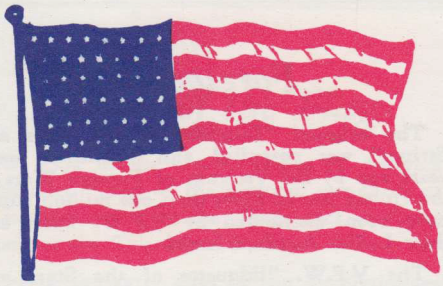
Mrs Elsie Simmo

Memories of the Occasion

MESSAGES OF CONGRATULATION

Memories of the Occasion

NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS



ETIQUETTE
of the
STARS and STRIPES

PRESENTED BY
7th DISTR
LADIES AUXI S
VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS

THE UNITED STATES FLAG

Its History—How to Display and Respect It

—:—

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS
of the
UNITED STATES

—:—

National Department of Americanism
Kansas City 11, Missouri

"THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER"*

O say, can you see—
By the dawn's early light
What so proudly we hail'd
At the twilight's last gleaming,
Whose broad stripes and bright stars,
Through the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watch'd,
Were so gallantly streaming?
And the rocket's red glare,
The bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night
That our Flag was still there.
O say, does that star-spangled banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free
And the home of the brave?

O, thus be it ever
When free men shall stand
Between their loved homes
And the war's desolation!
Blest with vict'ry and peace
May the heav'n rescued land
Praise the Pow'r that hath made
And preserved us a nation!
Then conquer we must
When our cause it is just,
And this be our motto:
"In God is our Trust."
And the Star Spangled Banner in triumph
shall wave
O'er the land of the free
And the home of the brave.

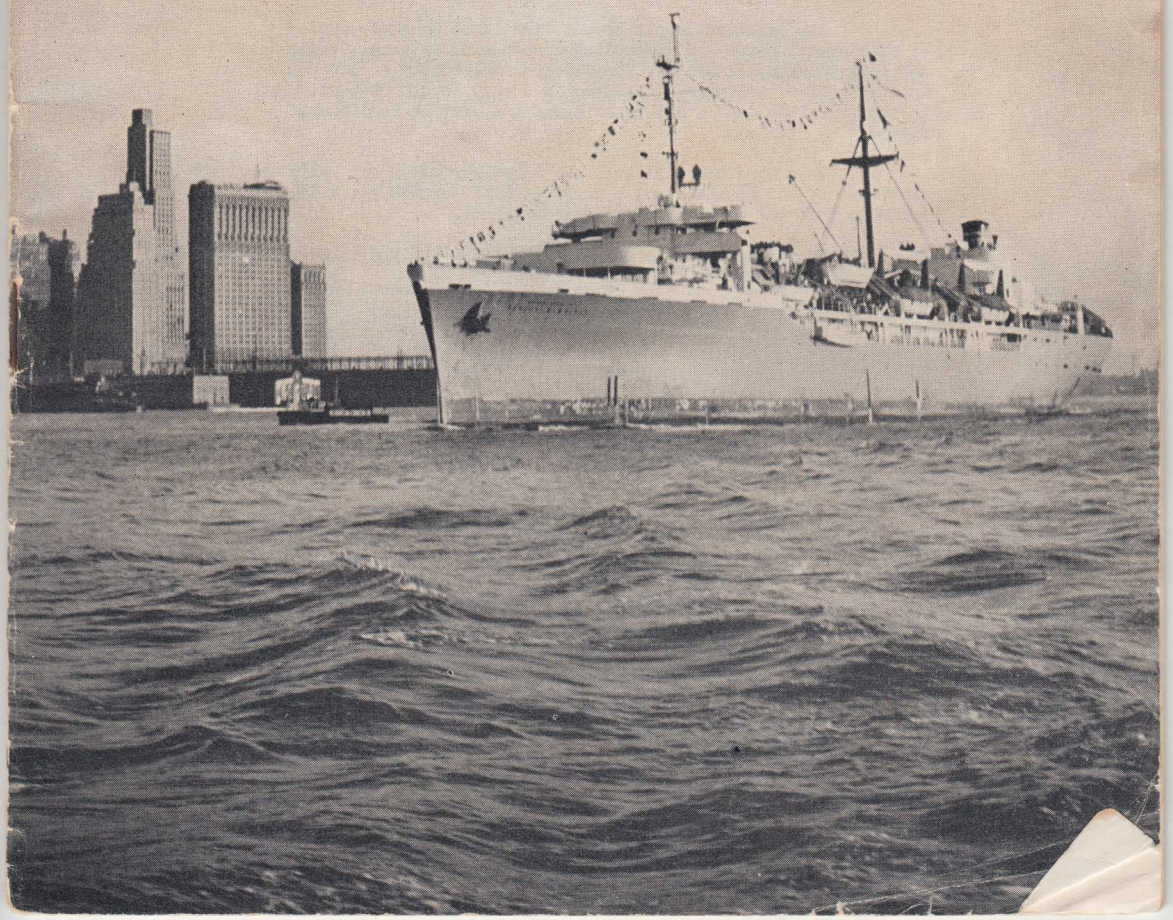
**Arranged for easy singing reading. The first and fourth stanzas written by Francis Scott Key, Baltimore lawyer, in 1814. Congress adopted the song in 1931 as our national anthem, the result of a nation-wide campaign initiated by the Veterans of Foreign Wars.*

12-54—50M
61

Guide

for

NEW AMERICANS



A GREETING FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

TO THOSE TO WHOM THIS HANDBOOK IS ADDRESSED:

You will soon be embarking for the United States of America, where you will have opportunity to begin life anew.

The Displaced Persons Commission, with the cooperation of many public and private agencies, has been assured there will be homes and suitable employment awaiting you upon your arrival in America. Arrangements have also been made for you to learn about your new homeland as rapidly as possible, so that you may fully participate in the life of the communities in which you will reside. You will find Americans in all walks of life ready to assist you.

The American people have a firm faith in their system of government, which has given them unsurpassed personal freedom and individual opportunity. They cherish the ideals of liberty in which their nation was conceived, and they remain dedicated to the principle that every human being has certain inalienable rights.

This handbook will tell you something about our basic convictions, and in addition, I am sure, will furnish you with valuable information about our day-to-day life.

In the name of the American people, I bid you a hearty welcome to your new homeland!

Harry Truman

THE WHITE HOUSE,

April 16, 1949.

GUIDE

for

NEW AMERICANS

Ein Wegweiser in deine neue Heimat

Prepared under the sponsorship of the

AMERICAN COUNCIL OF
VOLUNTARY AGENCIES FOR FOREIGN SERVICE, INC.

20 West 40th Street New York 18, New York

Während das Schiff vor Anker geht, wird ein Vertreter deiner Organisation oder eines Hilfsverbandes an Bord kommen, um sich bei dem Schiffsbegleiter der Internationalen Flüchtlingsorganisation (International Refugee Organization) zu erkundigen, ob du besondere Bedürfnisse irgendwelcher Art hast. Zum Beispiel könntest du dir an Bord den Fuss verstaucht haben, so dass du bei der Landung einen Rollstuhl benötigst. Dieser würde dir zur Verfügung gestellt werden. Oder vielleicht bist du auf der Reise arkrankt und brauchst ein paar Tage Ruhe in einem Krankenhaus. Auch hierfür wird Vorsorge getroffen. Wie du siehst, wird alles berücksichtigt und besorgt.

Beim Verlassen des Schiffes wirst du direkt an der Laufplanke von dem Abgeordneten einer Organisation erwartet. Es wird dir auffallen, dass dieser — oder diese — eine Armbinde trägt. Diese Armbinde weist denselben Namen und das gleiche Zeichen wie dein Knopf oder Anhängeschild auf. An der Armbinde erkennst du den Vertreter derjenigen Vereinigung, die dich erwartet.

Dieser Vertreter wird dich begrüssen und dich zu deiner ersten Untersuchung in Amerika geleiten. Dies ist wie überall in der Welt die Zollinspektion. Die Zollvorschriften sind dir sicherlich bekannt; du darfst nur das einführen, was für deinen und deiner Familie



U. S. Customs Officer untersucht das Gepäck bei der Landung



Die letzte Strecke einer amerikanischen Bahnreise

persönlichen Gebrauch bestimmt ist. Es wird jemand bei der Hand sein, der als Dolmetscher für dich fungieren und dir bei der Zolluntersuchung behilflich sein kann. Diese Untersuchung sowie andere Formalitäten beim Landen mögen länger dauern, als du erwartest, möglicherweise mehrere Stunden, mache dir darüber keine Sorgen.

Falls ein Verwandter oder Freund für dich gebürgt hat, wird dir eine der Organisationen nötigenfalls behilflich sein, zu dem betreffenden Verwandten oder Freund zu gelangen.

Du wirst zunächst zum Interview-Stand deiner Organisation am Landungsplatz geführt werden. Dort ist man über dich orientiert, und sobald du deinen Namen nennst, wissen die Leute genau, was zu geschehen hat. Falls ein Verwandter dich erwartet — eventuell nur um dir "bon voyage" für die Weiterreise zu wünschen — wirst du Gelegenheit haben, ihn zu sprechen und seine guten Wünsche entgegenzunehmen, bevor du zu deinem endgültigen Reiseziel weiterfährst. Im übrigen wird dir die Organisation bei den notwendigen Vorkehrungen für deine Weiterreise behilflich sein.

Dein Reiseplan innerhalb der Vereinigten Staaten bis zur Gemeinde, wo du dein neues Heim aufschlagen wirst, its vorbereitet worden. Die meisten unter euch werden wahrscheinlich mit der Eisenbahn reisen. In Amerika gibt es nicht wie in Europa Eisen-

bahnwagen erster und zweiter Klasse. Für eine kurze Reise wirst du vermutlich in einem gewöhnlichen Personenwagen (Day Coach) fahren, wo im allgemeinen keine Platzreservierung stattfindet. Du nimmst Platz, wo es dir gefällt. Für lange Reisen wird im allgemeinen ein Bett im Schlafwagen reserviert. Züge, die weite Entfernungen zurücklegen, haben Speisewagen, wo morgens, mittags und abends Mahlzeiten serviert werden. Speisewagenkellner sind für ihre Bedienung an Trinkgelder gewöhnt. Zehn Prozent des Preises der Mahlzeit wird allgemein in Amerika als Trinkgeld gegeben.

Falls dein Gepäck im Gepäckwagen mitgeht, erhältst du einen numerierten Zettel für jedes Gepäckstück. Diese Zettel gelten als Quittungen für dein Gepäck and dürfen nicht verloren gehen. Das Gepäck kommt manchmal mit einem späteren Zug als die Reisenden an. Mache dir keine Sorgen, falls dies geschieht. Deine Gepäckscheine machen deinen Anspruch auf dein Gepäck geltend, wenn immer es ankommt. Die Beförderung einer bestimmten Gepäckmenge ist in Amerika im Fahrpreis einbegriffen. Für Mehrgepäck wird eine zuzügliche Gebühr erhoben.

Der Abgeordnete deiner Organisation oder dein Verwandter oder Freund wird es übernehmen, dich richtig zu deinem Zug — oder vielleicht Flugzeug — zu bringen, und dafür Sorge tragen, dass du die Fahrkarte in der Tasche hast und genau weisst, wo du aussteigen musst. Solltest du versehentlich am falschen Ort aussteigen, so brauchst du dich darüber nicht aufzuregen. Frage einfach nach einem Vertreter der Travelers Aid Society oder des American Red Cross oder nach einem Polizisten. Sie werden dich auf den richtigen Weg bringen.

An deinem endgültigen Reiseziel angelangt, wirst du entweder von deinen Freunden oder von einem Vertreter deiner Organisation an der Bahn erwartet. Sie haben die Adresse, wo du wohnen wirst, und werden dich dahin bringen. Sie werden dir auch über die Arbeit erzählen, die für dich bereit ist. Sie werden dich über die Schulen, Läden, Klubs and Vereine in deiner neuen Heimat unterrichten. Sie werden dich auch weiterhin beraten und notwendige Massnahmen im Interesse deines Wohlergehens, deiner Rehabilitierung und deiner Anpassung an Amerika treffen, bis du auf eigenen Füssen stehst.

Du bist willkommen in Amerika. Unser Land hat seine Geschichte als Freistätte für Heimatlose und Unterdrückte begonnen. Es sind die Hoffnungen, Fertigkeiten und Träume von Einwanderern gewesen, die Amerika an die Stelle gebracht haben, wo es heute steht. Dein Glaube an unsere Demokratie ist ein Beitrag zu Amerika. Aus solchen Beiträgen schöpft unser Land ständig neue Kraft.

2. Kapitel

Wohin gehst du?

Nach Duluth, Minnesota? Pinehurst, North Carolina? Bangor, Maine? Fremde Namen! Deinen Ohren ebenso fremdartig wie Lvov und Kishenev und Stuttgart den unseren. Aber sie gehören alle zu Amerika, und wie weit du auch gehen magst, wieviele Staaten du auf deiner Reise durchquerst, du brauchst weder Visum noch Ausreiseerlaubnis, weder Reisepass noch Passierschein.

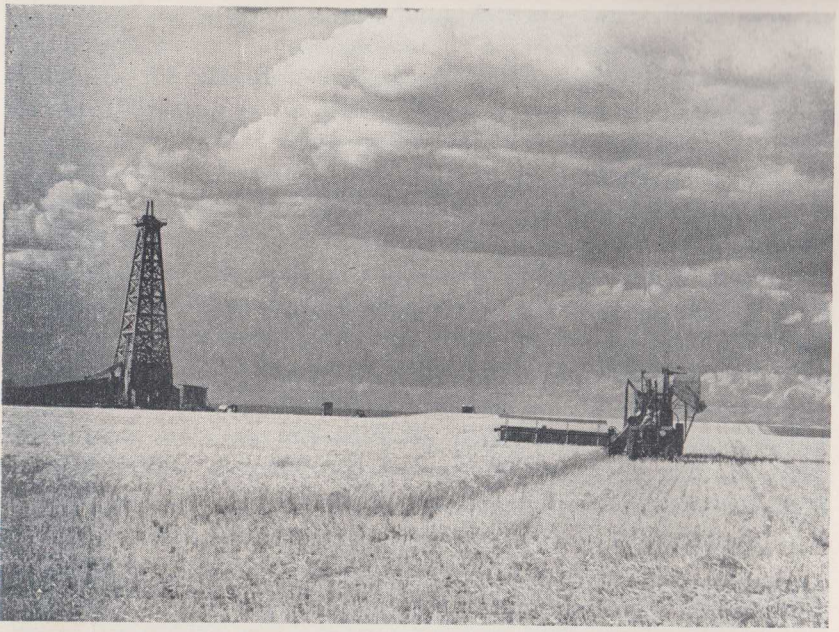
Amerika ist ein grosses Land — fünfundzwanzig mal so gross wie Italien, nur wenig kleiner als ganz Europa. Der Staat Texas allein — nur einer der 48 Staaten der Union — its grösser als Deutschland vor dem Kriege war.



Eine Weizenfarm in Michigan

Das Klima ist in den einzelnen Teilen Amerika's verschieden aber ähnelt im grossen und ganzen demjenigen Südeuropa's.

Wenn du während der Reise in die Landschaft schaust, so wirst du gewahren, dass fruchtbare Täler, breite Ströme mit dichten,



Getreideernte

meilenweiten Wäldern, Prärien, flachen Wüsten und Gebirgen mit schneebedeckten Gipfeln abwechseln.

Sowohl im Osten als auch im Westen der Vereinigten Staaten erheben sich Gebirgsketten in nordsüdlicher Richtung. Der Mount Whitney in Kalifornien ist 3000 Feet — oder ca. 900 Meter — höher als der höchste Gipfel in den Pyrenäen, zweimal so hoch wie der höchste Berg der Karpathen.

Zwischen den Gebirgsketten erstreckt sich unsere Weizenebene, tausend Meilen (amer.) weit und fast ebenso lang. Durch diese Ebene fliesst Amerika's längster Strom, der Mississippi. Er ist fast 200 Meilen (amer.) länger als die Wolga, beinahe 700 Meilen (amer.) länger als die Donau.

Oft wird dich die Landschaft an deine alte Heimat erinnern. Die reiche Ebene unseres Mittelwestens mit ihren weiten Roggen-, Weizen-, Hafer- und Kartoffelfeldern ähnelt dem westeuropäischen Ackerland. Die Obstgärten, der Sonnschein, die üppigen Wein- und Orangenhaine in Südkalifornien mögen dich an die dir bekannten Landschaften in Südeuropa gemahnen.

Landwirtschaft ist eine der bedeutendsten Beschäftigungen in den Vereinigten Staaten. Das Hauptgebiet für Landwirtschaft ist die weite Zentralebene des Mississippi-Tales. Aber auch in fast allen anderen Teilen des Landes werden landwirtschaftliche Produkte

erzeugt. Selbst Teile der Wüste sind durch künstliche Bewässerung fruchtbar gemacht worden. Die Hauptprodukte sind Mais, Hafer, Weizen, Heu, Baumwolle und Tabak.

Bergbau ist ein anderer wichtiger Wirtschaftszweig. Fast jedes bekannte Erz wird in den Vereinigten Staaten vorgefunden, und jeder der Bundesstaaten hat seinen Anteil am Mineralreichtum des Landes. Das Kohlengebiet erstreckt sich über mehr als 300.000 Quadratmeilen (amer.), und die Bergwerksindustrie ist in 30 Staaten vertreten. Die Hauptregion zieht sich am westlichen Abhang der Appalachen von New York bis Alabama hin.

Das Vorhandensein von Kohle in bequemer Entfernung, der Überfluss an einheimischem Eisen und Stahl — die Grundlage für moderne Industrie —, grosse Mengen anderer Rohstoffe sowie ein hochentwickeltes Verkehrsnetz haben unser Land führend in der Herstellung industrieller Erzeugnisse gemacht, und zwar sowohl in Bezug auf Quantität als Qualität. Das Hauptindustriegebiet liegt im Nordosten, aber einige wichtige Industrien haben sich an anderen Orten entwickelt. Zum Beispiel befinden sich die Schlachthöfe und Fleischkonservenfabriken in der Nähe des grossen mittelwestlichen Weidelandes. Chicago ist der Mittelpunkt für diese Industrie. Während früher Baumwollwaren hauptsächlich im Nordostsektor, in New England, hergestellt wurden, hat letztens die Zahl der Baum-



Tabakfarmer pflügt mit einem Traktor

vollfabriken im Süden (Texas and Louisiana), wo Baumwolle angeflanzt wird, zugenommen.

Überall in Amerika ist der Lebensstandard hoch. Selbst die kleinste Stadt hat Teil am Kulturleben des Landes und leistet den hohen materiellen Ansprüchen der Bevölkerung Genüge.

Es gibt in Amerika 650 Musikvereine, Symphonie-Orchester in beinahe jeder Stadt; 64 bedeutende Museen für Kunst, Wissenschaft und Geschichte; über 8000 Volksbibliotheken; 208.235 Volksschulen und 1720 Hochschulen und Universitäten; 6511 öffentliche Krankenhäuser; 12.578 Zeitungen und Zeitschriften; fast 2.000 Radiostationen; 48 Prozent aller Radios in der Welt — eins für je 2½ Personen, zwei für je 5 Personen; über 61 Prozent aller Telephone in der Welt — eins für je 4½ Personen, zwei für je 9 Personen; 92 Prozent aller Badewannen in der ganzen Welt — eine für je 6 Personen; 31.015.000 Wohnungen mit Elektrizitätsanschluss; 231.481 Andachtsstätten, welche 55 Religionen oder Konfessionen dienen.

Es mag sein, dass du nicht alle diese Vorzüge in der Gemeinde vorfindest, in die du gehst. Wichtig aber ist die Tatsache, dass Amerika bestrebt ist, diese Vorteile allen seinen Bewohnern zukommen zu lassen. Die amerikanische Lebenshaltung, welche die höchste in der Welt ist, ist darauf gerichtet, eine ständig wachsende Zahl von Menschen zu Nutzniessern von Wohlstand, Wissenschaft und Kultur zu machen.

Amerika wird oft mit einem Schmelztiegel verglichen. Es ist ein Land, in welchem jede Nation, jede Religion und jede Kultur der Welt das ihrige beigetragen hat, um es zu bereichern und zu stärken.

Einige Zahlen auf Grund der Volkszählung von 1940 (also vor der grösseren Einwanderung von Flüchtlingen) mögen den Anteil verschiedener Nationalitäten, Religionen und Kulturen am amerikanischen Volksganzen illustrieren. 138.700 Personen polnischer Herkunft lebten im Jahre 1940 im Staate Illinois; 88.806 Deutsche wohnten in Wisconsin; 45.134 Tschechen in Ohio; 36.000 Ungarn in Pennsylvania; 34.195 Österreicher in New Jersey. Die jüdische Gemeinde in Chicago ist grösser als diejenige Deutschlands vor Hitler. In 36 der 48 amerikanischen Staaten erscheinen fremdsprachliche Zeitungen.

Dies sind nur einige zufällig herausgegriffene Beispiele. Tatsache ist, dass fast jede Stadt und jeder Staat Amerika's Menschen aus allen Teilen Europa's — und oft auch aus anderen Erdteilen — beherbergt und dass du den Anteil deiner eigenen Kultur überall in der amerikanischen Demokratie wiederfindest.

3. Kapitel

Die amerikanische Volksgemeinschaft

Der Barbier im weissen Kittel, hinter seinem Lederstuhl . . . vermutlich kam er vor 30 oder 40 Jahren aus Italien oder einem anderen Lande Europa's, um in Amerika eine Familie zu gründen und seinen Kindern eine Ausbildung und Zukunftsmöglichkeiten zu verschaffen, die er selbst nie genossen hat. Und der Uhrmacher um die Ecke . . . er ist wahrscheinlich Schweizer, hat sein Handwerk im Lande der Uhrmacher gelernt, und Amerika zieht Nutzen aus seiner Fertigkeit. Und der Lebensmittelhändler, dessen Ur-Urgrossvater vielleicht in der amerikanischen Revolution von 1776 für Un-



Barbierladen in einer amerikanischen Kleinstadt

abhängigkeit gekämpft hat . . . Und der Arzt . . . Und der Rechtsanwalt . . . Und der Landwirt . . . Und der Schneider . . . Sie alle bilden die amerikanische Volksgemeinschaft. Jeder dient ihr in seiner Weise, leistet seinen Beitrag und lebt in ihr in Frieden und Freiheit. Das ist Demokratie.

Du wirst nun ein Teil dieser Demokratie werden. Gleichgültig ob du als Fischer in Massachusetts, als Bergarbeiter in Pennsylvania oder als Mechaniker in Michigan arbeiten wirst, du wirst unter einer Regierungsform leben, die auf der Würde und Freiheit des einzelnen Menschen beruht; in einer Nation, die ihre Macht vom Einzelnen und den Familien herleitet, welche die Gemeinden der 48 Staaten Amerika's bilden.

Du bist auf dem Wege, Amerikaner zu werden. Arbeit und ein Heim erwarten dich in einer der amerikanischen Gemeinden. Sobald du die englische Sprache erlernst und mit amerikanischen Arbeitsmethoden vertraut wirst, wird das Leben in unserem Lande für dich einfacher werden. Du wirst Organisationen, die sich für dich interessieren, in deiner Gemeinde oder deren Nähe finden. Sie sind dazu da, dir zu helfen und dich zu beraten. Zögere nicht, dich an sie wegen irgendwelcher Auskünfte oder Hilfe zu wenden, die du benötigst.

Als Mitglied der amerikanischen Volksgemeinschaft hast du Rechte sowohl als Pflichten.

Zunächst die Rechte. Schulen; Parkanlagen; Spielplätze; Bibliotheken; Schutz, den die Polizei, die Feuerwehr und das Gesundheitspflegeamt bieten; U. S. Stellenvermittlungsdienst (eine Agentur, welche kostenlos Arbeit vermittelt), alle diese Dinge, welche die Bevölkerung deiner neuen Heimat geschaffen hat, um das Leben angenehmer zu machen, sind zu deiner Verfügung.

Du hast den gleichen Anspruch auf diese Rechte wie dein Nachbar. Deine Kinder können die Schule besuchen genau wie alle anderen Kinder. Volks- und höhere Schulen sind kostenfrei. Deinem Sohn — oder deiner Tochter — wird die gleiche Möglichkeit zur höheren Ausbildung geboten wie dem Kinde eines jeden anderen Amerikaners. Wir haben private, städtische und staatliche Universitäten. In den meisten städtischen und staatlichen Universitäten wird keine Schulgeld erhoben.

Auch du selbst kannst die Schule besuchen. Kostenlose Abend-Volksschulklassen gibt es fast in jeder grösseren amerikanischen Gemeinde. Du kannst dort die englische Sprache, amerikanische Geschichte und Geographie lernen, dich über die Grundsätze der amerikanischen Regierung informieren und Hilfe bei der Erwerbung der amerikanischen Bürgerschaft erhalten. Falls eine Abend-Volksschule nicht direkt in deiner Gemeinde vorhanden ist, dann gibt es eine solche sicherlich im Umkreis von wenigen Meilen.

Du hast das Recht, deine Religion auszuüben. Kirchenmitgliedschaft und Kirchenbesuch sind in Amerika freiwillige und persönliche Angelegenheiten. Die Regierung hat nichts mit der



Eine Volksschulklasse

Kirche zu tun. Falls du beschliesst, einer Kirche oder Synagoge anzugehören, so wirst du zu deren Erhaltung beisteuern müssen und eine Stimme in ihrer Verwaltung haben. Du wirst wahrscheinlich viele religiösen Körperschaften vorfinden, die in deiner alten Heimat nicht existierten. Es steht dir frei, einer von ihnen beizutreten oder deine Kirchenzugehörigkeit zu wechseln, falls dies deinem Gewissen entspricht. Die Kirche wird in unserem Lande nicht für politische Zwecke missbraucht. Ein guter Amerikaner macht sich nicht über den Glauben anderer lustig, noch macht er jemandem einen Vorwurf aus der Zugehörigkeit oder Nichtzugehörigkeit zu einer gewissen Kirche.

Und welches sind deine Pflichten in der amerikanischer Volksgemeinschaft? Du sollst ein zuverlässiges und später teilnehmendes Glied unserer Demokratie werden. Demokratie bedeutet eine Verantwortung, deren wir stets eingedenk sein und an der wir ständig arbeiten müssen. Niemand kann sich dessen so bewusst sein wie die Opfer von Unterdrückung.

Durch dein Interesse und deine aktive Mitarbeit an den Angelegenheiten deiner Gemeinde kannst du zur Demokratie beitragen. Es versteht sich, dass du dich nicht von einem Tag zum anderen am Gemeindeleben beteiligen kannst. Du wirst dich erst orientieren

und dir eine eigene Meinung bilden müssen. Du musst Zeitungen lesen. Behalte dabei im Auge, dass hier Pressefreiheit herrscht. Fast jede Zeitung hat eine andere Richtung. Um besser die verschiedenen Seiten einer Frage beurteilen zu können, empfiehlt es sich, verschiedene Zeitungen zu lesen.

Ausser den Zeitungen in englischer Sprache, welche in jeder politischen Schattierung existieren, gibt es Zeitungen in deiner Muttersprache, welche die verschiedenen Gesichtspunkte deiner Landsleute vertreten. In einigen unserer Städte findest du nicht weniger als 20 fremdsprachliche Zeitungen. Du wirst aus ihnen vieles über unser Land erfahren. Eine Reihe guter, nichtenglischer Zeitungen haben seit Jahren dazu beigetragen, aus Neuankömmlingen gute Amerikaner zu machen. Aber merke dir, keine Zeitung — englisch oder fremdsprachlich — wird von der Regierung oder für sie herausgegeben.

Und — die wichtigste aller Pflichten — dadurch dass du deinen Nachbar und seine Rechte respektierst, genau wie du wünschst, dass er deine Rechte unangetastet lässt, dadurch kräftigst du die Demokratie. Du wirst in deiner Gemeinde Amerikanern begegnen, deren Vorfahren vor Jahrhunderten in unser Land gekommen sind, aber auch Menschen, die erst kürzlich eingereist sind. Sie mögen aus verschiedenen Ländern stammen, verschiedenen Kirchen angehören und verschiedene Hautfärbung haben. In manchen Gemeinden wirst du Voreingenommenheit gegen Angehörige gewisser Religionen, Rassen oder sogar gegen dich als Neuankömmling beobachten. Amerika ist bestrebt, solche Vorurteile zu bekämpfen und auszurotten. Infolge der Erfahrungen, die du machen musstest, wirst du zweifellos auf Seiten der Duldsamkeit, Gleichheit und bessern Verständigung aller Amerikaner sein.

Tausende und Abertausende von DP's warten noch immer in den Lagern Europa's auf eine Chance, nach Amerika zu kommen. Du kannst helfen, ihnen diese Chance zu geben, dadurch dass du die Arbeit behältst, die hier für dich bereit ist, und in ihr Fortschritte machst; dadurch dass du so schnell wie möglich ein selbständiges Glied der amerikanischen Volksgemeinschaft wirst. Deine Anpassung und dein Aufgehen in unserer Volksgemeinschaft werden für die amerikanische Bevölkerung und ihre Regierung ein lebender Beweis defür sein, dass aus "*Displaced Persons*" "*New Americans*" werden können.

4. Kapitel

Alltagsleben in Amerika

Erscheint dir noch immer alles so fremd? Wahrscheinlich. Das Alltagsleben bringt ja tausenderlei kleine Neuheiten für dich mit sich.

Das Geld

Wie in jedem anderen Land sind Neuankömmlinge allgemein durch die fremde Währung verwirrt. Die amerikanische Regierung



"Main Street, U. S. A." — Sonnabend Nachmittag

gibt Papiergeld in Einheiten von $1, $2, $5, $10, $20, $50, $100 und $1000, und Münzen in kleineren Einheiten aus. Der Dollar wird allerdings auch als Silbermünze geprägt.

Ein DOLLAR enthält 100 Cents. Den CENT nennt man auch PENNY. Fünf Cents machen einen NICKEL aus. Zwei Nickels — oder zehn Cents — sind gleich einem DIME. Fünfundzwanzig Cents — oder ihr Gegenwert in Nickels und Dimes — werden ein QUARTER

enannt. Fünfzig Cents, oder deren Gegenwert, sind ein HALF OLLAR (halber Dollar).

Briefmarken und Porto

Als Porto für Briefe innerhalb der Vereinigten Staaten benötigst u für jede Ounce (28,3 Gramm) eine 3-Cent-Marke oder drei -Cent-Marken. Luftpostbriefe bis zu einer Ounce kosten inner- alb des Landes 6 Cents Porto. Für "Special Delivery" (Eilpost) st ein Zuschlag von 15 Cents zum normalen Porto erforderlich.

Luftpostbriefkarten für das Ausland sind auf dem Postamt für 0 Cents erhältlich. Sonst beträgt das Porto für Luftpostbriefe ins Ausland bis zu einer halben Ounce (14,15 Gramm) je nach dem Bestimmungsort 15 oder 25 Cents. Der Postbeamte wird dir über las benötigte Porto Auskunft erteilen. Briefmarken sind auf allen Postämtern käuflich.

Eine Postkarte für einen Cent kann ebenfalls auf dem Postamt gekauft und ohne zuzügliches Porto überall in den Vereinigten Staaten verwendet werden.

Briefkästen zur Aufgabe deiner Briefe wirst du innerhalb kurzer Strecken an vielen Strassenkreuzungen finden. Sie sind im allgemeinen dunkelgrün und tragen die Aufschrift "United States Mail". Für Päckchen sind grössere Kästen vorhanden. Du öffnest den Briefeinwurf durch Anziehen des Handgriffes. Falls du dir über das Porto nicht im klaren bist, empfiehlt es sich, dass du den Brief zum nächsten Postamt bringst und den Postbeamten vor Aufgabe befragst.

Das Telefon

Die Geschwindigkeit des amerikanischen Telefondienstes wird dich sicherlich in Erstaunen versetzen, und die Benutzung ist äusserst einfach.

Telefongespräche über einen öffentlichen Fernsprecher werden an Ort und Stelle bezahlt. Die Gebühr richtet sich nach der Entfernung und Dauer des Gespräches. Die meisten unserer Telefone funktionieren automatisch. Du nimmst den Hörer von der Gabel, steckst einen Nickel in die entsprechend gekennzeichnete Öffnung und wählst die gewünschte Nummer, sobald du ein Summen am Hörer vernimmst.

Wie in Europa hat jeder Telefonanschluss seine eigene Nummer. In grösseren Städten gehen der Nummer gewöhnlich zwei Buchstaben voraus. Angenommen du wünschst die Nummer UNiversity 7-4325. Stecke den Finger in die Drehscheibe über U und bewege die Scheibe, so weit es geht, in rechter Richtung. Sodann stecke

den Finger in die Scheibe über N und wiederhole denselben Vorgang. Tue das Gleiche der Reihe nach mit den einzelnen Ziffern.

In einer kleineren Stadt mag deine Nummer folgendermassen aussehen: 69328, ohne irgendwelche Buchstaben. Du hast dann nur die Ziffern zu wählen.

Falls du beim Wählen der gewünschten Nummer Schwierigkeiten hast, kannst du das Telefonverbindungsamt anrufen, indem du die Ziffer 0 (für "Operator") wählst. Sobald sich der Beamte — oder die Beamtin — meldet, gibst du die gewünschte Nummer an.

In Orten, wo das Telefon nicht automatisch funktioniert, wird dich das Verbindungsamt nach der gewünschten Nummer fragen und dich verbinden.

Der Beamte wird dir auch sagen, wieviel du zu zahlen hast, falls dein Gespräch mehr als einen Nickel kostet.

Weitere Einzelheiten über den Fernsprechdienst kannst du auf den ersten Seiten eines jeden Telefonbuches nachlesen.

Läden

Es wird dir zunächst merkwürdig erscheinen, dass du in der Apotheke (Drug Store) auch Briefmarken, Postkarten, Süssigkeiten, Parfüm, Zeitungen usw. kaufen, in vielen Fällen sogar eine einfache Mahlzeit dort einnehmen und deine Telefongespräche in der vorhandenen Telefonzelle erledigen kannst. Telefonzellen und Telefonbücher gibt es übrigens auch in den meisten Zigarrengeschäften und den sogenannten "Candy Stores".

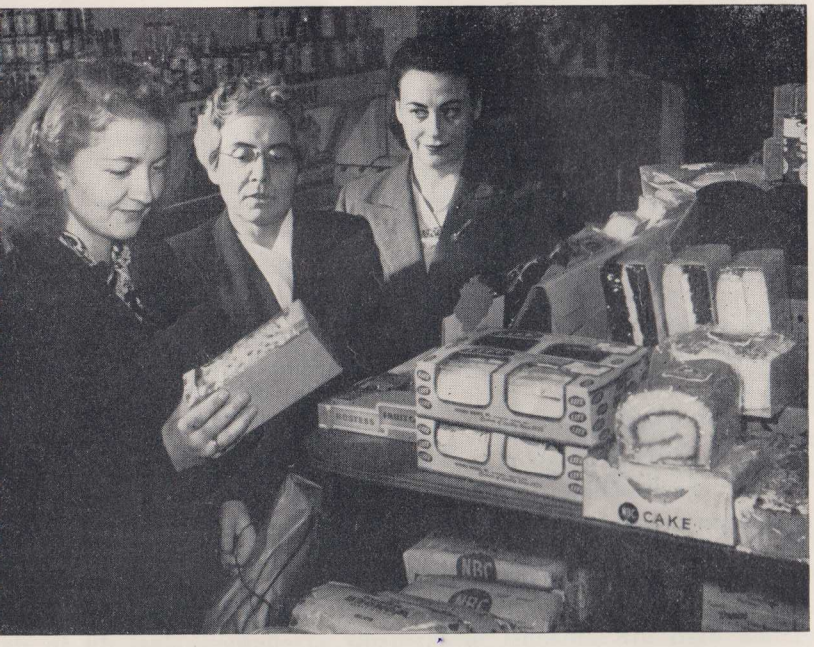
Einfach und formlos kannst du ferner in den Automaten-Restaurants und den sogenannten "Cafeterias" speisen. In der Cafeteria wählst du die gewünschten Gerichte, die in den Schaukästen des Ladentisches ausgestellt sind, und lässt den zu zahlenden Preis auf einem Kassenzettel anzeigen. Nach Beendigung der Mahlzeit zahlst du den Preis an der Kasse.

Die Preise in der Cafeteria sind im allgemeinen niedriger als in Restaurants mit Tischbedienung.

Eine leichte Mittagsmahlzeit, "Lunch" genannt, wird allgemein von denjenigen eingenommen, deren Hauptmahlzeit das Abendbrot (Dinner) ist. Ein leichtes Abendbrot nennen wir "Supper". Falls die Hauptmahlzeit zu Mittag eingenommen wird, bezeichnen wir sie auch mit "Dinner".

Wo kaufst du billig ein?

Lebensmittel kauft man gewöhnlich am vorteilhaftesten in den sogenannten "Self Service"-Läden und Märkten. "Self Service"-



Ein Lebensmittelgeschäft — "Self Service" (Selbstbedienung)

Selbstbedienungs)-Läden sind eine typisch amerikanische Erscheinung. Der Kunde nimmt sich hier selbst die gewünschte Ware von den Regalen, wo sie aufgestapelt ist, und zahlt vorm Verlassen des Lokales.

Manche Leute ziehen es vor, Lebensmittel in einem kleineren Geschäft einzukaufen, besonders in kleinen Gemeinden, wo es richtig sein kann, mit den ansässigen Kaufleuten in direkter Beziehung zu stehen. Möglicherweise ist auch der Händler ein Landsmann von dir, und du kannst dich mit ihm in deiner Muttersprache unterhalten oder Spezialitäten aus deiner alten Heimat bei ihm einkaufen.

Was hier über den Einkauf von Lebensmitteln gesagt wurde, gilt auch für den Einkauf von Bekleidungsstücken und anderen Gebrauchsartikeln.

Masse und Gewichte in den Vereinigten Staaten

Es wird dir nicht schwer fallen, dich an die verschiedenen Bezeichnungen zu gewöhnen, die du tagtäglich vernimmst. Zu deiner Aufklärung mögen folgende Vergleiche dienen:

1 Ounce (oz.) = 28,3 Gramm
16 Ounces, die 1 Pound (lb.) ausmachen = 450 Gramm

1 Ton, die 2.000 Pounds ausmacht = 907 Kilo
1 Inch (in.) = 2,5 Zentimeter
12 Inches, oder 1 Foot (ft.) = 30,5 Zentimeter
3 Feet, oder 1 Yard (yd.) = 91,4 Zentimeter
1 Mile, oder 5.280 Feet = 1,6 Kilometer
1 Square Mile = 2,56 Quadratkilometer
1 Acre, oder 209 Square Feet = 0,4 Hektar
2 Pints, oder 1 Quart (qt.) = 0,95 Liter
4 Quarts, oder 1 Gallon (gal.) = 3,78 Liter

Amerikanische Kleidergrössen werden gewöhnlich in Inches gemessen. Die europäische Hemdkragennummer 38, zum Beispiel, entspricht der amerikanischen Grösse 15. Die europäische Grösse 39 ist gleich der amerikanischen Nummer 15½. Die europäische Schuhnummer 44 entspricht Grösse 9 in Amerika, Nummer 45 der Grösse 9½.

Was kostet der Lebensunterhalt in Amerika?

Über diese Frage hast du dir vermutlich schon längst Gedanken gemacht. Die Antwort hängt selbstverständlich ganz von deinen Ansprüchen ab; aber wir wollen versuchen, dir einen allgemeinen Überblick zu geben.

Falls alle drei Mahlzeiten im Restaurant eingenommen werden, kostet das Essen pro Person in New York zwischen $2,50 und $3,00 täglich. Wenn zuhause gekocht wird, so ist es wesentlich billiger.

Ein Zimmer für eine Person kostet zwischen $7,— und $10,— pro Woche. Eine kleine Wohnung kostet zwischen $50,— und $100,— monatlich. Infolge Wohnungsmangels sind billige und begehrenswerte Wohnungen gegenwärtig überall in den Vereinigten Staaten schwer zu bekommen.

Ausserhalb New York's sind Wohnungen und Verpflegung billiger, aber dafür ist auch das Einkommen entsprechend niedriger.

Übrigens wird in den Vereinigten Staaten alles gegen feste Preise gekauft. Es wird nicht über den Preis gehandelt, und Tauschgeschäfte sind nicht üblich.

Wie wirst du auskommen?

So bald Sie sich in den Vereinigten Staaten niedergelassen haben, wird keine Agentur oder Organisation Vorkehrungen fuer Ihre taeglichen Lebensbeduerfnisse treffen, wie dies in den D P Lagern der Fall war. Anstatt dessen werden die freiwilligen Wohlfahrtseinrichtungen fuer Einwanderer in Amerika Ihnen behilflich sein, die Sorge fuer sich und Ihre Familie zu uebernehmen.

Wie bereits oben gesagt, ist die Lebenshaltung in unserem Lande hoch, und eine Reihe von Dingen, die in Europa als Luxus gelten,

ind hier der Durchschnittsfamilie mit mässigem Einkommen zu-
gänglich. Als Beispiele möchten wir folgendes erwähnen: Zentral-
heizung, Gas, Elektrizität, fliessendes Warmwasser, Kühlschränke.
Pasteurisierte Milch gibt es überall in Amerika.

Hingegen sind Unterhaltung und Vergnügen in Amerika teuer. Die Höhe der Preise für Konzert- und Theaterkarten wird dich sicherlich erstaunen, wenn du sie mit europäischen Preisen vergleichst.

Amerikanische Feiertage

Ursprung und Bedeutung der amerikanischen Feiertage werden dich als Neu-Amerikaner besonders interessieren.

Am 12. Februar feiern wir Abraham Lincoln's Geburtstag. Er war Amerika's 16. Präsident, leitete das Volk während vier Jahren Bürgerkrieges, um das Prinzip der Einigkeit zu erhalten, und damit die Herrschaft "des Volkes, durch des Volk und für das Volk" nicht zugrunde gehe.

Am 22. Februar ist George Washington's Geburtstag. Er war der erste Präsident der Vereinigten Staaten und Vater unseres Landes.

Der zweite Sonntag im Mai ist Muttertag; ein Tag, den Amerika der Verehrung der Mutter widmet.

Der 30. Mai ist "Memorial Day", zum Andenken an die Kriegsgefallenen.

Der 4. Juli ist "Independence Day", in Erinnerung an die Unterzeichnung der amerikanischen Unabhängigkeitserklärung im Jahre 1776.

Am ersten Montag im September feiern wir "Labor Day", um der amerikanischen Auffassung der Würde der Arbeit Ausdruck zu verleihen.

Am 12. Oktober ist "Columbus Day", da Christoph Columbus am 12. Oktober 1492 Amerika entdeckt hat.

Der zweite Dienstag im November ist "Election Day". Einmal in vier Jahren wird an diesem Tage der Präsident gewählt.

Am 11. November wird "Armistice Day" begangen, zum Andenken an den Waffenstillstand im ersten Weltkrieg.

Am letzten Donnerstag im November ist "Thanksgiving Day". Ursprünglich feierten die amerikanischen Pilger Thanksgiving zum Danke dafür, dass sie den ersten harten Winter in der Wildnis des neuen Landes, in welchem sie Religionsfreiheit suchten, überstanden hatten.

Weihnachten am 25. Dezember und Neujahr am 1. Januar sind Nationalfeiertage in Amerika, die von allen Bewohnern im Geiste von Hoffnung und Wohlwollen begangen werden.

5. Kapitel

In Amerika ansässig werden

Nachdem nun Amerika deine ständige Heimat werden soll und deine Kinder und Kindeskinder hier leben werden, so wie die Kinder der ca. 38 Millionen Einwanderer, die während des letzten Jahrhunderts hierher gekommen sind, wird es angebracht sein, dass du dich von vornherein deiner neuen Umgebung anpasst. Auf diese Weise wirst du die vielerlei Möglichkeiten, welche dir das Land bietet, wahrnehmen und auch deine Pflichten der neuen Heimat gegenüber erfüllen können. Orientiere dich deshalb über die Gesetze, Sitten und Gebräuche des Landes.

Die Regierung

Die Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika sind eine Republik. Sie sind ein Bund von 48 Staaten. Als oberstes Gesetz gilt die Verfassung der Vereinigten Staaten, welches vom Präsidenten sowohl als vom jüngst zugereisten Einwanderer innegehalten werden muss. Im Rahmen dieser Verfassung werden vom Bundesparlament Gesetze in Bezug auf Aussenpolitik, Steuer- und Münzwesen, Landesverteidigung, Postwesen, Handel mit dem Ausland sowohl als zwischen den Bundesstaaten, Transportwesen, Bürgerrecht und Naturalisierung sowie andere Angelegenheiten, welche die ganze Nation angehen, erlassen. Das Bundesparlament ist der sogenannte Kongress, der aus dem Senat und Abgeordnetenhaus besteht. Die Verwaltung der Gesetze obliegt dem Präsidenten und seinem Ministerium.

Jeder Bundesstaat hat seine eigene gesetzgebende Körperschaft. Diese Staatslegislaturen erlassen Gesetze über Schulwesen, Arbeitswesen, Steuern, Wohlfahrt, Polizei und öffentliche Sicherheit, Kriminal- und Zivilrecht. Diese Gesetze gelten jeweils für denjenigen Staat, der sie erlässt.

Die Staaten sind in Gemeinden untergeteilt, welche Kreise, Städte oder Dörfer genannt werden. Gemäss den Staatsverfassungen und -Gesetzen können die Ortsgemeinden Bestimmungen über Schul-, Verkehrs-, Gesundheits- und Bauwesen, sowie Handel und Industrie, Wohlfahrt und andere Angelegenheiten erlassen.

Die Ortspolizei gewährt dir Schutz und sorgt für deine Sicherheit gegenüber Gesetzbrechern. In Gefahr kannst du die Polizei um Hilfe anrufen. Die Ortspolizei arbeitet zusammen mit den Staats-

Registrierung und Ausbildung zum Militärdienst

Männer im Alter von 18 *bis* 26 *Jahren* (zur Zeit der Ankunft in den Vereinigten Staaten) haben sich *innerhalb sechs Monaten* beim zuständigen "Draft Board" (Rekrutierungsstelle) zur Ausbildung und zum Militärdienst entsprechend dem "Selective Service Act of 1948" zu melden. Junge Männer *unter* 18 *Jahre* haben sich *fünf Tage nach ihrem* 18. *Geburtstag* zu melden. Die Registrierung bedeutet nicht unbedingt, dass du zur Ausbildung und zum Dienst einberufen wirst. Gewisse Berufsgruppen, wie zum Beispiel, Priester, Theologiestudenten, werden nicht zum Militärdienst herangezogen, müssen aber dennoch registrieren. Wenn du Bürger eines anderen Landes bist, so hast du das Recht, Befreiung vom Militärdienst zu beantragen. Du musst dir aber darüber klar sein, dass ein solcher Antrag dich ein für allemal von der Möglichkeit, amerikanischer Bürger zu werden, ausschliest. Solltest du nach einer derartigen Antragstellung das Land verlassen, kann dir die Wiedereinreise versagt werden.

VERSÄUMNIS DER REGISTRIERUNG ZUM MILITÄRDIENST GILT ALS KRIMINALVERGEHEN UND WIRD MIT GEFÄNGNIS UND VERLUST DER BÜRGERRECHTE BESTRAFT.

Steuern

Du bist genau wie alle Bürger verpflichtet, Steuern zu zahlen. Falls du angestellt bist, wird dein Arbeitgeber die an die Bundesregierung zu zahlende Einkommensteuer von deinem Gehalt abziehen. Die Höhe der Steuer richtet sich nach deinem Einkommen und der Zahl der von dir abhängigen Familienmitglieder. Die meisten Staaten erheben ebenfalls Einkommensteuern von ihren Einwohnern. Erkundige dich bei deinem Arbeitgeber oder, falls du ein eigenes Unternehmen hast, bei dem zuständigen Steueramt über die Abgabe der Steuererklärungen und zu zahlende Steuern.

6. Kapitel

Wie man amerikanischer Bürger wird

Jeder, der nach Amerika kommt, um hier sein ständiges Heim aufzuschlagen, wird wissen wollen, wie er amerikanischer Bürger werden kann. Es steht dir frei, dich naturalisieren zu lassen oder Ausländer zu bleiben, aber du wirst sicherlich so viel wie möglich am amerikanischen Leben teilhaben wollen. Das Wahlrecht ist nicht das einzige Privilegium unserer Bürger. In den meisten Staaten bleibt auch die Ausübung gewisser Berufe (Ärzte, Rechtsanwälte, Regierungsbeamte) Bürgern vorbehalten.

Um das Bürgerrecht zu erlangen, hast du die folgenden drei Schritte zu unternehmen:

Der erste Schritt ist die sogenannte "Declaration of Intention", welche auch oft "taking out first papers" (die ersten Papiere nehmen) genannt wird. Du kannst diese "Declaration of Intention" jederzeit machen, nachdem du als ständiger Einwohner in die Vereinigten Staaten zugelassen worden bist, vorausgesetzt dass du mindestens 18 Jahre alt bist. Die erforderlichen Antragsformulare kannst du kostenlos auf jedem Büro des "Immigration and Naturalization Service" oder von einem Einbürgerungsgericht erhalten.

Der zweite Schritt ist die sogenannte Antragstellung auf Naturalisierung. Nach fünf Jahren ununterbrochenen Wohnsitzes in den Vereinigten Staaten, wovon die letzten sechs Monate in dem Staate gewesen sein müssen, wo der Antrag gestellt wird, hast du das Recht auf diese Antragstellung. Du musst jedoch seit mindestens zwei und nicht mehr als sieben Jahren die ersten Papiere besessen haben und mindestens 20 Jahre alt sein. Weitere Bedingungen werden dir vom Einbürgerungsbüro mitgeteilt werden.

Der dritte Schritt ist das sogenannte "Final Hearing" (endgültige Verhör) vor dem Einbürgerungsgericht.

Alle notwendigen Auskünfte in Bezug auf die Erwerbung des Bürgerrechtes werden dir bei der Entnahme der ersten Papiere erteilt werden. Örtliche Schulen organisieren Tages- und Abendkurse in Englisch und Bürgerkunde, welche dir die Einbürgerung erleichtern.

Das Bürgerrecht deiner Familie

Deiner Frau oder deinem Manne wird das Bürgerrecht nicht automatisch durch deine Naturalisierung zugesprochen. Er oder sie

wird die Einbürgerung gesondert beantragen müssen. Die Frau oder der Mann eines amerikanischen Bürgers hat jedoch gewisse Vorteile. Er benötigt keine ersten Papiere und muss keine fünf Jahre in Amerika ansässig gewesen sein, um Bürger zu werden.

Ob deine Einbürgerung das Bürgerrecht deiner Kinder beeinflusst, hängt von verschiedenen Einzelheiten ab. Im Ausland geborene Kinder werden in dem Falle automatisch amerikanische Bürger, wenn beide Eltern das Bürgerrecht erworben haben, bevor die Kinder das 18. Lebeensjahr erreichen und falls die Kinder vor diesem Alter als dauernde Einwohner nach den Vereinigten Staaten zugelassen worden sind. Im Todesfalle eines Elternteiles, erwirbt das Kind Bürgerrecht durch Naturalisierung des überlebenden Elternteiles.

Alle in den Vereinigten Staaten geborenen Kinder sind Bürger von Geburt, unabhängig von der Bürgerschaft der Eltern.

7. Kapitel

Dein Beitrag zu Amerika

Du kommst mit grossem Reichtum nach Amerika — vielleicht nicht in deinen Koffern verstaut, wohl aber in deinem Geist und Gemüt — die Lieder deiner alten Heimat, volkstümliche Kunst, die Literatur, Kochrezepte, Sitten und Gebräuche . . . Amerika will nicht, dass du sie vergisst oder verleugnest, während du dich bemühst, mit der neuen Lebensweise vertraut zu werden. Im Gegenteil, Amerika ist dankbar dafür, dass du deine Kultur anderen Amerikanern mitteilst.

Amerika hat die Güter verschiedenster Kulturen aufgesogen. Unsere Musik, unsere Gesetze, unsere Baukunst haben sich aus Ideen entfaltet, die aus anderen Erdteilen zu uns gebracht worden sind. Unsere hochentwickelte, mechanisierte Industrie gründet sich auf die Handfertigkeit von Einwanderern, welche zu nähen, zu weben und Hammer und Nagel zu gebrauchen verstanden haben. Wir verdanken unsere amerikanische Kost einem Dutzend anderer Völker. Truthahn, Mais und Preiselbeeren haben wir von den amerikanischen Indianern übernommen. Saucen und Salate haben wir den Franzosen und Italienern nachgeahmt. Wir vervollkommnen unsere Tafel durch Suppen aus Osteuropa, Vorspeisen aus Skandinavien, Fischen und Seetieren aus den Mittelmeerländern, und so weiter und so fort.

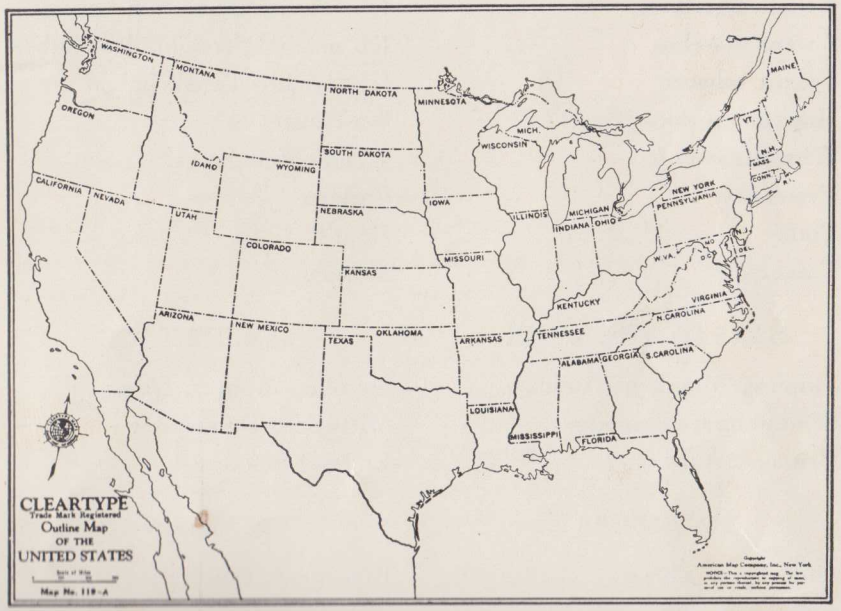
Aber du verfügst über Reichtümer von noch grösserer Bedeutung,

Reichtümer von der Art, die Amerika aufgebaut haben. Die erste Ernte ist dem harten Boden New England's durch Einwandererarbeit abgerungen worden. Einwandererkraft ist in die Wildnis unserer Grenzgebiete vorgedrungen und hat es ermöglicht, unser Land von einer Küste zur andern zu besiedeln. Einwanderer haben ihr Leben geopfert im Kampf für Unabhängigkeit und Demokratie; sie haben Amerika zum Lande der Freiheit gemacht. Amerika ist die Frucht der Mühe, Hoffnungen und Ideale von Hunderttausenden von Einwanderern verschiedener Rassen, Kulturen und Konfessionen, deren gemeinsames Band der Glaube an Freiheit und Menschenwürde ist.

Sie sind Amerikaner geworden — sie und ihre Söhne und Enkel. Bald wirst auch du Amerikaner werden. . . . .

Verkehre mit Amerikanern, um dich so schnell wie möglich an die neue Lebensweise zu gewöhnen. Du und deine Kinder werden überall Amerikanern begegnen: bei der Arbeit; in den Schulen; in den Parkanlagen und auf Spielplätzen; in Klubs, Sport- und anderen -Vereinen, denen du dich anschliessen wirst. Die meisten Amerikaner werden nicht über dein gebrochenes Englisch lachen. Aller Wahrscheinlichkeit nach werden sie dir helfen wollen und freundlich sein. Sei auch du freundlich.

Im Zusammenleben mit ihnen und in gemeinsamer Arbeit wirst du manches von ihnen lernen und ihnen manches geben, und das wird Amerika's Gewinn sein.



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Sage es auf Englisch

ENGLISCH	ÜBERSETZUNG
How do you do?	Wie geht es Ihnen? (Begrüssungsformel)
My name is	Mein Name ist
My address is	Meine Adresse ist
I am going to	Ich gehe (fahre) zu (nach)
Please	Bitte!
Excuse me	Entschuldigen Sie!
Thank you	Danke!
I don't understand	Ich verstehe nicht
Please speak more slowly	Bitte sprechen Sie langsamer!
Please repeat	Bitte wiederholen Sie!
Please help me	Bitte helfen Sie mir!
Where is the railroad station?	Wo ist der Bahnhof?
Where is a restaurant?	Wo ist ein Restaurant?
Where is a telephone?	Wo ist ein Telephon?
Where is the ladies' room?	Wo ist die Damentoilette?
Where is the men's room?	Wo ist die Herrentoilette?
I want to eat	Ich möchte essen
I want to drink	Ich möchte etwas trinken
I want cigarettes	Ich möchte Zigaretten haben
I want matches	Ich möchte Streichhölzer haben
I want tobacco	Ich möchte Tabak haben
How much does it cost?	Was kostet es?
What time is it?	Welche Zeit ist es?
Yesterday	Gestern
Today	Heute
Tomorrow	Morgen

DAYS OF THE WEEK	WOCHENTAGE
Sunday, Monday, Tuesday	Sonntag, Montag, Dienstag
Wednesday, Thursday	Mittwoch, Donnerstag
Friday, Saturday	Freitag, Samstag

NUMBERS	ZAHLEN
One, Two, Three	Eins, zwei, drei
Four, Five Six	vier, fünf, sechs
Seven, Eight, Nine, Ten	sieben, acht, neun, zehn

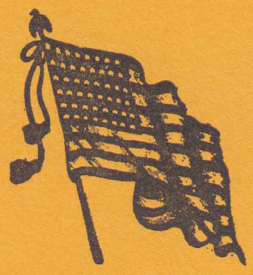
HISTORY, ORIGIN AND AUTHOR OF

"THE PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE"

ORGANIZATION OF THE

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

Memorial Day "Its Origin and Purpose"



THE NATIONAL
WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS

AUXILIARY TO THE

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

and

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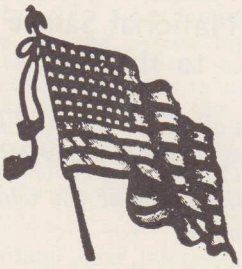


THE NATIONAL
WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS

AUXILIARY TO THE

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

and

CLARA BARTON

ISSUED 1923
RE-ISSUED 1936
RE-ISSUED 1940
RE-ISSUED 1945
RE-ISSUED 1949



National Salute to the Flag

"I pledge allegiance to the Flag
of the United States of America
and to the Republic for which
it stands,
One Nation indivisible,
With Liberty and Justice for all"

INTRODUCTORY

Letter From Mrs. Lue Stuart Wadsworth to Mrs. Emma W. Campbell, 3514 Pleasant Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

20 Channing St., Newton, Mass.
August 16, 1939.

My dear Mrs. Campbell:

I am writing you a few lines in regard to something I feel you will be interested in.

You will recall that at the Convention held in Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1894, the National Woman's Relief Corps approved and promulgated the *Bellamy Salute* (known as the Pledge of Allegiance) and for forty-five years I have worked earnestly to prove that Francis Bellamy was the original author, and the leaflet and booklet printed by the National Woman's Relief Corps have helped so much.

I cannot tell you the letters I have written all these years to prove the National Woman's Relief Corps made no mistake in the action taken forty-five years ago.

A few years ago the Upham family undertook to claim their father, J. B. Upham, was the author and visited me a number of times to convince me that I was in error in my report to the National Woman's Relief Corps and my visit (personal) to J. B. Upham in 1894. But after the Bellamy death I was more determined than ever, hoping some day to prove The National Woman's Relief Corps was in the right in standing back of my action.

* * *

Many others later were interested in the *honor* going to Francis Bellamy, which The National Woman's Relief Corps had given forty-five years ago.

* * *

A few years ago I turned over all my proof of my claim, letters from Francis Bellamy and so forth to his son, David Bellamy, of Rochester, New York, as I was too old (82 years) to carry on longer.

* * *

He got in touch with the United States Flag Association in Washington, D. C., and last month I received the Report and herewith I am sending it to you.

* * *

I surely feel *vindication* has at last come, both for myself and The National Woman's Relief Corps who have stood so loyally by me in my efforts to prove we made no mistake at Pittsburgh, Pa., forty-five years ago.

* * *

Yours sincerely and with much love, your friend,
LUE STUART WADSWORTH.

Captain John A. Lightfoot, Assistant Adjutant-General.

By order of
B. F. STEPHENSON,
Commanding Department.

ROBERT M. WOODS,
Adjutant-General.

On the sixth day of April, 1866, Major Stephenson and Captain Phelps organized the first Post of the Grand Army of the Republic:

The charter read as follows:

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC
DEPARTMENT OF ILLINOIS

To all whom it may concern, greeting:

Know ye, that the Commander of the Department of Illinois, reposing special trust and confidence in the patriotism and fidelity of M. F. Kanan, G. R. Steele, George H. Dunning, I. C. Pugh, J. H. Nale, J. T. Bishop, C. Riebsame, J. W. Routh, B. F. Sibley, I. N. Coltrin, Joseph Prior, and A. Toland, does, by authority in him vested, empower and constitute them Charter members of an encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be known as Post I, of Decatur, District of Macon, Department of Illinois, and they are hereby constituted as said Post, and authorized to make By-laws for the government of said Post and to do and perform all acts necessary to conduct and carry on said organizations in accordance with the Constitution of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Done at Springfield, Illinois, this 6th day of April, 1866.

B. F. STEPHENSON,
Commander of Department.

ROBERT M. WOODS,
Adjutant-General.

* * *

Memorial Day

Instituted May 30, 1868

Its Origin and Purpose

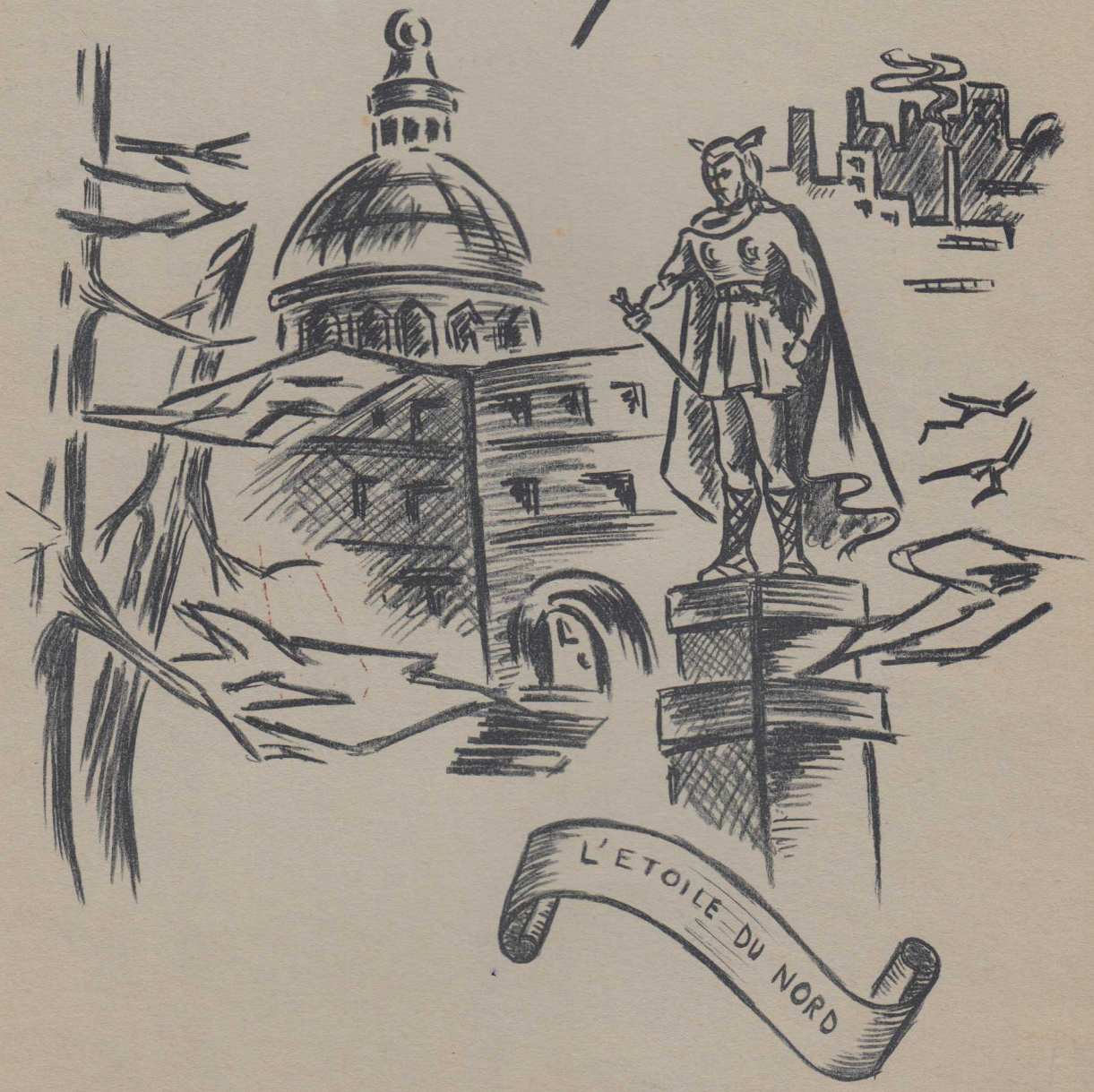
The frequent inquiries from various parts of the country with regard to the origin and purpose of Memorial Day, and the erroneous statements made concerning some of the facts which have been called to my attention, impel me to put in printed form the true history of the observance.

The organization known as the Grand Army of the Republic is composed of the veteran soldiers, sailors and marines who carried the flag of the republic to victory during the great rebellion of 1861-1865. This unique and patriotic association of the loyal soldiers of the nation came into being in 1866. It spread rapidly throughout the northern states and by 1868 it had achieved a nation-wide body with national headquarters at the national capital, having department organizations embracing posts in cities and towns and a membership of several hundred thousand. Its fundamental object was expressed in the three words: "Fraternity, Charity, Loyalty."

In 1868 Gen. John A. Logan, who typified the highest example of the volunteer soldier, was commander-in-chief and I was adjutant general of this splendid organization. I will not now trace its growth and influence upon the national life during the half century it has been the nation's great school of patriotism. Its membership is rapidly yielding to the ravages of time and old age, and will in a few years cease to exist. But its spirit survives and will in the uncharted future of our beloved country continue to shed its inspiring influence so long as the sentiment of liberty and free government is the guiding motive of our people.

Early in May, 1868, I received a letter from a comrade residing in Cincinnati, O., suggesting that in some of the countries of Europe it was the custom to strew with flowers in the springtime the graves of heroes who had fallen in defense of their country, and asked if such custom would not be appropriate to commemorate the services of our comrades who had given their lives that the nation might not perish. Upon reading this letter there seemed to me to open up a great opportunity through our organization to institute observances which might grow into a custom that would help to advance its great objects, and at the same time be a

Welcome New Neighbor



To Minnesota

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Drawings of Cover and Map

by

Mrs. Delores Carroll, Division of Social Welfare

State of Minnesota

COMMISSION ON RESETTLEMENT OF DISPLACED PERSONS

117 University Avenue, St. Paul 1, Minnesota

Dear New Neighbor:

Members of the Minnesota Resettlement Commission wish to add their cordial greetings to those of the people of our state in welcoming you to Minnesota. It is our hope that here you will find good friends and neighbors, satisfying work, and a happy home.

Minnesota's population is made up of people of many national origins -- people who have come, or whose forefathers have come, from all the countries of Europe. As Governor Youngdahl has said, the people of our state and nation are tied together not by any common nationality trait or similarity of blood. We are tied together by something much stronger -- by a great ideal of justice, liberty under law, and personal freedom.

We welcome therefore the contributions you will be able to make to our economic and cultural life as members of our democratic society. Wishing you the best of luck in your new venture, we believe that you will come to share our pride in this great state and nation.

We are sending you this little pamphlet to tell you something about Minnesota -- about the agencies that are active in the program for new settlers -- and to offer a few suggestions if you should need help or advice. If you have difficulty in reading English, you will find on Page 22 a list of words that may be helpful to you in translating some of the English terms used in this booklet.

With best wishes for your success.

Very sincerely yours,

T. F. Gullixson — Dr. T. F. Gullixson, Chairman

Lloyd M. Green — Lloyd M. Green

Clark W. Blackburn — Clark W. Blackburn

James A. Byrnes — Rev. James A. Byrnes

Rodney C. Jacobson — Rodney C. Jacobson

Victor Christgau — Victor Christgau

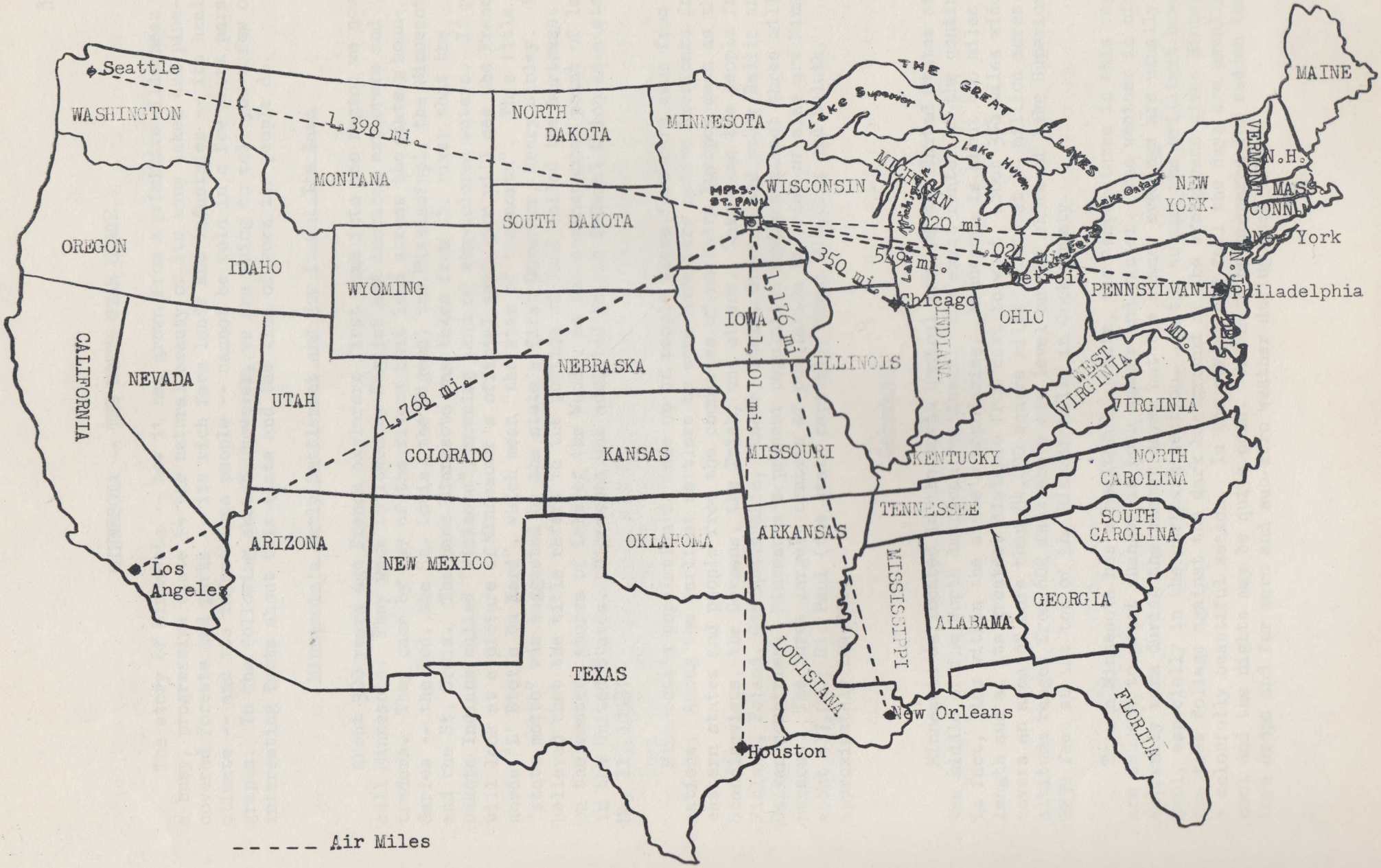
Rev. Francis W. Curtin — Rev. Francis W. Curtin

Jarle Leirfallom — Jarle Leirfallom

John W. Poor — John W. Poor, Admin. Sec'y

E. B. Glabe — Rev. E. B. Glabe

Samuel H. Maslon — Samuel H. Maslon


Seattle
WASHINGTON
1,398 mi.
MONTANA
NORTH DAKOTA
MINNESOTA
THE GREAT LAKES
Lake Superior
Lake Huron
Lake Michigan
Lake Ontario
Lake Erie
MAINE
VERMONT
N.H.
MASS.
CONN.
NEW YORK
New York
N.J.
Philadelphia
MD.
DEL.
OREGON
IDAHO
WYOMING
SOUTH DAKOTA
MPLS.-ST. PAUL
WISCONSIN
MICHIGAN
1,020 mi.
1,021 mi.
549 mi.
350 mi.
Detroit
Chicago
PENNSYLVANIA
OHIO
INDIANA
ILLINOIS
IOWA
1,176 mi.
1,101 mi.
NEBRASKA
CALIFORNIA
NEVADA
UTAH
1,768 mi.
COLORADO
KANSAS
MISSOURI
KENTUCKY
WEST VIRGINIA
VIRGINIA
NORTH CAROLINA
TENNESSEE
SOUTH CAROLINA
ARIZONA
NEW MEXICO
OKLAHOMA
ARKANSAS
MISSISSIPPI
ALABAMA
GEORGIA
Los Angeles
TEXAS
LOUISIANA
New Orleans
FLORIDA
Houston
----- Air Miles

MINNESOTA -- THE NORTH STAR STATE

The story of Minnesota -- how it has grown from a primitive wilderness into a busy, progressive state -- the natural beauty of its many lakes and pine-covered forests and parks -- its rich farm lands and industries -- its healthful climate -- and its industrious people -- cannot be told in a few short paragraphs. In the following sketch, however, we are going to tell you a few of the interesting facts about this state and the kind of work its people do.

Minnesota's Early Settlement and How It Got Its Name

About 300 years ago French explorers first came into the region we now call Minnesota. They were followed by English and American explorers and traders. They came by way of the rivers that lead across the state's boundaries -- the Red, the St. Louis, the Pigeon, the Mississippi, the Minnesota, and the St. Croix. The name Minnesota was taken from the river that the Dakota Indians called "Minisota", meaning land of sky-colored waters. If you will look at a picture of Minnesota's official seal, you will see the French words "L' Etoile Du Nord", which mean "the star of the north". This title or "state motto" was suggested by the state's first Governor, Henry Sibley. It is believed that the title refers to the portion of land called the Northwest Angle, on the western shores of Lake of the Woods, as the northernmost point of land in the United States. Minnesota was admitted to the Federal Union as a state on May 11, 1858.

Minnesota's population is made up of people whose forebears came from many nations. Among the earliest settlers to come here were native Americans from eastern states and people from the countries of northern Europe, such as the Scandinavians, the Germans, the Irish, and others. Then came the people from Finland, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Russia, Italy, Greece, and other Baltic and Balkan countries. Minnesota's present population numbers almost three million persons. The three largest centers of population in order of size are Minneapolis, about 517,000; St. Paul (the state capital), about 310,000; and Duluth, approximately 104,000.

Geography

Minnesota is located in the north central part of the United States and in the middle of the North American continent. The exact center of the continent, in fact, lies within the state's boundaries. Minnesota is about 406 miles in length and at its greatest distance from east to west, about 358 miles wide. It covers an area of more than 84,000 square miles -- almost 54 million acres. The altitude ranges from 602 feet above sea level on the shore of Lake Superior to 2230 feet at the top of the Misquah Hills in Cook County.

Though Minnesota has a healthful climate, the temperatures in this region are subject to great changes in both summer and winter. The weather is often extremely warm during the summer days, but the summer evenings are usually cool, especially in the northern section. In the autumn the brilliant hues of the tree foliage against the dark background of the evergreens gives Minnesota a colorfully beautiful season. In the spring and fall the days are usually cool and the nights may be quite cold. One must be prepared for sudden temperature drops and for zero and sub-zero weather during much of the

winter from late November to early March. Because of the variety and color of its seasonal changes, Minnesota has been described as the "Theatre of Seasons".

Minnesota is famous for its many beautiful lakes and state forests. Known as the land of 10,000 lakes, it is a favorite summer playground. Forming a part of the northern boundary of Minnesota and extending into Canada is the Lake of the Woods; and stretching along the state's northeastern shore for 150 miles is an arm of the largest of the Great Lakes, Lake Superior. The largest lake that lies entirely within the state boundaries is Red Lake in the north central part. It covers an area of 440 square miles. Other large lakes are Mille Lacs Lake, Leech Lake, Lake Winnibigoshish, and Vermillion Lake. (Famous as the headwaters or source of the Mississippi River (the "Father of Waters") is Lake Itasca where the mighty Mississippi begins its 2,300 mile course south across the nation to the Gulf of Mexico.) The good fishing in most of the lakes during the fishing season from May to February brings fishermen from near and far.

How Minnesota People Earn Their Living

Minnesota is rich in agricultural and industrial resources. Its dairies produce more butter than any other state in the nation, and it holds second place in the production of milk and milk powder. Its farms produce more oats and clover seed than those of any other state and rank second in poultry, poultry products, and flax, third in turkeys, fourth in corn, fifth in rye, and seventh in alfalfa seed, and barley. The third largest stockyards in the United States are in South St. Paul.

Second only to farming in importance is the state's mining industry. During 1947 and 1948 the iron mines in the northeastern Mesabi, Vermillion, and Cuyuna iron range district near Hibbing produced over 132 million tons of iron ore, more than 68 per cent of the nation's total for that period. The nation's heavy demands for civilian and military goods has kept production figures high. Last year the mines produced nearly 53 million tons of ore.

Another important industry in Minnesota is the manufacture of such forest products as pulp, paper, lumber, and others. Minnesota's 32 state forests cover more than five million acres.

Besides the natural wealth of its fields, mines, and forests, the state's manufacturing industry is an asset of growing importance. The value of Minnesota's manufactured products has been estimated between 2 1/2 and 3 billion dollars. Food manufacturing is the largest manufacturing industry, with machinery; printing; fabricated metal; stone, clay and glass; electrical machinery; apparel; paper and paper products, following in that order. Another large industry is the tourist trade. Thousands of vacationists come to Minnesota each summer from all over the United States to enjoy its lakes and scenery. The state tourist business is valued at about $200,000,000 each year.

The State's Schools -- Its Contributions to Medical Research, Music, and Social Legislation

The state has many schools. It has 42 institutions of higher education -- 15 colleges and universities, 9 professional schools, 5 teachers colleges and 13 junior colleges. It has the second largest state university in the United States, the University of Minnesota, in the "Twin Cities" (Minneapolis and St. Paul).

World famous as a medical center is the Mayo Clinic at Rochester. The Mayo Clinic and the University of Minnesota Medical School have made great contributions to medical education and research.

Minnesota has also established a reputation in the field of music. The Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra is among the finest in the country, and the St. Olaf College Choir of Northfield is known to the lovers of choral music in many lands.

Minnesota is also well-known for its forward-looking social legislation. The State Legislature has enacted laws improving the state's child welfare and mental health programs, its public assistance statutes and its control of tuberculosis. In November, 1947, months before the United States Congress passed the Displaced Persons Act, Governor Youngdahl realized the great need of a resettlement program for the homeless people of Europe and appointed the first state commission for the resettlement of displaced persons.

Minnesota's wealth in natural resources, its excellent schools, its productive farms, and growing industries offer real opportunities to those who would make their home within its borders.

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VOLUNTARY AGENCIES IN RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM (as of July, 1950)

Nat'l. Headquarters of Voluntary Agencies Accredited by Displaced Persons Commission:	Cooperating Agency in Minnesota
National Lutheran Council 231 Madison Avenue, New York 16, New York	Lutheran Welfare Society 2110 First Ave. So., Mpls. 4, Minn.
War Relief Services National Catholic Welfare Conference 350 Fifth Avenue New York 1, New York	Diocesan Resettlement Offices at: 226 Summit Ave. St. Paul 2, Minn. St. Cloud Orphan Home St. Cloud, Minn. 275 Harriet St. Winona, Minn. St. Joseph's Church Bagley, Minn. 310 Moore Memorial Bldg. Duluth 2, Minn.
Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society 425 Lafayette Street, New York 3, New York	Jewish Family and Children's Service 228 Citizens Aid Bldg., Mpls. 4, Minn.
International Rescue Committee 103 Park Ave, New York 17, New York	Jewish Family Service 300 Wilder Bldg., St. Paul 2, Minn.
United Service for New Americans 15 Park Row, New York 7, New York	Jewish Social Service Agency 210 Moore Memorial Bldg., Duluth, Minn.
Church World Service 214 East 21st St., New York 10, New York	Minnesota Council of Churches Minneapolis Church Federation 122 W. Franklin Ave., Mpls. 4, Minn.
American Federation of International Institutes 11 W. 42nd St. New York 18, New York	International Institute Agencies at: 183 W. Kellogg Blvd., St. Paul 2, Minn. 202 W. Second St., Duluth 2, Minn. Minneapolis Council of Americanization 418 Metropolitan Life Building, Mpls., Minn.
United Ukrainian American Relief Committee 45 DeLong Bldg., - 13th & Chestnut Streets Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania	United Ukrainian American Relief Committee 2101 Scudder Street St. Paul 8, Minn.
Unitarian Service Committee 9 Park St., Boston 8, Massachusetts	Minnesota Unitarian Service Committee 2808 W. River Rd., Minneapolis, Minn.
Amer. Committee for Resettlement of Polish Displaced Persons 1520 W. Division St., Chicago, Illinois	Amer. Relief for Poland, Inc. -Dist. 10 616 Minnesota Bldg., St. Paul 1, (Affiliate of Amer. Relief for Poland, 1200 N. Ashland Ave. Chicago, Illinois)
U. S. Committee for the Care of European Children, 215 4th Ave., New York, N. Y.	Minnesota Division of Social Welfare 117 University Ave., St. Paul 1, Minn.
Mennonite Aid Section Mennonite Central Committee, Akron, Penn.	National Association of Evangelicals 530 Andrus Bldg.,512 Nicollet Ave.,Mpls. 2,Minn
Amer. Nat'l. Committee to Aid Homeless Armenians, United Nations Theatre Bldg. 262 O'Farrell St., San Francisco 2, Calif.	---
Tolstoy Foundation 289 4th Ave., New York 10, New York	---

HOW YOU AND YOUR SPONSOR CAN HELP EACH OTHER

When your sponsor signed the "assurances" that made it possible for you to come to this country, he promised that the wage-earner of your family would have a job and that you and your family would have a suitable place to live. Your sponsor or the agency that gave these assurances also paid for your train or bus fare from the "port of entry" (city where you arrived in the United States) to your new home here. Your sponsor or sponsoring agency may ask that you repay this when you have earned enough wages to do so. In addition, your sponsor signed an assurance that you would not become a "public charge", that is, receive relief from a public (government) welfare agency. This public charge provision in the immigration laws is further explained on page 15.

Your sponsor may not have said exactly how much in dollars and cents you would earn on your job. But he did promise that you would receive as much as is usually paid in your community for the kind of work you are to do. The law requires your sponsor to promise that providing you with this job will not take employment away from another worker. In the state's largest city, Minneapolis, the agencies in the resettlement program have agreed to obtain the approval of the local labor unions before placing newcomers in union jobs in that community.

Although there is no law which forces the sponsor to live up to his promises, it is assumed that he gave them in good faith. He is therefore under a "moral obligation" to carry them out to the best of his ability.

Since your sponsor made these promises to help you, and since you signed a statement agreeing to the kind of work offered, in all fairness to him you will wish to live up to your part of the bargain. It may have cost your sponsor trouble and financial expense to bring you and your family here and to provide a job and housing for you. You are therefore also under a "moral obligation" to him, just as he is to you. Even though you may learn of other better jobs and though you might prefer to live in some other community near friends or relatives, it will be in the interests of your reputation as a dependable person and will help those displaced persons still waiting in Europe for a chance to come to this country if you will wait until you have fully met your obligation to your sponsor before taking another job.

If you should find, however, that your sponsor is not living up to his part of the agreement--if, for example, your wages are too low or you do not have proper housing--you should inform the representative of the voluntary agency about this, in order that he can help you solve this problem. If for any other reason you wish to move to another locality or make a change in your employment, before making such a change you should discuss this plan with the representative of the voluntary agency and obtain his approval. If you do not know the name or address of this agency, you may write to the Minnesota Commission on Resettlement of Displaced Persons, 117 University Avenue, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

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WHERE TO APPLY FOR HELP OR ADVICE

If you need help with a problem, we would suggest that you first discuss this matter with your sponsor (the person who signed assurances for you); if he is unable to advise you, you should get in touch with a representative of the voluntary agency that arranged for your immigration to this country. Your sponsor and the voluntary agency are your first sources of help and information. If, for any reason, neither your sponsor nor the voluntary agency can solve your problem, one or the other may suggest the services of such other agencies as the following:

Instruction in English:

(1) International Institutes in St. Paul and Duluth (see Page 6).
(2) In other cities the superintendents of schools will have information as to whether there are adult education classes in English in their communities.
(3) The Immigration and Naturalization Service has a list of available text materials.
(4) No. 14 and 15, Literacy Series, can be obtained for a small charge from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.
(5) Foreign language dictionaries are available from the Stechert-Haffner Book Co., 31 East 10th Street New York, New York.

Finding a Friend or Relative:

(1) The address of an immigrant displaced person recently arrived in the United States might be obtained through the voluntary agency that arranged for his immigration (see addresses of voluntary agencies on Page 6).
(2) Help in locating residents of the United States or Canada might be obtained through the Missing Persons Searchers League, Lynbrook, New York.
(3) The International Tracing Service of the IRO, with headquarters at Arolsen, Germany, may be able to offer help in finding relatives or friends who disappeared in Europe during the war.

Reading Material in Foreign Languages:

(1) International Institutes at St. Paul and Duluth.
(2) The Minneapolis Council of Americanization, 418 Metropolitan Life Building, 125 South Third Street, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
(3) The public library in your community.
(4) Nationality associations such as the American Relief for Poland, 616 Minnesota Building, St. Paul, Minnesota; the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, 2101 Scudder Street, St. Paul; and the Czechoslovakian Committee for Displaced Persons, 5100 Second Avenue South, Minneapolis, will have information on publications for their language-speaking groups.

(5) Information about foreign language publications may also be obtained from the Common Council for American Unity, 20 West 40th Street, New York 18, New York, or from The Minnesota Commission on Resettlement of Displaced Persons, 117 University Avenue, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

Information about Churches, Schools, or Other Agencies in Your Community:

(1) Your sponsor.
(2) The local pastor or representative of the voluntary agency that arranged for your immigration.
(3) The county welfare office. (The county welfare office is usually located in the court house of each county.)

Information about Local, State and Federal Government

(1) The St. Paul Council of Human Relations, 123 W. Fifth St., St. Paul.
(2) The Minneapolis Council of Americanization.
(3) Classes in citizenship are conducted and help is given to those wishing to apply for citizenship at the International Institutes in St. Paul and Duluth.
(4) The public library in your community.
(5) Home study course on "Our Constitution and Government" is available at a small charge from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.
(6) The Immigration and Naturalization Service has a list of available text materials.

Interpreter Service:

(1) The International Institutes of St. Paul and Duluth.
(2) Written material in German and Polish will be translated, upon request, by the Division of Social Welfare, the administrative office for the Minnesota Commission on Resettlement of Displaced Persons, 117 University Avenue, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

Legal Advice:

(1) The representative of your voluntary agency may be able to help you obtain legal information.
(2) If you need the services of an attorney and are unable to pay for attorney's fees, your agency representative may refer you to such agencies as: The Legal Aid Society, 404 South Eighth St., Minneapolis, or the Legal Bureau of Family Service, Wilder Building, St. Paul, and in cases involving civil liberties, the St. Paul Council of Human Relations.

Employment:

(1) Your sponsor, who signed an assurance of employment.
(2) The representative of the voluntary agency that endorsed your sponsor's assurance of employment.
(3) The office of the Minnesota Division of Employment and Security for the district in which you live (see list of employment offices on Page 14).

Financial Aid:

(1) Your sponsor.
(2) The representative of the voluntary agency that arranged for your immigration.
(3) If for any reason you are unable to discuss your financial needs with your sponsor or the voluntary agency representative, you may notify the state commission, and we will refer you to the proper agency.

Sponsoring the Immigration of a Friend or Relative:

(1) The representative of the voluntary agency that arranged for your immigration. (Amendments to the Displaced Persons Act of 1948 provide that a person must be a citizen to sign an assurance as sponsor for the immigration of displaced persons. The representative of a voluntary agency may be able to assist you in finding an eligible sponsor and a suitable resettlement opportunity for the displaced person or family in whom you are interested.)

Family Services:

(1) If you need help in solving a family difficulty, such as a child behavior problem, a marital problem, or a problem in home management or budgeting, your voluntary agency representative may be able to advise you. Or, if you live in one of the larger cities, he may suggest that you request help from a private, non-sectarian agency, such as the Family and Children's Service, 214 Citizens Aid Building, 404 South Eighth Street, Minneapolis; the Family Service, Wilder Building, Fifth and Washington, St. Paul; the Family Service Society, 300 Moore Memorial Building, Duluth; or the Civic League Family Service, Room 208, City Hall, Rochester.

Travelers' Aid:

(1) If you need information or help while on a trip, assistance may be obtained from the Travelers Aid Association. Travelers Aid desks are usually located in the train or bus depots in the large cities. In Minnesota, Travelers Aid representatives are located at the Great Northern, the Milwaukee, and the Northland Greyhound Bus depots in Minneapolis; at the Union (train) Depot in St. Paul; and the Union and the Northland Greyhound Bus depots in Duluth. Travelers Aid organizations may also be of help to travelers in finding temporary housing, locating friends or relatives in this country, in providing emergency financial aid or interpreter services, and in referring persons to other community agencies for necessary assistance.

Health Services:

(1) If you or any member of your family needs medical care for which there is a charge for professional services, such as the services of a doctor or of a nurse, or hospital care, and you are unable to pay for this medical expense,

you should inform your sponsor or the representative of the voluntary agency, in order that they can help you to obtain the needed medical attention. In case of an emergency, if you are unable to inform your sponsor or the voluntary agency representative and you are unable to pay for medical care, you may immediately request the welfare office of the county in which you live to help you obtain medical services. If you live in one of the larger cities such as Minneapolis, St. Paul or Duluth, and wish to be referred to a doctor, you may call the "Physician's Exchange", which is listed in the telephone directory.

(2) In some of the larger communities there are other types of health services available to the general public without charge, or for a small fee, or in some cases the charge is made in accordance with the client's financial ability to pay for these services. Some of these agencies are the following:

In Minneapolis:

The Community Health Service, 316 Third Avenue South, Minneapolis, operates well-baby clinics for children up to five years of age. The clinic gives periodic physical examinations, immunizations against communicable diseases, and prescribes diets and formulas. The cost is 25 cents or less for each visit to the clinic. This agency also provides nursing care for patients, (children or adults) who are at home with a chronic or long-term illness under the care of a physician. Charges for this service are made in accordance with the family's financial ability. If you live in Minneapolis and wish an appointment, you may telephone the Community Health Service at Main 5275.

The Minnesota Society for Crippled Children and Adults, 2524 Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis, gives rehabilitative training, conducts speech and hearing clinics, and helps to provide physical appliances and convalescent heart care to handicapped residents of Minnesota (both adults and children) on the basis of need.

Crippled Child Relief, Inc., 5117 Emerson Avenue South, Minneapolis, provides assistance to crippled children and young adults who reside in Minnesota and require financial aid for medical care, hospitalization, artificial appliances, or convalescent care.

In St. Paul:

The Wilder Dispensary, 279 Rice Street, St. Paul,

provides medical or dental care to residents of St. Paul on a free or part-pay basis, depending upon the financial ability of each patient. Essentially, this agency's services are available to those who cannot afford the cost of private medical care. All patients are required to pay a minimum clinic fee of 25 cents.

Ancker Hospital, 495 Jefferson Avenue, St. Paul, administered by the Ramsey County Welfare Board, provides hospital and out-patient care. Eligibility is determined on the basis of financial need. Application may be made at Ancker Hospital.

Family Nursing Service, Wilder Building, 5th and Washington Streets, St. Paul, gives bedside nursing care for patients who are at home with a chronic or long-term illness under the care of a private physician or clinic; gives health supervision to well children from the age of one month to school age; provides maternal health services. including health supervision during the prenatal period and after the baby's birth; nutrition service through which families are advised in carrying out a doctor's recommendations for special diets, nutrition problems and budget planning. Charges for nurses' visits range from 10 cents to $2 per visit, depending upon the family's financial ability to pay for this service.

Our Lady of Good Counsel Free Cancer Home, 2076 St. Anthony Avenue, St. Paul, offers free hospital and nursing care to persons having terminal cancer illness.

In Duluth:

Duluth Health Service, Room 408, City Hall, Duluth, (Telephone MElrose 4761) provides preventive and remedial nursing care, health counseling and instruction. To receive remedial nursing care the patient must be under the care of a physician. Patients who will require daily nursing care over a long period of time or who are in institutions are ordinarily not eligible for service. Charges are made in accordance with the family's ability to pay.

Albert and Louise Ordean Charity, 312 Exchange Building (Telephone MElrose 829 or 830) 3 rd Avenue West and Superior Street, Duluth, provides assistance to needy persons who have lived in Duluth for one year.

Scottish Rite Infant Welfare, 2229 West Second Street, Duluth, (Telephone MElrose 1024) conducts well-baby clinics where mothers are

instructed in the care and feeding of children. Followup service may be given in the home by a visiting nurse. Services are available without charge to all well children (ages ranging from birth to 2½ years) in Duluth and surrounding area.

St. Louis County Health Department, 115 Court House, Duluth, conducts a general public health educational program and public health nursing. Services are given for the control of communicable diseases, maternity and child care, and to heart, cancer, and orthopedic cases. Services are available without charge to all people living in the rural districts of St. Louis County, excluding all cities and villages that maintain health departments.

Other:

The Crippled Children's Service of the Minnesota Division of Social Welfare, 117 University Avenue, St. Paul, provides care and assistance on the basis of need to children under 21 years of age who are handicapped by a crippling condition. Children with rheumatic fever or rheumatic heart disease or conditions leading to heart disease are also eligible for care providing they live within the following counties: Scott, Anoka, Washington, Dakota, Carver, McLeod, rural Ramsey, and rural Hennepin; residents of the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul are not eligible.

(3) In addition to these agency resources, many of the counties, a number of cities, and most public schools employ public health nurses who give instruction in maternal and child health; control of communicable diseases, including tuberculosis and venereal disease; care of the sick in their homes; and care of the physically handicapped. For information about public health nursing services in your community, you may inquire at the county welfare office, or you may address an inquiry to the Minnesota Department of Health, Division of Public Health Nursing, State Board of Health Building, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Social Activity:

(1) An "open house party for new arrivals" is held on the last Sunday of each month from 3 to 5 p.m. at the International Institute, 183 West Kellogg Boulevard, St. Paul. Free refreshments are served, and "Newcomers" are cordially invited.

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LOCAL OFFICES OF THE MINNESOTA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Albert Lea.....115 East Main Street

Alexandria.....608 Broadway

Austin.....110 East Oakland Ave.

Bemidji.....302 Third Street

Brainerd.....216 South Eighth Street

Crookston.....107 West Second Street

Duluth.....212 Bradley Building

Ely.....Community Center Building

Fairmont.....111 South Main Street

Faribault.....218 Central Avenue North

Fergus Falls..... 203½ Lincoln Avenue

Grand Rapids.....114 West Fifth Street

Hibbing.....620 East Howard Street

Hopkins.....1018 Excelsior Avenue

International Falls.....Frederic Hotel

Little Falls.....106 First Avenue S. E.

Mankato.....633-635 South Front Street

Marshall.....Main and Fourth Street

Minneapolis.....510 First Avenue North

Montevideo..Rm. #1, Chippewa Bank Building

Moorhead.....Gletne Building

Mora.....Serline Building

New Ulm.....11 South Minnesota Street

Owatonna.....307 North Cedar Street

Red Wing.....326½ Plum Street

Rochester.....19½ South Broadway

St. Cloud.....706 St. Germain Street

St. Paul.....55 East Fifth Street

Thief River Falls...203 Third Street East

Virginia.....Virginia Building

Willmar.....305 Fifth Street West

Winona.....68 West Fourth Street

Worthington.....906 Third Avenue

THE DEPORTATION AND PUBLIC CHARGE LAWS

Sometimes we are asked about "deportation" (the return of an immigrant to his former country). A brief explanation may help to remove any unnecessary worry about this provision in the federal law.

Persons can be deported only for certain reasons that are listed in the immigration laws. These laws are administered by the Immigration and Naturalization Service. In addition to its duties of enforcing the immigration and naturalization laws, an important job of the "INS" is to help immigrant persons obtain information and education that will enable them to become good citizens who are well informed about our government and how it works.

The "public charge" part of the immigration laws applies to non-citizens who within five years after coming to this country receive public relief because of a condition that existed before or at the time of entering the United States. Under the law, deportation proceedings may be brought against such persons. ("Public relief" means relief received from a government agency, such as a city or county welfare office. It does not mean assistance or relief that is rereived from a private or voluntary agency, such as those listed on Page 6.)

It should be noted that the cause of the person's becoming a public charge must have existed before or at the time of his entering the United States. Let us take for an example the case of a person who within five years after coming to the U. S. receives relief from a public agency because he becomes ill. The person could not be deported for receiving that assistance if he could prove that his illness began after his admission to this country. Or, consider the case of an immigrant person who is unemployed because his sponsor failed to provide him with a job. If because of this the immigrant person had to receive public relief, he would not be deported for receiving relief because his need was due to a cause over which he had no control and that arose after his entry.

A non-citizen who has not become a public charge within the five-year period cannot after that be deported as a public charge if he has remained in the United States. It should be explained, however, that a new five-year period for a non-citizen begins after each re-entry into the U. S. An immigrant person, for example, who has not become a citizen but lives in the United States for a period of five years or longer, enters Canada for a one day visit, and returns to this country is again subject to the possibility of deportation if at any time within five years after his return he becomes a public charge for causes that cannot be shown to have arisen after his re-entry.

(If a displaced person wishes to leave and later return to the United States, he should obtain from the Immigration and Naturalization Service a "re-entry permit". An application for a permit to re-enter must be submitted on a form that may be obtained from the INS. It should be submitted at least 30 days before the expected date of departure. The fee is $3.)

The term "public charge" is further explained as follows:

(1) A non-citizen who receives public services (other than financial assistance) is not considered a public charge if he is merely receiving services that are available without charge to all persons in his community; for example, education in public schools, or free medical clinic services, or free rehabilitation services.

(2) In order that a non-citizen be considered a public charge within the meaning of the immigration laws, it is necessary that:

(a) A charge be made for the services received.

(b) A demand for payment be made upon the non-citizen or his legally responsible relatives (unless it is known that they are without financial means).

(c) There be a refusal or failure to pay this charge.

Whether or not a person would be liable to deportation would have to be determined by the Immigration and Naturalization Service on the basis of all the facts in any case brought to its attention. A person would not be deported until the Immigration and Naturalization Service has thoroughly investigated and considered all the facts in such a case.

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REPORTS

Semiannual Reports

Under the Displaced Persons Law every "principal immigrant displaced person" (person for whom a job was assured) must send four reports, one every six months, to the Federal Displaced Persons Commission. This report calls for information about you and your family, about your place of residence, and about your employment if you are the principal wage earner. Because the law carries strict legal penalties for those who "wilfully" fail to send in correct reports, it is important that you remember to send in each report as required. If you do forget to send in any of these reports on the due date, we would suggest that you send one in as quickly as possible to correct this omission. If you send in a late report, it should be dated according to when it was due. A letter should also be sent with each such report explaining why it was not sent in on the due date.

(The semiannual report is not required for displaced orphans since they are under child welfare agency care, nor from displaced persons who were admitted to the United States as temporary residents and later applied for a change in status to that of permanent residents.)

The head of a family includes in his report information about his wife and about minor children who immigrated with him to this country and were unmarried, dependent, and under 21 years of age at the time of coming to the United States.

Semiannual reports are due on the following dates:

If you entered the United States	First report is due	Second report is due	Third report is due	Fourth report is due
On or before Nov. 1, 1948	Jan. 1, 1949	July 1, 1949	Jan. 1, 1950	July 1, 1950
Nov. 2, 1948, to May 1, 1949	July 1, 1949	Jan. 1, 1950	July 1, 1950	Jan. 1, 1951
May 2, 1949, to Nov. 1, 1949	Jan. 1, 1950	July 1, 1950	Jan. 1, 1951	July 1, 1951
Nov. 2, 1949, to May 1, 1950	July 1, 1950	Jan. 1, 1951	July 1, 1951	Jan. 1, 1952
On or after May 2, 1950	Jan. 1, 1950	July 1, 1951	Jan. 1, 1952	July 1, 1952

A completed report should be sent to the Federal Displaced Persons Commission, c/o Statistical Section, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Washington 25, D.C. any time within 15 days before each of the above reporting dates.

Report forms, which contain instructions for completing and mailing, may be obtained from the local offices of the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service (see Page 21).

Change of Address

If you change your place of residence, you must report your new address to the Immigration and Naturalization Service within five days after moving to your new location. All such changes of address must be reported until you become a citizen of the United States. A parent must also report the change of address of children under 14 years of age. Children over 14 are to send in their own signed reports. Forms for reporting these changes of address may be obtained at most United States Post offices or from the local offices of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Alien Registration Card

Sometime after your arrival in this country you should receive from the Immigration and Naturalization Service an "Alien Registration Card". This is an important document. It is proof that you were registered and fingerprinted under the Alien Registration Act, and you will need this card in the process of applying for U. S. citizenship.

If you have not received the card within from three to six months after coming to this country, you should inform the nearest office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service about this. If you lose it, you should promptly report this fact to the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Immigrant children who are less than 14 years of age are registered by their parent or legal guardian. When they reach the age of 14 (within 30 days after their fourteenth birthday) non-citizen children must themselves apply to the INS for registration and fingerprinting.

Change of Employment

As mentioned under the topic about working with your sponsor, before you move to another home or change your employment, this plan should first be discussed with the representative of the voluntary agency that assisted in making arrangements for your present job placement. The voluntary agency representative will be able to advise you in this matter, and he will wish to help you work out a plan that is satisfactory to both you and your sponsor.

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APPLYING FOR CITIZENSHIP

Although it is not a requirement, we would suggest that you apply for citizenship as soon as you can. The sooner you apply, the sooner it will become possible for you to enjoy the privileges and assume the responsibilities of a United States citizen in your community. In addition to the all-important right to vote, there are other advantages of citizenship that non-citizens do not have. For example, it is usually required that a person applying for federal and state government jobs be a a citizen. In many states the practice of certain professions, such as dentistry, law, and medicine, also requires that a person be a citizen.

If you are at least 18 years of age and lawfully admitted to this country for permanent residence, you may take the first step in becoming a citizen by applying for a "declaration of intention". This is called "taking out the first paper". You can apply for a first paper at any time after you arrive in this country. You must first obtain an application form from any Immigration and Naturalization Service Office (see page 21 for list of Minnesota INS offices). Some district court offices also have these forms.

After you have carefully filled out the application form according to its instructions, you must take it, or mail it, to the address of the office stated on the form. It is very important that the application form be filled out correctly. For example in item (1) on page 1 of the form you must be sure to give the spelling of your name exactly as it was spelled in your home country and as it was spelled when you came to the United States, and any other name you have used or may now be using. After the application has been processed by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, that agency will send you a letter telling you when and where to appear to get your "first paper". You pay a $3 fee to the clerk of court when you receive this paper.

Applying for a "petition for naturalization" is the second step. To be eligible for this second step you must:

(1) Have resided in the United States for at least five years.
(2) Have lived the last six months of the five-year period in the state in which you apply for the petition; and
(3) Have had your "first paper" for at least two and not more than seven years.

The application form for a "petition for naturalization" (the "second paper") may be obtained in the same way as the application for a declaration of intention. Instructions for completing and mailing are contained on the application form. Some time after submitting this application, you will be asked to report to the naturalization examiner for a preliminary hearing at which time you must prove that:

(1) You can speak English;
(2) You are able to sign your application in your own handwriting;
(3) You have knowledge of the history of the United States, its Constitution, and its federal, state, and local governments;
(4) You are loyal to the principles of the United States Constitution;
(5) You are of good moral character. Two American citizens who have known you during the five years prior to your application must testify as character witnesses in your behalf and must give sworn statements in support of your formal petition. If these witnesses have not known you during the entire five years, you will be asked for the names of additional citizen witnesses who knew you during the remainder of that period.

If the examiner finds that you meet these requirements, he will then help you to file a petition for naturalization. You pay an $8 fee to the clerk of court for filing this petition.

The last step is the final court hearing. Some time after your petition for naturalization is filed, you will be notified to appear in court where, if the court approves your petition, you will take the Oath of Allegiance to the United States of America and be granted United States citizenship.

Naturalization of Family

Becoming a citizen through naturalization does not give citizenship to your spouse. Non-citizen wives or husbands must make their own applications for naturalization. When non-citizen husband and wife both wish to become citizens, therefore, they should each apply for a declaration of intention. However, if one spouse is a citizen, the other does not require a "first paper" and he or she need prove residence in the United States for only one, two, or three years, depending on the dates of marriage and admittance to the United States.

Under the present law a foreign-born child becomes a citizen of the United States automatically if both parents acquire United States citizenship before he reaches the age of 18 and if he has been permanently admitted to the United States before that age. If one parent is dead, the child becomes a citizen through the naturalization of the surviving parent. Information about this may be obtained at any Immigration and Naturalization Service Office. All children born in the United States, and subject to its jurisdiction, regardless of which countries their parents are citizens, are U.S. citizens at birth.

The federal government supplies textbooks on citizenship to help those applicants for naturalization who attend classes conducted by public schools or who enroll in the Home Study Course in citizenship offered by the University of Minnesota. Information about text materials or enrolling in classes in citizenship may be obtained by writing to the Immigration and Naturalization Service Office.

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IMMIGRATION OFFICES IN MINNESOTA

1014 New Post Office Building
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

201 Federal Courts Building
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Baudette
Minnesota

Crane Lake
Minnesota

329 Post Office Building
Duluth, Minnesota

International Falls
Minnesota

Inspection Station
Noyes, Minnesota

Pigeon River Bridge
Hovland, Minnesota

Pinecreek
Minnesota

Ranier
Minnesota

212 Post Office Building
Rochester, Minnesota

Roseau
Minnesota

Warroad
Minnesota

Winton
Minnesota

ENGLISH	GERMAN	LATVIAN	POLISH	RUSSIAN
B				
bargain	Uebereinkommen	vienošanās	ugoda	soglashenije
behalf	bezueglich	(iedzīvotāju) vārdā	wimieniu dla	imenem (zhitelei)
benefit (profit)	Vorteil (Nutzen)	labums, ieguvums	korzyść	vygoda, polza
borders	Grenzen	robežas	granica	granicy
budget	Budget (Haushaltskosten)	budzets	budżet, zbiór	budzet
C				
census	Volkszaehlung, Schaetzung	tautas skaitīšana, census	spis ludności	perepis zhitelei
chronic	Chronik, chronisch	kronisks	chroniczny	hronicheskij
circumstances	Umstaende, Bedingungen	apstākli	okoliczności, warunki	obstojatelstva
civil liberties	buergerliche Freiheiten	pilsoniskas brīvības	obywatelskie przywileje	grazhdanskija svobodny
climate	Klima	klimats	klimat	klimat
clinic	Klinik	klīnika	klinika	klinika
common (general)	allgemein	vispārīgs, parasts	wspólne, powszechne	obyknovennij, obschij
commonwealth	Staat, politische Gemeinschaft	valsts	rzeczpospolita	gosudarstvo
community	Gemeinde, Gemeinschaft	kopa, apvienība	środowisko	obshchina
communicable disease	uebertragbare Krankheit	lipiga slimība	zaraźliwa choroba	zaraznaja bolezn
conducts (operates)	leitet	vadit	prowadzić, kierować	zavedujet, soderzhit
confer	beraten, ubertragen	apspriesties	naradzać się, udzielać	sovietovatsia
confident	zuversichtlich	parliecināts	ufny, pewny	uvieren
contribution	Beitrag	lidzdalība	składka, udział	ychastie
convalescent	genesend, der Genesende	kas atveselojas	powracając do zdrowia	vyzdoravlivajushchij
cordial	herzlich	sirsnīgs	serdeczny	serdechnyj
correct	richtig	pareizs	poprawny, dokładny	pravilnyj
counseling	beratend	padomdevējs, dot padomu	radzić, porada	sovietujushchij, sobemobatj
cultural	kulturell, Bildungs	kulturāls	kulturalne, wykształcenie	kulturnyj
D				
declaration	Erklaerung, Feststellung	deklarācija	deklaracja, oświadczenie	deklaracija
demands	Forderungen, Ansprueche	prasības	zadania	trebovania
democratic	demokratisch	demokratisks	demokratyczne	demokraticheskij
departure	Abfahrt, Abreise	aizcelošana, aizbraukšana	odjazd, wyjazd	otjiezd
dependable	zuverlaessig	uzticams	pewny, niezawodny	nadiozhnyj
dependent	abhaengig	piederīgs, atkarīgs	zależny, dependent	prinadlezhnyj
dictionary	Woerterbuch, Lexikon	vardnīca	słownik	slovar
diets	Diaet, Ernaehrung	dieta	dieta	dieta
difficulty	Schwierigkeit	grūtība	trudność	trudnost
disappeared	verschwunden	pazudis	zniknąć	izcheznul, propal
discussed	besprochen, eroertert	pārrunāts	dyskutować (roztrząsać)	diskutirovan, peregovoritj
district	Bezirk, Gegend	apgabals	okręg	okrug

ENGLISH	GERMAN	LATVIAN	POLISH	RUSSIAN
E				
economic	wirtschaftlich	saimniecisks	oszczędność, ekonomiczny	hoziaistvennyj
education	Erziehung	izglītība	edukacja, kształcenie	vospitanie, obrazovanie
eligible	waehlbar, geeignet	tiesīgs, piemērots	wybierany, pożądany	imietj pravo na
enacted	in Kraft gesetzt	iedarbināt, likumīgu spēku dot	postanowić, zarządzić	pustit v deistvie
endorsed	gedeckt, befuerwortet	atbalstīt, apstiprināt	indosować, żyrować	udostoveritj
enforcing	durchsetzend, Erzwingung	piespiežot	zastosowanie prawa	prinuzhdaja
essentially	wesentlich	būtiski	istotnie, głównie	sushchestvenno
established	errichtet, festgestellt	nodibināts	założyć, ustalone	ustanovlennyj
existed	existiert	pastāvēja	trwać, być, istnieć	sushchestvoval
excellent	ausgezeichnet	lielisks	wyborny, znakomity	prevoshodnyj
experience	Erfahrung (machen)	pieredze, piedzīvot	doświadczenie, przechodzić coś	opyt, ispytat
explorers	Forscher	pētnieki	badacze	izsliedovateli
extend (offer,reach)	machen(angebot),erreichen	paplašināt	proponować, sięgać	razshirit
F				
fabricated	fabriziert	ražots	wyrabiać	proizvodit, delatj
financial	finanziell	finansu	finansowy	finansovyj
foliage	Laubwerk	lapotne, zalumi	liście	listja, zelen
forebears	Ahnen	senči	przodkowie	predki
forefathers	Vorfahren	sentēvi	praojcowie	pradiedy
foreign	auslaendisch, fremd	ārzemju, svešs	obcy, cudzoziemski	inostrannyj, zagranichnyj
formulas(recipes)	Formeln, Rezepte	receptes	przepisy	recepty, predpisania vracha
G				
general public	Oeffentlichket, Publikum	publisks	publiczność powszechna	publichnyj
geography	Erdkunde, Geographie	geografija	geografja	geografia
glossary	Anmerkung, Bemerkung	paskaidrojumi	objaśnienie	objasnenie
good faith	Gutglaeubigkeit	labā ticībā	w dobrej myśli, w dobrym zaufaniu	dobrovierie
greetings	Gruesse	sveicieni	witanie	priviety
H				
handicapped	das handikap	ar fiziskiem trūkumiem	kaleka, upośledzony	imiejushchie, kaleka, fizicheskie nedostatki
headquarters	Hauptquartier	galvenā mītne	główna kwatera	glavnaja kvartira
headwaters	Quelle	izteka (upes)	początek rzeki, źródło	istok (reki)
hearty	herzlich	sirsnīgs	serdeczny	serdechnyj
homeless	heimatlos	bez pajumtes	bezdomny	bezdomnyj
human relations	Beziehungen zu den Mitmenschen	cilvēku attiecības	ludzkie stosunki	cheloviecheskie otnoshenia

ENGLISH	GERMAN	LATVIAN	POLISH	RUSSIAN
I				
illness	Krankheit, Leiden	slimība	choroba	boliezn
industrious	fleissig	čaklš	pilny, pracowity	prilezhnyj
industrial	industriell, Industrie-	rūpniecības	przemysłowy	promyshlennyj
information	Auskunft	informācija	informacja	informacia
initial (first)	urspruenglich, anfaenglich	sākuma, pirmie	pierwszy, początkowy	pervij
inquiry	Anfrage, Untersuchung	izzina	zapytanie	vyviedka
institutions	Anstalten, Einrichtungen	iestādes, iestādījumi	publiczna instytucja	uchrezhdenia
instruction	Anweisung, Unterricht	norādījumi, apmācība	wskazówki, polecenie	ukazanie, instrukciji
intention	Absicht	nodoms, nolūks	intencja, zamiar	stremlenie, s celju
interesting	fesselnd, interessant	interesants	ciekawy, zajmujący	interesnyj
interests (advantage)	Interesse, Vorteil	interese, guvums	korzyść, zysk	interesi, polza
investigated	untersucht, ermittelt	izmeklēts, izpētits	badać, dochodzić	izcliedovannyj, izpytannyj
involving	einschliesslich	līdz iesaistot, ieskaitot	wciągnąć w co, zawierać	vkluchajushchij
immigration	Einwanderung	iecelošana	immigracia	imigracia
immunization	Immunisierung	imunizācija	wolny od	imunizacia
jurisdiction	Rechtsprechung, Gerichtsbarkeit	tiesas vara, jurisdikcija	jurysdykcja, sadownictwo	pravo suda
K				
known	bekannt	zināms, pazīstams	znany	izviestnyj
L				
language	Sprache	valoda	język, mowa	jazyk
legislation	Gesetzgebung	likumdošana	prawodawstwo	zakonodatelstvo
literacy	Faehigkeit zu lesen und zu schreiben	lasīt prašana	nauka	gramotnost
locality	Oertlichkeit	vieta	miejscowość	miesto
locating	ermittelnd, Ermittlung	noskaidrojot atrašanās vietu	znaleźść	opredielenie miesta
location (address)	Anschrift, Adresse	adrese, dzīves vieta	lokacja, ulokowanie	adres, miesto zhitelstva
luncheon	Mittagessen	pusdienas	obiad	obied
M				
maintain	erhalten, unterhalten	uzturēt	utrzymywać	soderzhat
manufacturing	Fabrikation, Erzeugung	ražošana	wyrób	proizvodstvo
maternal	muetterlich, Mutter-	no mātes puses	macierzyński	materinskij
members	Mitglieder	locekļi	członkowstwo	chleny
minimum	Minimum	minims	minimum	minimum
moral obligation	moralische Verpflichtung	morālisks pienākums	moralny obowiązek	moralnoje obiazatelstvo
motto	Motto, Leitwort	moto	godło, motto	moto

ENGLISH	GERMAN	LATVIAN	POLISH	RUSSIAN
N				
neighbors	Nachbarn	kaimiņi	sąsiedzi	sosiedi
nutrition	Ernaehrung	barošana	pożywienie, pokarm	pitanie
O				
obtain	erlangen, erhalten	dabūt, saņemt	uzyskać, dostać	dobyvat, poluchat
official seal	offiziell Siegel	oficiāls zīmogs	oficyalna pieczątka	oficialnaja pechat
ommission	Auslassung, Unterlassung	izlaidums, izlaišana	pominięcie	propusk
opportunities	Gelegenheiten	izdevības	sposobność, okazja	vozmozhnosti, udobnye sluchaji
ordinarily	gewoehnlich	parasti	zwykle, zwyczajnie	obychno
origins	Urspruenge, Anfaenge	sākumi	początki	nachala
orthopedic	orthopaedisch	ortopedisks	ortopedyczny	ortopedicheskij
P				
pamphlet	Pamphlet, Broschuere	brošūra	broszura	broshura
paragraphs	Paragraphen, Abschnitte	paragrāfi	rozdział	paragrafi
part-pay	Teilzahlung	daļas maksājums	częściowa zapłata	chastichnaja uplata
pastor	Pastor	macītājs	pasterz, proboszcz	pastor
patient	Patient	pacients	pacjent, chory	pacient
periodic	periodisch	periodisks	perjodyczny, okresowy	periodicheskij
permanent	dauernd, bestaendig	pastāvīgs	stały	postojannyj
petition	Gesuch, Antrag	peticija, lūgums, prasība	prośba	peticia, proshenie
physical examination	koerperliche Untersuchung	ārsta pārbaude	egzaminacja fizyczna	vrachebnyj osmotr
playground	Spielplatz	rotaļu laukums	plac zabaw	ploshchadka dlia igr
population	Bevoelkerung	iedzīvotaji	ludność	naselenie
portion	Teil, Anteil	daļa	część, dział	chast
preceding	vorhergehend	iepriekšējais	poprzedni	predshestvujushchij
preliminary	vorlaeufig	iepriekšējs, pagaidu	przedwstępny	predvaritelnyj
prescribes	verordnet	nosaka, pavēl	przepisywać, rozkazać	predpisivajet
preventive	borbeugend	ar nolūku novērst, pasargāt	zapobieg	preduprediteInyj
primitive	primitiv	privitīvs, vienkāris	pierwotny	primitivnyj
privileges	Vorechte, Privilegien	priekšrocības	przywileje, wolność	privilegiji
proceedings	Verfahren	gaita, tiesasgaita	postępowanie	procedura
processed	gemacht	padarits	przebieg, robić przegląd	sdielannyj
productive	produktiv, ergebnisreich	ražigs	płodny, tworczy	produktivnyj
program	Program	programa	program	programma
progressive	fortschrittlich, fortschreitend	progresīvs	postępowy, progresywny	progresivnyj
provides	sorgt fuer, verschafft	sagādā, rūpējas par	dostarczać, zaopatrzyć sie	dostavliajet, zabotitsia ob

ENGLISH	GERMAN	LATVIAN	POLISH	RUSSIAN
R				
recently	kuerzlich, neulich	nesen	w ostatnich czasach	nedavno
recommendations	Empfehlungen	ieteikumi	zalecenie, rekomendacja	rekomendaciji
re-entry	Neu- oder Wiedereintritt	ieiešana no jauna	wstąpić ponownie	vchozhdenie vnov
refer	sich beziehen auf	attiekties uz, doties pie, nosūta pie	odnosić się do, zdać co komu	otnositsia k, javitsia k, preprovodit k
region	Gegend	apvidus	okolica	rajon
regardless	ohne Ruecksicht auf	neskatoties uz	bez względu na	nesmotria na
registered nurse	Krankenschwester	pilntiesīga žēlsirdīgā māsa	zarajestrowana pielęgnarka/	polnopravnaja sestra miloserdia
rehabilitating	jemand der wieder eingegliedert werden kann	(veselību) atjaunojošs	rehabilitować	vozstanovliajushchij
remedial	heilbar	ārstējams	uleczalne, dając się poprawić	lechimyj
representative	Vertreter	pārstavis	reprezentant, przedstawiciel	predstavitel
reputation	Ruf	slava, reputācija	reputacja	reputacia
required	erforderlich	prasīts	potrzebne, wymagane	trebovannyj
research	Forschung	pētījums, pētīšana	poszukiwanie, badanie	izsliedovanie
resettlement	neue Ansiedlung	novietošana jauna dzīves /vieta/	nanowo ustanowić	poselenie, razselenie
residents	Einwohner, Bewohner	iemitnieki	mieszkańcy	zhiteli
resources	Einnahmequellen, Einkuenfte	ienākumu avoti, ienākumi	środki, sposoby	istochniki dohodov, dohody
responsible	verantwortlich	atbildīgs	odpowiedzialny	otvietsvennyj
rural	laendlich	lauku, iedzīvotājs	wiejski	selskij zhitel
S				
satisfying	befriedigend	apmierinoši	zadowolnić, zaspokoić	udovletvoriajushchij
scenery	Landschaft	ainava	widok	peizazh
security	Sicherheit	drošība	pewność, zabezpieczenie	bezopasnost, ubezpechenie
services	Dienste	pakalpojumi	przysługi	pomesheh
settlers	Ansiedler	jaunie iedzīvotaji	osiedleńcy, koloniści	poselency
share	Anteil	lidzdalības dala, dalities	część, dział	uchastiė
similarity	Aehnlichkeit	līdzība	podobieństwo	podobie, schodstvo
sketch	Skizze	skice, uzmetums	krótki zarys, szkic	nabrosok
society	Gesellschaft	sabiedrība	towarzystwo	obshchestvo
solve	loesen	atrisināt	rozwiązać, roztrzygnąć	reshit
status	Stand, Personenstand	stavoklis	stan	polozhenie
statute	Statut, Satzung	statuts, likumi	prawo	statut, zakoni
submitted	eingereicht, unterbreitet	iesniegts	przedłożyć	podannyj, predlozhennyj
success	Erfolg	sekmes, panākums	sukces, powodzenie	uspieh
suggestions	Vorschlaege, Anregungen	priekšlikumi	myśl poddana	predlozhenia
suitable	passend	piemērots	odpowiednie	podhodiashchij

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superintendent	superintendent	priekšnieks	dozórca, inspektor	upravliavshchij
supervision (care)	Aufsicht, Beaufsichtigung	aizgādība, pārraudzība	dogląd	popechitelstvo, nadzor
surviving	ueberlebend	pārdzīvojot, dzīvam paliekot	pozostały przy życiu	ostavajas v zhivych
telephone directory	Telephon buch	telefonu grāmata	telefoniczna książka adresowa	telefonnaja knizhka
temperature	Temperatur	temperatūra	temperatura	temperatura
temporary	zeitweilig	pagaidu, pārejošs	tymczasowe, chwilowe	vremennyj
terminal (ending)	Endung	gala, noslēguma, beidzamais	końcowy	poslednij
testify	als Zeuge aussagen, bezeugen	apliecināt	świadczyć, zeznawać	svidietelstvovat
text materials	Textbuecher	teksti, macibas gramatas	podręcznik	teksty, uchebniki
tourist	Reisender	ceļotajs, turists	turysta	turist, puteshestvennik
traders	Haendler, Kaufleute	tirgotāji	kupiec	torgovcy
training	Ausbildung	vingrināšana, apmācīšana	ćwiczenie	obuchenie
trait	Zug, charakteristische Eigenschaft	raksturīga īpašība	cecha, rys	harakternaja cherta
translated	uebersetzt	pārtulkots	przetłumaczone	perevedennyj
U				
unemployed	arbeitslos	bez darba esošs	bezrobotny, niezatrudniony/	bezrabotnyj
university	Universetaet	universitāte	uniwersytet	universitet
V				
vacationists	Urlauber	atvalinājumā esošs	urlop, ferje	otpusknyje
venture	Plan, Unternehmen	pasākums, nākotnes plāns	przedsiewzięcie, spekulacja	predprijatie
W				
wage earner	Gehaltsempfaenger	algas pelnītājs	ten który zarabia	zarabatyvajushchij
welcoming	willkommen heissend	apsveicot, sveicinot	przywitanie	raduzhno privietstvuja
wilderness	Wildnis	biezoknis, neapdzīvota vieta	pustynia	dikaja miestnostj
wilfully	absichtlich	apzinīgi, stūrgalvīgi	rozmyślnie	narochno
Z				
zeal	Eifer	dedzība, centība	zapał, gorliwość	userdie

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