

In February of , the Boy Scout Association was founded by W.S. Boyce, Edward S. Stewart, and Stanley D. Willis. One of several youth organizations at the time, the BSA grew to become the largest and most successful of all. Halley's Comet arrived in the inner Solar System and came into naked.

Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group National Archives, Washington, D. For details on the contents of the film numbers, visit the following NARA web page: In addition, the names of those listed on the population schedule are linked to actual images of the Federal Census, copied from the National Archives and Records Administration microfilm, T, 1, rolls. If you do not initially find the name on the page that you are linked to, try a few pages forward or backward, as sometimes different pages had the same page number. This new index released June maintains the old head of household index and adds to it a new every name index including a re-keying of the heads of households. As a result, for many heads of households you will see two names - a primary, and an alternate. The primary name is the newly keyed name. The alternate name is the name as it appeared in the original head of household only index. Alternate names are only displayed when there is a difference in the way the name was keyed between the two indexes. By making both names available to researchers, the likelihood of your being able to find your head of household ancestor has increased. Likewise, researchers who were once able to find their head of household ancestor under a particular spelling will still be able to easily find that ancestor. What Areas are Included: The census includes all fifty U. Why Census Records are Important: Few, if any, records reveal as many details about individuals and families as do the U. The population schedules are successive "snapshots" of Americans that depict where and how they were living at particular periods in the past. Because of this, the census is often the best starting point for genealogical research after home sources have been exhausted. The Census was begun on 15 April For example, children born between 15 April and the day of enumeration were not to be listed, while individuals alive on 15 April but deceased when the enumerator arrived were to be counted. The following questions were asked by enumerators: Name of street, avenue road, etc. House number or farm Number of dwelling in order of visitation Number of family in order of visitation Name and Relation: Name of each person whose place of abode was with the family Relationship of person enumerated to the head of the family Personal Description:

2: Rare color photos from ss - Photo 1 - Pictures - CBS News

(f)(4)(vi) Tags shall be affixed as close as safely possible to their respective hazards by a positive means such as string, wire, or adhesive that prevents their loss or unintentional removal.

Black migration picked up from the start of the new century, with , leaving in the first decade. The pace accelerated with the outbreak of World War I and continued through the s. By , there were 1. In the s and s, increasing mechanization of agriculture virtually brought the institution of sharecropping that had existed since the Civil War to an end in the United States causing many landless black farmers to be forced off of the land. By the late s, as deindustrialization and the Rust Belt crisis took hold, the Great Migration came to an end. But, in a reflection of changing economics, as well as the end of Jim Crow laws in the s and improving race relations in the South, in the s and early s, more black Americans were heading South than leaving that region. Census figures show that African Americans went from In the first phase, eight major cities attracted two-thirds of the migrants: New York and Chicago , followed in order by Philadelphia , St. Louis , Detroit , Pittsburgh , and Indianapolis. The Second great black migration increased the populations of these cities while adding others as destinations, especially on the West Coast. Almost half of those who migrated from Mississippi during the first Great Migration, for example, ended up in Chicago , while those from Virginia tended to move to Philadelphia. For the most part, these patterns were related to geography, with the closest cities attracting the most migrants such as Los Angeles and San Francisco receiving a disproportionate number of migrants from Texas. When multiple destinations were equidistant, chain migration played a larger role, with migrants following the path set by those before them. Sifton and Citizenship and Immigration Canada did not anticipate that black farmers would file for homesteads in the Canadian Prairies and tried to turn them back. Unable to do so under the law of the time, Sifton and the Canadian government instead sent immigration representatives to US Southern states to deter black farmers from applying and also went on to implement racist immigration policies that were not lifted for decades. In , following the Canadian Bill of Rights , Canada changed its immigration policy to allow persons of color to migrate to Canada again. Violet King Henry , the first black Canadian woman lawyer, was part of the senior team that changed Canadian policy and was descended from black pioneers to Amber Valley, Alberta , a landmark black community in Canada. Demographics, tensions and employment sectors[edit] This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. November Learn how and when to remove this template message When the Emancipation Proclamation was signed in , less than eight percent of the African-American population lived in the Northeastern or Midwestern United States. Senate ordered an investigation into it. There was no government assistance, but often northern industries, such as the railroads , meatpacking, and stockyards, sometimes paid for transportation and relocation. Between and , the African-American population increased by about forty percent in Northern states as a result of the migration, mostly in the major cities. The cities of Philadelphia , Detroit , Chicago , Cleveland , Baltimore , and New York City had some of the biggest increases in the early part of the twentieth century. Tens of thousands of blacks were recruited for industrial jobs, such as positions related to the expansion of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Because changes were concentrated in cities, which had also attracted millions of new or recent European immigrants, tensions rose as the people competed for jobs and scarce housing. Tensions were often most severe between ethnic Irish, defending their recently gained positions and territory, and recent immigrants and blacks. Tensions and violence[edit] In the late summer and autumn of , racial tensions became violent and came to be known as the Red Summer. This period of time was defined by violence and prolonged rioting between blacks and whites in major United States cities. Cities that were affected by the violence included Washington D. Principally, many blacks were assuming the jobs of white men who went to go fight in World War I. As the war ended in , many men returned home to find out their jobs had been taken by black men who were willing to work for far less. In other cities across the nation many more had been affected by the violence of the Red Summer. The Red Summer enlightened many to the growing racial tension in America. The violence in these major cities prefaced the soon to follow Harlem

Renaissance, an African-American cultural revolution, in the s. The primary factors for migration among southern African-Americans were segregation, an increase in the spread of racist ideology, widespread lynching nearly 3, African-Americans were lynched between and [20], and lack of social and economic opportunities in the South. In the south, Blacks were harshly treated, and were not expected to be anything other than a slave. This theory created by society allowed or Blacks to move full force into the movement. There were also factors that pulled migrants to the north, such as labor shortages in northern factories brought about by World War I, resulting in thousands of jobs in steel mills, railroads, meatpacking plants, and the automobile industry. The Great Migration resulted in the Harlem Renaissance, which was also fired by immigrants from the Caribbean. In her Pulitzer Prize-winning book *The Warmth of Other Suns*, journalist Isabel Wilkerson discusses the migration of "six million black Southerners [moving] out of the terror of Jim Crow to an uncertain existence in the North and Midwest. Many blues singers migrated from the Mississippi Delta to Chicago to escape racial discrimination. Great Delta-born pianist Eddie Boyd told *Living Blues* magazine, "I thought of coming to Chicago where I could get away from some of that racism and where I would have an opportunity to, well, do something with my talent In a number of states, there were decades of black population decline, especially across the Deep South "black belt" where cotton had been king. The migration changed the demographics of the South. By, more than Cities that had been virtually all white at the start of the century became centers of black culture and politics by mid-century. Informal residential segregation and the tendency of people to settle with others of their home communities led to concentrations of blacks in certain areas. The northern "Black metropolises" developed an important infrastructure of newspapers, businesses, jazz clubs, churches, and political organizations that provided the staging ground for new forms of racial politics and new forms of black culture. As a result of the Great Migration, the first large urban black communities developed in northern cities beyond New York, Boston, Baltimore, Washington D. It is conservatively estimated that, African Americans left the South in through to take advantage of a labor shortage in industrial cities during the First World War. In '01, Chicago had a total population of 1., During the second wave of the Great Migration '60, the African-American population in the city grew from, to, The flow of African Americans to Ohio, particularly to Cleveland, changed the demographics of the state and its primary industrial city. Before the Great Migration, an estimated 1. Louis, and Omaha, also had dramatic increases in their African-American populations. People tended to take the cheapest rail ticket possible and go to areas where they had relatives and friends. Because so many people migrated in a short period of time, the African-American migrants were often resented by the urban white working class often recent immigrants themselves; fearing their ability to negotiate rates of pay or secure employment, the ethnic whites felt threatened by the influx of new labor competition. Sometimes those who were most fearful or resentful were the last immigrants of the 19th and new immigrants of the 20th century. Between and, the number of blacks employed in industry nearly doubled from, to, The unions ended the segregation of many jobs, and African Americans began to advance into more skilled jobs and supervisory positions previously informally reserved for whites. Between and, the number of blacks in managerial and administrative occupations doubled, along with the number of blacks in white-collar occupations, while the number of black agricultural workers in fell to one-fourth of what it was in Census from to With fewer resources, the newer groups were forced to compete for the oldest, most run-down housing. Ethnic groups created territories which they defended against change. Discrimination often restricted African Americans to crowded neighborhoods. The more established populations of cities tended to move to newer housing as it was developing in the outskirts. In the long term, the National Housing Act of contributed to limiting the availability of loans to urban areas, particularly those areas inhabited by African Americans. As they lived and worked more closely with European Americans, the divide became increasingly indefinite. This period marked the transition for many African Americans from lifestyles as rural farmers to urban industrial workers. In Chicago for instance, the neighborhood of Bronzeville became known as the "Black Metropolis". From to, the "Black Metropolis" was at the peak of its golden years. The people native to Chicago had pride in the high level of integration in Chicago restaurants, which they attributed to their unassailable manners and refined tastes. In addition, when numerous blacks moved into white neighborhoods, whites would quickly relocate out of fear of a potential rise in property

crime, rape, drugs and violence that was attributed to neighborhoods with large black populations. These tendencies contributed to maintaining the "racial divide" in the North, perhaps accentuating it. By the late 1910s and 1920s, African Americans were hyper-urban, more densely concentrated in inner cities than other groups. Since African-American migrants retained many Southern cultural and linguistic traits, such cultural differences created a sense of "otherness" in terms of their reception by others who were already living in the cities. With the defense buildup for World War II, migration was revived, with larger numbers of blacks leaving the South through the 1930s. After the political and civil gains of the Civil Rights Movement, in the 1960s migration began to increase again. It moved in a different direction, as blacks traveled to new regions of the South for economic opportunity. White southern reaction[edit] The beginning of the Great Migration exposed a paradox in race relations in the American South at that time. Although blacks were treated with extreme hostility and subjected to legal discrimination, the southern economy was deeply dependent on them as an abundant supply of cheap labor, and black workers were seen as the most critical factor in the economic development of the South. One South Carolina politician summed up the dilemma: As the migration picked up, however, southern elites began to panic, fearing that a prolonged black exodus would bankrupt the South, and newspaper editorials warned of the danger. White employers eventually took notice and began expressing their fears. White southerners soon began trying to stem the flow in order to prevent the hemorrhaging of their labor supply, and some began attempting to address the poor living standards and racial oppression experienced by Southern blacks in order to induce them to stay. As a result, southern employers increased their wages to match those on offer in the North, and some individual employers opposed the worst excesses of Jim Crow laws. When the measures failed to stem the tide, white southerners, in concert with federal officials who feared the rise of black nationalism, co-operated in attempting to coerce blacks to stay in the South. The Southern Metal Trades Association urged decisive action to stop black migration, and some employers undertook serious efforts against it. The largest southern steel manufacturer refused to cash checks sent to finance black migration, efforts were made to restrict bus and train access for blacks, agents were stationed in northern cities to report on wage levels, unionization, and the rise of black nationalism, and newspapers were pressured to divert more coverage to negative aspects of black life in the North. A series of local and federal directives were put into place with the goal of restricting black mobility, including local vagrancy ordinances, "work or fight" laws demanding all males either be employed or serve in the army, and conscription orders. Intimidation and beatings were also used to terrorize blacks into staying. Region " [43] [44] [45] Region.

3: Angel Island Immigration Station - Wikipedia

Angel Island Immigration Station was an immigration station located in San Francisco Bay which operated from January 21, to November 5, , where immigrants entering the United States were detained and interrogated.

Indeed, during the Civil War, the island was fortified to defend San Francisco Bay from possible attack by Confederate forces. In the 19th century, new arrivals to the U. After the quarters at the docks proved inadequate and unsanitary, a study, authorized in , recommended building a new immigration station on the isolated and nearby Angel Island. In , the War Department transferred 20 acres of land on the north shore of the island, facing away from San Francisco, to the Department of Labor and Commerce as the site for the new immigration station. Mathews designed the station compound to include an enclosed detention center with an outdoor area and guard tower as well as an administration building, hospital, powerhouse and wharf, which was later known as China Cove. The main difference between Ellis Island and Angel Island was that the majority of the immigrants that traveled through Angel Island were from Asian countries, such as China, Japan, and India. The facility was created to monitor the flow of Chinese immigrants entering the country after the implementation of the Chinese Exclusion Act in . The Act only allowed entrance to merchants, clergy, diplomats, teachers, and students, barring laborers. Chinese immigrants were seen as a threat because they occupied low-wage jobs, and after the economic downfall during the s, Americans experienced serious unemployment problems. This resulted in increased discrimination against the Chinese, labeling them as unsuitable Americans due to their appearance and social status. After executing a series of restrictive laws prohibiting the majority of Chinese immigration, the detention center was opened in . Immigrants arrived from 84 different countries, with Chinese immigrants accounting for the largest ethnic group to enter San Francisco until when Japanese immigrants outnumbered the Chinese for the first time. Process[edit] The length of time immigrants spent detained varied depending on how long the interrogation process lasted. For some it was only a few days and for others it lasted for months, the longest recorded stay being 22 months. Interrogations lasted awhile because many of the immigrants held at the detention center had false paperwork. Chinese immigrants, mostly males, claimed to be sons of Chinese individuals who were American citizens. Since children of citizens are also considered U. Therefore, the concept of " paper sons " or less commonly "paper daughters" was constructed- children on paper, but without real familial ties. Chinese-American citizens agreed to this collaboration because they were provided with monetary incentives. The applicant would be called before a Board of Special Inquiry, composed of two immigrant inspectors, a stenographer, and a translator, if needed. Over the course of a few hours or days, the individual would be drilled with specific questions that only real applicants would know about, for instance, their family history, location of the village, their homes and so on. However, a way around these questions was preparing them months in advance with their sponsors and memorizing the answers. To ensure that the applicant was telling the truth, witnesses from the United States, who were often other family members, were called in to corroborate the applicants story. The "family members" sometimes lived across the country, which extended the process since their testimony had to be verified before proceeding. If there was any doubt that the applicant was lying then the questioning process was prolonged and if deviation was suspected from the testimony presented by the witnesses, then the applicant and the rest of the family would be in jeopardy of deportation. Additionally, the length of stay varied depending on what country the individual was coming from. Japanese immigrants often held documentation from government officials that expedited the process of entering the country. This resulted in the majority of detainees being Chinese since they had no other alternatives but to endure the questioning. Since the goal of Angel Island was to deport as many Chinese immigrants as possible, the whole process was much more intrusive and demanding for the Chinese compared to other applicants. As a result, all the immigrants were relocated to a landlocked facility in San Francisco and the former Immigration Station was returned to the U. Since Congress repealed the Chinese Exclusion Act in , the facility was not used as an immigration station. After the war, the Army decommissioned the military installations, reduced its presence on the island, and left the former Immigration Station to deteriorate. Between percent entered America successfully. As recounted by

one detained in Immigrants were made to recall minute details for super heroes for the proceedings may have not have spoken the particular dialect of the immigrant competently; most Chinese immigrants were from southern China at that time, many spoke Cantonese. It was difficult to pass the interrogations, and cases were appealed many times over before one could leave the island and enter the United States. Often, successful immigrants produced elaborate instruction manuals that coached fellow detainees in passing interrogations; if anyone was caught with these manuals, they would most likely be deported. Those that failed these tests often feared the shame of returning to China, and would commit suicide before leaving, or on the ships back to their homeland. Many of these poems were written in pencil and ink, or in brush, and then carved into the wooden walls or floors. America has power, but not justice. In prison, we were victimized as if we were guilty. Given no opportunity to explain, it was really brutal. I bow my head in reflection but there is nothing I can do. I thoroughly hate the barbarians because they do not respect justice. They continually promulgate harsh laws to show off their prowess. They oppress the overseas Chinese and also violate treaties. They examine for hookworms and practice hundreds of despotic acts. A more hopeful example: Twice I have passed through the blue ocean, experienced the wind and dust of journey. Confinement in the wooden building has pained me doubly. With a weak country, we must all join together in urgent effort. It depends on all of us together to roll back the wild wave.

4: History of the World - By Date (to)

LÁ-nea del tiempo Hablaremos de el movimiento armado de la revoluci3n mexicana La Época de lo caudillos La guerra cristera El maximato El cardenismo.

Between and , as many as , Chinese immigrants were detained and processed at Angel Island. Because of the Chinese Exclusion Act, Angel Island served more as a detention and deportation center than an immigration processing center. Thousands of Chinese were detained and interrogated at the barracks in a prison-like atmosphere for weeks, months or years. Life for the detainees was strange, stressful, demoralizing, and humiliating. Separated from family members, they were placed in crowded communal living quarters. One hundred persons would sleep in bunk beds, three high in columns, in a room about 1, square feet. Also see our film: Island of Secret Memories There are tens of thousands of poems on these walls They are all cries of suffering and sadness The day I am rid of this prison and become successful I must remember that this chapter once existed I must be frugal in my dailyneeds Needless extravagance usually leads to ruin All my compatriots should remember China Once you have made some small gains, you should return home early. Written by one from Heungshan The sea-scape resembles lichen twisting and turning for a thousand li. With a gentle breeze I arrived at the city thinking all would be so. At ease, how was one to know he was to live in a wooden building? Because my house had bare walls, I began rushing all about. The waves are happy, laughing "Ha-ha! I could do nothing but frown and feel angry at heaven. In the quiet of night, I heard, faintly, the whistling of wind. The forms and shadows saddened me; upon seeing the landscape, I composed a poem. The floating clouds, the fog, darken the sky. The moon shines faintly as the insects chirp. Grief and bitterness entwined are heaven sent. The sad person sits alone, leaning by a window. America has power, but not justice. In prison, we were victimized as if we were guilty. Given no opportunity to explain, it was really brutal. I bow my head in reflection but there is nothing I can do. I am distressed that we Chinese are in this wooden building It is actually racial barriers which cause difficulties on Yingtai Island. Even while they are tyrannical they still claim to be humanitarian. I should regret my taking the risks of coming in the first place. I thoroughly hate the barbarians because they do not respect justice. They continually promulgate harsh laws to show off their prowess. They oppress the overseas Chinese and also violate treaties. They examine for hookworms and practice hundreds of despotic acts. This is a message to those who live here not to worry excessively. Instead, you must cast your idle worries to the flowing stream. Experiencing a little ordeal is not hardship. Napoleon was once a prisoner on an island. University of Washington Press,

5: Angel Island Immigration Station Poetry

Between and , the number of blacks in managerial and administrative occupations doubled, along with the number of blacks in white-collar occupations, while the number of black agricultural workers in fell to one-fourth of what it was in

6: USDA Census of Agriculture Historical Archive

Historical events in See what famous, scandalous and important events happened in or search by date or keyword.

7: Wisconsin - The USGenWeb Census Project

Census records can provide the building blocks of your research, allowing you to both confirm information, and to learn more. From to , details are provided for all individuals in each household, such as.

8: www.enganchecubano.com - Informationen zum Thema censusfinder.

Form RD , Request for Verification of Employment Form RD , Promissory Note Form RD , Certification of Disability or

Handicap Form RD

9: Great Migration (African American) - Wikipedia

- These telling poems were written by overseas Chinese on the walls of the Angel Island Immigration station, located in the San Francisco bay. Between and , as many as , Chinese immigrants were detained and processed at Angel Island.

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