

## 1: Gentlemen's Agreement » Immigration to the United States

*The Gentlemen's Agreement between the United States and Japan is represented an effort by President Theodore Roosevelt to calm growing tension between the two countries over the.*

According to the national census figures the percentage of ethnic Germans in the total population was: In the census this region was included in the Czechoslovak population. In addition there were 63, Volksdeutsch in the General Government. The national census figures for Germans include German speaking Jews. Some were given important positions in the hierarchy of the Nazi administration, and some participated in Nazi atrocities, causing resentment towards German speakers in general. These facts were later used by the Allied politicians as one of the justifications for expulsion of the Germans. These demands were adopted by the Czechoslovak Government-in-Exile, which sought the support of the Allies for this proposal, beginning in 1945. The expulsion policy was part of a geopolitical and ethnic reconfiguration of postwar Europe. The respective paragraph of the Potsdam Agreement only states vaguely: They agreed that any transfers that take place should be effected in an orderly and humane manner. A desire to create ethnically homogeneous nation-states: This is presented by several authors as a key issue that motivated the expulsions. Stalin saw the expulsions as a means of creating antagonism between the Soviet satellite states and their neighbours. The satellite states would then need the protection of the Soviet Union. Ethnically homogeneous nation-state[ edit ] The Curzon Line The creation of ethnically homogeneous nation states in Central and Eastern Europe [46] was presented as the key reason for the official decisions of the Potsdam and previous Allied conferences as well as the resulting expulsions. Churchill cited the operation as a success in a speech discussing the German expulsions. Even in the few cases when this happened and expellees were proven to have been bystanders, opponents or even victims of the Nazi regime, they were rarely spared from expulsion. As a result, Polish exile authorities proposed a population transfer of Germans as early as 1945. As Winston Churchill expounded in the House of Commons in 1945, "Expulsion is the method which, insofar as we have been able to see, will be the most satisfactory and lasting. There will be no mixture of populations to cause endless trouble. A clean sweep will be made. I am not alarmed by the prospect of disentanglement of populations, not even of these large transferences, which are more possible in modern conditions than they have ever been before". Roosevelt in 1945 of the possibility of Polish reprisals, describing them as "unavoidable" and "an encouragement for all the Germans in Poland to go west, to Germany proper, where they belong. Thus, the expulsions were at least partly motivated by the animus engendered by the war crimes and atrocities perpetrated by the German belligerents and their proxies and supporters. The satellite states would now feel the need to be protected by the Soviets from German anger over the expulsions. Settlers in these territories welcomed the opportunities presented by their fertile soils and vacated homes and enterprises, increasing their loyalty. News of Soviet atrocities, spread and exaggerated by Nazi propaganda, hastened the flight of ethnic Germans from much of Eastern Europe. In most cases implementation was delayed until Soviet and Allied forces had defeated the German forces and advanced into the areas to be evacuated. Conditions turned chaotic during the winter, when kilometres-long queues of refugees pushed their carts through the snow trying to stay ahead of the advancing Red Army. The main causes of death were cold, stress, and bombing. Many refugees tried to return home when the fighting ended. Before 1 June 1945, people crossed back over the Oder and Neisse rivers eastward, before Soviet and Polish communist authorities closed the river crossings; another group entered Silesia through Czechoslovakia. From 1945 around 4 million. The evacuation focused on women, the elderly and children – a third of whom were under the age of fifteen. The camps were guarded by Danish military units. By this time, all of Eastern and much of Central Europe was under Soviet occupation. This included most of the historical German settlement areas, as well as the Soviet occupation zone in eastern Germany. The Allies settled on the terms of occupation, the territorial truncation of Germany, and the expulsion of ethnic Germans from post-war Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary to the Allied Occupation Zones in the Potsdam Agreement, [93] [94] drafted during the Potsdam Conference between 17 July and 2 August 1945. Article XII of the agreement is concerned with the expulsions and reads: The Three Governments, having considered the question in all its

aspects, recognize that the transfer to Germany of German populations, or elements thereof, remaining in Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary, will have to be undertaken. They agree that any transfers that take place should be effected in an orderly and humane manner. Joseph Stalin second from left , Harry Truman center , Winston Churchill right Expulsions that took place before the Allies agreed on the terms at Potsdam are referred to as "wild" expulsions Wilde Vertreibungen. They were conducted by military and civilian authorities in Soviet-occupied post-war Poland and Czechoslovakia in the first half of Of the many post-war forced migrations, the largest was the expulsion of ethnic Germans from Central and Eastern Europe, primarily from the territory of Czechoslovakia which included the historically German-speaking area in the Sudeten mountains along the German-Czech-Polish border Sudetenland , and the territory that became post-war Poland. During and after the war, 2,, Poles fled or were expelled from the eastern Polish regions that were annexed by the USSR; 1,, of these refugees were resettled in the former German territories.

## 2: Gentlemen's Agreement - HISTORY

*Gentlemen's Agreement: Gentlemen's Agreement, (), U.S.-Japanese understanding, in which Japan agreed not to issue passports to emigrants to the United States, except to certain categories of business and professional men.*

Background[ edit ] Tensions had been rising in Tokyo and San Francisco , and after the decisive Japanese victory against Russia , Japan demanded treatment as an equal. The result was a series of six notes communicated between Japan and the United States from late to early . The immediate cause of the Agreement was anti-Japanese nativism in California. In , the San Francisco, California Board of Education passed a regulation whereby children of Japanese descent would be required to attend separate, racially specific schools. In exchange, the United States agreed to accept the presence of Japanese immigrants already residing in the U. There was also a strong desire on the part of the Japanese government "to preserve the image of the Japanese people in the eyes of the world": President Theodore Roosevelt , who had a positive opinion of Japan, accepted the Agreement as proposed by Japan as an alternative to more formal, restrictive immigration legislation. Background[ edit ] Chinese immigration to California boomed during the Gold Rush of , but the strict Japanese government practiced policies of isolation that thwarted Japanese emigration. It was not until that the Japanese government lessened restrictions and Japanese immigration to the United States began. Anti-Chinese sentiment motivated American entrepreneurs to recruit Japanese laborers. Most Japanese immigrants wanted to reside in America permanently and came in family groups in contrast to the Chinese immigration of young men, most of whom soon returned. They assimilated to American social norms and clothing styles. Many joined Methodist and Presbyterian churches. By , anti-Japanese rhetoric filled the pages of the San Francisco Chronicle. In the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League was established. The Japanese and Korean Exclusion League established four policies in : Extension of the Chinese Exclusion Act to include Japanese and Koreans Exclusion by League members of Japanese employees and the hiring of firms that employ Japanese Initiation of pressure the School Board to segregate Japanese from white children Initiation of a propaganda campaign to inform Congress and the President of this "menace". Segregation of schools[ edit ] At the time, there were 93 Japanese students spread across 23 elementary schools. For decades policies existed that segregated Japanese schools, but they were not enforced as long as there was room and white parents did not complain. The Japanese and Korean Exclusion league appeared before the school board multiple times to complain. The School Board dismissed their claims because it was fiscally infeasible to create new facilities to accommodate only 93 students. Transportation was limited after the earthquake, and many students could not attend the Oriental Public School. The Treaty did not expressly address education, but did indicate that Japanese in America would receive equal rights. Ferguson , , a state did not violate the Equal Protection Clause of the United States Constitution by requiring racial segregation so long as the separate facilities were substantially equal. Tokyo newspapers denounced the segregation as an insult to their national pride and honor. The Japanese government wanted to protect its reputation as a world power. Government officials became aware that a crisis was at hand, and intervention was necessary in order to maintain diplomatic peace. Victor Metcalf , Secretary of Commerce and Labor, was sent to investigate the issue and force the rescission of the policies. He was unsuccessful; local officials wanted Japanese exclusion. President Roosevelt tried to pressure the School Board, but it would not budge. On February 15, , the parties came to a compromise. If President Roosevelt could ensure the suspension of Japanese immigration then the School Board would allow Japanese American students to attend public schools. The Japanese government did not want to harm their national pride or suffer humiliation like the Qing government in from the Chinese Exclusion Act. The Japanese government agreed to stop granting passports to laborers trying to enter the United States unless such laborers were coming to occupy a formerly-acquired home, to join a parent, spouse, or child, or to assume active control of a previously acquired farming enterprise. The agreement was followed by the admission of students of Japanese ancestry into public schools. The adoption of the Agreement spurred the arrival of " picture brides " - marriages of convenience made at a distance through photographs. It was nullified by the Immigration Act of , which legally banned all Asians from migrating to the United States.

## 3: Flight and expulsion of Germans (â€“50) - Wikipedia

*The Gentlemen's agreement of Andhra Pradesh was signed between Telangana and Andhra leaders before the formation of the state of Andhra Pradesh of India in The agreement provided safeguards with the purpose of preventing discrimination against Telangana by the government of Andhra Pradesh.*

Under North Carolina law, easements usually fall into one of two categories: Easements Appurtenant â€” An easement appurtenant benefits adjoining land, no matter who owns the adjoining land. An easement appurtenant attaches to and passes with the land. Easements appurtenant are characterized by the fact that there must be a dominant tenement and a servient tenement. The dominant tenement is the one which is burdened by the easement; the servient tenement is the one which benefits from the easement. An example of an easement appurtenant is one where the seller of a landlocked parcel of land conveys a right of ingress and egress to the purchaser. Easements in Gross â€” An easement in gross benefits a specific individual or business entity. Typically an easement in gross granted to an individual expires upon his death. An easement in gross granted to a company, such as a utility company, on the other hand, may be sold, assigned, or inherited. Creating Easement Agreements and Types North Carolina law recognizes five methods of creating easements. Express Grant â€” An express easement is created by a written agreement between the parties. A deed which grants an easement from one land owner to another is an express grant. Implied Easement â€” An implied easement is one imposed by law and may be inferred from the facts surrounding the transaction. The most common implied easement is an easement by necessity. Express Reservation â€” An express reservation retains in the grantor a non-possessory interest in the land being conveyed to the grantee. An example of an express reservation is the retention by the grantor of the right to fish in the pond on the property he is selling to the grantee. Easements by Condemnation â€” Easements by condemnation arise where access is required for a public use, such as a road. State and local governments acquire easements by condemnation by virtue of the power of eminent domain. Legal Help If you are involved in an easement dispute or believe that someone is using your property illegally, you should contact a real estate attorney. After reviewing these documents and analyzing the facts of your case, he will advise you of your options and recommend the best course of action.

## 4: Gentlemen's Agreement of - Wikipedia

*A gentlemen's agreement or gentleman's agreement is an informal and legally non-binding agreement between two or more parties. It is typically oral, though it may be written, or simply understood as part of an unspoken agreement by convention or through mutually beneficial etiquette.*

Signed on March 14, The Treaty: Informal agreement between the governments of Japan and the United States that limited Japanese immigration to the United States to nonlaborers, laborers already settled in the United States, and members of their families Significance: After the passage of the Chinese Exclusion Act of , labor shortages drew increasing numbers of Japanese immigrants both to Hawaii especially after its annexation in by the United States and to California, especially the San Francisco Bay Area. Japanese victories in the Sino-Japanese War and the Russo-Japanese War established the previously closed country as a world power, even as California and other West Coast states began to extend antimiscegenation laws to bar marriages between whites and "Mongolians. Before the earthquake, there were ninety-three Japanese children in twenty-three different elementary schools. The San Francisco earthquake of April 18, , destroyed municipal records that had inflamed fears concerning the incursion of the supposedly more aggressive, clever, and acquisitive Japanese. On October 11, , as temporary and rehabilitated public schools were ready to reopen, the San Francisco Board of Education ordered the segregation of Japanese and Korean schoolchildren with the already segregated Chinese. Although the few Koreans complied with the order, Japanese parents objected strenuously. The Japanese government lodged a formal protest, claiming that the order violated the treaty of In return, the Japanese government agreed not to issue any new passports for Japanese citizens who sought to work in the United States. However, parents, children, and wives of Japanese laborers already in the United States could still immigrate to the United States. There were 90 Japanese-owned businesses in San Francisco in and by , despite the negative financial ramifications of the earthquake. According to the U. Census, there were 72, citizens of Japanese heritage living in the United States 42 percent in California ; by , there were , 70 percent in California. Continuing anti-immigration sentiment led to the Immigration Act of , effectively halting all further Japanese immigration to the United States until the passage of the Immigration and Nationality Act of Comprehensive social and political history of four principal Asian immigrant cultures Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, Korean includes treatment of diplomatic and legal landmarks and struggles. The Politics of Prejudice: University of California Press, Details issues of regionalism and racial politics in late nineteenth and early twentieth century California. Theodore Roosevelt and Japan. University of Washington Press, Kiyama, Henry, and Frederik Schodt. The Four Immigrants Manga: A Japanese Experience in San Francisco, Stone Bridge Press, Manga graphic novel treatment of four Japanese immigrants to San Francisco, humorously poking fun at the quirky and culturally obtuse behavior of their employers from the perspective of student-workers. The United States and Japan. Diplomatic study of Japanese-U. Theodore Roosevelt and Japan, Harvard University Press, Strangers from a Different Shore: A History of Asian-Americans. Historical study of Asian Americans with significant treatment of the settling of Japanese America and resultant ethnic stereotyping, prejudice, and state and federal legal issues.

## 5: North Carolina Easement Law | RealEstateLawyers

*What is a 'Gentlemen's Agreement' A gentlemen's agreement is an unwritten agreement or transaction backed only by the integrity of the counterparty to actually abide by its terms. An agreement.*

This unbinding pact was largely forgotten probably because of the large political representation the region has had in the state governments since independence. When the Hyderabad State led by the Nizam of Hyderabad was invaded by India in Operation Polo, there was a debate in the Telugu-speaking districts of the Hyderabad State – also known as Telangana, on whether to join the newly formed Andhra State, carved out of Telugu speaking districts of Madras state. States Reorganisation Commission SRC, in 1956, recommended that "the Telangana area is to constitute into a separate State, which may be known as the Hyderabad State with provision for its unification with Andhra after the general elections likely to be held in or about if by a two thirds majority the legislature of the residuary Hyderabad State expresses itself in favor of such unification". Government had to provide the additional security for Communist leaders who supported the Visalandhra. Voting did not take place on the resolution because Telangana proponents insisted on including the phrase "As per the wishes of people" in the resolution. Agreement text[ edit ] A Regional Standing Committee 1. There will be one legislature for the whole of Andhra Pradesh which will be the sole law making body for the entire state and there be one Governor for the State aided and advised by the Council of Ministers responsible to the State Assembly for the entire field of Administration. For the more convenient transaction of the business of Government with regard to some specified matters the Telangana area will be treated as one region. For the Telangana region there will be a Regional Standing Committee of the state assembly consisting of the members of the State Assembly belonging to that region including the Ministers from that region but not including the Chief Minister. Legislation relating to specified matters will be referred to the Regional committee. In respect of specified matters proposals may also be made by the Regional Committee to the State Government for legislation or with regard to the question of general policy not involving any financial commitments other than expenditure of a routine and incidental character. The advice tendered by the Regional Committee will normally be accepted by the Government and the State Legislature. In case of difference of opinion, reference will be made to the Governor whose decision will be binding. The Regional Committee will deal with following matters: Unless revised by agreement earlier this arrangement will be reviewed after ten years. Telangana is regarded as a unit as far as recruitment to subordinate services is concerned; posts borne on the cadre of these services may be reserved for being filled up by persons who satisfy the domicile conditions as prescribed under the existing Hyderabad Mulki Rules. The position of Urdu. The Government of India would advise the state Government to take appropriate steps to ensure that the existing position of Urdu in administrative and judicial structure of the State is maintained for a period of five years. Retrenchment of surplus personnel in the new State. The Government of India do not anticipate any retrenchment. The intention is that so far as possible, the service personnel from the Hyderabad State should be automatically integrated into the services of the Andhra Pradesh without any process of screening. Should, however, any retrenchment be found necessary, the entire personnel of the services of the enlarged State will be treated on equal footing. Distribution of expenditure between Telangana and Andhra Regions. Allocation of expenditure with the resources of the state is a matter which falls within the purview of the State Government and the State Legislature.. Since, however, it has been agreed to the representatives of Andhra and Telangana that the expenditure of the new state on central and general administration should be borne proportionately by the two regions and the balance of income should be reserved for expenditure on the development of Telangana area, it is open to the state government to act in accordance with the terms of agreement in making budgetary allocations. The Government of India propose to invite the attention of the Chief Minister of Andhra to this particular understanding and to express the hope that it will be implemented. The existing educational facilities including Technical Education in Telangana should be secured to the students of Telangana and further improved G. The cabinet will consist of members in proportion of

## 6: Gentlemen's agreement - Wikipedia

*Details how the Gentlemen's Agreement of was a precursor to more draconian immigration measures of that exacerbated relations between the two countries. An Uncertain Friendship: Theodore Roosevelt and Japan,*

Further, the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of "Clean Water Act" and federal phase II stormwater rules promulgated under it, as well as rules of the state environmental management commission promulgated in response to federal phase II requirements, compel certain urbanized areas, including this jurisdiction of The City of Charlotte, Cornelius, Davidson, Huntersville, Matthews, Mint Hill and Pineville, to adopt the minimum stormwater controls such as those included in this article. Dedication of BMPs, facilities and improvements. The city shall accept maintenance responsibility as specified in the administrative manual of structural BMPs that are installed pursuant to this article following a warranty period of two years from the date of as-built certification described in section , provided the BMP: Only serves a single-family detached residential site or townhomes all of which have public street frontage; Is satisfactorily maintained during the two-year warranty period by the owner or designee; Meets all the requirements of this article and the design manual; and Includes adequate and perpetual access and sufficient area, by easement or otherwise, for inspection, maintenance, repair or reconstruction. The stormwater administrator must receive an application for transfer of maintenance responsibilities for the structural BMP along with the stormwater management permit application. The stormwater administrator will develop and distribute this application as a component of the administrative manual see subsection The owner of a structural BMP installed pursuant to this article and not covered under subsection a shall maintain and operate the BMP so as to preserve and continue its function in controlling stormwater quality and quantity at the degree or amount of function for which the structural BMP was designed. The following provisions apply to trees contained in permitted natural area areas or in BMPs that are damaged or removed: In addition, the owner may be subject to fines as described in division 7. The person responsible for maintenance of any BMP installed pursuant to this article and not covered under subsection a shall submit to the stormwater administrator an inspection report from a qualified registered state professional engineer or registered landscape architect performing services only in their area of competence. All inspection reports shall be on forms supplied by the stormwater administrator that are contained in the administrative manual. An original inspection report shall be provided to the stormwater administrator beginning one year from the date of as-built certification and each year thereafter on or before the anniversary date of the as-built certification. Operation and maintenance agreement. At the time that as-built plans are provided to the stormwater administrator as described in section and prior to final approval of a project for compliance with this article, but in all cases prior to placing the BMPs in service, the applicant or owner of the site must execute an operation and maintenance agreement that shall be binding on all current and subsequent owners of the site, portions of the site, and lots or parcels served by the structural BMP. Failure to execute an operation and maintenance agreement within the time frame specified by the stormwater administrator may result in assessment of penalties as specified in division 7. Until the transference of all property, sites, or lots served by the structural BMP, the original owner or applicant shall have primary responsibility for carrying out the provisions of the maintenance agreement. At the discretion of the stormwater administrator, certificates of occupancy may be withheld pending receipt of an operation and maintenance agreement. The operation and maintenance agreement shall require the owner or owners to maintain, repair and, if necessary, reconstruct the structural BMP, and shall state the terms, conditions, and schedule of maintenance for the structural BMP. In addition, it shall grant to the city a right of entry in the event that the stormwater administrator has reason to believe it has become necessary to inspect, monitor, maintain, repair, or reconstruct the structural BMP; however, in no case shall the right of entry, of itself, confer an obligation on the city to assume responsibility for the structural BMP. Standard operation and maintenance agreements for BMPs shall be developed by the stormwater administrator and made available in the administrative manual. The operation and maintenance agreement must be approved by the stormwater administrator prior to plan approval, and it shall be referenced on the final plat as described in section

## THE GENTLEMENS AGREEMENT IN MECKLENBURG pdf

Inspections and inspection programs by the city may be conducted or established on any reasonable basis, including but not limited to routine inspections; random inspections; inspections based upon complaints or other notice of possible violations; and joint inspections with other agencies inspecting under environmental or safety laws. Inspections may include, but are not limited to, reviewing maintenance and repair records; sampling discharges, surface water, groundwater, and material or water in BMPs; and evaluating the condition of BMPs. If the owner or occupant of any property refuses to permit such inspection, the stormwater administrator shall proceed to obtain an administrative search warrant pursuant to G. No person shall obstruct, hamper or interfere with the stormwater administrator while carrying out his or her official duties.

### 7: Gentlemen's Agreement | United States-Japanese agreement | [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)

*In doing so, they have provided the farmers from Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, whose areas will be used for the purpose of the European gas pipeline link EUGAL, with clarity regarding contractual regulations, such as information pertaining to indemnification payments.*

### 8: Agreement with Farmers in Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania - EUGAL – Europäische Gas-Anbindung

*Said GRANTOR, in consideration of \_\_\_\_\_ Dollars (\$\_\_\_\_\_), to be paid by the City of Charlotte, the GRANTOR has bargained and sold, and by these presents does bargain, sell, and convey to said GRANTEE and its successors the right to use, for the purpose of laying, constructing, and maintaining a sanitary sewer line(s), and/or water line(s)/meter.*

### 9: Gentleman's Agreement

*Clarity regarding key issues for the contractual agreements with farmers. Kassel. Following the Farmers' Associations in Saxony and Brandenburg, the professional representative for the farmers in the German state of Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania has now also signed the framework agreement.*

*Dictionary of Chinese ceramics = The kinetoplastid infections : human African trypanosomiasis (sleeping sickness), chagas disease, and the Carrozzeria Fissore The first muslim Cicero De Natura Deorum I Demilitarizing Public Order Indian Fairy Tales (Large Print Edition) Kidnapped and Catriona (Oxford Worlds Classics) Mapping Earth Science Translated Tales from the Arabic, Volume 3 Saving the Day! (The Incredibles Coloring Book plus Tattoos) The cmms EAM System Implementation Process Mexicos early inhabitants Guerrilla marketing ebook Defense mechanisms galore? Leading from an authentic place American television abroad Single Dad (Connections Readers, Level 3, Book 1) Design strategies and statistical methods used in descriptive epidemiology Ammunition and Small Arms Machinery The Emergence of Everything Yoga journal november 2014 The life of the Honourable Mrs. Norton. The swan in the garden Globalization and a high-tech economy Babies and young children in care True story of U. S. Grant Gof design patterns c Black friday ads 2016 Night of the Ninjas, #5 Historic demonstration, Dundurn Park Zanys Los Angeles Apartment Sales and Rental Guide, 2003-2004 Gobind garg pharmacology book Anthony Charles Nicki Holmyard Gorazd Ruseski Rebecca Lent Frank Meere Nobuyuki Yagi Thomas Binet Natural microporous materials in environmental technology Eukaryotic Cell Function and Growth:Regulation by Intracellular Cyclic Nucleotides Ecstatic relations Moony, Wormtail, Padfoot, and Prongs Blood rights kristen painter Russian economic reform and the IMF Thinking Strategically Within Your Company*