

Through the Golden Door, Singapore, Singapore. likes. A true story of a magical, mystical journey filled with theories, puzzles & paradoxes for the.

The Golden Door Introduction The immigrant first comes under the official control of the United States government when he arrives at the port of destination. There are a number of seaports on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts designated by the Bureau of ports as entry for immigrants. Entry at any other ports is illegal. The facilities for the inspection and care of immigrants differ in extent in the different ports with the demands placed upon them, but the general line of procedure is the same in all. As New York has the most elaborate and complete immigrant station in the country and receives three quarters or more of all the immigrants, it may be taken as typical of the fullest development of our inspection system. A ship arriving in New York is first subject to examination by the quarantine officials. Then the immigrants are turned over to the officers of the Immigration Bureau. All aliens entering a port of the United States are subject to the immigration law, and have to submit to inspection. First or second class passage does not, contrary to a common impression, secure immunity. Cabin passengers are given a preliminary inspection by the officials on board the vessel, and if they are plainly admissible, they are allowed to land without further formality. If there is any question as to their eligibility, they are taken to Ellis Island, and subjected to a closer examination. While there, they have to put up with the same accommodations as are accorded to steerage passengers. During three months of the spring of twenty-five hundred cabin passengers were thus taken over to Ellis Island, and the commissioner in charge at that port was led to recommend that better facilities be provided for this class of immigrants. This recommendation was repeated in The steerage passengers are loaded on to barges, rented by the steamship companies, and transferred to the immigrant station. This is located on Ellis Island, a group of small islands in the harbor, not far from the Statue of Liberty. It consists of two main parts, on one of which is located the main building, containing offices, sleeping rooms, restaurant, inspection rooms, ticket offices, etc. This temporary disembarkment does not constitute a legal landing; the immigrants are still nominally on shipboard, and the transportation companies are responsible for their support until they are legally landed. After landing on the Island, the immigrants pass through a detailed process of examination, during which all the facts required by the statutes are ascertained and recorded, as far as possible. This examination consists of three main parts. These inspect the immigrants for all physical weaknesses or diseases which make them liable to exclusion. The next stage is the examination by an inspector who asks the long list of questions required by the law, in order to determine which alien is, for any nonphysical reason, inadmissible. If the immigrant appears to be "clearly and beyond a doubt" entitled to admission, he passes on to the discharging quarters, where is he turned over to the agents of the appropriate transportation company, or to a "missionary," or is set free to take his way to the city by the ferry. If any alien is not clearly entitled to admission, he must appear before a board of special inquiry, which goes into his case more deliberately and thoroughly, in order to determine whether he is legally admissible. Appeal from the decision of these boards, in cases provided for by the statutes, may be made either by the alien or by a dissenting member of the board. Such appeal goes through the Commissioner and the Commissioner General of Immigration to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, whose decision is final. Many aliens must of necessity be detained on the Island, either during investigation, or, in case they are excluded, while awaiting their return to the country from which they came. The feeding of these aliens, along with other services, is intrusted to "privilege holders," selected carefully by government authority. The volume of business transacted on Ellis Island each year is immense. There are in all about six hundred and ten officials, including ninety-five medical officers and hospital attendants, engaged in administering the law at this station. The force of interpreters is probably the largest in the world, gathered under a single roof. At other immigrant stations the course of procedure follows the same general lines, though the amount of business is very much less. Henry Pratt Fairchild, Immigration: A World Movement and its American Significance. National History Standards Materials compiled in this document can be used by educators to fulfill the following National History Standards for Grades K The History of the United States:

THROUGH THE GOLDEN DOORS pdf

The student understands national symbols through which American values and principles are expressed. Rushmore, and veterans memorials. Massive immigration after and how new social patterns, conflicts, and ideas of national unity developed amid growing cultural diversity. The student understands how new cultural movements at different social levels affected American life. Analyze how the rise of public education and voluntary organizations promoted national unity and American values in an era of unprecedented immigration and socioeconomic change.

2: Through The Golden Door by Judy Satori | Free Listening on SoundCloud

Her memoir, Through The Golden Doors, was written during her last decade. It tells the story of a Jewish-American family, from the pogroms of Brest-Litovsk at the dawn of the 20th century to Brooklyn and beyond, through two world wars and the Great Depression.

So are pink-haired British fashion designer Zandra Rhodes and an Ohio forklift mogul and his wife. Most have awakened before dawn to hike the hills of this acre retreat 45 minutes northeast of San Diego, then sweat in exercise sessions, lift weights under the tutelage of personal trainers or slip into a heated robe after a lemongrass scrub — one of the sybaritic body treatments on the menu here. The week-long program is only for financial heavyweights. They fork it over gladly: The Golden Door, founded in by fitness visionary Deborah Szekely, is legendary. Much of what Szekely pronounced "SAY-kay" has been preaching for years — finding peace of mind as well as dropping pounds, building a buff body and eating creative organic cuisine — has set the agenda for other spas across the nation. So chi-chi is the clientele that the address is not publicized and spa literature advises guests to "refrain from seeking out prominent individuals — for undue attention. A third of the staff members have been here a decade or more. A week at the Door involves hour pampering and personal attention from the moment you walk over a wooden bridge symbolizing leaving the world behind to be greeted by a Japanese woman in a kimono offering a cup of hot cranberry tea. Each guest the capacity is 40 gets his or her own room. During co-ed weeks, couples use the extra for their daily in-room massages. Allowing men its male-only weeks have become hugely popular is one of the changes at the Door since the days when spas were viewed as "fat farms" where gals retreated to lose pounds. Early guests wore pink exercise suits and turbans, and "we were giving them calories a day and they were starving," Golden Door executive director Judy Bird says. Now, they get 1, calories or more daily depending on size and goals — plus unlimited snacks. Szekely, a trim and lively year-old with piercing eyes who has sold the Door but remains as creative director, was a pioneer in requiring a seven-day spa stay. She sees a week-long visit as a chance to really "get in touch with your inner self" and jump-start lifestyle changes. I can feel young again. You can follow the schedule or ignore it. Room attendants bring freshly laundered Door-issued exercise clothes daily. Jim Dicke, the affable forklift king who has been to the Door many times, spends much of the first evening hugging and catching up with staffers. This is budgeted out of our health care budget — not our luxury-vacation budget. It resets my eating and exercise habits. But the most important is the reflection and clarity. It helps me put things in perspective. The only jarring note: Next comes breakfast — maybe muesli or oatmeal — served in-room or in the dining room. It sounds like a lot of activity, but the result is energizing, exhilarating and soothing. Guests are encouraged to leave expensive jewelry and designer duds at home not all do. Door-issued gear is meant to be an equalizer and eliminate the stress of dressing to impress. Friendships are forged in a week of cloistered togetherness that invariably ends with hugs and exchanged contact info. A former Golden Door fitness instructor, she met her husband here. This week, most guests take pains not to bother Bergen. But all are aware that a star is in their midst, and some approach to say they admire her work or jockey to sit next to her at meals. Nancy Kranzberg, a down-to-earth arts patron from St. Louis, likes the camaraderie but remembers a hoity-toity moment on her first visit. As guests announced their names and where they lived on the first night, one listed the multiple places where she had homes, prompting others to follow suit. Kranzberg snorts at that. The Golden Door is out of reach of the average spa-goer, Szekely concedes. Szekely whom Ellis calls "the godmother" of U. She says they had a change of heart and tried unsuccessfully to buy it back. After being in the Wyndham stable, the Door was acquired in August by the powerful Blackstone group which also bought the Hilton chain and is operated as one of its LXR Luxury Resorts. Blackstone, he says, aims to polish its gem. A new gym just opened; rooms done in modern boutique style are being tested with regulars in advance of a redo. Mini-sessions are being offered this year. She sees it as evidence that destination spas are suffering from competition with shorter-stay resorts with spas. Szekely has capitulated, but "she still believes it takes a week for the benefits to work best," Posey says. Golden Door residential communities also may sprout. Spas improve "the quality of life. Everyone wants to be younger.

3: History Lesson 3: Ellis Island - The "Golden Door" to America

Through The Golden Door; The Golden Door; Through The Golden Door. By Tahira Amir Khan. The Golden Door. There are many Doors. But there is only ONE Golden Door. BEGIN.

This lesson tells the history of Ellis Island, how and why it was developed, and the experiences of those immigrants who passed through it. In the activity, students write the story of an immigrant passing through Ellis Island in or of an immigration inspector working on the island. Students will be able to: Identify the peak period of immigration through Ellis Island. Explain what countries sent most of the immigrants in this period. Describe the experience of an immigrant or immigration inspector by writing a fictional story. Understands massive immigration after and how new social patterns, conflicts, and ideas of national unity developed amid growing cultural diversity. California History-Social Science Standard When students complete the activity, ask volunteers to read their stories. Consider posting the best stories on the bulletin board. I lift my lamp beside the golden door! But, most headed for only one place: Ellis Island, the "golden door" to America. From to , it was here that most of the immigrants started their search for a new life. It would take her to Ellis Island-and a new home. In doing so, she became the first immigrant to land at the newly built federal immigration station in New York Harbor. Over 12 million others followed in her footsteps over the next 60 years. Only a year earlier, Congress had passed a law that transferred the job of processing all immigrants from state officials to federal inspectors. Since most immigrants were already arriving at New York Harbor, it was decided that a new federal immigration station would be built on Ellis Island. Ellis Island was a small muddy piece of land hardly above the high tide level near the New Jersey shore. The island was named after Samuel Ellis, a colonial merchant and farmer who once owned it. Used over the years as a fort and place for public hangings, Ellis Island had been most recently the site of an ammunition depot for the navy. The federal government enlarged the area of the island with landfill and constructed several buildings, which made up the immigration station. The main building was two stories high, constructed of pine, and larger than the original island. In addition, hospital buildings, an electric power plant, a dining hall, detention quarters, and other service facilities were built. The Ellis Island immigration station was designed to handle 7, people a day. Two passenger vessels could be unloaded and processed at the same time. Within the main building stood examination rooms, a large waiting area called Registry Hall, and offices for immigrants to send telegraphs, buy railroad tickets, and get their foreign currency changed into dollars. Despite its large and magnificent appearance in New York Harbor, the buildings were almost immediately criticized as being badly constructed of poor materials on a weak foundation. One architect said the facility should be condemned and predicted that it would not last 10 years. In fact, five years after it was opened, it burned to the ground. Two hundred were sleeping on the island at the time, but no lives were lost. The Peak Years By , a new facility made of brick with white limestone trim had replaced the burned buildings. It was fortunate that the Ellis Island station was rebuilt when it was. The busiest years of immigration were about to start. At the turn of the century, the "new immigrants" from Southern and Eastern Europe-Italians, Greeks, Turks, Hungarians, Poles, Russians, and others-were flowing into America in large numbers. From , nearly 9 million arrived. During the next year period, over 14 million came. Most entered through Ellis Island. When the new buildings opened on Ellis Island in , corruption reigned. Immigration officers were surly; they swore at the immigrants and pushed them around. Some immigration inspectors demanded bribes or sold the unsuspecting foreigners phony "certificates of American citizenship. Within a year, the atmosphere had changed, and the immigrants were treated better. The "Isle of Tears" Arriving in America did not mean that an immigrant would automatically get in. By , immigration laws barred criminals, prostitutes, the insane, the feebleminded, those with certain contagious diseases, political radicals, laborers who had signed contracts to work in the United States, and people who would likely end up being supported by public funds. Individuals who fit into any of these categories had to be weeded out by the immigration inspectors. Then they were detained and eventually deported. This was the main purpose of Ellis Island. As a result, some immigrants began calling Ellis Island, the "Isle of Tears. First- and second-class passengers were briefly examined and given landing cards aboard ship in the harbor. They

never even saw Ellis Island. It was much different for steerage passengers. Before arriving on Ellis Island, each steerage passenger was tagged with a number. Upon docking at Ellis Island, interpreters formed the immigrants into groups of 30 by yelling out numbers in various languages. Then came the first test. As the tired, but excited immigrants walked into the main building, they had to climb a steep set of stairs. At the top were doctors watching for lame or ill people. This was known as the "six-second physical. It was usually filled with thousands of people speaking many languages. The newly arrived immigrants were herded through a maze of passageways separated by metal railings. In , wooden benches replaced these railings. After leaving their baggage in Registry Hall, immigrants faced a series of medical exams. First, doctors asked brisk questions, which nearby interpreters translated. Children were asked their names in order to check for deafness and dumbness. Other doctors looked for tuberculosis, leprosy, cholera, and other diseases. The last doctor was the "eye man. An "H" meant suspected heart disease. An "F" meant facial rash. An "L" meant lameness or rickets. An "X" meant a mental defect. And an "E" meant eye disease. About 20 percent were detained for further examination. In the early s, immigration inspectors on Ellis Island worked from 9 a. These inspectors questioned immigrants apiece each day. They had about two minutes to decide whether an immigrant was "clearly and beyond a doubt entitled to land. The inspectors recorded information on each immigrant in large ledgers. There is no evidence of this. Most name changes probably occurred after immigrants entered America. The inspectors put the same questions to every immigrant: The immigrant was then free to collect his or her baggage, exchange foreign currency for dollars, buy a railroad ticket, and even purchase a box lunch. In a short while, the immigrant would be off Ellis Island. This ferryboat ran up to 18 hours a day. The immigrants were often met by joyous relatives in Battery Park. Relatives would frequently bring a change of clothing for the newly arrived immigrants, who usually wore clothing native to their homeland. At the end of the day, Battery Park was sometimes littered with the cast-off clothing of those who already were trying to get into the American scene. Immigrants who wanted to go to other parts of the United States took ferries to Manhattan or Hoboken, New Jersey, where they made railroad connections. Very often, railroad clerks had to figure out the destinations, because some immigrants had difficulty pronouncing the names of American cities. It took a while for one Italian who wanted to go to "Pringviliamas" to get on the right train-to Springfield, Mass. Those who failed the immigration inspection were detained on Ellis Island. In a few days they were brought before a special hearing board consisting of three immigration inspectors who reviewed their cases. Although detained immigrants were not allowed to have a lawyer present at this hearing, they could request friends and relatives to testify on their behalf. Being turned down by the special hearing board usually meant a two-to-three week wait on Ellis Island and then deportation. About 2 percent of all immigrants were turned away. For them, Ellis Island was truly an "Isle of Tears. Neglect, the weather, and vandalism took their toll. On May 29, , this part of Ellis Island was reopened to the public. Tourists today may take a ferryboat from Liberty Island Statue of Liberty and go on a one-hour guided tour retracing the steps of the immigrants. It has been estimated that in the United States today at least million people have ancestors who came through this "golden door" to America. When was the peak period of immigration for Ellis Island?

4: Golden Door () - IMDb

Find this Pin and more on 'Through the Golden Door' Hall of Fame by Tahira Amir Sultan Khan. The 2nd Foreword was written by Dr Eric Wilding. He is the current Professor of Language and Religion at Centennial College, Toronto, Canada.

5: Escuchar y descargar música MP3 gratis de Jesse Rose The Golden Filter - Touch My Horn (Cro

The 'Through the Golden Door: The Doorway to Our Advancement' "mind"-catching cover page deserves great appreciation. I took one look at it and its captivating design just drew me into a journey through, what I would call, the way of the Light.

6: Through the Golden Door: The Doorway to Our Advancement by Tahira Amir Khan

One of the biggest surprises for most visitors to Ellis Island is that you can't trace your family tree there – at least not until the late opening of The American Family Immigration History Center.

7: 85 best 'Through the Golden Door' Hall of Fame images on Pinterest in | Hall, Halle and Doors

Through the Golden Door - Immigration in the s, Part 2 Print Through the Golden Door - Immigration in the s, Part 2 Reading Comprehension with Sixth Grade Work Print Through the Golden Door - Immigration in the s, Part 2 Reading Comprehension.

8: What does "golden door" mean in the poem "The New Colossus"? | eNotes

"The moment you enter through the golden doors, cross the yatsuhashi inspired footbridge and release your cares at the turn, you will be nurtured, guided and transformed in our legendary, all.

9: Through The Golden Door: The Doorway to Our Advancement von Tahira Amir Khan (Paperback) – L

Through the Golden Door: Leaving the Rest of the World Behind Adventures in southern California. by; Marjorie Hope Rothstein, Spa trends specialist, boomer-consumer expert creating/sharing Beauty for the Soul.

How Technical Analysis Works (New York Institute of Finance) Corporate Report Fact Book 1998 (Fact Book) HISCO: Historical International Standard Classification of Occupations Representing the working man: The autobiography of a working man and Mary Barton Jimmy Johns application 2016 International accounting dougnik 4th edition Wounded Man, Volume 5 Towards European Union David Phinnemore Geometry and Integrability (London Mathematical Society Lecture Note Series) High performance websites Integrated logistics management Wonders from the heavens Bs 8500-2 Effective Educational Leadership (Published in association with The Open University) Pink Book-forms of Contract, Arbitration Rules Lets Pretend (Walt Disneys Cinderella) Appendix D. The results of 18 trials on beta blockade. Family of Greek gods Library Networking-Current Problems and Future Prospects The establishment of protection in this country Gregory mankiw principles of economics 7th edition Man, the Burro, and the Dog. In forbidden time Apportionment of damages 101 years on Wall Street Ansi c programming by balaguruswamy latest Pt. 11-12. Detroit Bankers Company. Jan. 24-Feb. 9, 1934. 2 v. A mystery of heroism by stephen crane How birds migrate Roche annual report 2016 Case against Socrates Lifelong learning part II Depth and perceptual organization 24 American Indian Stories (Second Edition) Report on Dormant Accounts of Victims of Nazi Persecution in Swiss Banks (Independent Committee of Eminent How big is your heart? Dr. Pfeiffers Total nutrition The American connection First Aid/CPR/AED for Schools And the Community Beethoven symphony 7 movement 2 piano