

Progress? How to build your Progressive Era Lesson Plan

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Biographies of the Nation, MCHCE Summer Institute

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America during the late 19th Century was struggling to define itself and its role on the world's stage.

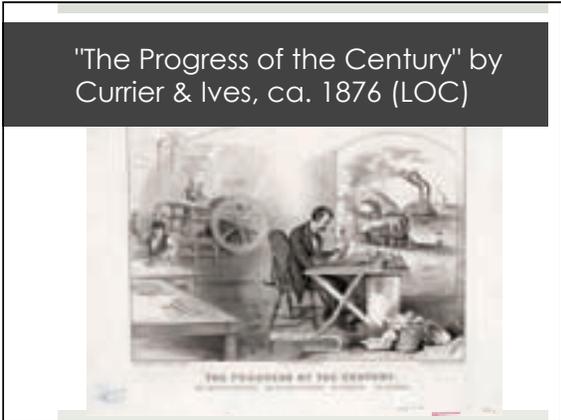


"American Progress," John Gast (1872)

The Foundation: Essential Question

How did the Progressive Era shape America as it entered the 20th Century?





Role of Teacher

- You are the historian educator —the interpreter and designer.
- Your job is to find answers to the essential question and then use teaching strategies to help your students understand the material.

Framing: The meaning of Progress at the late 19th/early 20th Century

- To understand what a nation of Progress was, one had to define what it was not:
 - Civilization vs. Savagery
 - Urbanized vs. Frontier
 - Industrialization vs. non-electrification
 - Confidence vs. Barbarity
 - Technological innovation vs. stagnation

Historical Thinking: The 3 C's

- Context: The facts of history set within the time period (context can change).
- Content: The historical narrative/story.
- Conclusion: The interpretation and meaning attached to the period in history that is being studied.

Framing: Context (1st of the 3 C's)

- Context is the set of facts, events, people, set in within the chronology.
- We must first have the facts—the Timeline before we can start to hear the story (*the 2nd C=Content*)



Framing: The Progressive Era

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1881: KS bans the sale of liquor (alcohol banned at all military posts) 1882: Chinese Exclusion Act 1884: First skyscraper completed 1887: Dawes Act 1888: Dept. of Labor established 1892: Ellis Island opens 1893: Turner's Frontier Thesis (frontier is closed) 1896: Plessy vs. Ferguson (separate but equal is upheld) 1898: U.S. annexes HI, Spanish-American War, Cuba and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guantanamo 1901: End of Philippine-American War 1907: Extension of Chinese Exclusion Act to all Asian Nationals 1913: 16th Amendment (Income Tax) 17th Amendment (Direct Vote of Senators) 1914: Panama Canal completed 1919: 18th Amendment (Prohibition) 1920: 19th Amendment (Suffrage for Women)
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Framing: About what issues did 19th/20th century Americans have concerns?



- ▣ Themes
- ▣ Look for Conflicts (and Resolutions)
- ▣ Look for Laws
- ▣ Look for Political Movements

Framing: Analyzing the Timeline

- | | |
|---|---|
| ▣ 1881: KS bans the sale of liquor (alcohol banned at all military posts) | ▣ Guantanamo |
| ▣ 1882: Chinese Exclusion Act | ▣ 1901: End of Philippine-American War |
| ▣ 1884: First skyscraper completed | ▣ 1907: Extension of Chinese Exclusion Act to all Asian Nationals |
| ▣ 1887: Dawes Act | ▣ 1913: 16 th Amendment (Income Tax) and 17 th Amendment (Direct vote for Senators) |
| ▣ 1888: Dept. of Labor established | ▣ 1914: Panama Canal completed |
| ▣ 1892: Ellis Island opens | ▣ 1919: 18 th Amendment (Prohibition) |
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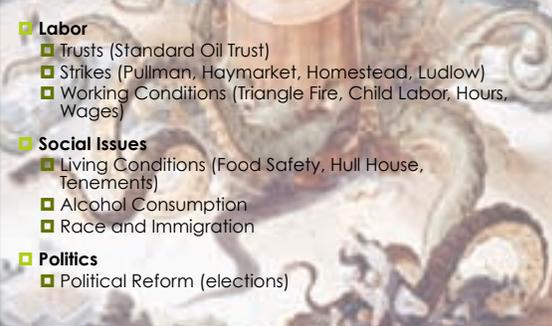
Framing: Determine the Issues

- ▣ Labor
- ▣ Immigration
- ▣ Prohibition
- ▣ Race (African Americans, Native Americans, Asian Americans)
- ▣ Industry



Framing: What were the Conflicts?

- **Labor**
 - Trusts (Standard Oil Trust)
 - Strikes (Pullman, Haymarket, Homestead, Ludlow)
 - Working Conditions (Triangle Fire, Child Labor, Hours, Wages)
- **Social Issues**
 - Living Conditions (Food Safety, Hull House, Tenements)
 - Alcohol Consumption
 - Race and Immigration
- **Politics**
 - Political Reform (elections)



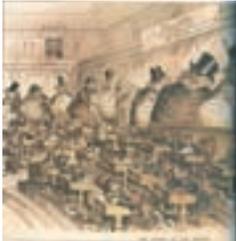
Framing: What new laws were created to solve problems?

- **Labor**
 - Trusts (Trust-busting, 1902) Strikes and Unions—(Clayton, 1914) (Federal Trade Commission, 1914)
 - Working Conditions (8-hour work day and overtime, 1916)
 - Child Labor (Children's Bureau, 1912)
- **Social Issues**
 - Muckraking—*The Jungle* (1906) => Food and Drug Act (1906)
 - Prohibition (1919)
 - Race
 - Immigration (Restrictions 1882, 1907, 1921 (Immigration Act))
 - Dawes Act (opens Indian land to white settlement) (1887)
 - Jim Crow (1881), Plessy v. Ferguson (1895)
- **Politics**
 - Muckraking—Lincoln Steffens, "The Shame of the Cities" (1902) =>
 - Political Reform: direct primary, initiatives, referendums, and recalls (1902)
 - Women's Right to Vote (1920)



Framing: Political Movements

- From 1881-1921, there were 8 presidents
 - 4 served one term and 2 replaced a president that died in office
 - Theodore Roosevelt was elected to an additional term and served 8 years total.
 - The Party order was: R, D, R, D, R, R, R, D
- Creation of Populist Party and Progressive (Bull Moose) Party



Framing: The 2nd C= Content
Understanding the historical narrative

Progressive Era Readings:

- Gould, Lewis: *America in the Progressive Era, 1890-1914*
- Hofstadter, Richard: *The Age of Reform: From Bryan to FDR*
- Ladd-Taylor, Molly, ed., *Raising a Baby the Government Way: Mothers' Letters to the Children's Bureau*
- Miller, Zane, *Boss Cox's Cincinnati: Urban Politics in the Progressive Era*
- Southern, David: *The Progressive Era and Race: Reaction and Reform 1900-1917*
- Wiebe, Robert H., *The Search for Order, 1877-1920*
- Woodward, C. Vann and William S. McFeely: *The Strange Career of Jim Crow*



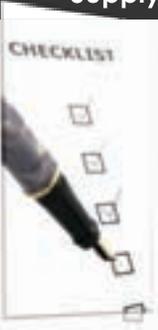
Framing is Done!



Supply Check: Narrow Focus

CHECKLIST

- Revisit your Essential Question.
 - Can you answer it?
 - Does it need to be revised?
- What topics will you present to your students?
- What activities can you use for your lessons?



How did the Progressive Era shape America as it entered the 20th Century?

■ Policies formed during the Progressive Era fundamentally changed the American political process. Progressive Era social and political reform also changed industry, labor, and how people lived. While much of the Progressive Era sought to reform social conditions, new policies and laws made it nearly impossible for Asian immigrants, African Americans, and Native Americans to exercise their civil rights and liberties.

Next Up: Finishing



Finishing: The 3rd C= Conclusions

■ For this step: **Primary Sources** are the necessary tools in your tool belt.



Guided Discovery

Progressive Era Primary Sources

Choose primary sources that will help students answer the essential question.



Finishing: Guided Analysis

Follow Instructions on your Envelopes

When you are finished with your poster, discuss with your group:

- What do your documents tell us about the Progressive Era in America?
- How could you use your documents to teach your students about the Progressive Era?
- What activities/strategies would YOU use?

Notions of Progress

<p>Progress was:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women now able to participate in politics. Improving the living conditions of the urban, white, working class. Enabling the government to control and enforce trade and commerce (including immigration). Regulating alcohol. Allowing [some] citizens more direct participation in the political process. 	<p>Progress was not:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Colorblind. Ensuring civil rights and civil liberties were to be enjoyed by all persons living in America. Sympathetic to Native Americans. Sympathetic to immigrants.
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How does this play out on the world's stage?

- ▣ The debate over annexing the Philippines:
 - ▣ Imperialism vs. Anti-Imperialism
 - ▣ Notions of Race and Republicanism
 - ▣ Hierarchies of Race

President William McKinley

- ▣ When I next realized that the Philippines had dropped into our laps I confess I did not know what to do with them. . . . And one night late it came to me this way. . . . 1) That we could not give them back to Spain- that would be cowardly and dishonorable; 2) that we could not turn them over to France and Germany-our commercial rivals in the Orient-that would be bad business and discreditable; 3) **that we not leave them to themselves-they are unfit for self-government** -and they would soon have anarchy and misrule over there worse than Spain's wars; and 4) that there was nothing left for us to do but to take them all, and to **educate the Filipinos, and uplift and civilize and Christianize them,** and by God's grace do the very best we could by them, as our fellow-men for whom Christ also died.
- ▣ Source: General James Rusling, "Interview with President William McKinley," *The Christian Advocate* 22 January 1903.

**William Jennings Bryan
(Democratic presidential candidate in 1896 and 1900)**

- ▣ Imperialism is the policy of an empire. And an empire is a nation composed of different races, living under varying forms of government. **A republic cannot be an empire,** for a republic rests upon the theory that the government derive their powers from the consent of the government and colonialism violates this theory. **We do not want the Filipinos for citizens. They cannot, without danger to us, share in the government of our nation and moreover, we cannot afford to add another race question to the race questions which we already have.** Neither can we hold the Filipinos as subjects even if we could benefit them by so doing. . . . Our experiment in colonialism has been unfortunate. Instead of profit, it has brought loss. Instead of strength, it has brought weakness. Instead of glory, it has brought humiliation.

Conclusions and Values Attachment

- Students often want to attach values from today on the motives people during the Progressive Era—We must avoid this!
 - Progressives did want to give the Federal Government more power to regulate abuses that were unintended consequences of rapid industrialization.
 - But, the questions they sought to answer were not on how to help the poor or empower the laborer....

Conclusions

- Instead, they were trying to understand:
 - The role of women in an industrialized society.
 - The extension of the reform movements of the 19th Century (Temperance, Suffrage, and Abolition)
 - The relationship between industry and labor.
 - The relationship between imperial expansion and republican government.
 - The relationship between urbanization, living conditions, and public welfare.
 - The place of immigrants and minorities in American society. Who is an American? What are the pre-requisites for being an American?



The Packing Industry
Excerpted from Upton Sinclair's, *The Jungle*

... "Bubbly Creek" is an arm of the Chicago River, and forms the southern boundary of the yards: all the drainage of the square mile of packing houses empties into it, so that it is really a great open sewer a hundred or two feet wide. ... The grease and chemicals that are poured into it undergo all sorts of strange transformations, ... Bubbles of carbonic acid gas will rise to the surface and burst, and make rings two or three feet wide. Here and there the grease and filth have caked solid, and the creek looks like a bed of lava.... The packers used to leave the creek that way, till every now and then the surface would catch on fire and burn furiously, and the fire department would have to come and put it out. Once, however, an ingenious stranger came and started to gather this filth in scows, to make lard out of; then the packers took the cue, and got out an injunction to stop him, and afterward gathered it themselves. The banks of "Bubbly Creek" are plastered thick with hairs, and this also the packers gather and clean.

... The packers had secret mains, through which they stole billions of gallons of the city's water. ... And then there was the condemned meat industry, with its endless horrors. The people of Chicago saw the government inspectors in Packingtown, and they all took that to mean that they were protected from diseased meat; they did not understand that these hundred and sixty-three inspectors had been appointed at the request of the packers, and that they were paid by the United States government to certify that all the diseased meat was kept in the state. They had no authority beyond that; for the inspection of meat to be sold in the city and state the whole force in Packingtown consisted of three henchmen of the local political machine!....

.... And shortly afterward one of these, a physician, made the discovery that the carcasses of steers which had been condemned as tubercular by the government inspectors, ... were left upon an open platform and carted away to be sold in the city; and so he insisted that these carcasses be treated with an injection of kerosene--and was ordered to resign the same week! So indignant were the packers that they went farther, and compelled the mayor to abolish the whole bureau of inspection; ... There was said to be two thousand dollars a week hush money from the tubercular steers alone; and as much again from the hogs which had died of cholera on the trains, and which you might see any day being loaded into boxcars and hauled away to a place called Globe, in Indiana, where they made a fancy grade of lard.

Jurgis heard of these things little by little, in the gossip of those who were obliged to perpetrate them. It seemed as if every time you met a person from a new department, you heard of new swindles and new crimes. There was, for instance, a Lithuanian who was a cattle butcher for the plant where Marija had worked, which killed meat for canning only; and to hear this man describe the animals which came to his place ... It seemed that they must have agencies all over the country, to hunt out old and crippled and diseased cattle to be canned. There were cattle which had been fed on "whisky-malt," the refuse of the breweries, and had become what the men called "steerly"--which means covered with boils. It was a nasty job killing these, for when you plunged your knife into them they would burst and splash foul-smelling stuff into your face; and when a man's sleeves were smeared with blood, and his hands steeped in it, how was he ever to wipe his face, or to clear his eyes so that he could see? It was stuff such as this that

made the "embalmed beef" that had killed several times as many United States soldiers as all the bullets of the Spaniards; only the army beef, besides, was not fresh canned, it was old stuff that had been lying for years in the cellars.

.... and so Jurgis learned a few things about the great and only Durham canned goods, which had become a national institution. They were regular alchemists at Durham's; they advertised a mushroom-catsup, and the men who made it did not know what a mushroom looked like. They advertised "potted chicken".... Perhaps they had a secret process for making chickens chemically--who knows? said Jurgis' friend; the things that went into the mixture were tripe, and the fat of pork, and beef suet, and hearts of beef, and finally the waste ends of veal, when they had any. They put these up in several grades, and sold them at several prices; but the contents of the cans all came out of the same hopper. And then there was "potted game" and "potted grouse," "potted ham," and "deviled ham"--de-vyled, as the men called it. "De-vyled" ham was made out of the waste ends of smoked beef that were too small to be sliced by the machines; and also tripe, dyed with chemicals so that it would not show white; and trimmings of hams and corned beef; and potatoes, skins and all; and finally the hard cartilaginous gullets of beef, after the tongues had been cut out. All this ingenious mixture was ground up and flavored with spices to make it taste like something... but it was hard to think of anything new in a place where so many sharp wits had been at work for so long; where men welcomed tuberculosis in the cattle they were feeding, because it made them fatten more quickly; and where they bought up all the old rancid butter left over in the grocery stores of a continent, and "oxidized" it by a forced-air process, to take away the odor, recharged it with skim milk, and sold it in bricks in the cities! ... Any day, however, one might see sharp-horned and shaggy-haired creatures running with the sheep and yet what a job you would have to get the public to believe that a good part of what it buys for lamb and mutton is really goat's flesh!

.... There were the wool-pluckers, whose hands went to pieces even sooner than the hands of the pickle men; for the pelts of the sheep had to be painted with acid to loosen the wool, and then the pluckers had to pull out this wool with their bare hands, till the acid had eaten their fingers off. There were those who made the tins for the canned meat; and their hands, too, were a maze of cuts, and each cut represented a chance for blood poisoning. Some worked at the stamping machines, and it was very seldom that one could work long there at the pace that was set, and not give out and forget himself and have a part of his hand chopped off. There were the "hoisters," as they were called, whose task it was to press the lever which lifted the dead cattle off the floor. They ran along upon a rafter, peering down through the damp and the steam; and as old Durham's architects had not built the killing room for the convenience of the hoisters, at every few feet they would have to stoop under a beam, say four feet above the one they ran on; which got them into the habit of stooping, so that in a few years they would be walking like chimpanzees. Worst of any, however, were the fertilizer men, and those who served in the cooking rooms. These people could not be shown to the visitor,--for the odor of a fertilizer man would scare any ordinary visitor at a hundred yards, and as for the other men, who worked in tank rooms full of steam, and in some of which there were open vats near the level of the floor, their peculiar trouble was that they fell into the vats; and when they were fished out, there was never enough of them left to be worth exhibiting,--sometimes they would be overlooked for days, till all but the bones of them had gone out to the world as Durham's Pure Leaf Lard!

Excerpted from the Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906

Located at: <http://www.h-net.org/~hst203/documents/pure.html>

United States Statutes at Large (59th Cong., Sess. I, Chp. 3915, p. 768-772)

AN ACT

For preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines, and liquors, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes.

Sec. 3. That the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor shall make uniform rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of this Act, including the collection and examination of specimens of foods and drugs manufactured or offered for sale...

Sec. 5. That it shall be the duty of each district attorney to whom the Secretary of Agriculture shall report any violation of this Act ... for the enforcement of the penalties as in such case herein provided. ...

Sec. 7. That for the purposes of this Act an article shall be deemed to be adulterated:

In the case of food: First. If any substance has been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength.

Second. If any substance has been substituted wholly or in part for the article.

Third. If any valuable constituent of the article has been wholly or in part abstracted.

Fourth. If it be mixed, colored, powdered, coated, or stained in a manner whereby damage or inferiority is concealed.

Fifth. If it contain any added poisonous or other added deleterious ingredient which may render such article injurious to health: Provided, That when in the preparation of food products for shipment they are preserved by any external application applied in such manner that the preservative is necessarily removed mechanically, or by maceration in water, or otherwise, and directions for the removal of said preservative shall be printed on the covering or the package, the provisions of this Act shall be construed as applying only when said products are ready for

consumption.

Sixth. If it consists in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal or vegetable substance, or any portion of an animal unfit for food, whether manufactured or not, or if it is the product of a diseased animal, or one that has died otherwise than by slaughter.

Sec. 8. That the term, "misbranded," as used herein, shall apply to all drugs, or articles of food, or articles which enter into the composition of food, the package or label of which shall bear any statement, design, or device regarding such article, or the ingredients or substances contained therein which shall be false or misleading in any particular, and to any food or drug product which is falsely branded as to the State, Territory, or country in which it is manufactured or produced.

That for the purposes of this Act an article shall also be deemed to be misbranded:

In the case of food:

First. If it be an imitation of or offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

Second. If it be labeled or branded so as to deceive or mislead the purchaser, or purport to be a foreign product when not so, or if the contents of the package as originally put up shall have been removed in whole or in part and other contents shall have been placed in such package, or if it fail to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of any morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin, alpha or beta eucaine, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, or acetanilide, or any derivative or preparation of any such substances contained therein.

Third. If in package form, and the contents are stated in terms of weight or measure, they are not plainly and correctly stated on the outside of the package.

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Sec. 13. That this Act shall be in force and effect from and after the first day of January, nineteen hundred and seven.

Approved, June 30, 1906. (C) 1995 -- Facts on File, Inc.

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Printed on: Wednesday, November 24, 2010

"Hepburn Rate Bill" by Clifford K. Berryman, May 15, 1906

The Hepburn Rate Act was intended to give power to the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) to regulate railroad shipping rates. The legislation was strongly endorsed by President Theodore Roosevelt - who firmly believed that the Federal government must increase its supervision and regulation of the railways engaged in interstate commerce.

On January 24, 1906 William P. Hepburn (R-IA) introduced HR 12987, the Hepburn bill, to the U.S. House of Representatives. After weeks of debate in Committee of the Whole House, the original un-amended bill passed the House on February 8, 1906. The bill then went to the Senate, which had been hostile to similar attempts at progressive reforms. Over the course of the next several months the bill was fiercely debated and pro-railroad Senators, intent on weakening the bill, tacked on amendment after amendment.



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"Hepburn Rate Bill" by Clifford K. Berryman, May 15, 1906.

*U.S. Senate Collection, Center for
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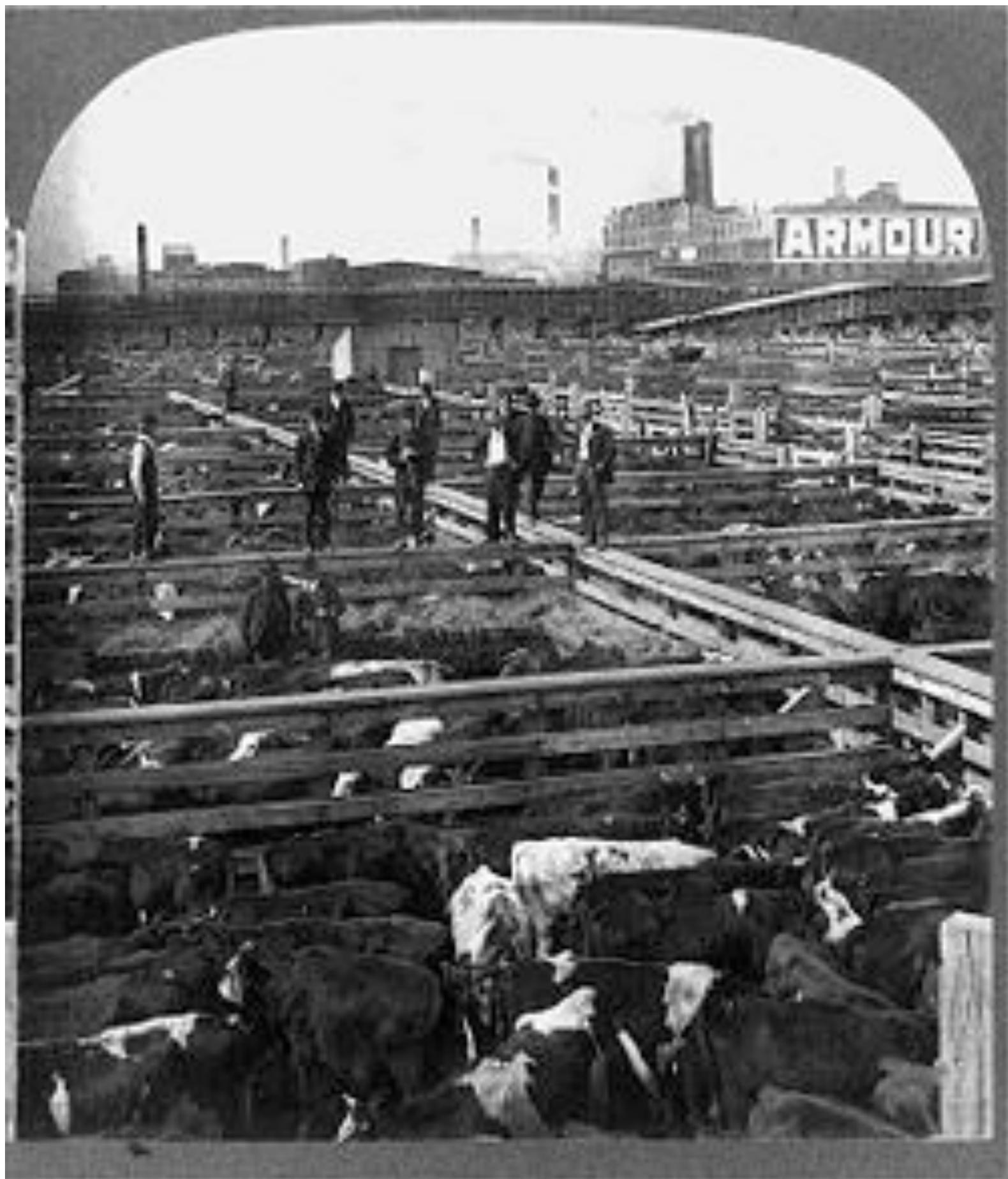
The cartoon "Hepburn Rate Bill" by Clifford K. Berryman, published on May 15, 1906 on the front page of the *Washington Post*, pokes fun at these Senate tactics. In reaction to the Senate's barrage of revisions, Berryman depicted the Hepburn Bill limping back to the House on crutches, hobbled and burdened by amendments. The bill also appears frightened - it knew the Constitution requires legislation to pass both houses of Congress in identical form before presentation to the President and that the House may not agree with the Senate's changes. However, none of the Senate amendments fundamentally altered Roosevelt's vision of the bill, and thus the teddy bear - which represented Theodore Roosevelt in Berryman's cartoons - expresses his approval of the legislation. The Senate passed their amended version of the bill on May 20th and it went back to the House for concurrence. After another month of conference committee negotiations, the Hepburn Rate Act became law on June 29, 1906.

To see more cartoons by Clifford Berryman visit the on-line exhibit [Running for Office: Candidates, Campaigns, and the Cartoons of Clifford Berryman](#)

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Page URL: <http://www.archives.gov/legislative/features/hepburn/index.html>

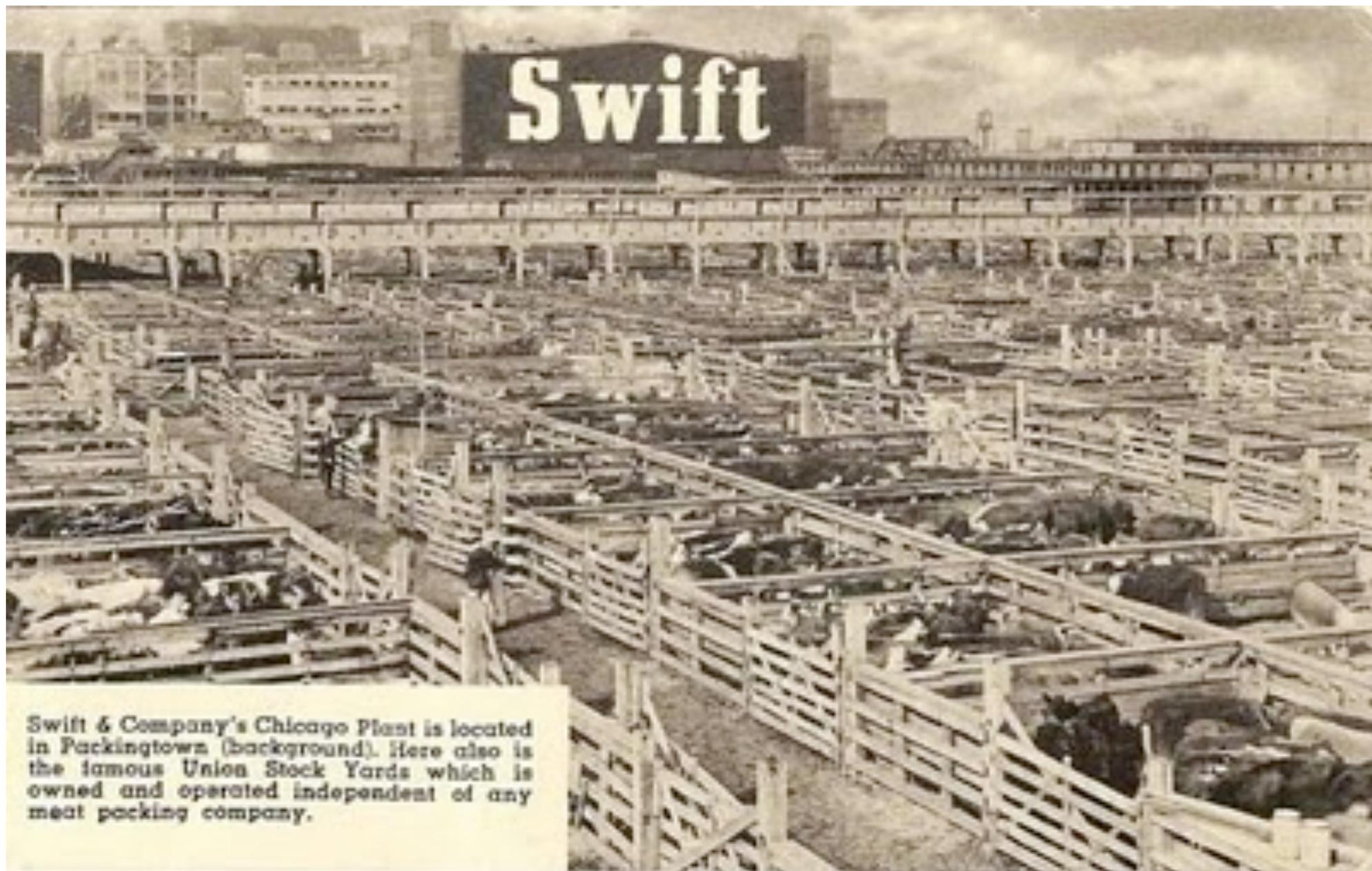
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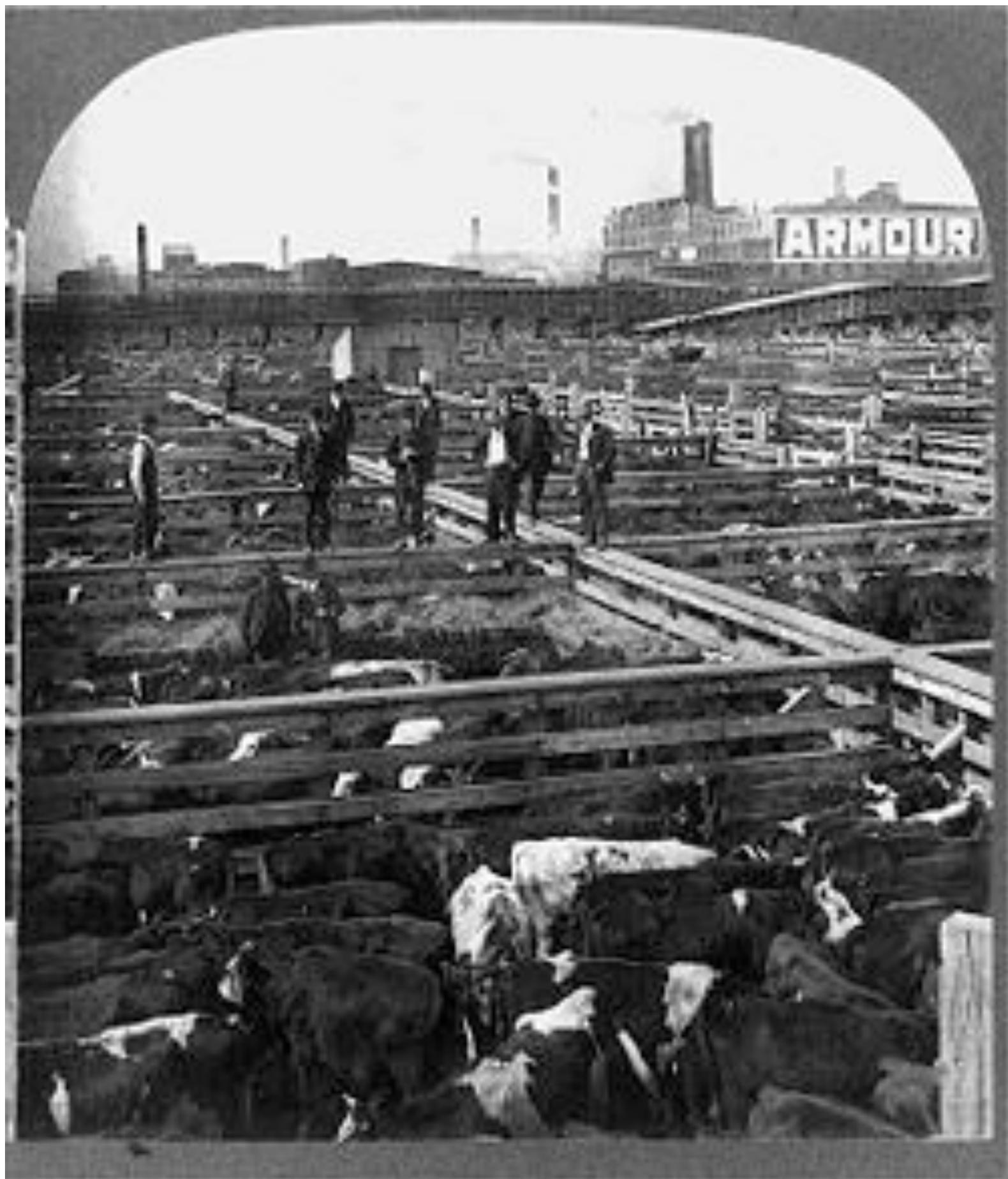
HOUSEWIVES
ALLIANCE
DEMANDS
PROPER
INSPECTION
OF MEAT

EAT NO MEAT
BUY NO MEAT
EAT FRESH VEGETABLES



Swift & Company's Chicago Plant is located in Packingtown (background). Here also is the famous Union Stock Yards which is owned and operated independent of any meat packing company.





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*U.S. Senate Collection, Center for
Legislative Archives*

The cartoon "Hepburn Rate Bill" by Clifford K. Berryman, published on May 15, 1906 on the front page of the *Washington Post*, pokes fun at these Senate tactics. In reaction to the Senate's barrage of revisions, Berryman depicted the Hepburn Bill limping back to the House on crutches, hobbled and burdened by amendments. The bill also appears frightened - it knew the Constitution requires legislation to pass both houses of Congress in identical form before presentation to the President and that the House may not agree with the Senate's changes. However, none of the Senate amendments fundamentally altered Roosevelt's vision of the bill, and thus the teddy bear - which represented Theodore Roosevelt in Berryman's cartoons - expresses his approval of the legislation. The Senate passed their amended version of the bill on May 20th and it went back to the House for concurrence. After another month of conference committee negotiations, the Hepburn Rate Act became law on June 29, 1906.

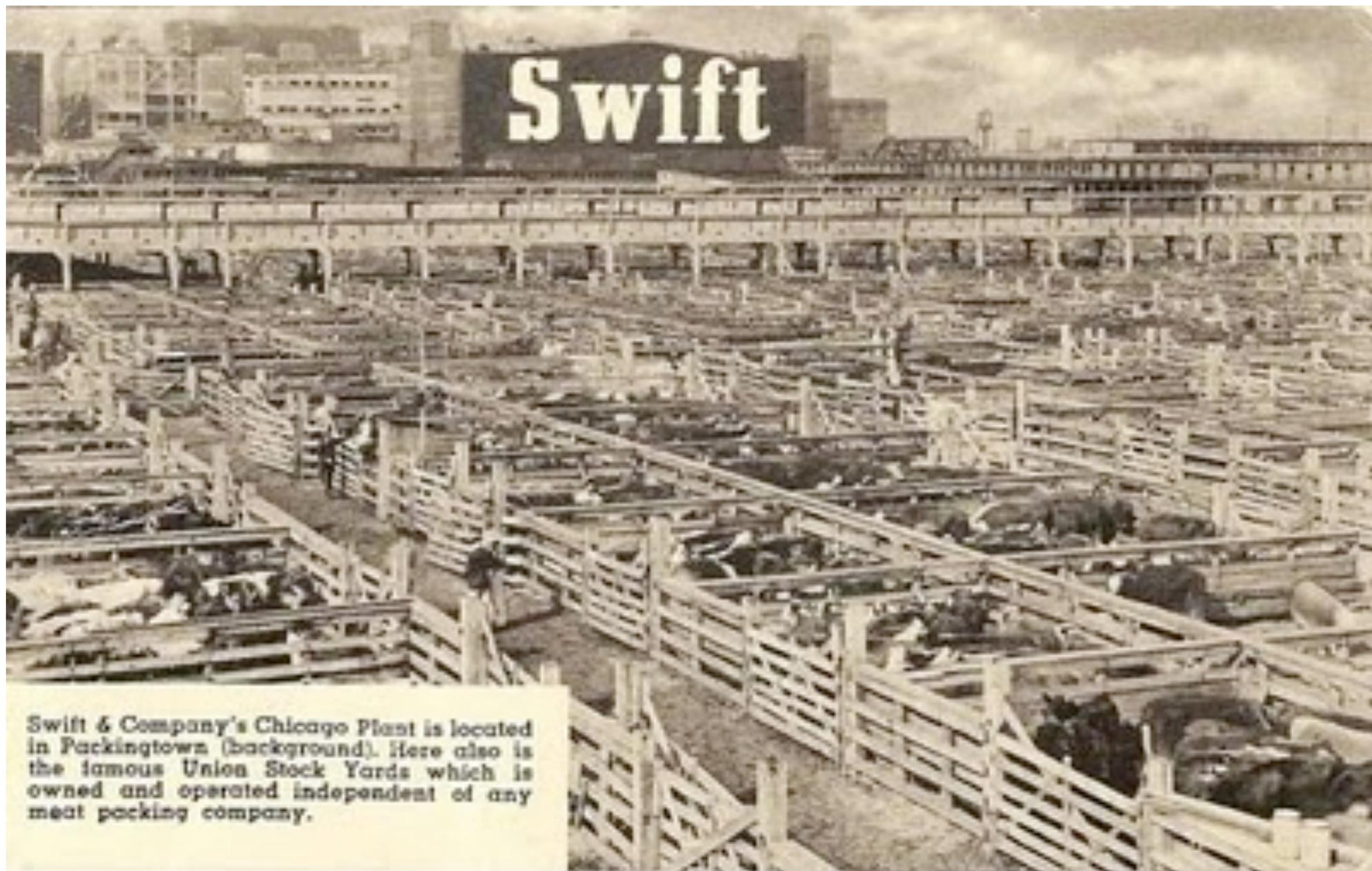
To see more cartoons by Clifford Berryman visit the on-line exhibit [Running for Office: Candidates, Campaigns, and the Cartoons of Clifford Berryman](#)

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Swift & Company's Chicago Plant is located in Packingtown (background). Here also is the famous Union Stock Yards which is owned and operated independent of any meat packing company.

The Packing Industry
Excerpted from Upton Sinclair's, *The Jungle*

... "Bubbly Creek" is an arm of the Chicago River, and forms the southern boundary of the yards: all the drainage of the square mile of packing houses empties into it, so that it is really a great open sewer a hundred or two feet wide. ... The grease and chemicals that are poured into it undergo all sorts of strange transformations, ... Bubbles of carbonic acid gas will rise to the surface and burst, and make rings two or three feet wide. Here and there the grease and filth have caked solid, and the creek looks like a bed of lava.... The packers used to leave the creek that way, till every now and then the surface would catch on fire and burn furiously, and the fire department would have to come and put it out. Once, however, an ingenious stranger came and started to gather this filth in scows, to make lard out of; then the packers took the cue, and got out an injunction to stop him, and afterward gathered it themselves. The banks of "Bubbly Creek" are plastered thick with hairs, and this also the packers gather and clean.

... The packers had secret mains, through which they stole billions of gallons of the city's water. ... And then there was the condemned meat industry, with its endless horrors. The people of Chicago saw the government inspectors in Packingtown, and they all took that to mean that they were protected from diseased meat; they did not understand that these hundred and sixty-three inspectors had been appointed at the request of the packers, and that they were paid by the United States government to certify that all the diseased meat was kept in the state. They had no authority beyond that; for the inspection of meat to be sold in the city and state the whole force in Packingtown consisted of three henchmen of the local political machine!....

.... And shortly afterward one of these, a physician, made the discovery that the carcasses of steers which had been condemned as tubercular by the government inspectors, ... were left upon an open platform and carted away to be sold in the city; and so he insisted that these carcasses be treated with an injection of kerosene--and was ordered to resign the same week! So indignant were the packers that they went farther, and compelled the mayor to abolish the whole bureau of inspection; ... There was said to be two thousand dollars a week hush money from the tubercular steers alone; and as much again from the hogs which had died of cholera on the trains, and which you might see any day being loaded into boxcars and hauled away to a place called Globe, in Indiana, where they made a fancy grade of lard.

Jurgis heard of these things little by little, in the gossip of those who were obliged to perpetrate them. It seemed as if every time you met a person from a new department, you heard of new swindles and new crimes. There was, for instance, a Lithuanian who was a cattle butcher for the plant where Marija had worked, which killed meat for canning only; and to hear this man describe the animals which came to his place ... It seemed that they must have agencies all over the country, to hunt out old and crippled and diseased cattle to be canned. There were cattle which had been fed on "whisky-malt," the refuse of the breweries, and had become what the men called "steerly"--which means covered with boils. It was a nasty job killing these, for when you plunged your knife into them they would burst and splash foul-smelling stuff into your face; and when a man's sleeves were smeared with blood, and his hands steeped in it, how was he ever to wipe his face, or to clear his eyes so that he could see? It was stuff such as this that

made the "embalmed beef" that had killed several times as many United States soldiers as all the bullets of the Spaniards; only the army beef, besides, was not fresh canned, it was old stuff that had been lying for years in the cellars.

.... and so Jurgis learned a few things about the great and only Durham canned goods, which had become a national institution. They were regular alchemists at Durham's; they advertised a mushroom-catsup, and the men who made it did not know what a mushroom looked like. They advertised "potted chicken".... Perhaps they had a secret process for making chickens chemically--who knows? said Jurgis' friend; the things that went into the mixture were tripe, and the fat of pork, and beef suet, and hearts of beef, and finally the waste ends of veal, when they had any. They put these up in several grades, and sold them at several prices; but the contents of the cans all came out of the same hopper. And then there was "potted game" and "potted grouse," "potted ham," and "deviled ham"--de-vyled, as the men called it. "De-vyled" ham was made out of the waste ends of smoked beef that were too small to be sliced by the machines; and also tripe, dyed with chemicals so that it would not show white; and trimmings of hams and corned beef; and potatoes, skins and all; and finally the hard cartilaginous gullets of beef, after the tongues had been cut out. All this ingenious mixture was ground up and flavored with spices to make it taste like something... but it was hard to think of anything new in a place where so many sharp wits had been at work for so long; where men welcomed tuberculosis in the cattle they were feeding, because it made them fatten more quickly; and where they bought up all the old rancid butter left over in the grocery stores of a continent, and "oxidized" it by a forced-air process, to take away the odor, recharged it with skim milk, and sold it in bricks in the cities! ... Any day, however, one might see sharp-horned and shaggy-haired creatures running with the sheep and yet what a job you would have to get the public to believe that a good part of what it buys for lamb and mutton is really goat's flesh!

.... There were the wool-pluckers, whose hands went to pieces even sooner than the hands of the pickle men; for the pelts of the sheep had to be painted with acid to loosen the wool, and then the pluckers had to pull out this wool with their bare hands, till the acid had eaten their fingers off. There were those who made the tins for the canned meat; and their hands, too, were a maze of cuts, and each cut represented a chance for blood poisoning. Some worked at the stamping machines, and it was very seldom that one could work long there at the pace that was set, and not give out and forget himself and have a part of his hand chopped off. There were the "hoisters," as they were called, whose task it was to press the lever which lifted the dead cattle off the floor. They ran along upon a rafter, peering down through the damp and the steam; and as old Durham's architects had not built the killing room for the convenience of the hoisters, at every few feet they would have to stoop under a beam, say four feet above the one they ran on; which got them into the habit of stooping, so that in a few years they would be walking like chimpanzees. Worst of any, however, were the fertilizer men, and those who served in the cooking rooms. These people could not be shown to the visitor,--for the odor of a fertilizer man would scare any ordinary visitor at a hundred yards, and as for the other men, who worked in tank rooms full of steam, and in some of which there were open vats near the level of the floor, their peculiar trouble was that they fell into the vats; and when they were fished out, there was never enough of them left to be worth exhibiting,--sometimes they would be overlooked for days, till all but the bones of them had gone out to the world as Durham's Pure Leaf Lard!



Excerpts from the “Transcript of Chinese Exclusion Act” (1882) from *Our Documents*

An Act to execute certain treaty stipulations relating to Chinese.

Whereas in the opinion of the Government of the United States the coming of Chinese laborers to this country endangers the good order of certain localities within the territory thereof: Therefore, *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That from and after the expiration of ninety days next after the passage of this act, and until the expiration of ten years next after the passage of this act, the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States be, and the same is hereby, suspended; and during such suspension it shall not be lawful for any Chinese laborer to come, or having so come after the expiration of said ninety days to remain within the United States.

SEC. 2. That the master of any vessel who shall knowingly bring within the United States on such vessel, and land or permit to be landed, any Chinese laborer, from any foreign port or place, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars for each and every such Chinese laborer so brought, and maybe also imprisoned for a term not exceeding one year.

SEC. 3. That the two foregoing sections shall not apply to Chinese laborers who were in the United States on the seventeenth day of November, eighteen hundred and eighty, or who shall have come into the same before the expiration of ninety days next after the passage of this act...

SEC. 4. That for the purpose of properly identifying Chinese laborers who were in the United States on the seventeenth day of November eighteen hundred and eighty, or who shall have come into the same before the expiration of ninety days next after the passage of this act, and in order to furnish them with the proper evidence of their right to go from and come to the United States of their free will and accord, ... the collector of customs ... shall ... go on board each vessel having on board any such Chinese laborers ... and on such vessel make a list of all such Chinese laborers, which shall be entered in registry-books to be kept for that purpose, in which shall be stated the name, age, occupation, last place of residence, physical marks of peculiarities, and all facts necessary for the identification of each of such Chinese laborers, which books shall be safely kept in the custom-house.; and every such Chinese laborer so departing from the United States shall be entitled to, and shall receive, free of any charge or cost upon application therefor, from the collector or his deputy, at the time such list is taken, a certificate The certificate herein provided for shall entitle the Chinese laborer to whom the same is issued to return to and re-enter the United States upon producing and delivering the same to the collector of customs of the district at which such Chinese laborer shall seek to re-enter...

SEC. 5. That any Chinese laborer mentioned in section four of this act being in the United States, and desiring to depart from the United States by land, shall have the right to demand and receive, free of charge or cost, a certificate of identification ...

SEC. 6. That in order to the faithful execution of articles one and two of the treaty in this act before mentioned, every Chinese person other than a laborer who may be entitled by said treaty and this act to come within the United States, and who shall be about to come to the United States, shall be identified as so entitled by the Chinese Government in each case, such identity to be evidenced by a certificate issued under the authority of said government, which certificate shall be in the English language or (if not in the English language) accompanied by a translation into English, stating such right to come, and which certificate shall state the name, title or official rank, if any, the age, height, and all physical peculiarities, former and present occupation or profession, and place of residence in China of the person to whom the certificate is issued and that such person is entitled, conformably to the treaty in this act mentioned to come within the United States. Such certificate shall be prima-facie evidence of the fact set forth therein, and shall be produced to the collector of customs, or his deputy, of the port in the district in the United States at which the person named therein shall arrive.

SEC. 10. That every vessel whose master shall knowingly violate any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed forfeited to the United States, and shall be liable to seizure and condemnation in any district of the United States into which such vessel may enter or in which she may be found.

SEC. 12. That no Chinese person shall be permitted to enter the United States by land without producing to the proper officer of customs the certificate in this act required of Chinese persons seeking to land from a vessel. And any Chinese person found unlawfully within the United States shall be caused to be removed therefrom to the country from whence he came, by direction of the President of the United States, and at the cost of the United States ...

SEC. 13. That this act shall not apply to diplomatic and other officers of the Chinese Government traveling upon the business of that government, whose credentials shall be taken as equivalent to the certificate in this act mentioned, and shall exempt them and their body and household servants from the provisions of this act as to other Chinese persons.

SEC. 14. That hereafter no State court or court of the United States shall admit Chinese to citizenship; and all laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved, May 6, 1882.

HIP! HURRAH!

CHINESE EXCLUDED

—The—
Democratic Chinese Exclusion Bill
Has Been Signed by

OUR DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENT

Hip! Hurrah! The White Man is on Top.
Let every DEMOCRAT and all other GOOD Citizens turn out and Ratify this

DEMOCRATIC MEASURE

At the
HORTON HOUSE PLAZA

This Wednesday Evening at 8 O'clock.

To-Night

Speeches will be made by Leading Democratic Orators.

COME OUT AND RATIFY:
Come Everybody!

NO MORE CHINESE!

By Order of
Democratic County Central Committee.

Frederick, Longardner & Co., Steam Printers, 125 Fourth Street.

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Anti-Chinese Activism -- Seattle

Historians believe that Seattle's first Chinese resident was Chin Chun Hock, who arrived around 1860. He was the vanguard of hundreds of Chinese immigrants lured by the Northwest's "Golden Mountain" and the jobs to be had here -- digging mines, laying railroad tracks, and canning salmon.

The Northern Pacific Railroad completed tracks from Lake Superior to Tacoma, Washington, in 1883. Two thirds of the men who laid track for the Western Division of the railroad were Chinese -- some 15,000 men across several states. Chinese men also helped to build the Seattle to Newcastle railroad.

Initially, Seattle's whites welcomed the aid of Chinese labor, but this attitude soured during the hard times of the 1870s and led to passage of the national Chinese Exclusion Act in 1882. The Chinese Exclusion Act was the first significant law restricting immigration in the United States. Chinese immigration to the United States was suspended for 10 years, and Chinese persons were ineligible for naturalization.

White workers, including recent German and Scandinavian immigrants, came to view the low-paid Chinese as unfair competitors for scant jobs during the depression of the mid-1880s. Local organizers of the Knights of Labor and other early unions excoriated them as potential strikebreakers.

Racism at Fever Pitch

The anti-Chinese agitation on the West Coast reached fever pitch in 1885-1886, and the Territorial Legislature passed a law barring Chinese ownership of property. Populist agitators demanded the expulsion of the 350 or so Seattle Chinese residents living mostly in the first Chinatown east of the "Lava Beds," Pioneer Square's red-light district. The town's "better elements," led by Judge Thomas Burke (1849-1925) and Mayor Henry Yesler (1810-1892), tried to cool passions, but they also agreed that the Chinese had to go, albeit by orderly and legal means.

This approach proved too slow for activists such as socialist firebrand Mary Kenworthy and utopianist George Venable Smith, who later founded the Puget Sound Co-Operative Colony at Port Angeles on the Olympic Peninsula. On February 7, 1886, a throng of workers rounded up virtually every Chinese in Seattle and herded them to the Ocean Dock at the foot of Main Street for passage out of town on a waiting steamer. Police and a contingent of the volunteer Home Guard met the mob and its frightened charges at the pier. A stalemate ensued when territorial governor Watson Squire prevented the ship from leaving.

Shots Are Fired as the Chinese Leave

The following morning, nearly 200 Chinese embarked for San Francisco, stranding another 150 on shore to

await the next boat, due in six days. When police and deputies tried to escort this group back to their homes, the mob rioted. The deputies fired into the crowd, and five agitators fell. One died of his wounds. In retribution, the mob demanded Judge Burke's neck. Governor Squire and President Grover Cleveland (1837-1908) declared martial law. Passions gradually cooled in Seattle and elsewhere as all but a few Chinese departed. Congress ultimately paid \$276,619.15 to the Chinese government in compensation for the West Coast rioting -- but the actual victims never saw a dime.

Sources:

Walt Crowley, *National Trust Guide Seattle* (New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1998); Art Chin, *Golden Tassels: A History of the Chinese in Washington, 1857-1977* (Seattle: n.p., 1977), 2-4. Also see *The Readers Companion to American History* ed. by Eric Foner and John A. Garraty (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1991). By Walt Crowley, May 02, 1999



Anti-Chinese riot, February 1886, Seattle



Judge Thomas Burke (1849-1925)

Courtesy MOHAI 1559



Anti-Chinese riots as illustrated in *Harper's Weekly*, Seattle, 1886

Courtesy MOHAI (Neg. 3130)

Related Topics:

- Ethnic Communities
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Woo Gen's memories of the riot: a 1924 interview

" ... And then when these China riots came I got to give up my business because I cannot sell my cigars. During that time the China riot ruined every Chinaman, including some of the finest residences in Seattle. They have some good citizens in Seattle. I think the big work was done by Mr. Dave Kellog. His brother used to be fire marshall. He get up in the morning and he see this China riot and he went to the fire engine at Columbia Street. He went in and the fire men try to stop him from ringing the bell. He says, "I got orders from my brother." He called all this home guard so the home guard is turn out all over in town and protect the Chinese if he can. The only thing I see in the street I see from my window. I see Mr. William H. White. He was United States Attorney then. He says to the mob, "as long I am prosecuting attorney in this city, you people have to get back to Tacoma." He fight hard. On account of that they didn't drive all the Chinaman out of Seattle. But they did in Tacoma."

"... Judge Burke and Judge Harris said, "... You stay in Seattle. We try to protect all you people as we can. If anyone tries to break your door you just kill him." I get my gun ready and my axe ready and if anyone come, why, I try to kill him. So these mob drove all the other Chinese out from other Chinese houses, but they didn't come near me. I think I am one of the very few to stay here. ..." *Survey of Race Relations* [27-183], University of Chicago, July 1924.

From, Chinese in Northwest America Research Committee (<http://www.cinarc.org/Violence.html>)

Mrs. H. Scovile's memories of the riot: a 1938 interview

"What I remember best about the early days in Seattle in the Chinese riots in 1886.

"My husband came home one Sunday morning and told me an officer from the Home Guards had come into the church and commanded all the men to report for duty at once.

"There were a number of Chinese in Seattle then, some running laundries, others having cigar stores, and so on. The people of the town had become incensed at the idea of Orientals being allowed to carry on business when Americans needed work.

"The Committee of Fifteen had told the Chinese that they must go, get out of town, by a certain date. A steamer from San Francisco would be in the harbor on that date, and they must go aboard.

"The Chinese began selling off their goods and equipment. My husband and I decided to buy a laundry. We knew nothing about the laundry business but we thought we could learn.

"We bought the laundry and all the equipment for almost nothing, and opened for business. We prospered, the business grew fast, and we never regretted buying a laundry at a bargain sale."

Mrs. Scovile, described as "an English type; stoutish, round-faced, rosy complexion. Interested in everything going on," was interviewed by Verna L. Stamolis as part of a WPA project. Mrs. Scovile seems to have remembered her takeover of a Chinese business as just luck on her and her husband's part. However, they would have had to move fast to choose a particular laundry and then "buy" it from the owner as he left, on one or two days' notice. The Scoviles may well have joined in driving the owner out.

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Library of Congress American Memory files, http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/D?wpa:5:./temp/~ammem_gggc::



Chinese people are shown being forced to leave their homes and businesses in Seattle. This detail is from an issue of *West Shore* magazine, published in 1889 after anti-Chinese riots. *Washington Historical Society Collections*.

J Exhibit J. Conf

BOYCOTT

A General Boycott has been declared upon all CHINESE and JAPANESE Restaurants, Tailor Shops and Wash Houses. Also all persons employing them in any capacity.

All Friends and Sympathizers of Organized Labor will assist us in this fight against the lowering Asiatic standards of living and of morals.

AMERICA vs. ASIA

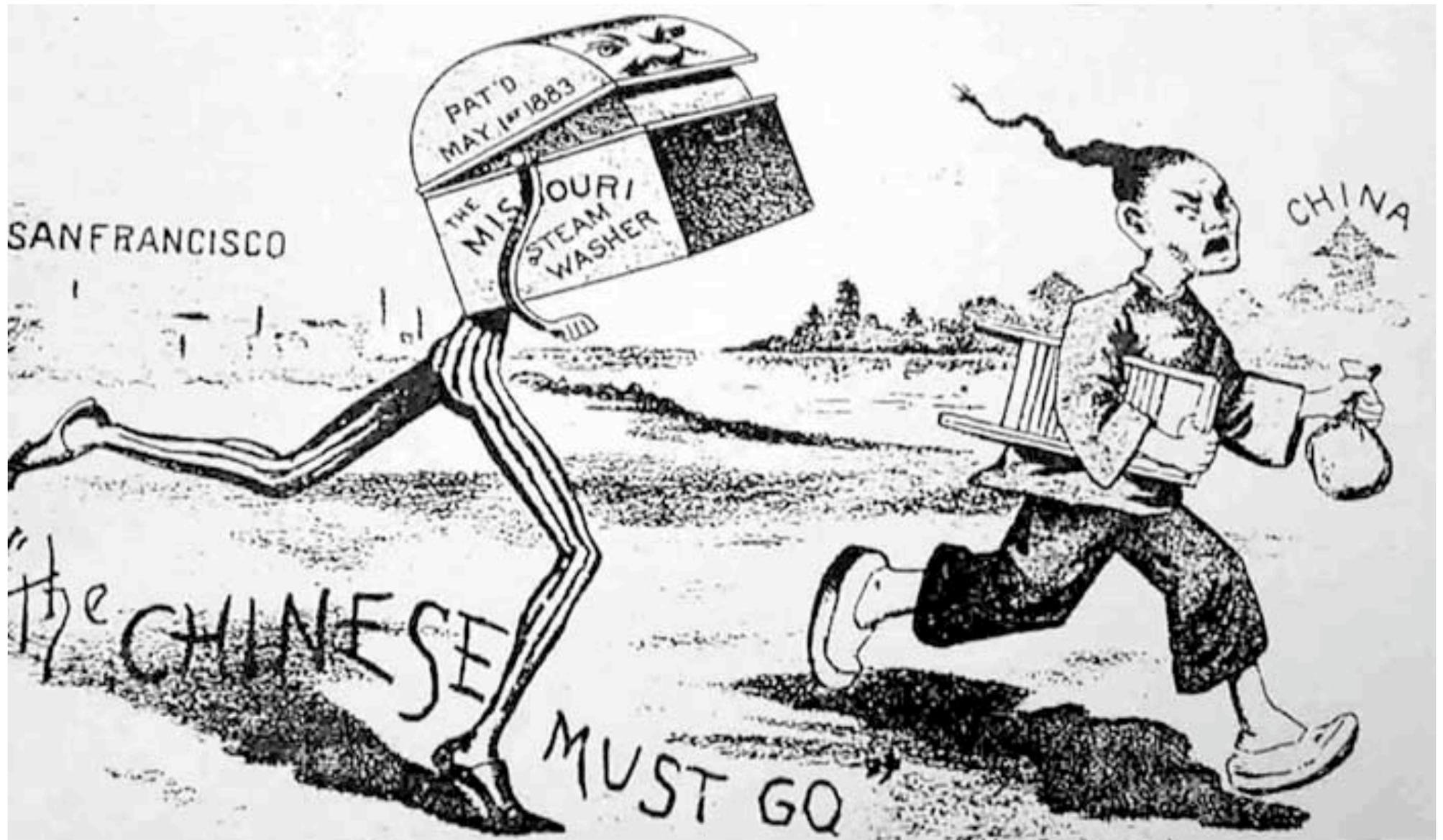
Progress vs. Retrogression

Are the considerations involved.

BY ORDER OF



*Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly
and Butte Miners' Union*



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NO MORE CHINESE!

By Order of
Democratic County Central Committee.

Frederick, Longardner & Co., Steam Printers, 122 Fourth Street.

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Shots Are Fired as the Chinese Leave

The following morning, nearly 200 Chinese embarked for San Francisco, stranding another 150 on shore to

await the next boat, due in six days. When police and deputies tried to escort this group back to their homes, the mob rioted. The deputies fired into the crowd, and five agitators fell. One died of his wounds. In retribution, the mob demanded Judge Burke's neck. Governor Squire and President Grover Cleveland (1837-1908) declared martial law. Passions gradually cooled in Seattle and elsewhere as all but a few Chinese departed. Congress ultimately paid \$276,619.15 to the Chinese government in compensation for the West Coast rioting -- but the actual victims never saw a dime.

Sources:

Walt Crowley, *National Trust Guide Seattle* (New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1998); Art Chin, *Golden Tassels: A History of the Chinese in Washington, 1857-1977* (Seattle: n.p., 1977), 2-4. Also see *The Readers Companion to American History* ed. by Eric Foner and John A. Garraty (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1991). By Walt Crowley, May 02, 1999



Anti-Chinese riot, February 1886, Seattle



Judge Thomas Burke (1849-1925)

Courtesy MOHAI 1559



Anti-Chinese riots as illustrated in *Harper's Weekly*, Seattle, 1886

Courtesy MOHAI (Neg. 3130)

Related Topics:

- Ethnic Communities
- Law
- Crime

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Mrs. H. Scovile's memories of the riot: a 1938 interview

"What I remember best about the early days in Seattle in the Chinese riots in 1886.

"My husband came home one Sunday morning and told me an officer from the Home Guards had come into the church and commanded all the men to report for duty at once.

"There were a number of Chinese in Seattle then, some running laundries, others having cigar stores, and so on. The people of the town had become incensed at the idea of Orientals being allowed to carry on business when Americans needed work.

"The Committee of Fifteen had told the Chinese that they must go, get out of town, by a certain date. A steamer from San Francisco would be in the harbor on that date, and they must go aboard.

"The Chinese began selling off their goods and equipment. My husband and I decided to buy a laundry. We knew nothing about the laundry business but we thought we could learn.

"We bought the laundry and all the equipment for almost nothing, and opened for business. We prospered, the business grew fast, and we never regretted buying a laundry at a bargain sale."

Mrs. Scovile, described as "an English type; stoutish, round-faced, rosy complexion. Interested in everything going on," was interviewed by Verna L. Stamolis as part of a WPA project. Mrs. Scovile seems to have remembered her takeover of a Chinese business as just luck on her and her husband's part. However, they would have had to move fast to choose a particular laundry and then "buy" it from the owner as he left, on one or two days' notice. The Scoviles may well have joined in driving the owner out.

From, Chinese in Northwest America Research Committee (<http://www.cinarc.org/Violence.html>)

Library of Congress American Memory files, http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/D?wpa:5:./temp/~ammem_gggc::

Woo Gen's memories of the riot: a 1924 interview

" ... And then when these China riots came I got to give up my business because I cannot sell my cigars. During that time the China riot ruined every Chinaman, including some of the finest residences in Seattle. They have some good citizens in Seattle. I think the big work was done by Mr. Dave Kellog. His brother used to be fire marshall. He get up in the morning and he see this China riot and he went to the fire engine at Columbia Street. He went in and the fire men try to stop him from ringing the bell. He says, "I got orders from my brother." He called all this home guard so the home guard is turn out all over in town and protect the Chinese if he can. The only thing I see in the street I see from my window. I see Mr. William H. White. He was United States Attorney then. He says to the mob, "as long I am prosecuting attorney in this city, you people have to get back to Tacoma." He fight hard. On account of that they didn't drive all the Chinaman out of Seattle. But they did in Tacoma."

"... Judge Burke and Judge Harris said, "... You stay in Seattle. We try to protect all you people as we can. If anyone tries to break your door you just kill him." I get my gun ready and my axe ready and if anyone come, why, I try to kill him. So these mob drove all the other Chinese out from other Chinese houses, but they didn't come near me. I think I am one of the very few to stay here. ..." *Survey of Race Relations* [27-183], University of Chicago, July 1924.

From, Chinese in Northwest America Research Committee (<http://www.cinarc.org/Violence.html>)

The White House
Washington

November 27, 1905

My dear Mr. Pinchot:

The great importance I attach to the grazing problem throughout the West has caused me to interrupt your work on the Committee on Department Methods, so that you might attend the meeting at Glenwood Springs. In dealing with this problem I should like to have you remember that recent investigations have demonstrated the destructive character of the free range system in the past. A very large proportion of the vacant public lands are valuable at present only for grazing. The grazing value of much of these lands is not now more than half what it once was. It therefore becomes the duty of the Government to see to it that in the future these lands are used in a way that will preserve their grazing value and give them the greatest usefulness to the people.

In the forest reserves the question becomes doubly important, because the future welfare of almost the entire West depends upon the preservation of the water supply, and this in turn upon the wise use of the forests and the range.

It must not be forgotten that the forest reserves belong to all the people, but the grazing privilege can be used only by a few. It is therefore only just and right that those who enjoy the special advantages of a protected range should contribute toward the expense of handling the reserves.

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Mr. Gifford Pinchot,
Department of Agriculture

15 Forest Transfer Act of 1905



On February 1, 1905, Congress transferred the administration of the Federal forest reserves from the Department of the Interior's General Land Office to the Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Forestry. On March 3, the Bureau of Forestry became the Forest Service and 2 years later the Federal forest re-serves were renamed the national forests. The first Chief ["Forester"] of the Forest Service, Gifford Pinchot, had sought the transfer of the reserves from the time he was appointed Chief of the Division of Forestry in the USDA in 1898.

Pinchot used his access to members of Congress and other opinion leaders in Washington, DC, to argue for the transfer on two basic grounds: first, the General Land Office was staffed by political appointees who lacked the training in forestry required to manage the forest reserves on a scientific basis, and second, the centralization of the General Land Office resulted in long delays in granting lumbering, mining, and grazing permits to local reserve users. Unhappy with the tardiness of the General Land Office, the commercial sector and its allies in Congress supported Pinchot's goal. He even managed to persuade Theodore Roosevelt, who spoke in favor of the transfer when, in 1901, he addressed Congress for the first time after becoming President.

Theodore Roosevelt's personal association with Pinchot began when the two met in 1899, a year after Roosevelt was elected Governor of New York, and Pinchot was on a private forest inspection trip there. Impressed with Pinchot, Roosevelt nominated him for membership in the Boone and Crockett Club, the hunting and game conservation club Roosevelt helped found in 1887 after returning to New York from ranching in South Dakota. After 2 years as Governor, Roosevelt was elected Vice-president in 1900 and, unexpectedly became President after the

assassination of President **William McKinley (1843-1901)**. A lasting legacy of his administration was Federal activity in natural resource conservation, a policy reflecting Roosevelt's personal love of wilderness and nature combined with his political agenda of seeking to manage public natural resources for the common good. The influence of Pinchot in shaping the policy of Roosevelt's administration (1901-09) on conservation issues is attributed to their close personal relationship. Pinchot was Roosevelt's frequent exercise companion during the White House years, accompanying him on horseback rides and acting as his bodyguard when the President eluded his Secret Service agents during their private escapades, which included swimming in Rock Creek.

Pinchot not only had a personal bond with Roosevelt but also served as his advisor on conservation policy. It is this dual linkage that enabled Pinchot to enjoy a level of influence far beyond that of his station as head of a minor Government bureau in Washington, DC.

Pinchot convinced Roosevelt as early as 1901 that the transfer of the Federal forest reserves to the Department of Agriculture would ensure their more efficient management. It may be that this position of Pinchot's is rooted in two beliefs he held: the logic of placing the reserves under the control of trained foresters in the USDA, and his awareness that political support for Government-managed reserves would exist only if the reserves were open to use. Prior to 1905 then, Pinchot was speaking against proposals made by wildlife groups – including the Boone and Crockett Club – that game preserves be set aside in the existing Federal forest reserves, a move opposed by western livestock owners who wanted access for their herds to forage on the reserves. Pinchot further gained favor with livestock interests by his advocating controlled grazing on the reserves at a time when the Secretary of the Interior refused grazing permits. Fears of erosion and other problems caused by overgrazing had led the Secretary of the Interior to ban grazing from 1898 to 1901.

User access to reserves was a realistic policy stemming from the long-held tradition that public-domain natural resources existed for the benefit of the local residents who needed them. Division R (forestry) of the General Land Office in 1901 provided for "free use of timber and stone," allowing settlers, miners, residents, and prospectors the right to remove \$100 worth of timber yearly from reserves. The wood was to be used for firewood, fencing, buildings, mining, and other domestic purposes. Permits for timber harvests valued at over \$100 had to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, which resulted in unpopular delays between request and final approval.

The continuity of the agenda of user access is found in the guiding policy of the Forest Service, which is first expressed in the 1905 letter of instructions to Gifford Pinchot from Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson (dated February 1, 1905, and drafted by Pinchot) on managing the reserves on the day of their transfer to the Department of Agriculture: "All the resources of forest reserves are for use ...under such restrictions only as will insure [sic] the permanence of these resources." This is the clearest statement of Pinchot's view of conservation or wise use. From the perspective of the foresters in the Forest Service in 1905, three principles were to be followed in

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The first forest reserves were created because of a growing awareness in the East of the need for conservation of natural resources and because of conflicts among groups in the West. Cattlemen did not want sheep on forest ranges and irrigation farmers and urban residents wanted watershed protection, including the banning of both logging and grazing on reserves. The stalemate of western forces hindered further creation of reserves, and to end the stalemate Pinchot developed a grazing policy, along with other means, to allow potential reserve users to have a stake in the national forests. (For example, he assured large forest owners in the Pacific Northwest that sustained yield management of the reserves would decrease the amount of lumber entering the market and thereby increase the value of their holdings.)

Yet a few months after the 1905 Forest Transfer Act, Pinchot imposed a system of grazing fees on the reserves. Ranchers accustomed to free use of open range rebelled. "The issue of grazing fees and allotments became the Forest Service's number one problem and was to be the source of almost all the major attacks against it during the next fifty years" (Roth 1980:21). The grazing conflict, coupled with Roosevelt's addition of over 100 million acres to the forest reserves, led Congress in 1907 to ban further creation of reserves in six Western States by the President without the consent of Congress.

By 1908, the Forest Service had a staff of 1,500 in charge of 150 million acres of national forests; under Pinchot the agency was a far different one than the modest forestry information division vacated by Bernhard Fernow in 1898. Fernow had involved the agency in research and State and private cooperative efforts; but without the reserves to manage, his staff was limited to an advisory role. The transfer of the reserves gave Pinchot's staff the opportunity to practice forestry on the national forests. In addition, "unlike Fernow, Pinchot was aware that forestry in the United States meant fire fighting and grazing management as much if not more than silviculture" (Roth 1980:12). These new duties of the Forest Service stem from Pinchot's leadership in forestry, yet it is as a politician that he shines most. To him goes much of the credit for the expansion of the reserves under Roosevelt and, most importantly, the 1905 transfer of the Federal forest reserves to the Department of Agriculture.

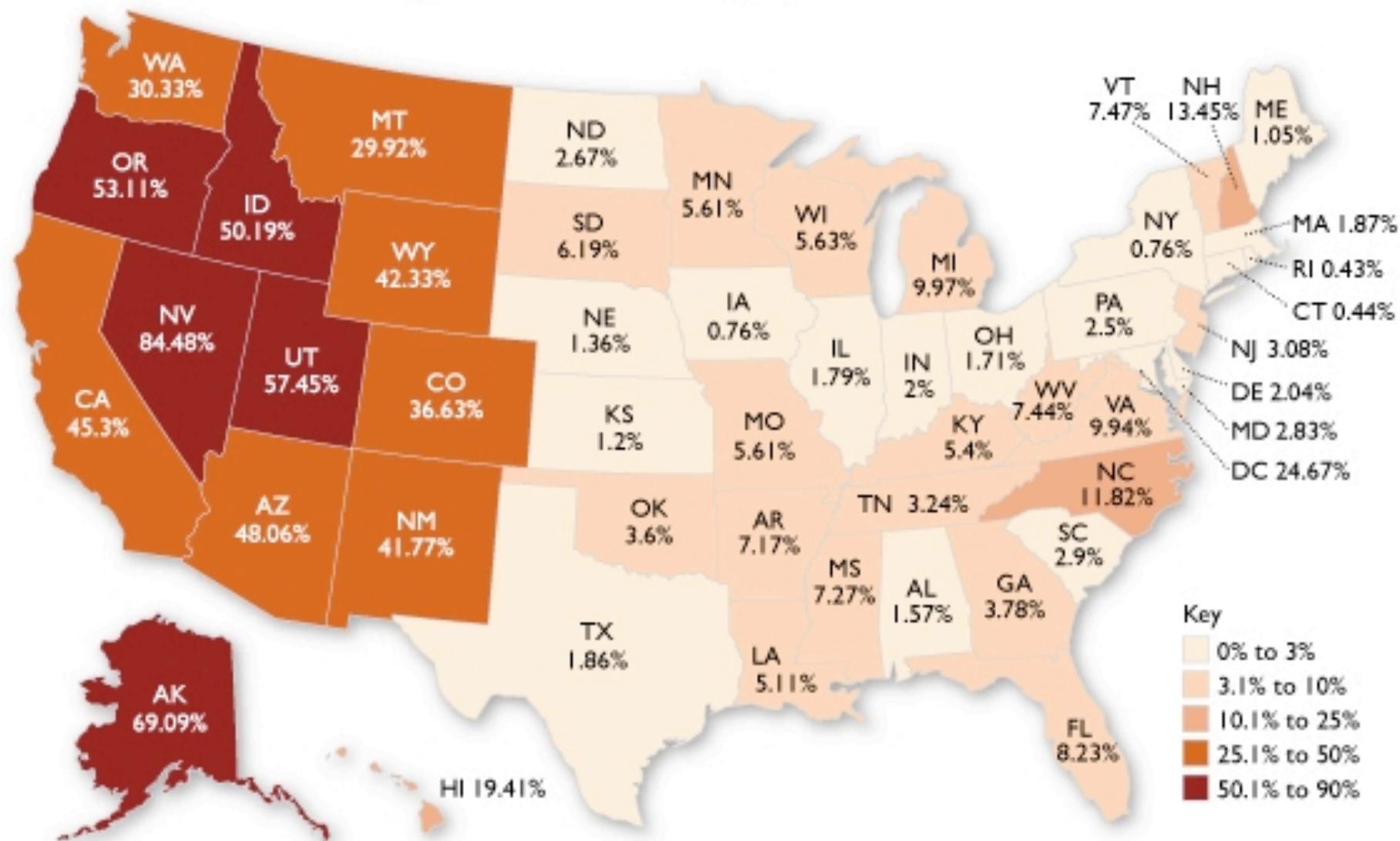
Reference

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Environmental History Timeline

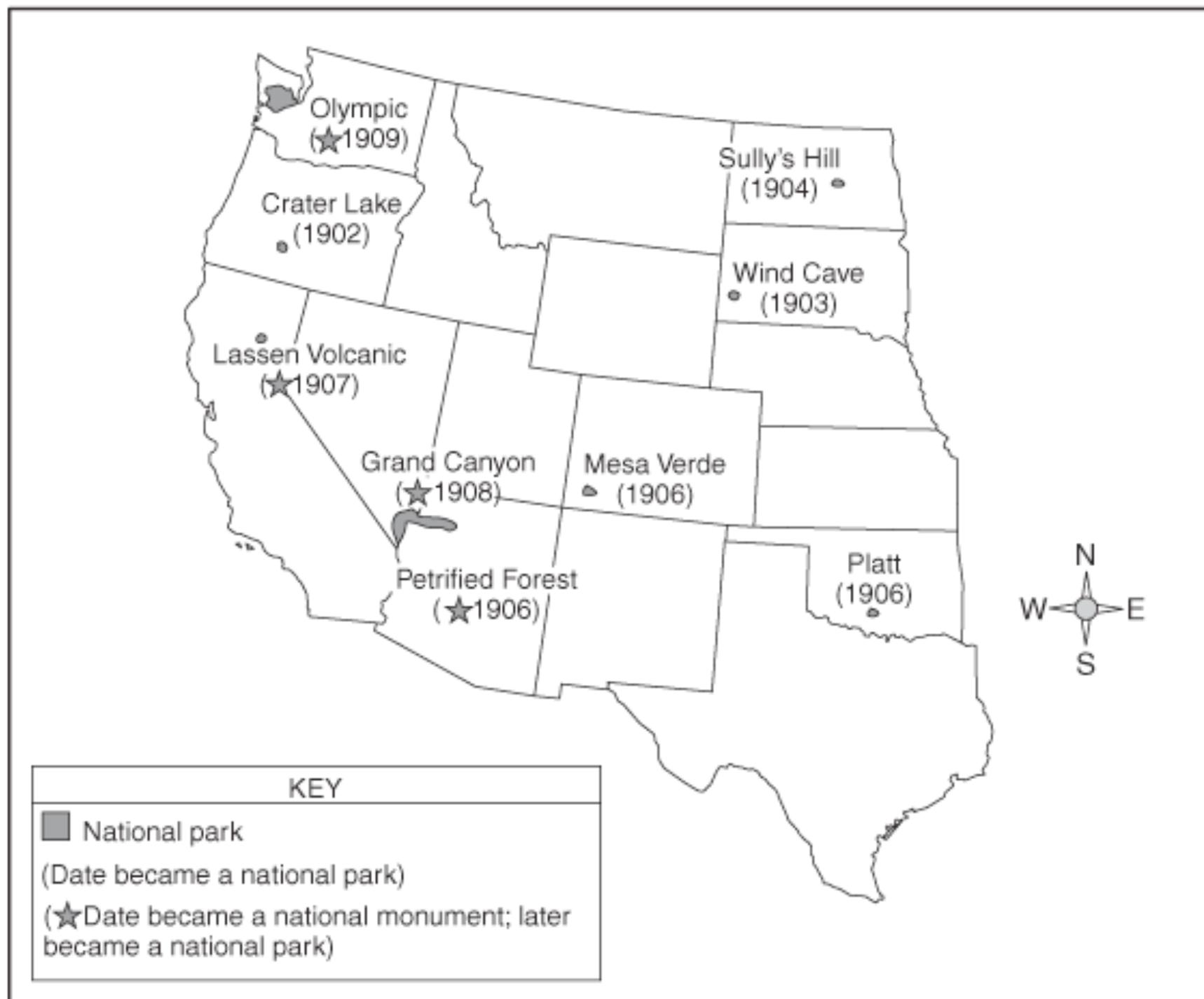
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Percent of Federally Owned Acreage, by State



Source: U.S. General Services Administration, Office of Governmentwide Policy, Federal Real Property Profile: Overview of the United States Government's Owned and Leased Real Property as of September 30, 2004, at http://www.gsa.gov/gsa/cm_attachments/GSA_DOCUMENT/Annual%20Report%20%20FY2004%20Final_R2M-n11_0Z5RDZ-i34K-pR.pdf (November 14, 2008).

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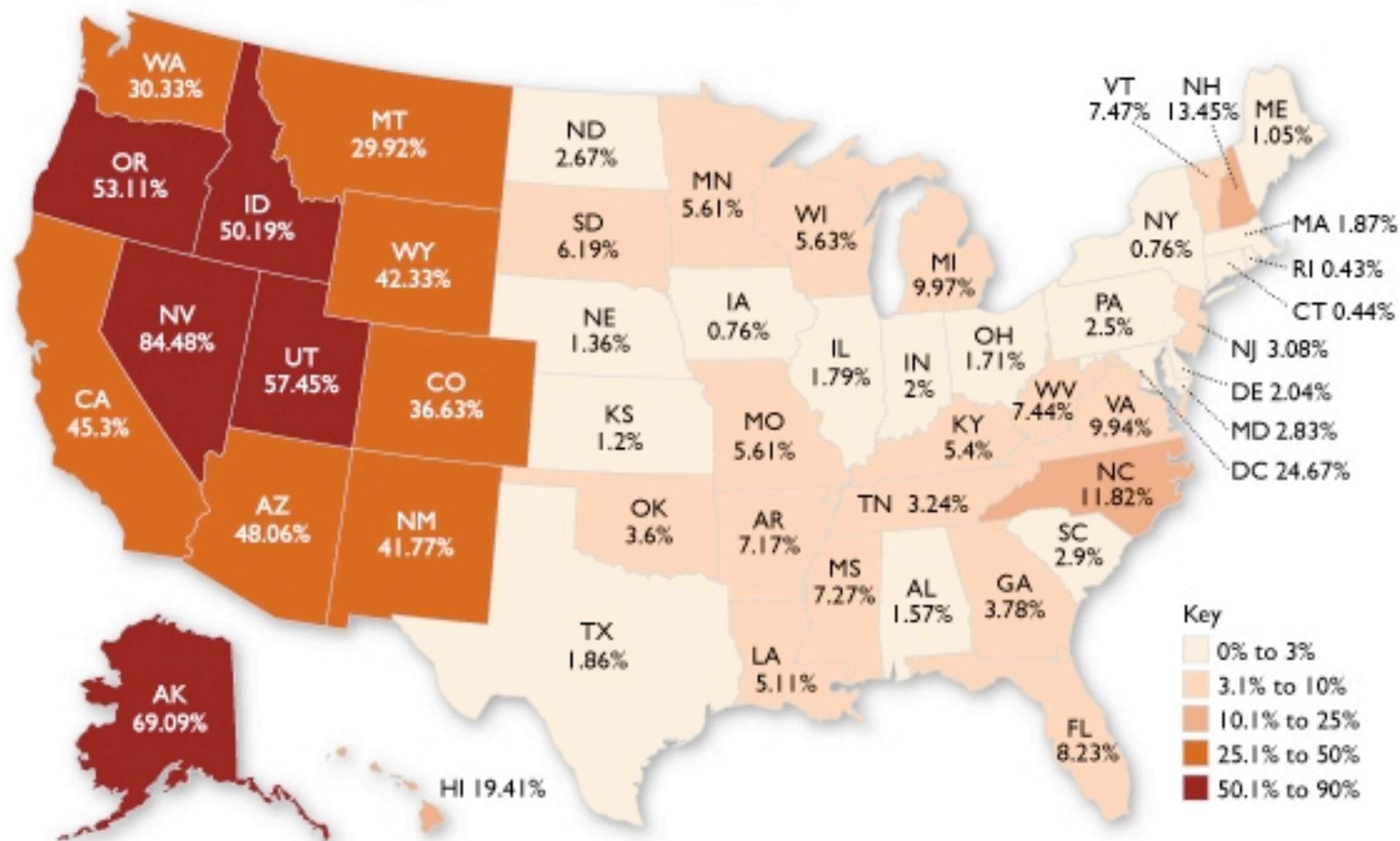
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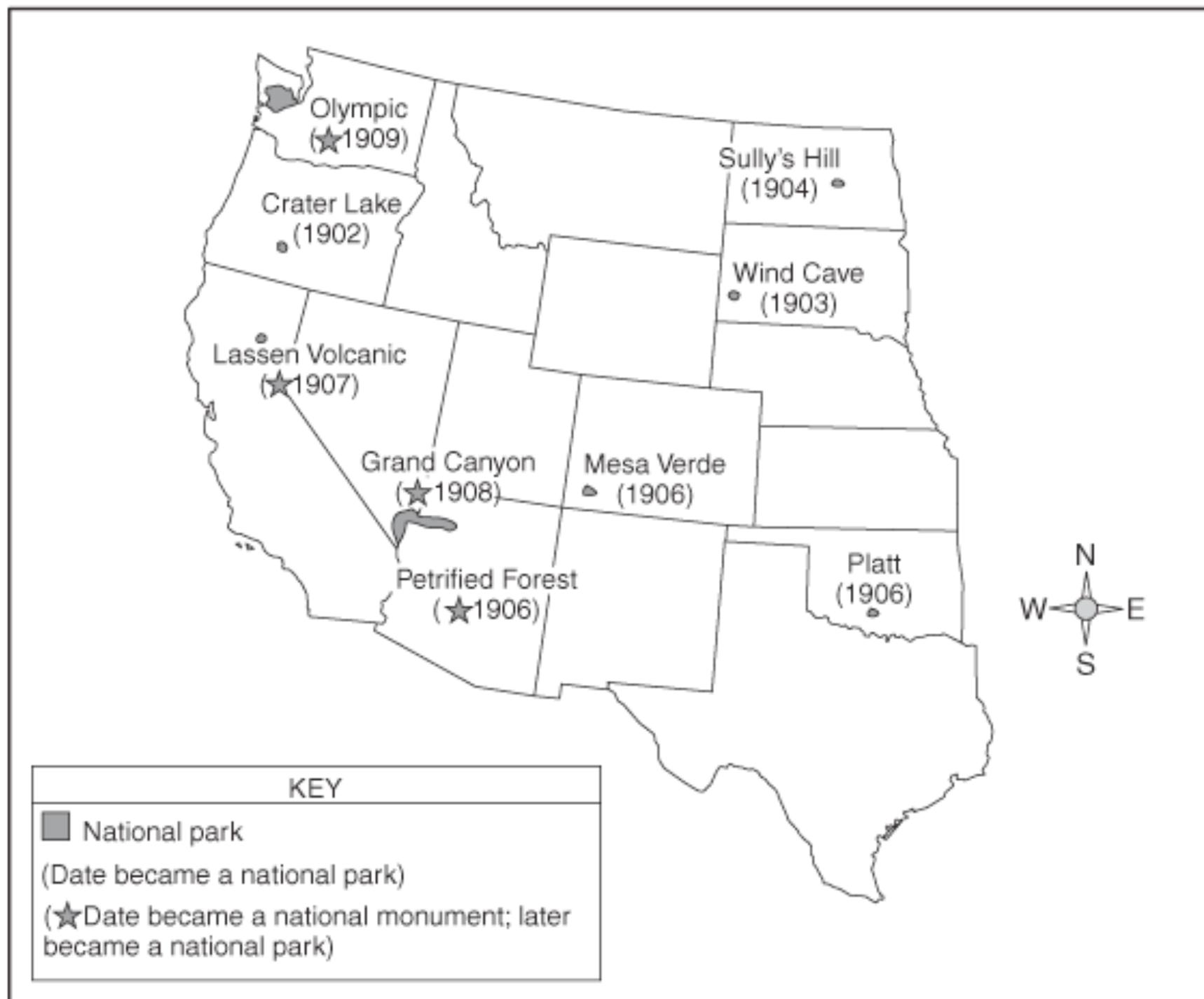
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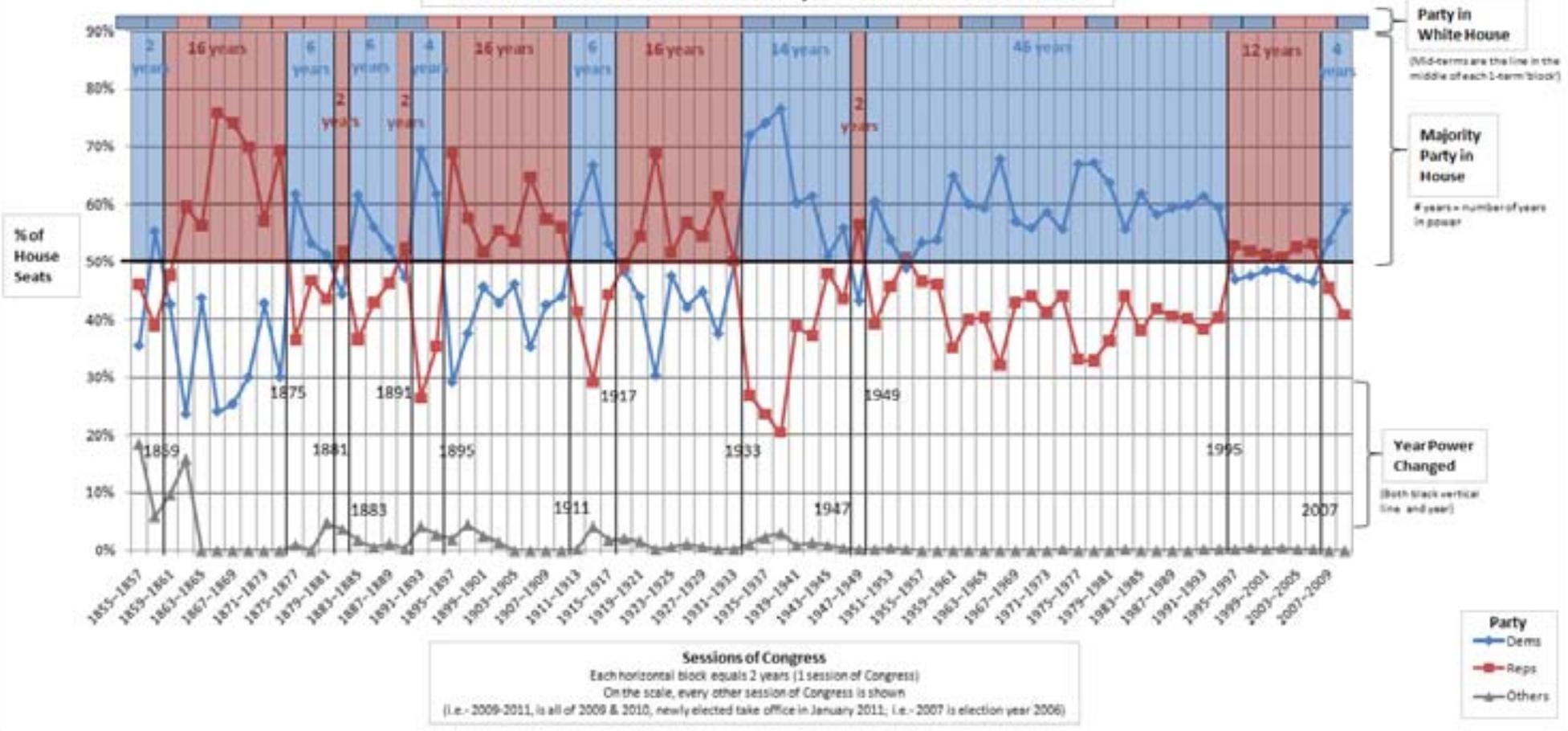
Bernard Gillam, November 1893

"BLAME THE THING—I CAN'T MAKE IT WORK!" COMPLAINS CLEVELAND OVER THE KEYBOARD.

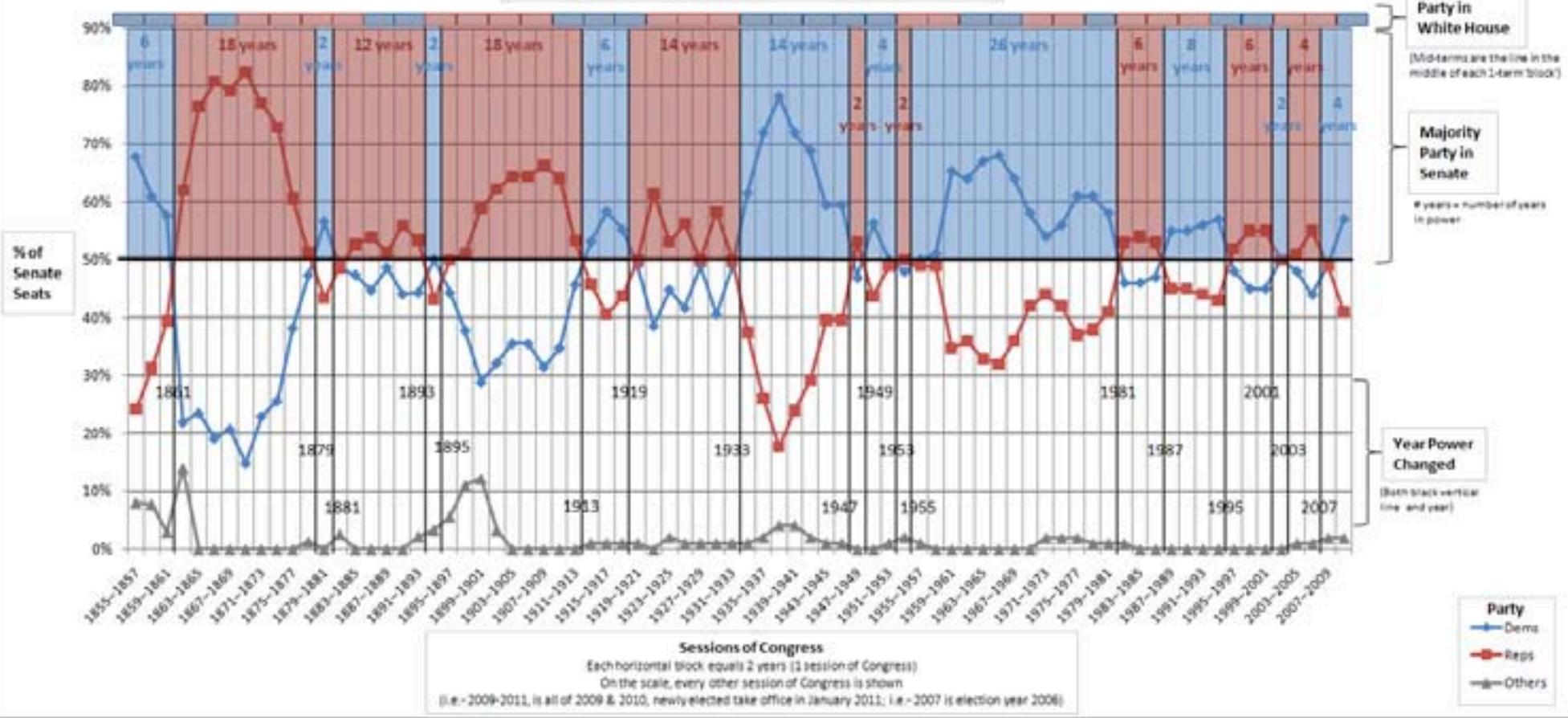
Typewriters were new in 1893 and this Gillam cartoon from *Puck* shows that Cleveland can't get the Democratic "machine" to work as the keys (key politicians) won't respond to his efforts.

#	President	Party	Years served	Elections won	
1	George Washington	Federalist-leaning	8	2	
2	John Adams	Federalist	4	1	
3	Thomas Jefferson	Democratic-Republica	8	2	
4	James Madison	D-R	8	2	
5	James Monroe	D-R	8	2	
6	John Quincy Adams	D-R	4	1	
7	Andrew Jackson	Democratic	8	2	
8	Martin Van Buren	Democratic	4	1	
9	William Henry Harrison	Whig	<1	1	Died, Tyler was VP
10	John Tyler	Whig/none	4	0	
11	James K. Polk	Democratic	4	1	
12	Zachary Taylor	Whig	0	1	Died, Fillmore was VP
13	Millard Fillmore	Whig	3	0	
14	Franklin Pierce	Democratic	4	1	
15	James Buchanan	Democratic	4	1	
16	Abraham Lincoln	Republican	4	2	Assassinated, Johnson was VP
17	Andrew Johnson	Democratic	4	0	
18	Ulysses S. Grant	Republican	8	2	
19	Rutherford B. Hayes	Republican	4	1	
20	James Garfield	Republican	<1	1	Died, Arthur was VP
21	Chester A. Arthur	Republican	4	0	
22	Grover Cleveland	Democratic	4	1	1881-1885
23	Benjamin Harrison	Republican	4	1	1881-1921 1885-1889
24	Grover Cleveland	Democratic	4	1	1889-1893
25	William McKinley	Republican	4	2	1893-1897
26	Theodore Roosevelt	Republican	8	1	Assassinated, Roosevelt was 1897-1901
27	William Howard Taft	Republican	4	1	1901-1909
28	Woodrow Wilson	Democratic	8	2	1909-1913
29	Warren G. Harding	Republican	2	1	1913-1921
30	Calvin Coolidge	Republican	6	1	
31	Herbert Hoover	Republican	4	1	
32	Franklin D. Roosevelt	Democratic	12	4	Died, Truman was VP
33	Harry S. Truman	Democratic	8	1	
34	Dwight D. Eisenhower	Republican	8	2	
35	John F. Kennedy	Democratic	3	1	Assassinated, Johnson was VP, then elected to 4 years)
36	Lyndon B. Johnson	Democratic	5	1	
37	Richard Nixon	Republican	6	2	Resigned--Ford was VP
38	Gerald R. Ford	Republican	2	0	
39	Jimmy Carter	Democratic	4	1	
40	Ronald Reagan	Republican	8	2	
41	George H. W. Bush	Republican	4	1	
42	Bill Clinton	Democratic	8	2	
43	George W. Bush	Republican	8	2	
44	Barack Obama	Democratic	1	1	

Control of the U.S. House of Representatives: 1855-2010



Control of the U.S. Senate: 1855-2010

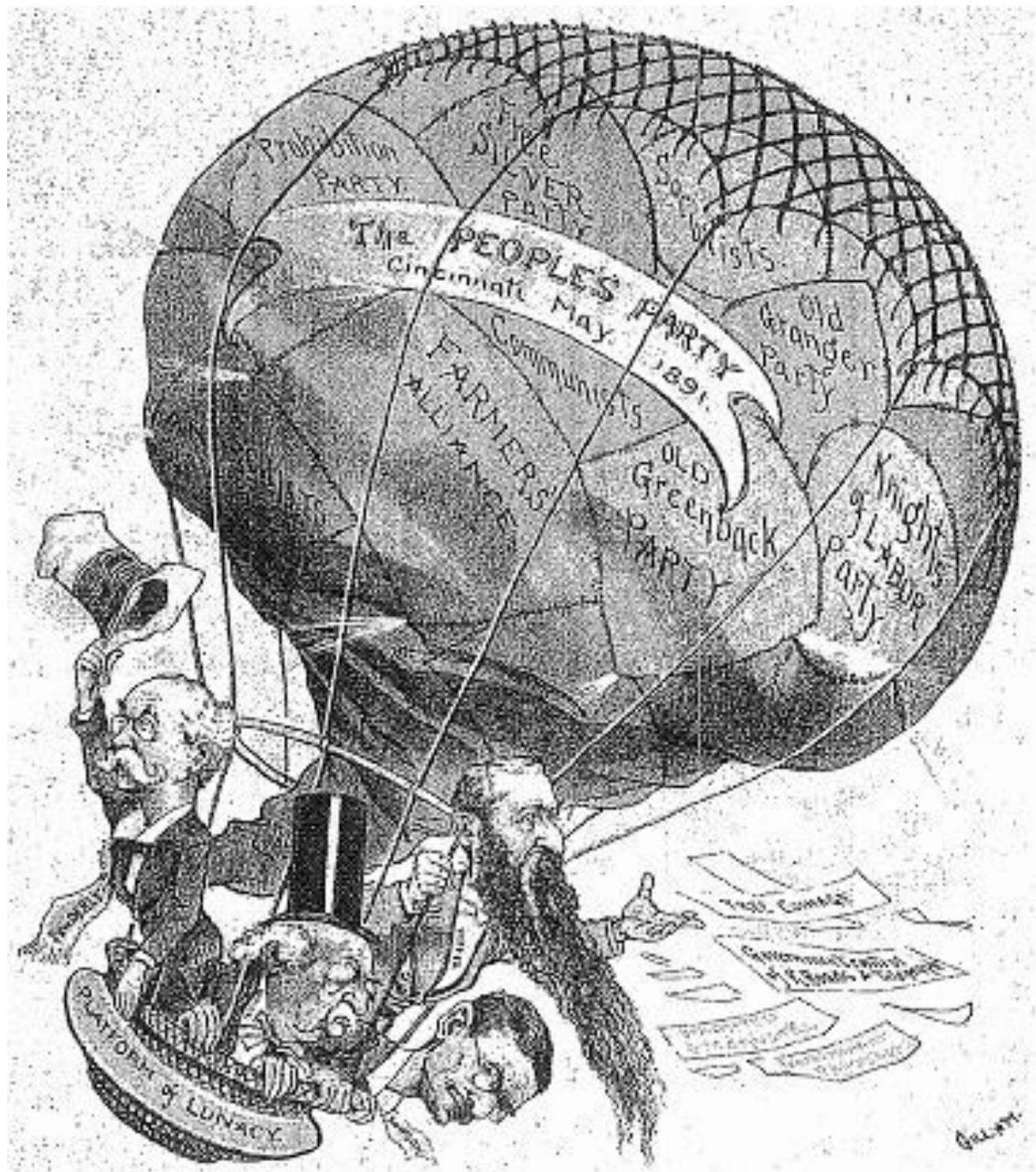


18th Amendment

Consumption of alcohol was discouraged by law in many of the states over the first century of the United States under the Constitution. By 1855, 13 of the 31 states had temperance, or alcohol prohibition, laws. The Civil War distracted the public from the temperance movement, but the proliferation of saloons after the Civil War, and the trappings of the saloons (like gambling, prostitution, and public drunkenness) led to the so-called "Women's War" in 1873. Over time, the movement became more organized and the Anti-Saloon League was established in 1893. The ASL's goal was national prohibition, and it set up an office in Washington to that end — it even established its own publishing house in Westerville, Ohio.

The ASL polled candidates on their stand on the temperance question, endorsing candidates with a pro-temperance stance. In the election of 1915, ASL-sponsored candidates swept the elections for Congress, and on December 18, 1917, Congress passed the 18th Amendment. It quickly was adopted by the states, being ratified in just over a year, on January 16, 1919 (394 days).

From U.S. Constitution Net (<http://www.usconstitution.net/constamnotes.html>)



(From: <http://www.apus-xl.com/Parties.html>)



Battle for the White House in 1912 (Theodore Roosevelt (Bull Moose Party--Progressive), William Howard Taft (R), and Woodrow Wilson (D) (Wilson won))

From: <http://www.archives.gov/education/lessons/election-cartoons/>



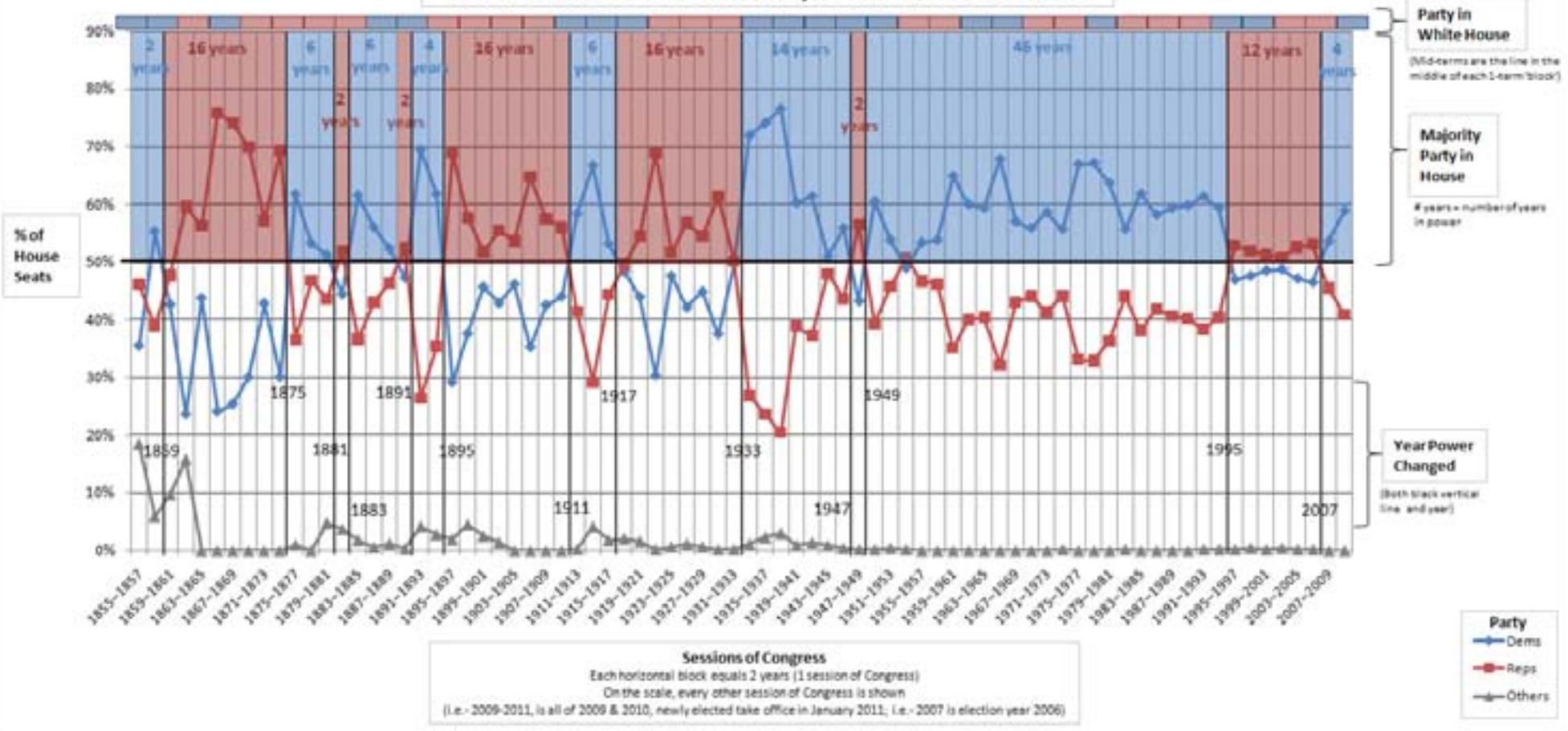
Bernard Gillam, November 1893

"BLAME THE THING—I CAN'T MAKE IT WORK!" COMPLAINS CLEVELAND OVER THE KEYBOARD.

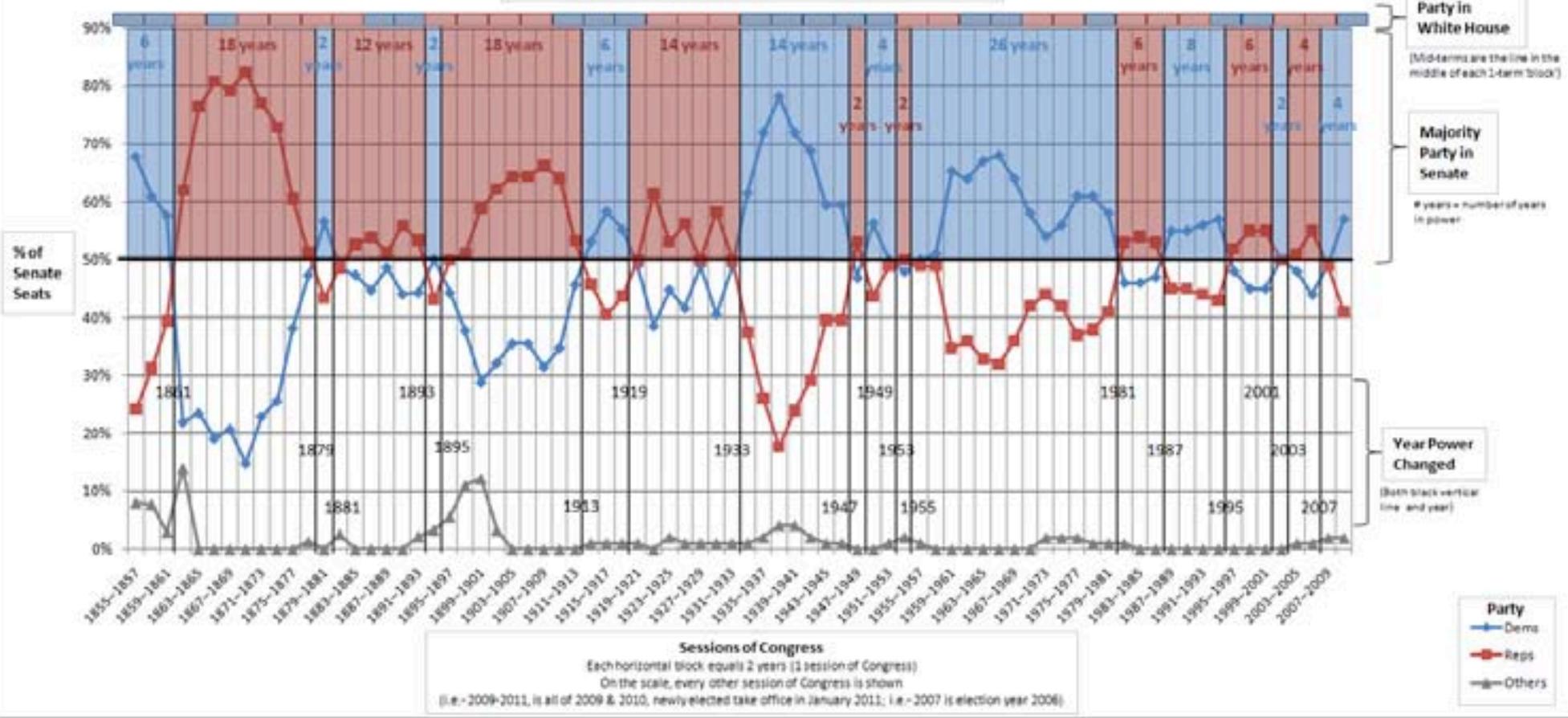
Typewriters were new in 1893 and this Gillam cartoon from *Puck* shows that Cleveland can't get the Democratic "machine" to work as the keys (key politicians) won't respond to his efforts.

#	President	Party	Years served	Elections won	
1	George Washington	Federalist-leaning	8	2	
2	John Adams	Federalist	4	1	
3	Thomas Jefferson	Democratic-Republica	8	2	
4	James Madison	D-R	8	2	
5	James Monroe	D-R	8	2	
6	John Quincy Adams	D-R	4	1	
7	Andrew Jackson	Democratic	8	2	
8	Martin Van Buren	Democratic	4	1	
9	William Henry Harrison	Whig	<1	1	Died, Tyler was VP
10	John Tyler	Whig/none	4	0	
11	James K. Polk	Democratic	4	1	
12	Zachary Taylor	Whig	0	1	Died, Fillmore was VP
13	Millard Fillmore	Whig	3	0	
14	Franklin Pierce	Democratic	4	1	
15	James Buchanan	Democratic	4	1	
16	Abraham Lincoln	Republican	4	2	Assassinated, Johnson was VP
17	Andrew Johnson	Democratic	4	0	
18	Ulysses S. Grant	Republican	8	2	
19	Rutherford B. Hayes	Republican	4	1	
20	James Garfield	Republican	<1	1	Died, Arthur was VP
21	Chester A. Arthur	Republican	4	0	
22	Grover Cleveland	Democratic	4	1	1881-1885
23	Benjamin Harrison	Republican	4	1	1881-1921 1885-1889
24	Grover Cleveland	Democratic	4	1	1889-1893
25	William McKinley	Republican	4	2	1893-1897
26	Theodore Roosevelt	Republican	8	1	Assassinated, Roosevelt was 1897-1901
27	William Howard Taft	Republican	4	1	1901-1909
28	Woodrow Wilson	Democratic	8	2	1909-1913
29	Warren G. Harding	Republican	2	1	1913-1921
30	Calvin Coolidge	Republican	6	1	
31	Herbert Hoover	Republican	4	1	
32	Franklin D. Roosevelt	Democratic	12	4	Died, Truman was VP
33	Harry S. Truman	Democratic	8	1	
34	Dwight D. Eisenhower	Republican	8	2	
35	John F. Kennedy	Democratic	3	1	Assassinated, Johnson was VP, then elected to 4 years)
36	Lyndon B. Johnson	Democratic	5	1	
37	Richard Nixon	Republican	6	2	Resigned--Ford was VP
38	Gerald R. Ford	Republican	2	0	
39	Jimmy Carter	Democratic	4	1	
40	Ronald Reagan	Republican	8	2	
41	George H. W. Bush	Republican	4	1	
42	Bill Clinton	Democratic	8	2	
43	George W. Bush	Republican	8	2	
44	Barack Obama	Democratic	1	1	

Control of the U.S. House of Representatives: 1855-2010



Control of the U.S. Senate: 1855-2010

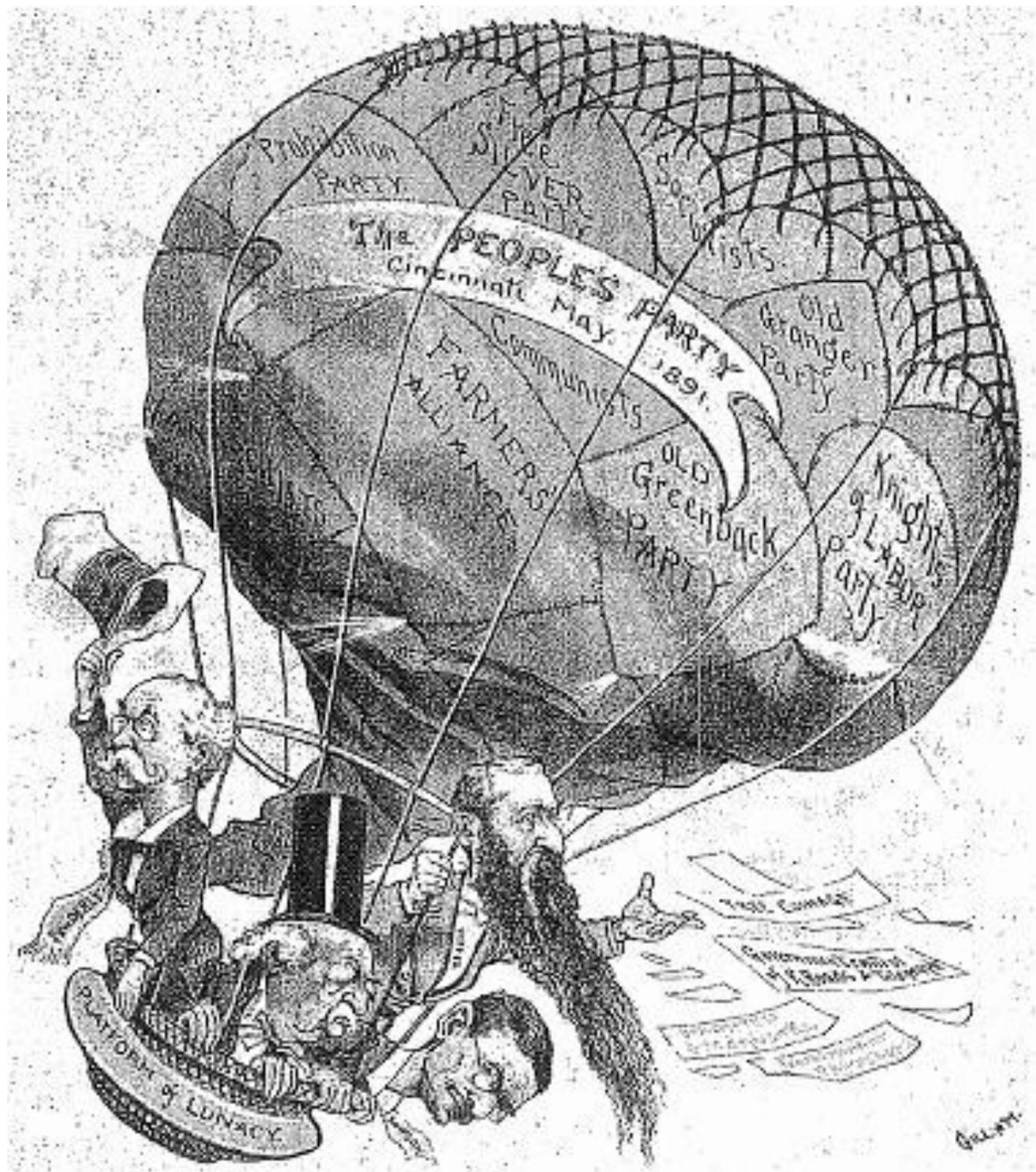


18th Amendment

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The ASL polled candidates on their stand on the temperance question, endorsing candidates with a pro-temperance stance. In the election of 1915, ASL-sponsored candidates swept the elections for Congress, and on December 18, 1917, Congress passed the 18th Amendment. It quickly was adopted by the states, being ratified in just over a year, on January 16, 1919 (394 days).

From U.S. Constitution Net (<http://www.usconstitution.net/constamnotes.html>)



(From: <http://www.apus-xl.com/Parties.html>)



Battle for the White House in 1912 (Theodore Roosevelt (Bull Moose Party--Progressive), William Howard Taft (R), and Woodrow Wilson (D) (Wilson won))

From: <http://www.archives.gov/education/lessons/election-cartoons/>

Party Bosses
Excerpted from Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle*

Also the union made another great difference with him--it made him begin to pay attention to the country. It was the beginning of democracy with him. ...And when Jurgis had first come to America he had supposed that it was the same. He had heard people say that it was a free country--but what did that mean?

When Jurgis had been working about three weeks at Brown's, there had come to him one noontime a man who was employed as a night watchman, and who asked him if he would not like to take out naturalization papers and become a citizen. Jurgis did not know what that meant, but the man explained the advantages. In the first place, it would not cost him anything, and it would get him half a day off, with his pay just the same; and then when election time came he would be able to vote... Jurgis was naturally glad to accept, and so the night watchman said a few words to the boss, and he was excused for the rest of the day.So they drove downtown and stopped before an imposing granite building, in which they interviewed an official, who had the papers all ready, with only the names to be filled in. So each man in turn took an oath of which he did not understand a word, and then was presented with a document, and was told that he had become a citizen of the Republic and the equal of the President himself.

And then finally, when election day came, the packing houses posted a notice that men who desired to vote might remain away until nine that morning, and the same night watchman took Jurgis and the rest of his flock into the back room of a saloon, and showed each of them where and how to mark a ballot, and then gave each two dollars, and took them to the polling place, where there was a policeman on duty especially to see that they got through all right. Jurgis felt quite proud of this good luck till he got home and met Jonas, who had taken the leader aside and whispered to him, offering to vote three times for four dollars, which offer had been accepted.

And now in the union Jurgis met men who explained all this mystery to him; and he learned that America differed from Russia in that its government existed under the form of a democracy. The officials who ruled it, and got all the graft, had to be elected first; and so there were two rival sets of grafters, known as political parties, and the one got the office which bought the most votes. Now and then, the election was very close, and that was the time the poor man came in. In the stockyards this was only in national and state elections, for in local elections the Democratic Party always carried everything. The ruler of the district was therefore the

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URL:

<http://www.TeachingAmericanHistory.org/library/index.asp?documentprint=488>

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From the *Eagle* (Brooklyn, N. Y.)

MAKE THE MAP ALL WHITE

By Constitutional Amendment

Thirty-Six States Can Do It



■ Wet □ Dry

Over 52,000,000 of the population of the United States live under Prohibition.

Over 71 per cent of the area is prohibition territory. This area will be increased 14 per cent when the constitutional amendments adopted by five states in the Fall of 1914 become effective.

One-half of all the people now living in license territory, *live in four states*—New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois and New Jersey.

One-fourth of all the people in the United States who live in saloon territory, *live in six cities*—New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Boston, Cleveland.

There are fewer saloons south of the Mason and Dixon line than there are in the city of Chicago.

The fourteen Prohibition States are: Maine, Kansas, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Mississippi, Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia, Virginia, Colorado, Oregon, Washington, and Arizona.

Since this map was revised, January 1, 1915, Alabama and Idaho have adopted Statutory Prohibition by an overwhelming vote in the Legislature.

Thirty-six states can be selected that have a total number of saloons less than New York City, and

Thirty-Six States Can Adopt the National Prohibition Amendment



18th Amendment

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WHAT WILLIAM J. BRYAN SAYS OF THE SALOON



THE SALOON IS A NUISANCE!

Do you want it back in
your county?

“The evil can no more be confined to the building in which it exists than the odor of a slaughter house to the block in which it is located.

I know and you know that they are in league with every other form of evil in society. As a rule, if you let the liquor dealer have his way, he will have a disorderly house up stairs, he will have a gambling den in his back room and his place will be the centre of every sort of evil.

The saloon is the bureau of information for every sort of crime. It is the first place that a policeman looks for crime and the last place he would go to look for virtue.”

(OVER)



THE DRUNKARDS PROGRESS.

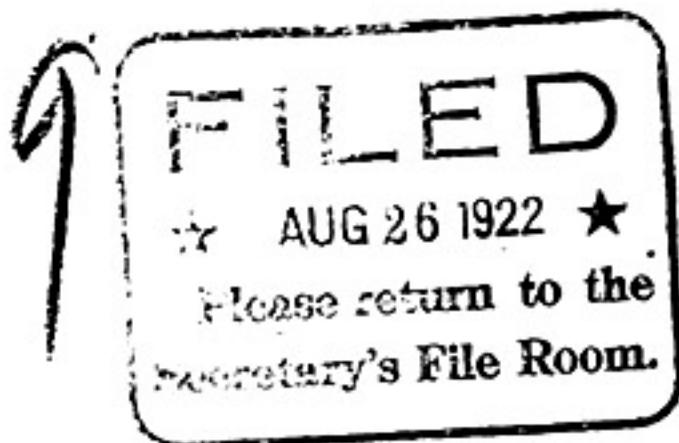
FROM THE FIRST GLASS TO THE GRAVE.

© 1870 BY N. LADDER.

NO. 1000, N. Y. C.

COPY

To



Mr. Henry C. Wallace,
Wash., D. C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Railroad strike that you've heard about. Street car strike in Chicago. One million gallons of gasoline more a day. Coal strike. More coal oil is all. Ten million automobiles, tractors, airplanes. Run the price of oils up and the price of horse feed down. Billions of dollars for the Standard Oil Co. Let them run the Government.

Now Mr. Secretary if not asking to much will you please tell a poor farmer that owns 480 acres of land why the Government will not allow the manufacture of pure grain alcohol to run some of these engines with? Or will we have to wait until the Standard Oil gets hold of all the chemical plants? You are aware that they can run an automobile just as far and cheap on a gallon of pure grain alcohol as they can on gasoline I suppose. I can show you. I do not want it to drink as I never took a drink in my life but I have talked to the farmers all over fourteen states and they are all going broke. What do you expect us to do?

Yours truly,

(Signed) J. O. Robertson,

Beardstown, Ill.

Aug. 14.



WE INVITE YOU

Women's
Organization
for National
Prohibition
Reform

Come

**ENROLL
AGAINST
PROHIBITION**

NO

A SOLUTION FOR OUR PROHIBITION PROBLEMS

LEAVE IT TO THE BOOTLEGGERS

Copyright, 1933, by The Chicago Tribune.

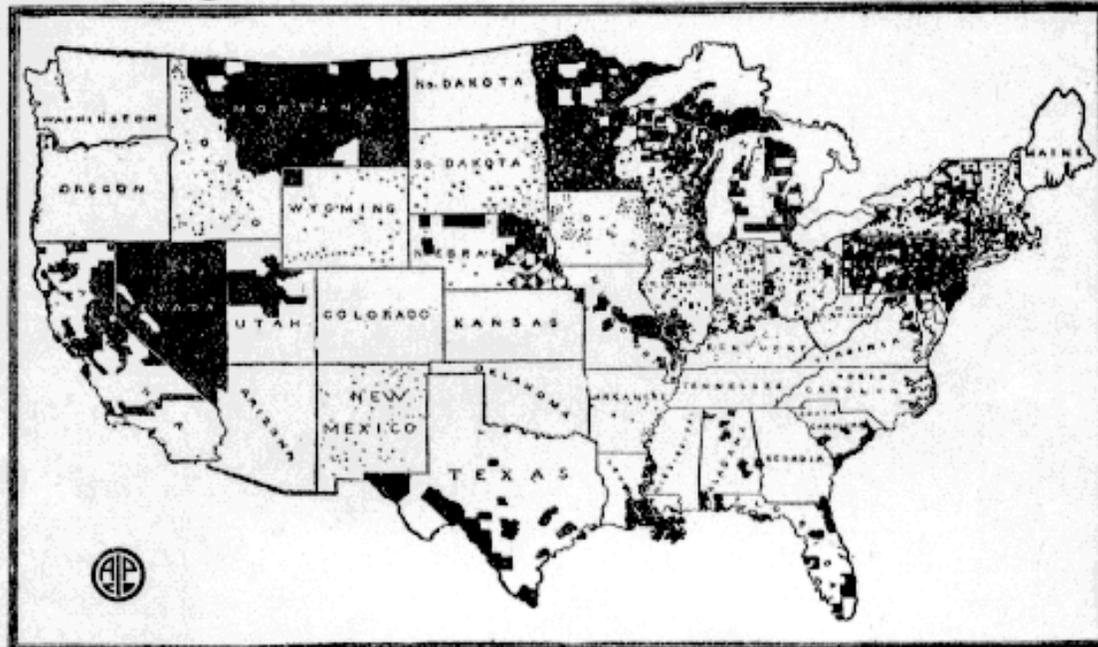


ABSOLUTE PROHIBITION.

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There are fewer saloons south of the Mason and Dixon line than there are in the city of Chicago.

The fourteen Prohibition States are: Maine, Kansas, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Mississippi, Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia, Virginia, Colorado, Oregon, Washington, and Arizona.

Since this map was revised, January 1, 1915, Alabama and Idaho have adopted Statutory Prohibition by an overwhelming vote in the Legislature.

Thirty-six states can be selected that have a total number of saloons less than New York City, and

Thirty-Six States Can Adopt the National Prohibition Amendment



18th Amendment

Consumption of alcohol was discouraged by law in many of the states over the first century of the United States under the Constitution. By 1855, 13 of the 31 states had temperance, or alcohol prohibition, laws. The Civil War distracted the public from the temperance movement, but the proliferation of saloons after the Civil War, and the trappings of the saloons (like gambling, prostitution, and public drunkenness) led to the so-called "Women's War" in 1873. Over time, the movement became more organized and the Anti-Saloon League was established in 1893. The ASL's goal was national prohibition, and it set up an office in Washington to that end — it even established its own publishing house in Westerville, Ohio.

The ASL polled candidates on their stand on the temperance question, endorsing candidates with a pro-temperance stance. In the election of 1915, ASL-sponsored candidates swept the elections for Congress, and on December 18, 1917, Congress passed the 18th Amendment. It quickly was adopted by the states, being ratified in just over a year, on January 16, 1919 (394 days).

From U.S. Constitution Net (<http://www.usconstitution.net/constamnotes.html>)

WHAT WILLIAM J. BRYAN SAYS OF THE SALOON



THE SALOON IS A NUISANCE!

Do you want it back in
your county?

“The evil can no more be confined to the building in which it exists than the odor of a slaughter house to the block in which it is located.

I know and you know that they are in league with every other form of evil in society. As a rule, if you let the liquor dealer have his way, he will have a disorderly house up stairs, he will have a gambling den in his back room and his place will be the centre of every sort of evil.

The saloon is the bureau of information for every sort of crime. It is the first place that a policeman looks for crime and the last place he would go to look for virtue.”

(OVER)



THE DRUNKARDS PROGRESS.

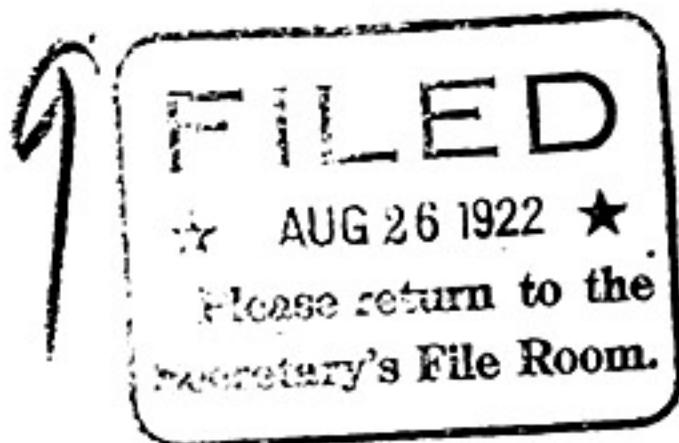
FROM THE FIRST GLASS TO THE GRAVE.

© 1870 BY N. LADDER.

NO. 1000, N. Y. C.

COPY

To



Mr. Henry C. Wallace,
Wash., D. C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Railroad strike that you've heard about. Street car strike in Chicago. One million gallons of gasoline more a day. Coal strike. More coal oil is all. Ten million automobiles, tractors, airplanes. Run the price of oils up and the price of horse feed down. Billions of dollars for the Standard Oil Co. Let them run the Government.

Now Mr. Secretary if not asking to much will you please tell a poor farmer that owns 480 acres of land why the Government will not allow the manufacture of pure grain alcohol to run some of these engines with? Or will we have to wait until the Standard Oil gets hold of all the chemical plants? You are aware that they can run an automobile just as far and cheap on a gallon of pure grain alcohol as they can on gasoline I suppose. I can show you. I do not want it to drink as I never took a drink in my life but I have talked to the farmers all over fourteen states and they are all going broke. What do you expect us to do?

Yours truly,

(Signed) J. O. Robertson,

Beardstown, Ill.

Aug. 14.



WE INVITE YOU
Women's
Organization
for National
Prohibition
Reform

Come
**ENROLL
AGAINST
PROHIBITION**

NO

Genesis of the Tenement Law

Excerpted from *How the Other Half Lives* by Jacob Riis

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Another was the case of a hard-working family of man and wife, young people from the old country, who took poison together in a Crosby Street tenement because they were "tired." There was no other explanation, and none was needed when I stood in the room in which they had lived. It was in the attic with sloping ceiling and a single window so far out on the roof that it seemed not to belong to the place at all. With scarcely room enough to turn around in they had been compelled to pay five dollars and a half a month in advance.

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Excerpts from *The Tenement House Act of 1901*

From the Lower East Side Tenement Museum

(http://209.160.6.175/features_dolkart.html)

by Andrew Dolkart

The 1901 Tenement House Act was the most far-reaching of all the tenement reform bills. Along with setting standards that all but banned the construction of tenements on 25 foot wide lots (tenements erected after 1901 are often referred to as "new law" buildings), the bill required improved light, ventilation, and toilet facilities. Most importantly for the history of 97 Orchard Street and other older buildings, the legislation mandated a series of changes designed to improve conditions in pre-existing tenements. The 1901 Act also established the Tenement House Commission, which surveyed conditions in the city's tenements and implemented the new law.

Tenement House Act, L. 1901, c. 334, § 5, repealed L. 1902, c. 352, and new § 5 added L. 1903, c. 179.

Alterations and change in occupancy. No tenement house shall at any time be altered so as to be in violation of any provision of this act. If any tenement house or any part thereof is occupied by more families than provided in this act, or is erected, altered or occupied contrary to law, such tenement house shall be deemed an unlawful structure, and the department charged with the enforcement of this act may cause such building to be vacated. And such building shall not again be occupied until it or its occupation, as the case may be, has been made to conform to the law.

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Fireproof tenement, when required. Even' tenement house hereafter erected exceeding six stories or parts of stories in height above the curb level, shall be a fireproof tenement house, nor shall any tenement house be altered so as to exceed such height without being made a fireproof tenement house.

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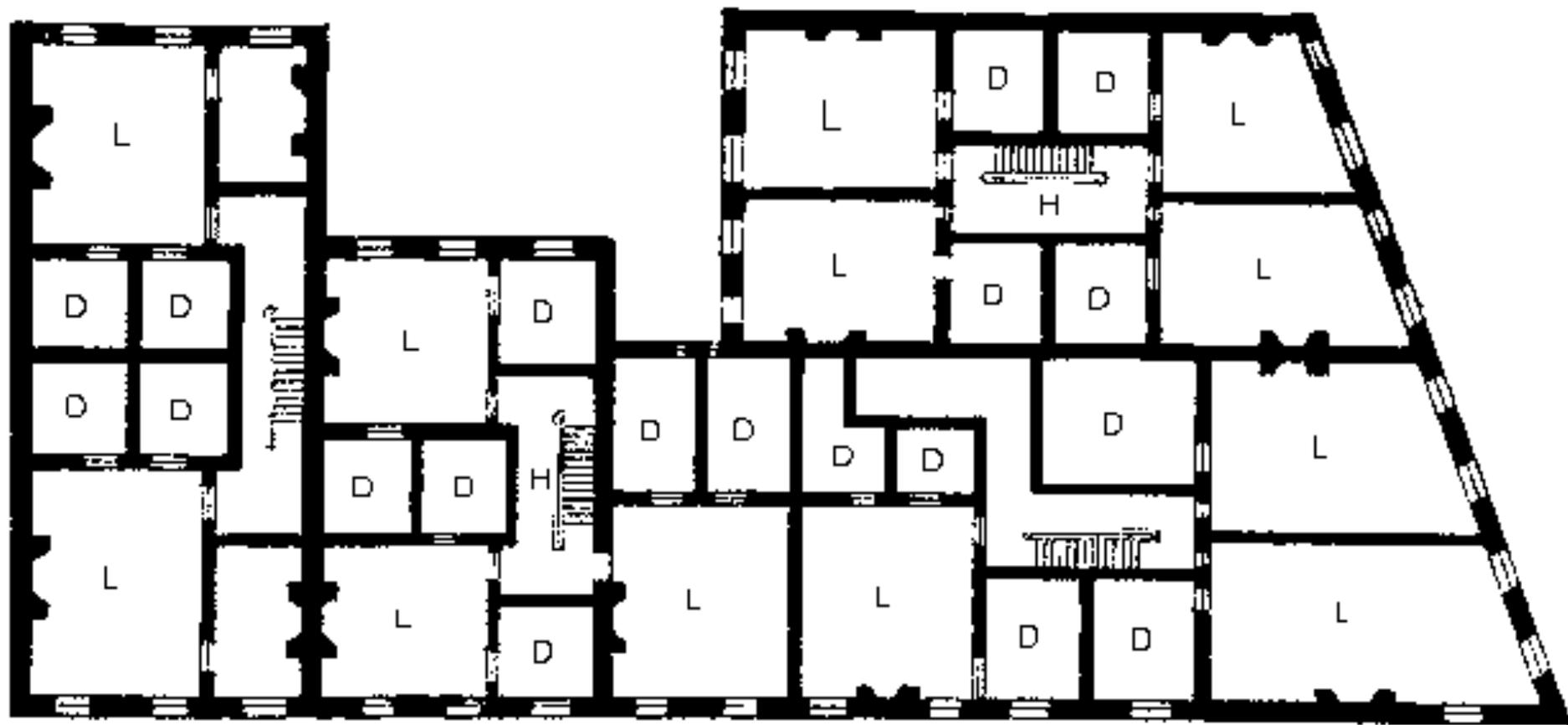
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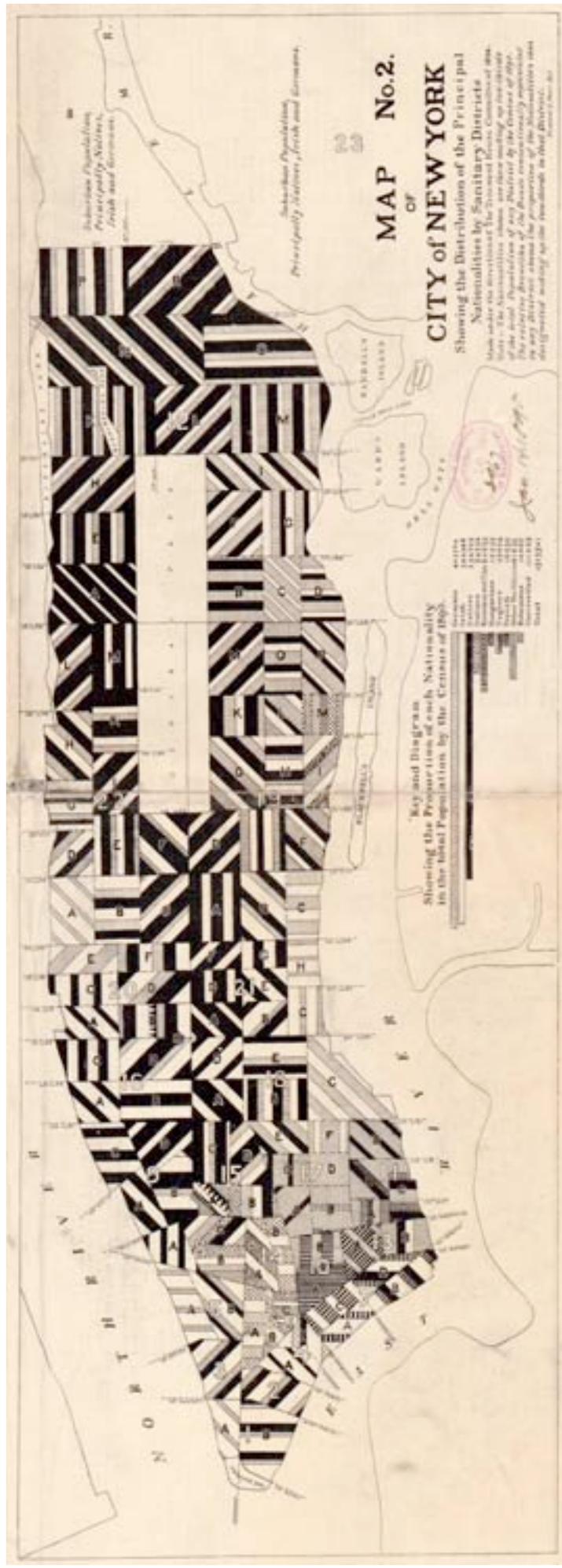
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MAP No. 2.
OF
CITY OF NEW YORK

Showing the Distribution of the Principal Nationalities by Sanitary Districts

Indicates Population Principally Native, Irish and Germans.

Indicates Population Principally Italian, Irish and Germans.

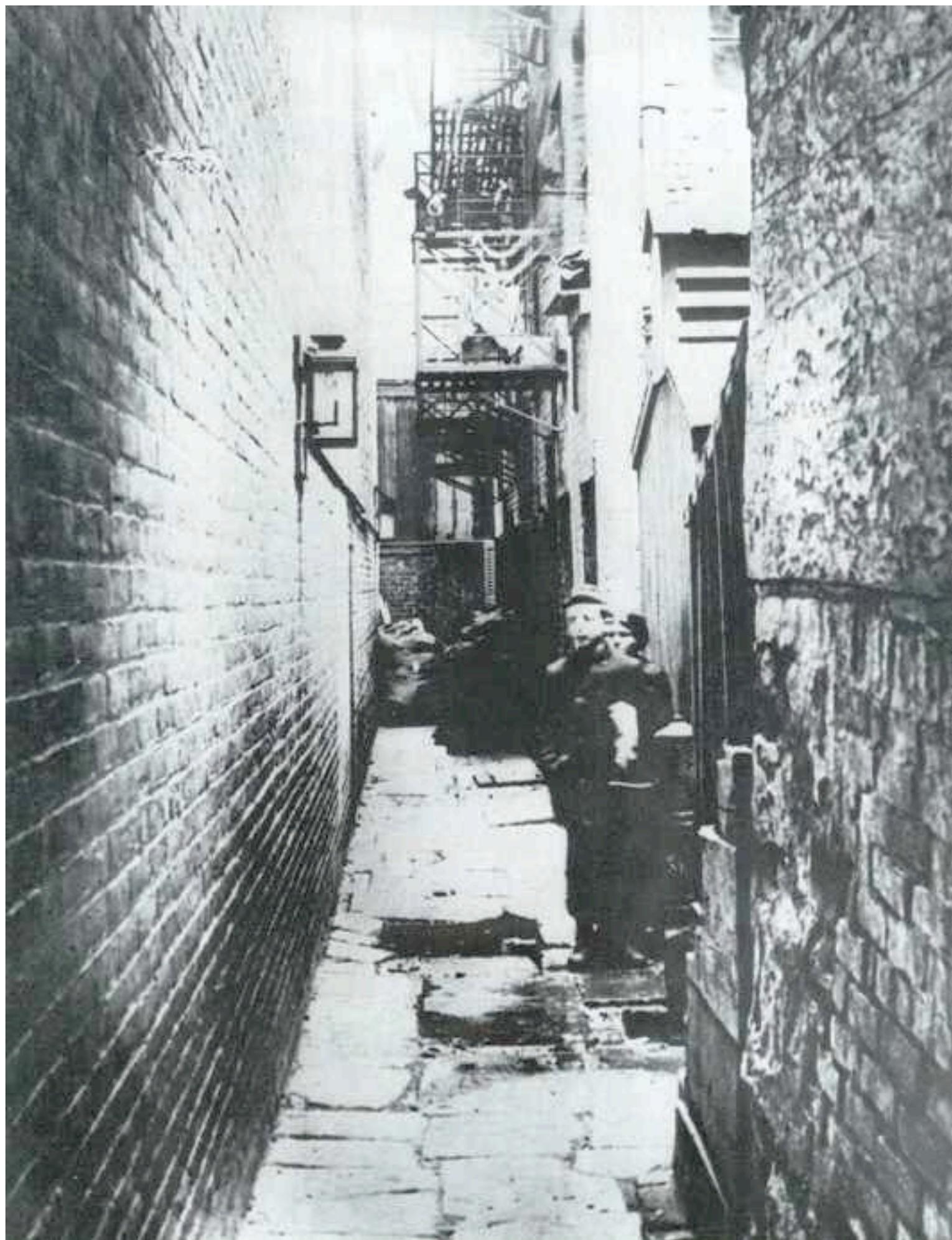
Key and Diagram Showing the Proportions of each Nationality in the total Population by the Census of 1895.

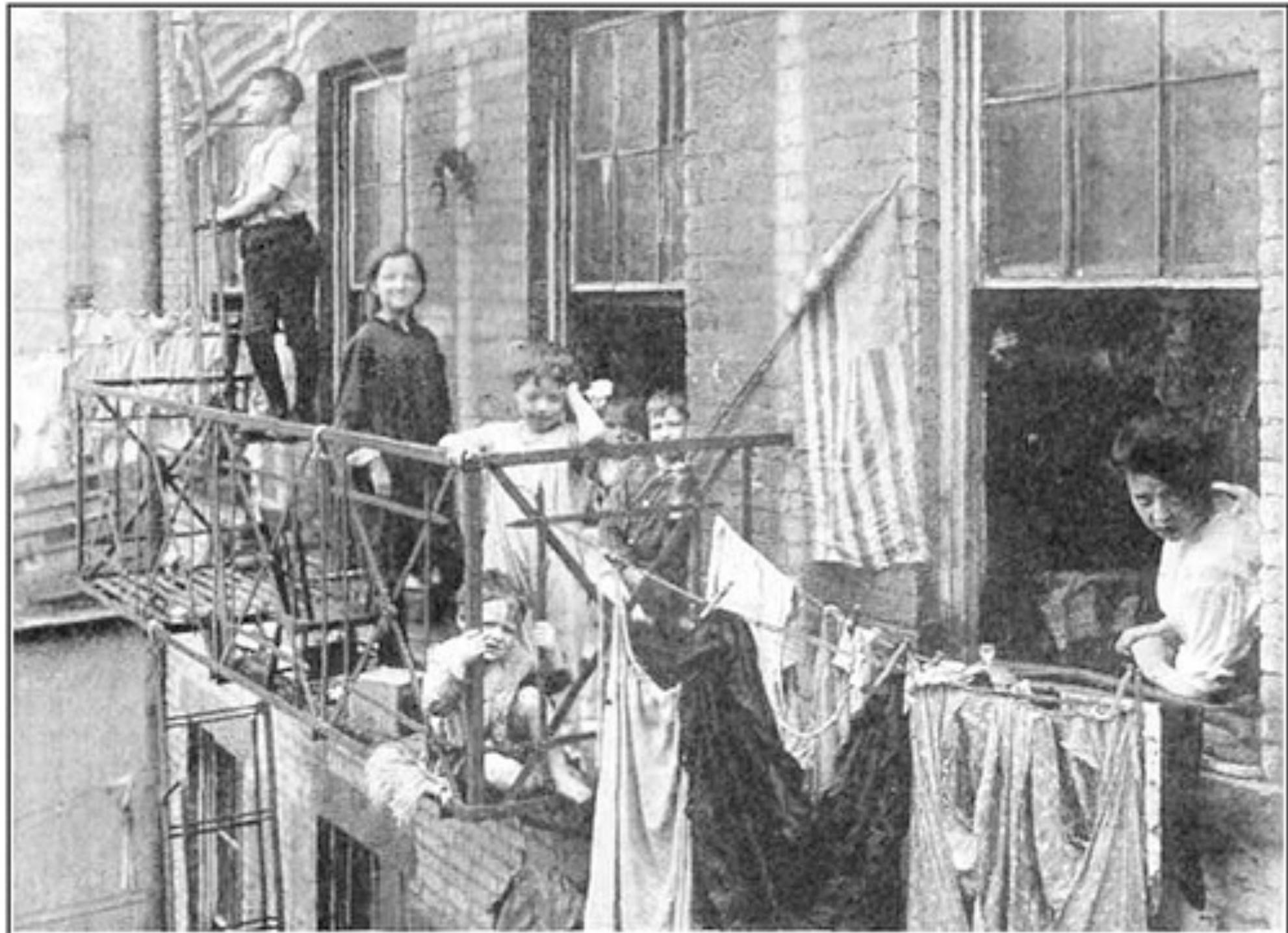
English	1,100,000
Irish	1,000,000
German	1,000,000
Italian	1,000,000
French	1,000,000
Polish	1,000,000
Other	1,000,000
Total	6,000,000

1895
 Geo. W. Hill

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Excerpted from *How the Other Half Lives* by Jacob Riis

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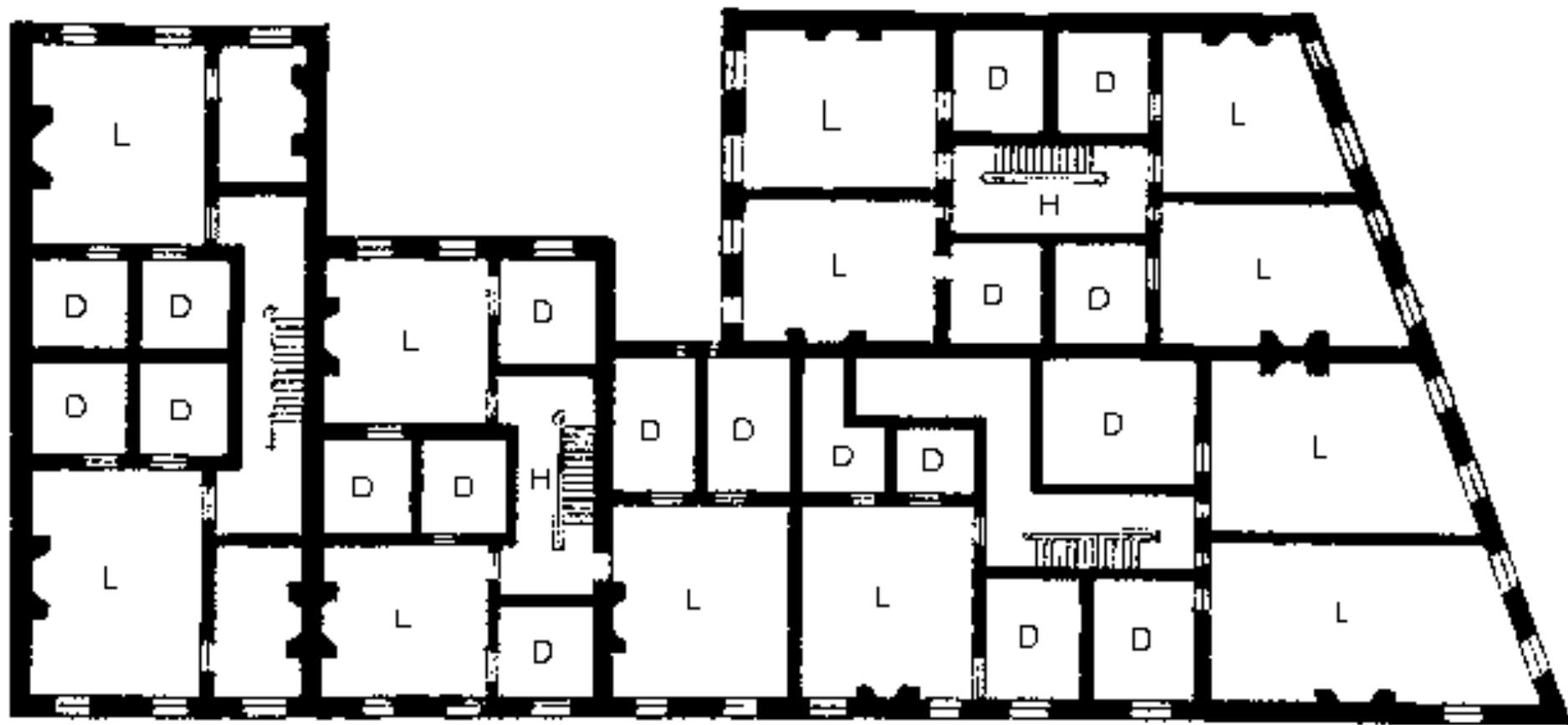
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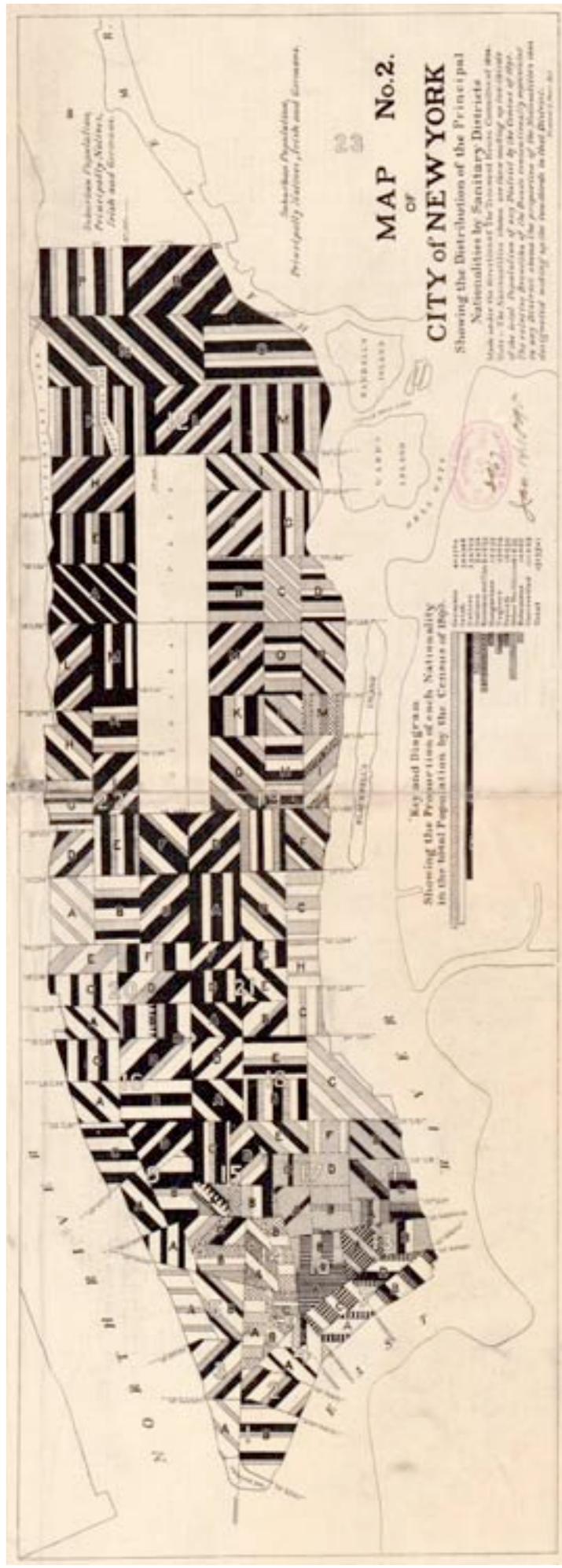
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*Industrious Population
Primarilyly Welsh,
Irish and Germans.*

*Suburban Population
Primarilyly Italian, Irish and Germans.*

MAP No. 2. OF CITY OF NEW YORK

Showing the Distribution of the Principal Nationalities by Sanitary Districts

Mark under the direction of the Commission on the City of New York, and the Board of Health, the relative distribution of the various nationalities in every district, and the proportion of the total population in every district, as shown by the hatching on the map.

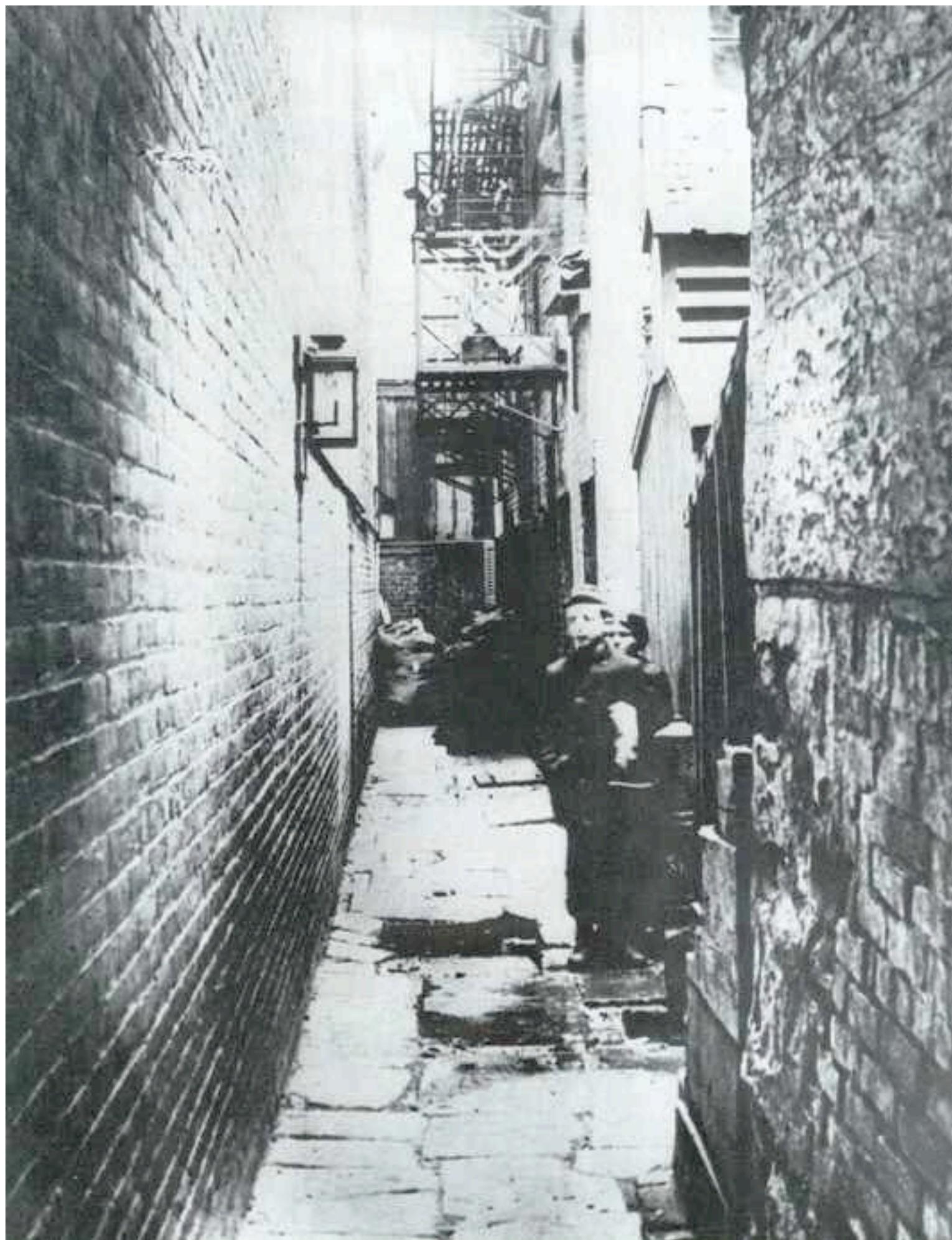
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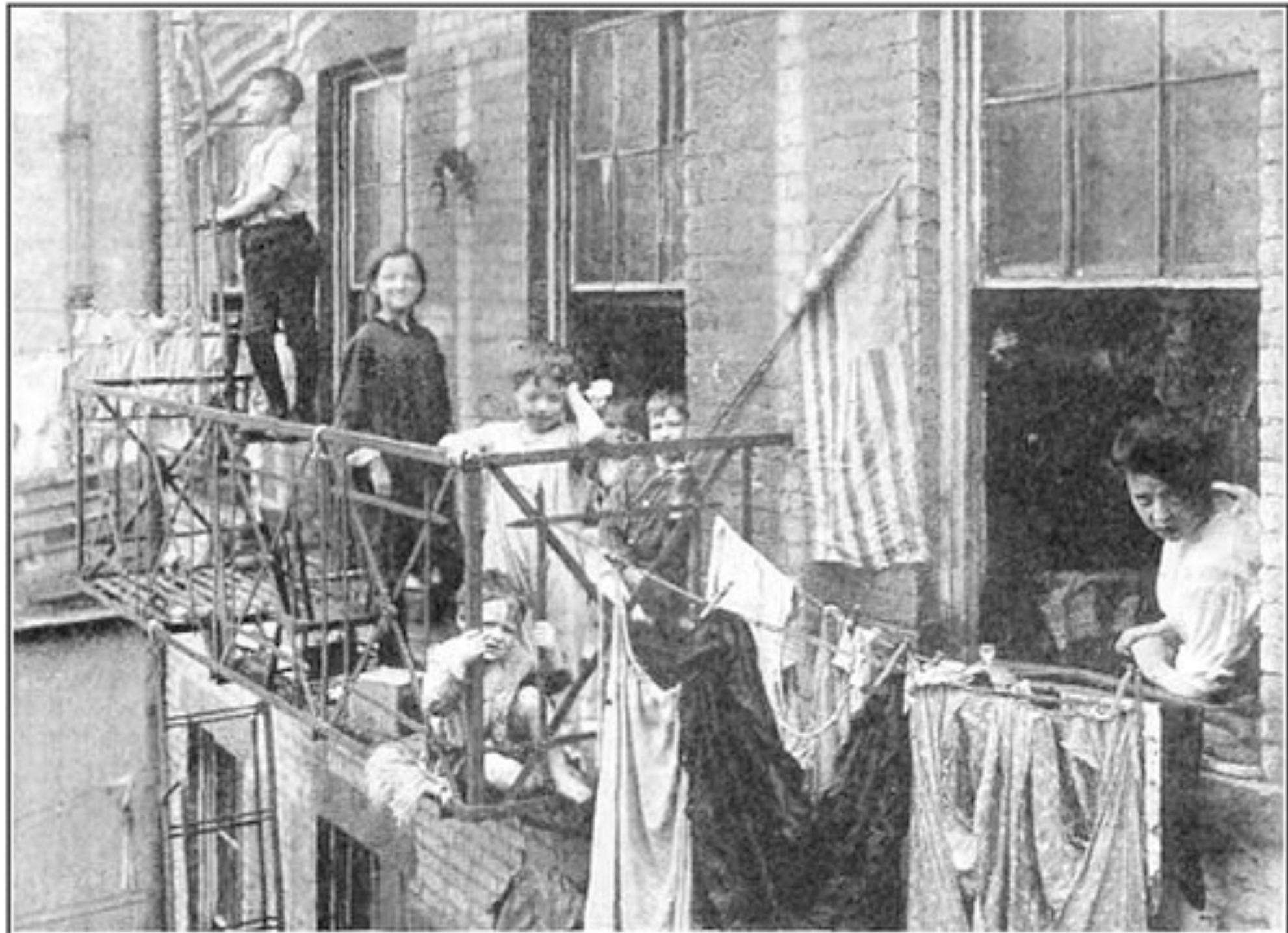
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See map







19th Amendment

Though the Constitution originally made no mention of a woman's right to vote, it was implied by society — women simply did not have the right. The 14th Amendment actually made things worse, by codifying the suffrage right to men only, when its Second Clause punished the denial of suffrage to men (though this still did not officially deny women the right). As early as 1848, groups met to discuss how to further women's rights, and the franchise, it was decided, was the best place to start. But America was not ready, and the suffragists, as they were called, were branded as immoral.

Famous women's rights leaders Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton tried to make a stand after the Civil War, to have the language of the 14th Amendment include women, though the issue was thought too volatile by most, and passage of the amendment was thought to be in grave jeopardy if such a provision were included. Anthony later used the 15th Amendment as rationale for voting in a New York election, and though she was tried and fined for voting, the ordeal proved an impetus for the eventual guarantee of voting rights for women. By 1918, about half the states had granted women full or partial voting rights; the stature gained by women involved in the temperance movement also helped push the suffragist movement along. The support of women to the war effort convinced many more, even President Woodrow Wilson, who had been staunchly opposed to a federal suffrage amendment. On June 4, 1919, the [19th Amendment](#) was passed by Congress, and it was ratified on August 18, 1920 (441 days).

From U.S. Constitution Net (<http://www.usconstitution.net/constamnotes.html>)

Sixty-sixth Congress of the United States of America;

At the First Session,

Begun and held at the City of Washington on Monday, the nineteenth day of May,
one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution extending the right of suffrage
to women.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States
of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein),
That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution,
which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when
ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States.*

“ARTICLE _____.

“The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or
abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

“Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate
legislation.”

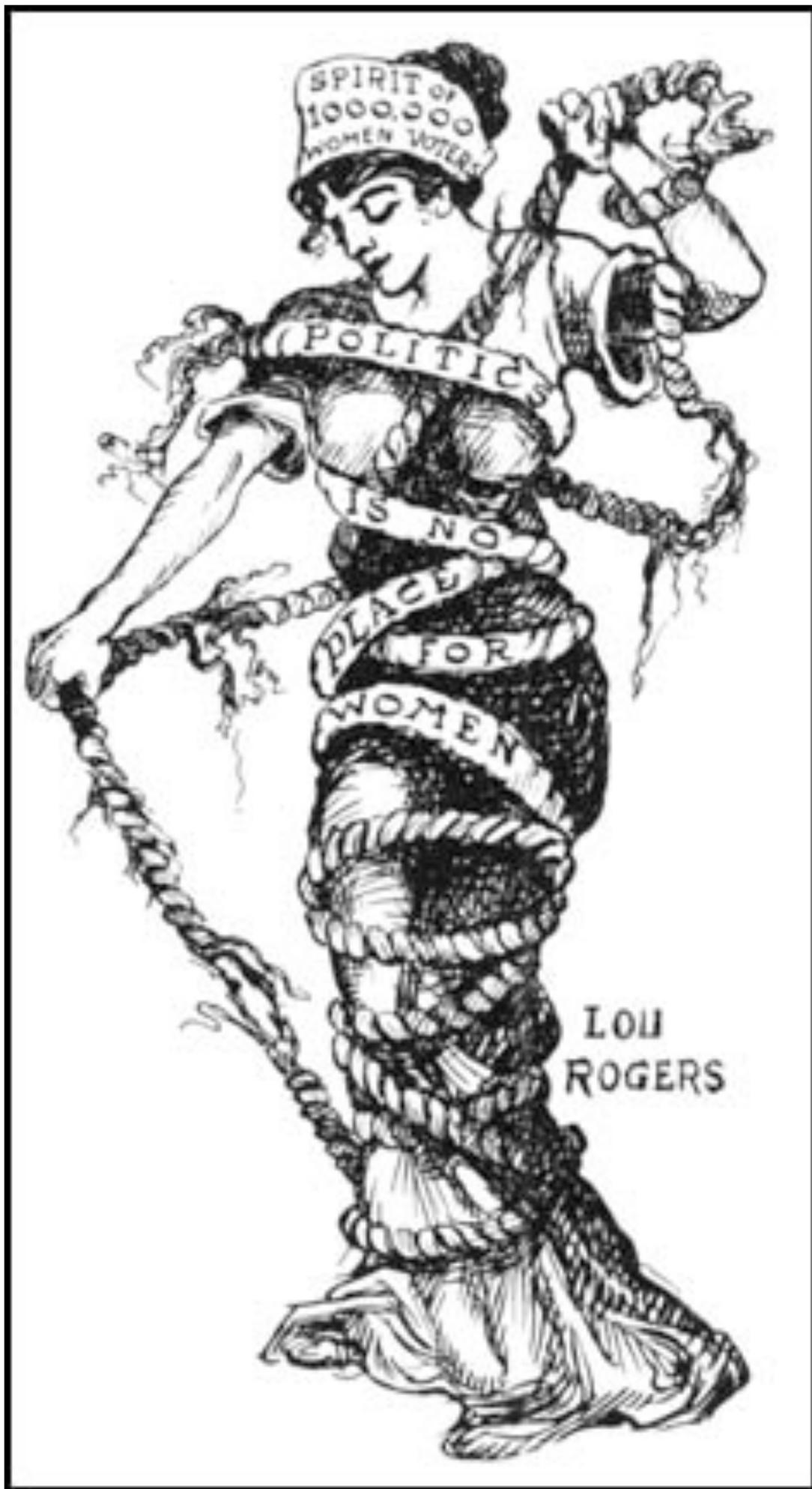
F. H. Gillett

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Thos. R. Marshall

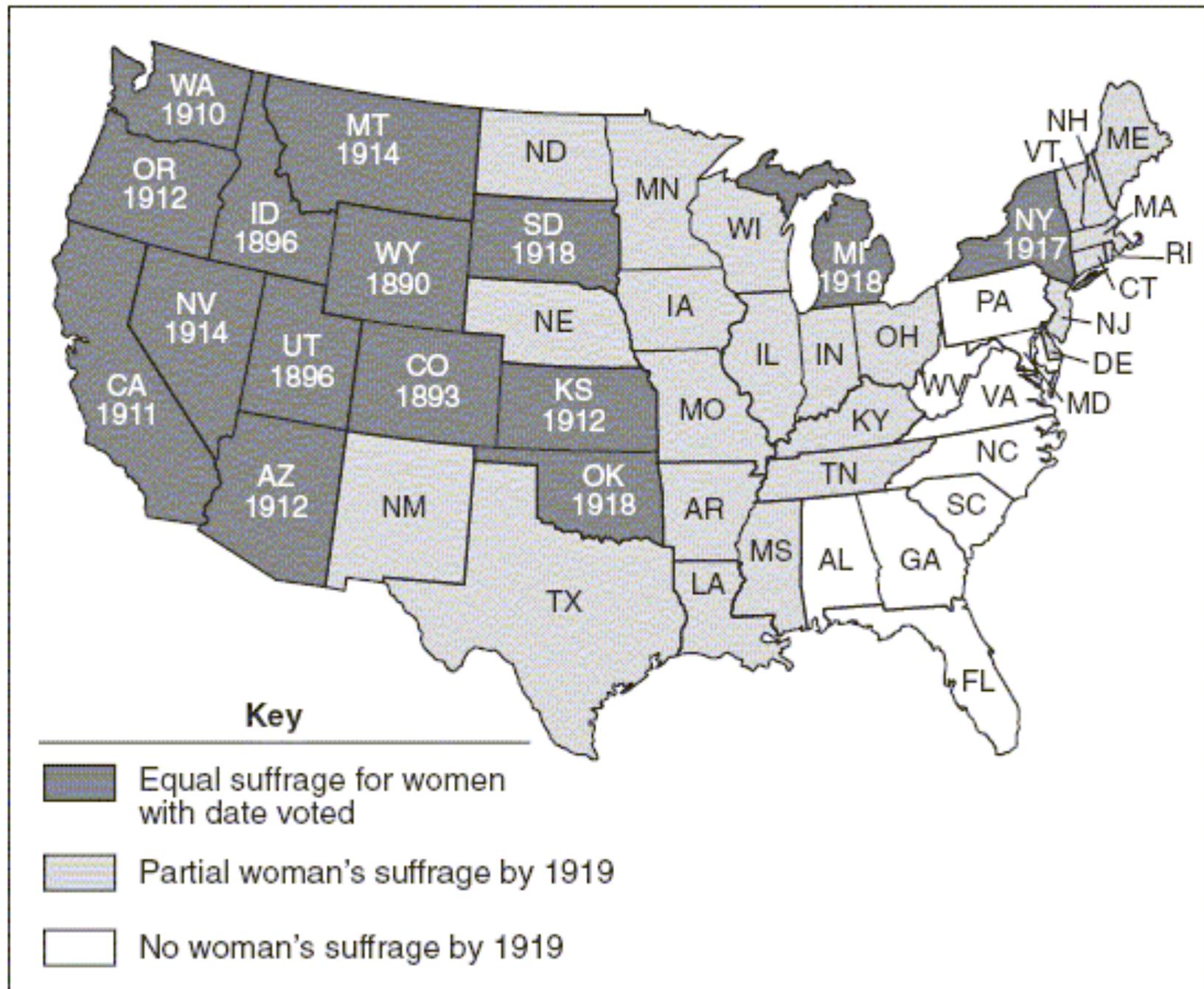
Vice President of the United States and

President of the Senate.



LOU
ROGERS

Woman's Suffrage Before Ratification of the 19th Amendment, 1920



Source: Sandra Opdycke, *The Routledge Historical Atlas of Women in America*, Routledge, 2000 (adapted)

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION ● INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT ● UAW-CIO

Special Supplemental Edition to
AMMUNITION
August 1944
Vol. 2, No. 9

WOMEN WORK



TEN CENTS

INTERNATIONAL UNION, UNITED AUTOMOBILE, AIRCRAFT AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA (UAW-CIO)

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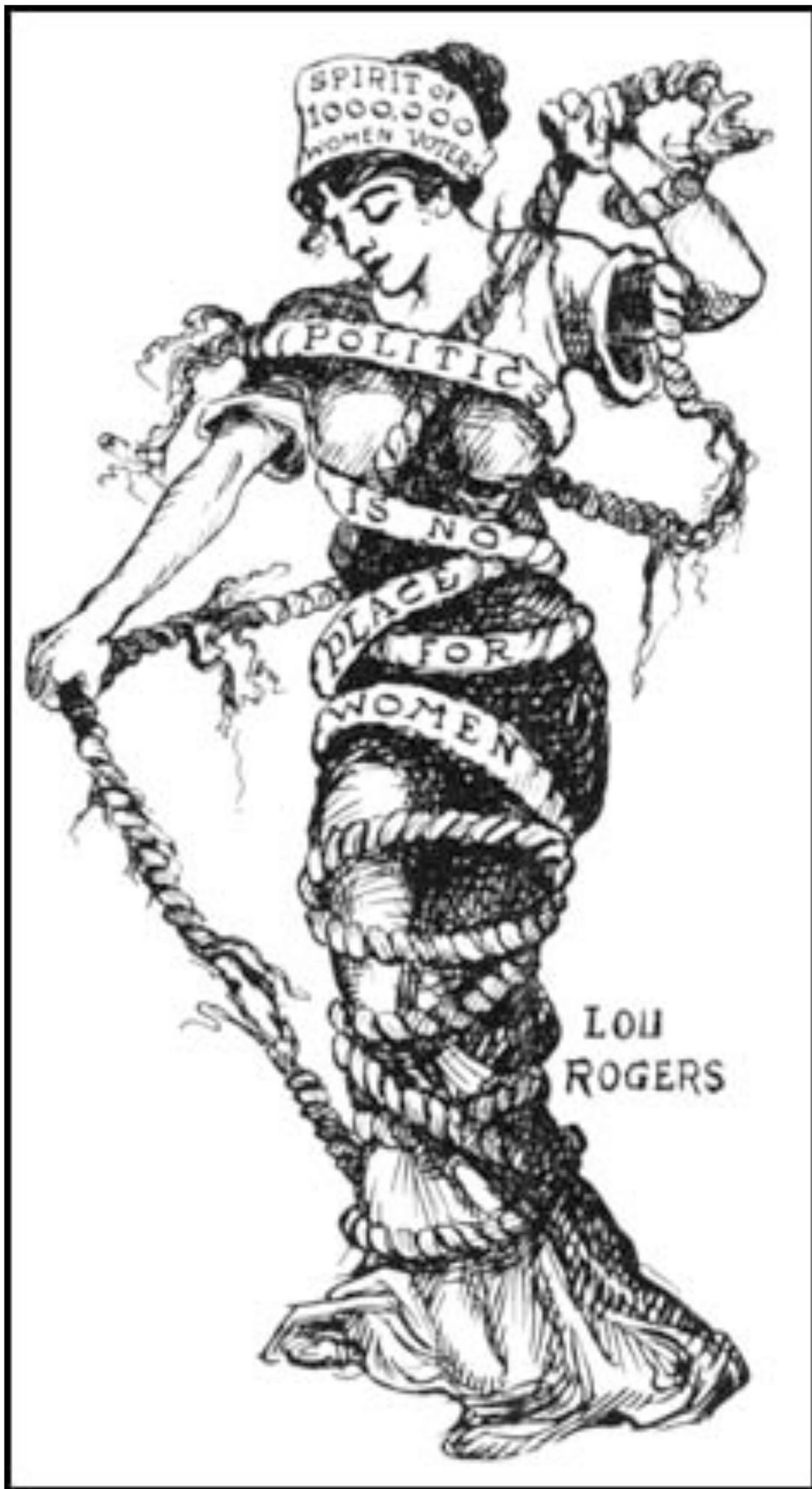
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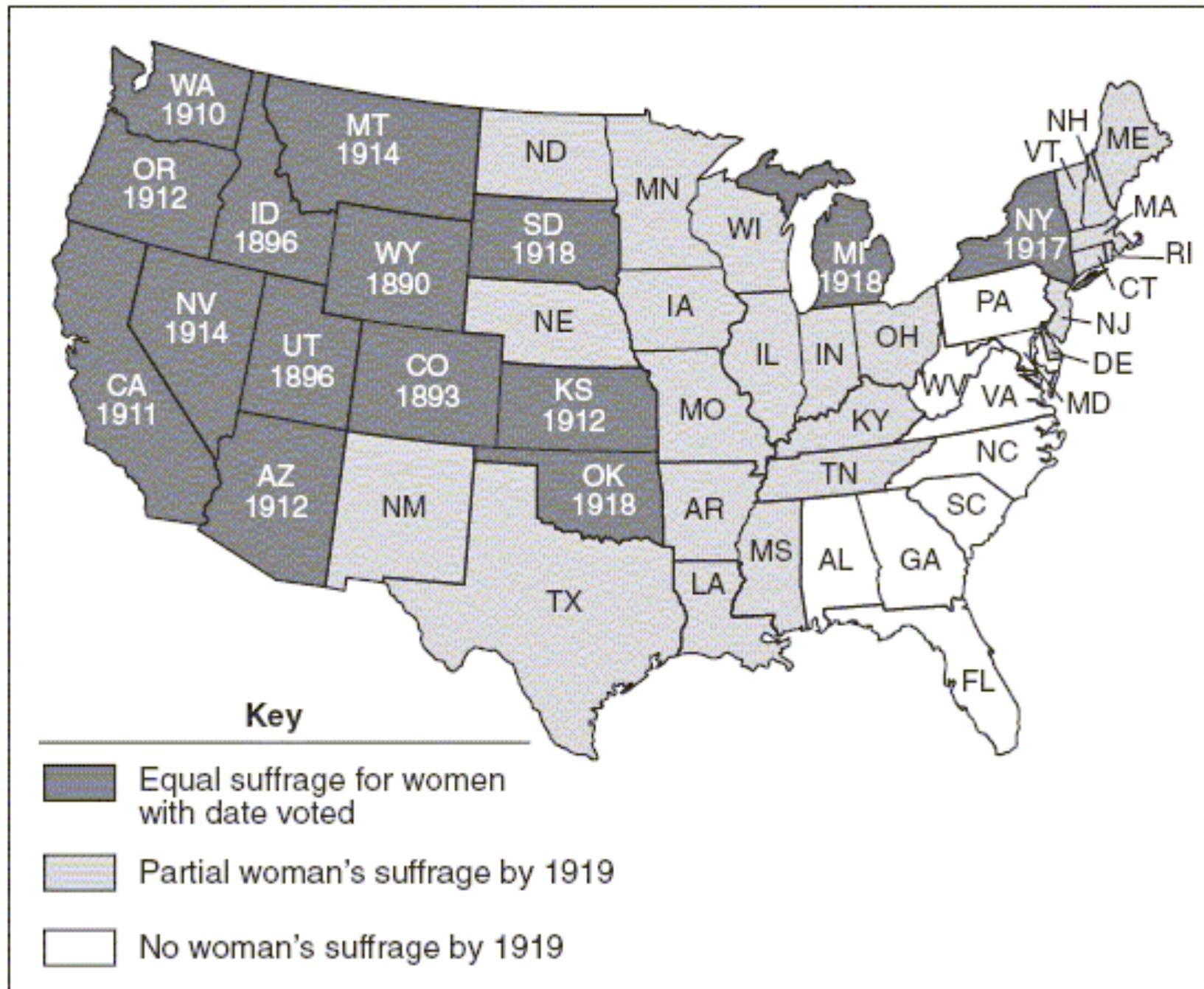
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