

*anti Catholic, anti immigrant, anti...*  
Not anything except the black thing. As I said, there were  
or Mexicans for us to relate to. Blacks, oh, yes. So I can't believe that my  
family had anything, really, except a gut dislike of the tactics used by the Klan on  
blacks. That's my feeling inside.

*(JS) Do you have any idea what the racial breakdown of Harrison County would  
have been at that time?*

I would say, at that time, 50 or 55 percent black... Oh, there were a lot of blacks  
everywhere—everywhere—hordes of them, that's right. Well, just take my grand-  
father's farm, he had five- or six-hundred acres and he had several—just several  
black tenant farmers—families—and he was not alone. His operation was big  
enough that he had to have a little commissary to handle staple groceries and  
supplies for the farm so they wouldn't have to waste so much time going to some  
town or something for basics, and many of the farms were like that.

## Migrations

When we think of migration, we tend to think first of immigration to the United States from other countries. Immigration was certainly a major event in the period 1900–1920, as nearly 15 million people, most of them from Europe, entered the United States at a rate nearly twice that of 1880–1900. Immigration from Japan and China made up less than one percent of the total, but nevertheless created a backlash culminating first in the 1882 Chinese Exclusion Act and then in the 1917 Immigration Act creating the Asiatic Barred Zone that stopped all immigration from Asia to the United States.

Within the United States, migration to the West continued as people were lured by the Homestead Act to settle on marginal lands, often to face failure after 1920, defeated by drought and falling crop prices. Another migration, less noticed outside the South, was just beginning. Conditions such as those Avery