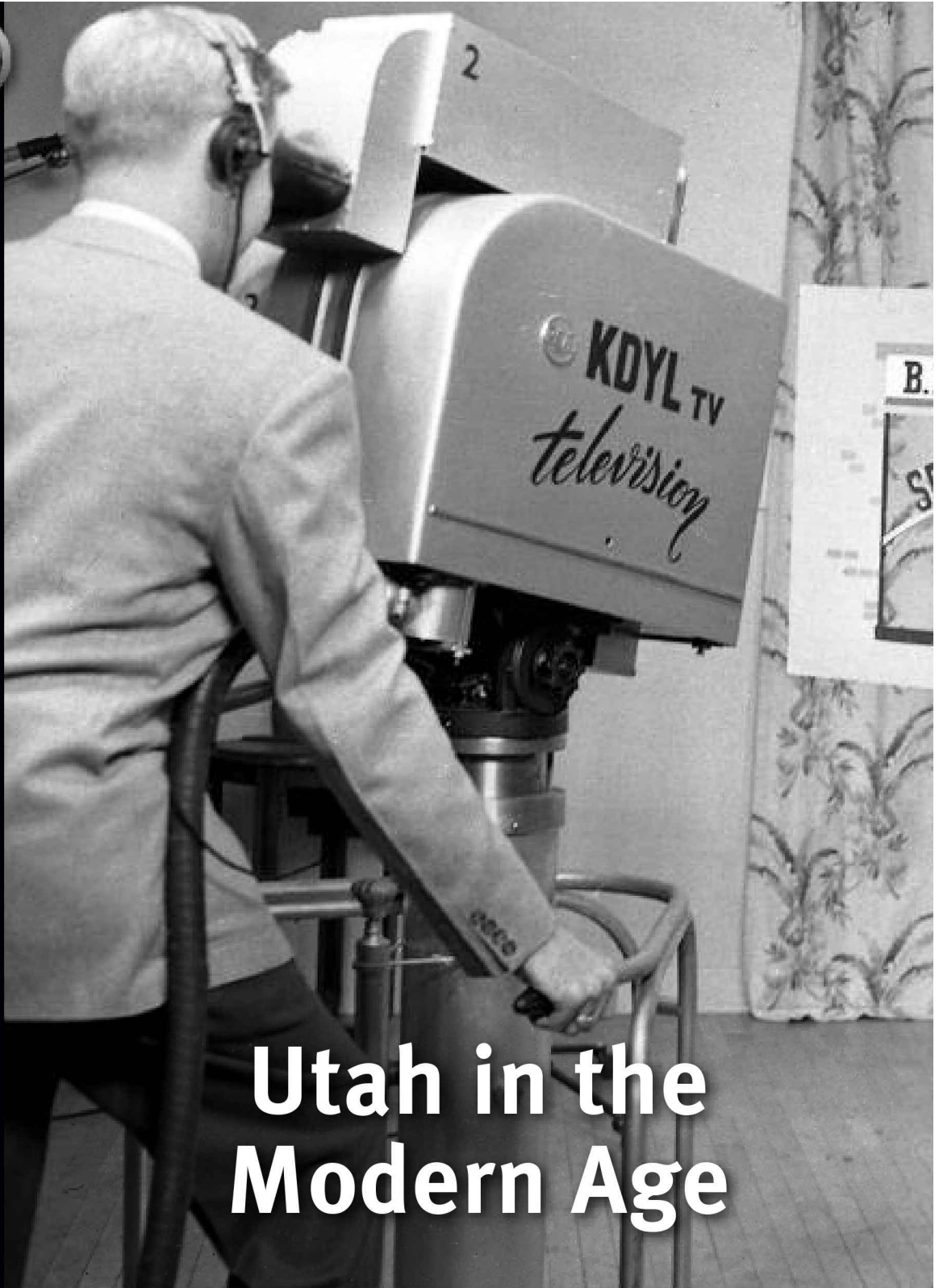


PEOPLE TO KNOW

- Alan Ashton
- Bruce Bastian
- David Evans
- Philo Farnsworth
- Mike Garn
- Gail Halvorsen
- Robert Harris
- Adolf Hitler
- John F. Kennedy
- Martin Luther King Jr.
- Benito Mussolini
- Franklin D. Roosevelt
- Paul Tibbets Jr.
- Terry Lee Williams

WORDS TO UNDERSTAND

- communism
- dictator
- inferno
- intercept
- naturalize
- refugee
- repeal
- urban

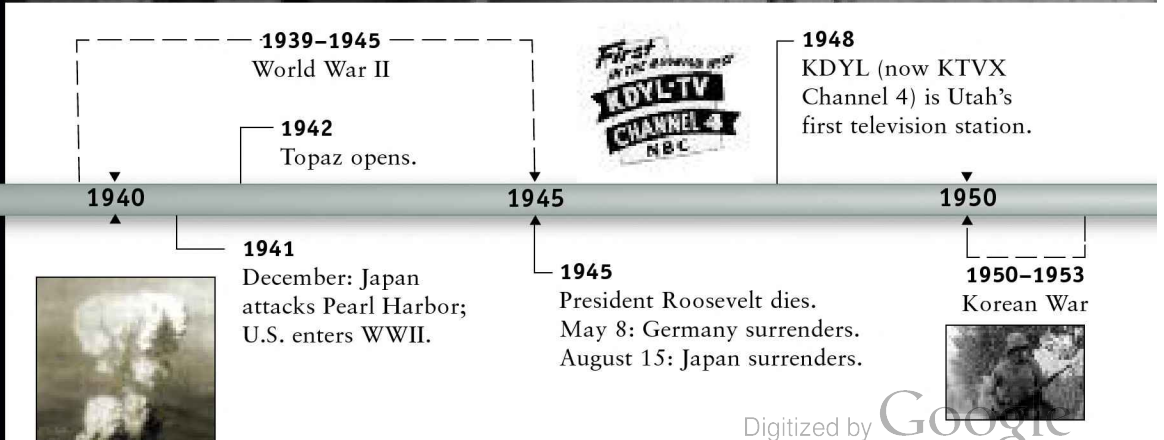


Utah in the Modern Age

The introduction of television helped usher in the modern age. KDYL TV (Channel 4) was Utah's first television station. This photograph shows a sports program. Which company sponsored the program?

Timeline of Events

252



Chapter 13

SETTING THE STAGE

Utah and the rest of the country slowly emerged from the depression, and most people had enough food on their tables. Then the unthinkable happened. Japan dropped bombs on a U.S. naval base in Hawaii. The United States entered World War II, and Utah's military defense plants went into full production.

Life in Utah reflected the rest of the nation. For the first time, people drove on freeways. We supplied materials and technology for the space race. People of many cultures came to work and raise families in the Beehive State.



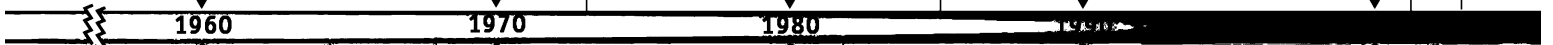
1960s-1973
Vietnam War

1985
Utah Senator Jake Garn orbits in a space shuttle.



2001
September 11th:
Foreign terrorists
attack the United
States.

2003
War
in Ira
begin



1960
Construction begins
on Utah's first freeway
system and on Glen
Canyon Dam, forming
Lake Powell.

1964
The national Civil
Rights Act outlaws
racial discrimination.



1969
A Thiokol engine helps Neil
Armstrong land on the moon.

1982
Computer software
is developed
in Utah.



2002
Utah hosts the Olympic
Winter Games.



World War II

In Europe and Asia, *dictators* were gaining power. In Germany, Adolf Hitler was building a strong army and starting a campaign of terror against Jews and others. In Italy, Benito Mussolini joined Hitler. In Asia, Japan sought to build an empire by conquering Manchuria and attacking China.

Then German armies invaded Poland. England and France declared war. World War II had begun, but the United States did not enter the fighting. They wanted to leave Europe's problems in Europe. With the Great Depression, Americans had enough to worry about at home. And, they had already been through the horrors of World War I.

Pearl Harbor

When Japan invaded Manchuria, China, and other countries, the United States objected. This caused tension between the two countries.

Despite the uneasy news of war across the oceans, Utah residents greeted December 7, 1941, as a typical peaceful Sunday. Families relaxed over their newspapers, attended church services, or planned their Christmas shopping. By evening, however, everything had changed. The Japanese attacked U.S. warships at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, and other U.S. Pacific Ocean territories. The surprise of the deadly attacks left Americans shocked and stunned.

“ We were thinking of Christmas and peaceful things, when suddenly war was in the making. ”

—Maurice Harding

The bombing of Pearl Harbor brought the United States into the World War II.



The next day, Congress declared that a state of war existed between the United States and Japan. Three days later, Germany and Italy declared war on the United States.

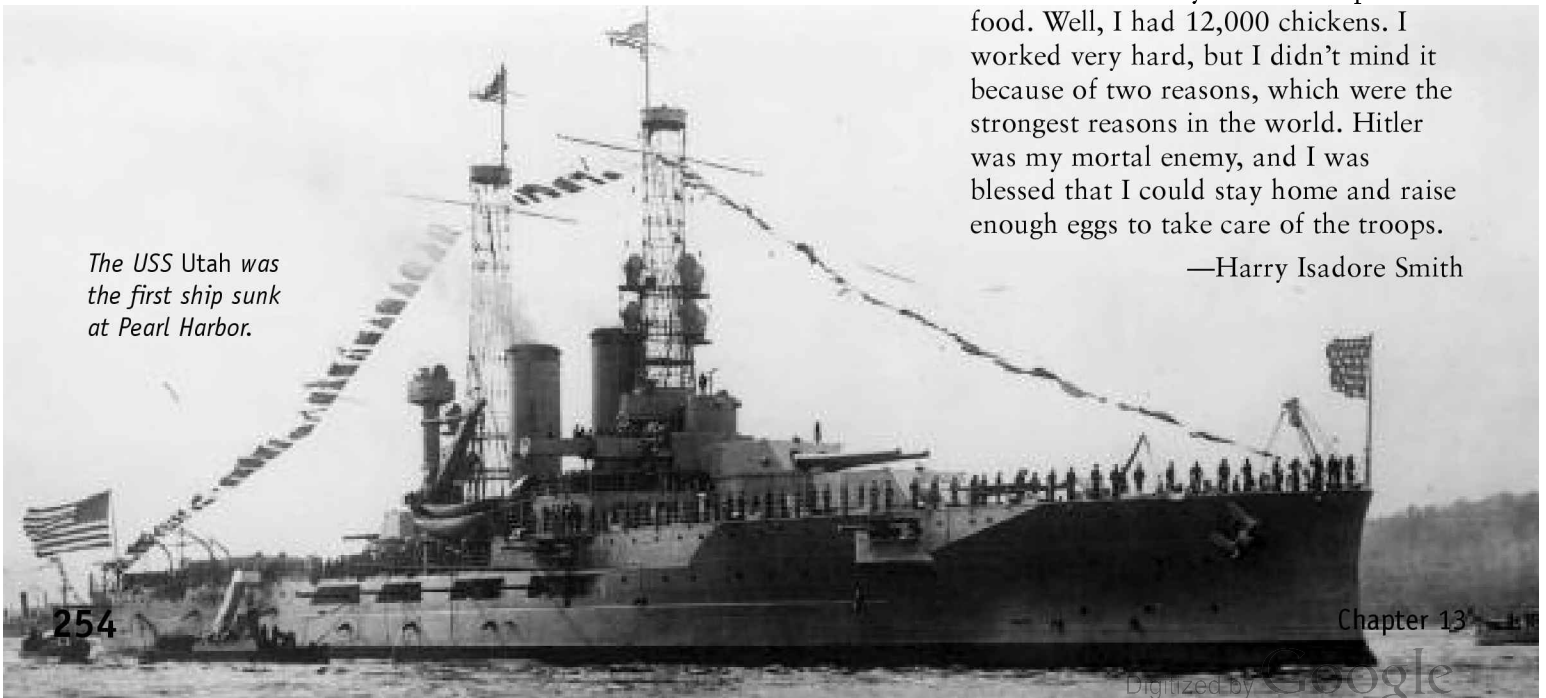
Utah Gets Involved

Utah was involved in all aspects of the war. More than 71,000 Utahns left for service in the armed forces. Utahns also gave support at home. They went about their jobs with a determination to make their work count toward winning the war as quickly as possible.

Every person who grew 3,000 or more chickens could stay at home to produce food. Well, I had 12,000 chickens. I worked very hard, but I didn't mind it because of two reasons, which were the strongest reasons in the world. Hitler was my mortal enemy, and I was blessed that I could stay home and raise enough eggs to take care of the troops.

—Harry Isadore Smith

The USS Utah was the first ship sunk at Pearl Harbor.



For the following reasons, Utah was in an ideal position to help the government during the war:

- Utah was inland, far away from either coast, and was thought to be safer from attack by enemy forces.
- Utah's open spaces, where few people lived, were good for training pilots.
- Utah had a good transportation system in place. There were highways, railroads, and airlines that could move troops and materials to port cities on the west coast.
- Utah's rich natural resources were available to produce things needed in the war. Mines were expanded and new ones were opened. Processing plants were enlarged.
- Utah provided a well-educated labor force. Civilians trained to work for the war effort at home.
- Utah already had defense facilities. These included Fort Douglas in Salt Lake City, Hill Field in Clearfield, and the Ogden Ordnance Depot. The Ogden Arsenal was where bombs, artillery shells, and machine gun belts were made. Hill Field was a huge training base for pilots. Aircraft were repaired, aircraft parts were made, and parachutes were repaired. Pilots were trained in bombing missions.

New Defense Installations Support the War

To better aid the war effort, a new steel plant was built on the shore of Utah Lake near Orem. Geneva Steel Company used iron ore from the mines near Cedar City and other places. Coal for the furnaces was brought from Carbon County. The first steel was sent to shipbuilders to make warships.

Storage and supply depots were built in Salt Lake City, Ogden, Clearfield, and Tooele. Pilot training bases were built in Kearns and other places. A shooting range and a bombing range were built at Wendover Air Force Base. The crew that

later dropped the atomic bomb on Hiroshima trained there. Dugway Proving Grounds and the Deseret Chemical Depot near Tooele handled chemical warfare materials.

Before the United States entered the war, Utah had been mostly a mining, agriculture, and businesses state. In the 1940s, the government became Utah's largest employer. By 1942, a year after the United States entered the war, Utah reached full employment for the first time in the twentieth century.

Machine guns developed in Utah by John Browning were used extensively in the war. One man wrote: "The decision of British officers to mount ten caliber .303 Brownings on their Hurricane Fighters [airplanes] brought about the turning point of the war."

Navajo Code Talkers

When the war began, many Navajos from Utah and Arizona volunteered for service. Some joined the Marine Corps. The marines soon discovered the advantages of the Navajo language. It was not like any other language, so it made a perfect secret code.

A group of Navajos volunteered to become code talkers. After careful training, they were sent to the Pacific, where each man was assigned to a separate unit. They used portable telephones and two-way radios. One Navajo soldier would send a message to a second Navajo. He would then translate the message back into English. The code talkers gave the names of birds, fish, and other animals to military terms. Then they used the animal names to report air strikes.

The Navajo code talkers left the Japanese baffled. The enemy **intercepted** many radio messages, but they never realized the code was a real language. More than 350 Navajos worked as code talkers in the Pacific and in Italy.



Life in Topaz



After the attack on Pearl Harbor, there was great discrimination against Japanese Americans, even if they had been born and lived all of their lives in the United States and were U.S. citizens. There was a feeling that they might be more loyal to Japan than to America, or that they might contact relatives in Japan and serve as spies.

The U.S. government gave an order to move all the Japanese who lived along the west coast to special new camps in other places. The people had to leave their jobs and homes, sell their belongings, and move quickly. A racetrack in California was used as a temporary camp. Until the government decided what to do with them, the people had to sweep out stalls where horses had been kept and use the stalls for apartments.

A relocation camp near Delta, Utah, was quickly built as one of the places to house the Japanese. It was an interesting situation, because the Japanese already living in Utah were not forced to live at the camp. Before the long wooden barracks were even completed and covered with tarpaper, the Japanese families were brought to the Topaz Relocation Center on trains. What a depressing sight greeted them when the long ride was over.

Topaz was a mile-square city of row after row of barracks out on the barren desert. A tall barbed wire fence surrounded the prison town. Each barrack was divided into small rooms. During the winters the barracks were heated with coal stoves, but the thin walls didn't keep the heat in except during the scorching summers. There was very little furniture—mainly army cots provided by the government. Each block had a mess hall where the group ate.

The adults were paid wages to work at different jobs around the camp. People could also get passes to work outside the camp in farming projects and at other jobs in Delta.

People who had relatives or friends outside the camp who would provide jobs were allowed to leave. Many left to work in the mines, smelters, farms, and other businesses in and out of Utah.

The following quotes are taken from a book titled *Beyond Words*. The quotes give an idea of what life in Topaz was like.

It was so hot and crowded that we all went outside to sleep. We'd talk all night long—about girls, sports, boys, the army. So for us kids, just get up, eat, and play, that's all. Every now then have a dance party. So it wasn't that bad for us.

—*Jack Matsuoka*

We were suddenly uprooted—lost everything. There we were in an unfinished camp, with snow and cold. The people helped sheetrock the walls for warmth and built the barbed wire fence to fence themselves in. We had to sing "God Bless America" many times.

—*Mine Okubo*

I kept busy with young adults who wanted to learn fashion designing and art. We didn't have any materials. We tried to get in touch with friends in Los Angeles to send us whatever objects they could get their hands on. Slowly we were able to get a few pieces of paper, a few pens, drawing ink, and a little coloring material.

—*Lawrence Sasano*

The Japanese love clubs. We were clubbed to death in all the camps—sewing clubs and poetry clubs and this and that. Right away, we put together a writers' club, artists' club, and even an exercise club. I could get up in the morning and hear them exercising. We decided we might have dancing—got all the musicians who could play jazz records. So we did have a lot of dances.

—*Lili Sasaki*



If you were taken from your coastal home in California, how would you feel as you entered the dusty streets of Topaz?

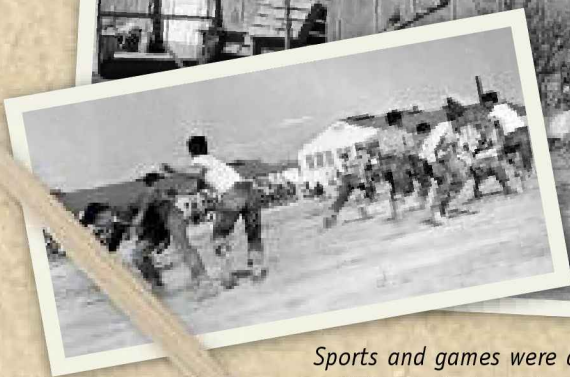


Women organized sewing and other clubs to socialize and be productive.



Barracks were made of wood frames covered on the outside with tarpaper and on the inside with sheetrock. There was no insulation from heat or cold.

The U.S. Congress, responding to efforts by Mike Mosako of Utah, began a process of payment to the Japanese Americans who had been taken to the camps. Forty years later, more money was approved, and an official apology was presented by Congress.



Sports and games were a favorite activity at the two elementary schools and one junior/senior high school in the camp.

The people landscaped and gardened outside the barracks when they could get plants.

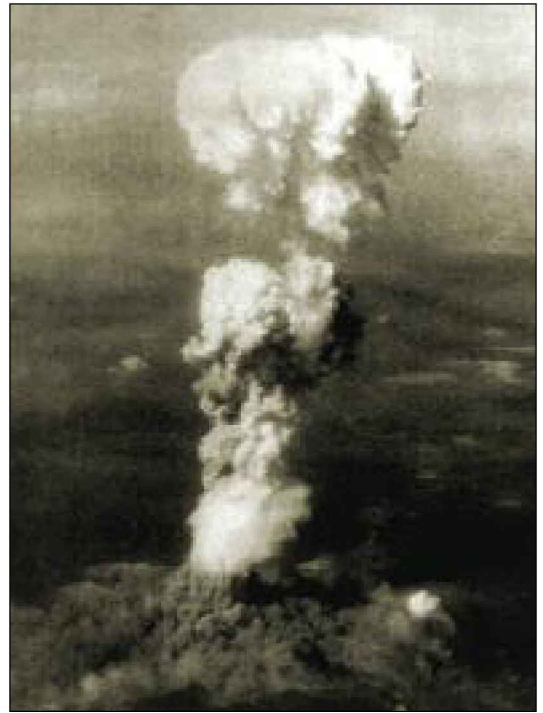
Death of the President and End of the War

In April 1945, the nation was stunned to learn that President Roosevelt had died. Businesses closed. Theaters emptied. Traffic slowed to a halt. For three days and nights radio stations aired only news broadcasts and religious music.

Less than a month later, Germany surrendered, ending the war in Europe. The war in the Pacific, however, was still raging. Leaders in the United States had to make a terrible decision. Should they invade Japan, which might cost a million American casualties and even more deaths to the Japanese? Or, should they use a new weapon—the atomic bomb? It was decided to drop the world's first atomic bomb on Hiroshima, Japan.

“ I was home on leave when the war ended, you see, and all of a sudden the whole country was on a great high. The day Japan surrendered, it was broadcast on all the radios, in all the media. And you wouldn't believe the reaction! It was just one big celebration that lasted for days. People were out in the streets . . . grabbing hands and just snake-dancing all over. . . ”

—Silas Ephraim Lobato



In her book, *The History of US*, Joy Hakim wrote:

The size and fury of the explosion are greater than anything ever before created by humans. The pilot can see the *inferno* from 250 miles away. Buildings are instantly smashed by a ferocious wind and consumed by fire. Dust makes the city as dark as midnight. The wind tosses people about and thermal rays burn their bodies. An enormous mushroom cloud rises into the sky. It is a time of horror to end a war of horror.

Several days later another bomb was dropped on Japan. In Utah and around the world, people mourned the horrendous human cost of dropping the bomb, but were relieved the war was over.

Colonel Paul Tibbets Jr. named his plane the Enola Gay, after his mother. A bomb 28 inches in diameter and 10 feet long had been loaded on the plane. Tibbets was part of an Air Force bombing team trained at a Utah airfield near Wendover. The pilots had volunteered for a special mission, but they didn't know until later they would be dropping the deadly bomb that ended the war.



The Berlin Candy Bomber

Gail S. Halvorsen from Tremonton was stationed in West Berlin after the war ended. Roads, rail lines, and canals had been blockaded by the Russians, closing the city off from supplies and food. The Berlin Airlift, operated by British and American soldiers, dropped food, clothing, and coal on the city twenty-four hours a day for over a year.

One day Halvorsen met thirty children at a fence by the airstrip. He wanted to give them something, but he had only two sticks of gum. He knew he would have to come back the next day in his plane to drop candy for all the children.

By the end of the mission Halvorsen had dropped more than 250,000 parachutes of treats, including candy. Much of it was provided by Americans back home. They tied the candy into handkerchief parachutes and sent them overseas.

Halvorsen was known in Germany as "Uncle Wiggly Wings" because he always wiggled the airplane wings to alert children that he was about to drop his load of candy.



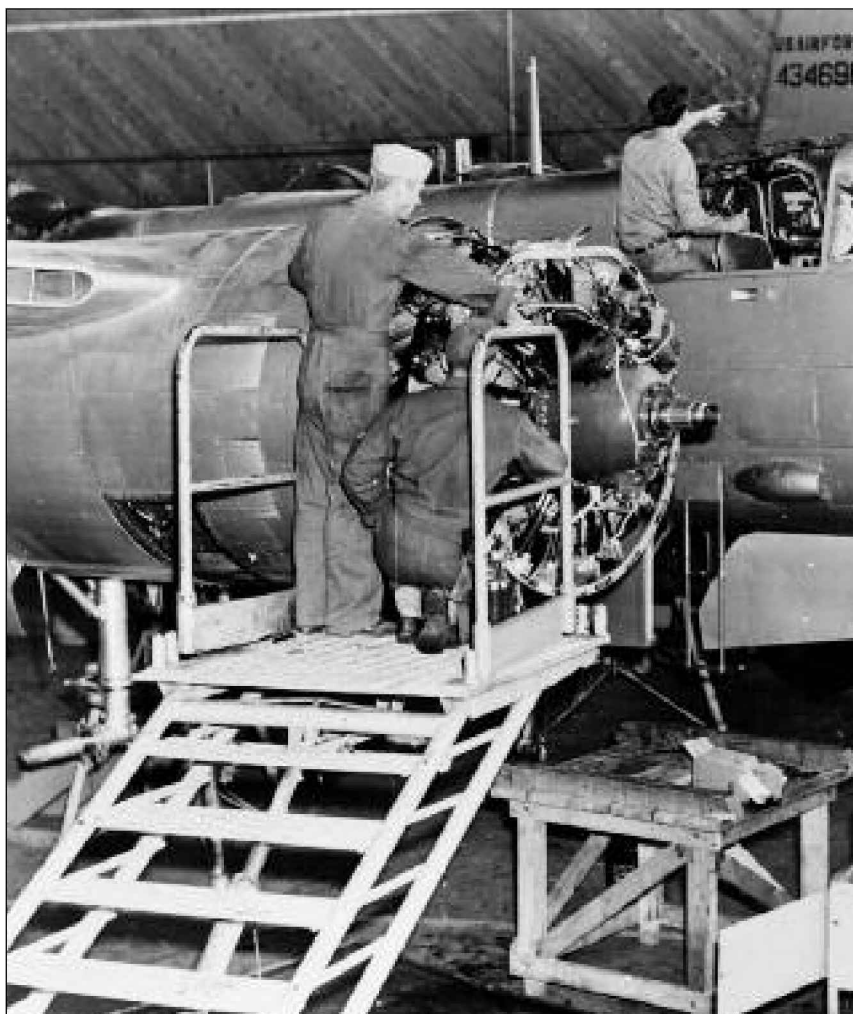
The Cold War Boosts Utah's Defense Industry

Soon after the war, England's Winston Churchill warned the world that an "Iron Curtain" had fallen over central Europe. The Soviet Union began conquering border countries in Eastern Europe. The Soviets wanted to expand *communism*. A "Cold War" cast its shadow across the world.

In Utah, as elsewhere, fear of an atomic bomb attack by the Russians caused some families to convert their basements into bomb shelters and to store a supply of food, water, and medical supplies.

Because the federal government wanted to keep America's defense strong in case of war, it continued to spend millions of dollars at Hill Air Force Base and other Utah supply depots.

Hill Air Force Base in Clearfield was like a busy city, employing thousands to keep the U.S. military defense strong in case of war with the Soviet Union.





Activity | Oral History

Oral histories are a way to keep history alive. An oral history of someone who lived during a time of war gives a human voice to the event. When studying oral histories, remember that a person's memories are not the whole story. Remember that a person's memory of events often changes over time and may contain some inaccuracies.

Preparing for an Oral History Interview

With the help of your family or friends, choose a person who was a child or an adult during World War II or any other war. Ask this person if you can interview him or her about life during the war. If you carefully plan an oral history interview, you will learn more than you could imagine. Follow these steps:

- Research your project to learn about the events you might cover in the interview.
- Develop a questionnaire with an outline of topics.
- Choose an elderly person to interview and make an appointment.
- Conduct the interview.
- Prepare a report highlighting what you learned. Use direct quotes in your report.



Benny Lee interviewed George Anderson to learn more about Anderson's experiences in World War II.

This story comes from oral interviews with George Anderson of Elsinore, Utah. George was a senior, sitting in the auditorium at South Sevier High School, when he heard the announcement that the United States had entered World War II. The next year, George was drafted into the army. Young men could accept the draft and wages of \$50 a month, or go to prison. George signed up and was shipped to the Philippines.

One hot night, Japanese soldiers attacked. Anderson, lying in a foxhole on a hill, turned his head to the side and saw large pieces of shrapnel knocking limbs to the ground. It was a frightening experience.

That morning, as he walked down off the hill for breakfast, George walked past the holes of other soldiers in the company. To George's horror, he passed holes that had taken a direct hit, and there laid the remains of several Americans.

"As I recall, there were about twenty-one of us from Utah who went over on the ship together. I was the only one that didn't get killed, wounded, or have malaria," Anderson said.



George Anderson left his family farm when he was drafted into the U.S. Army in 1944.



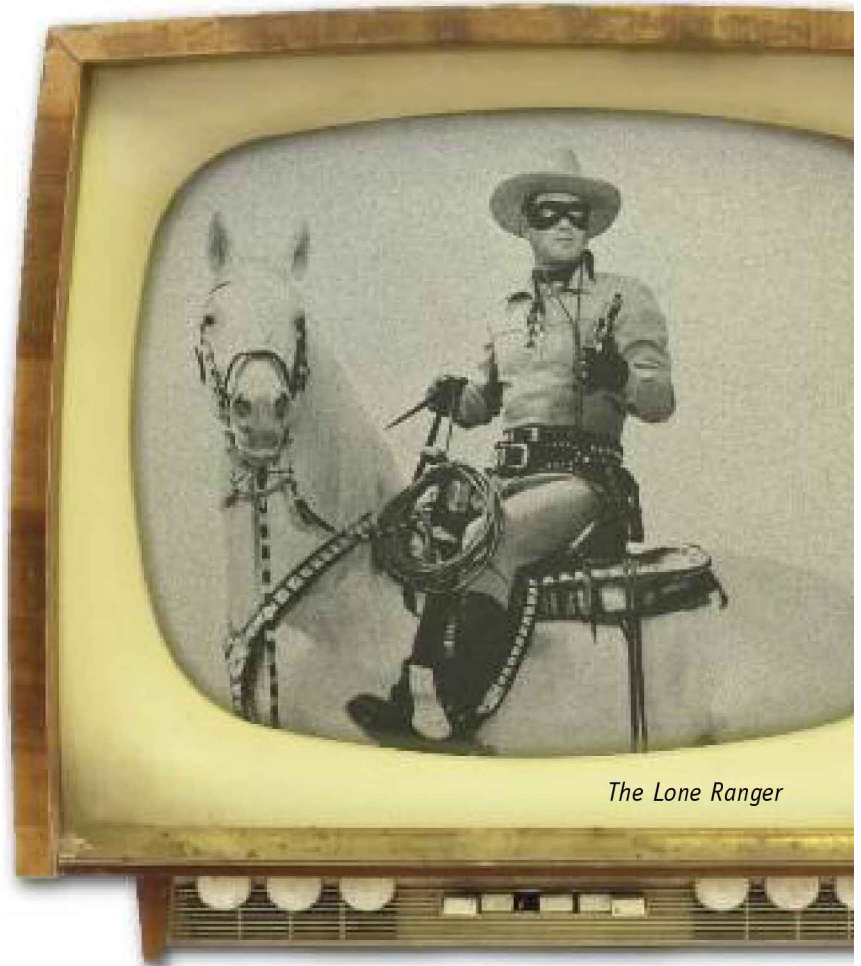
The Television Revolution

The television revolution spread rapidly after the end of World War II. Although experimentation with television broadcasting had begun in the late 1920s, it was not widely available to the public until much later. The first television programming in Utah began when KTVX (Channel 4) went on the air. KSL-TV (Channel 5) and KUTV (Channel 2) followed later. All television pictures at that time were black and white. Another twenty years passed before color television sets were in most homes.

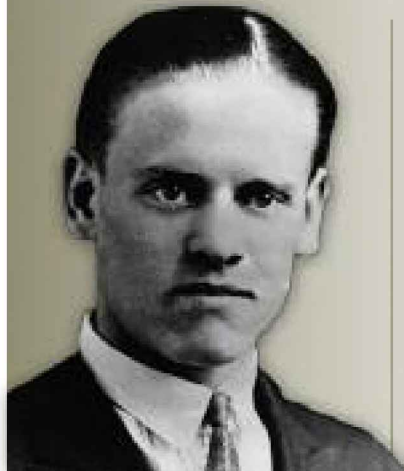
Families gathered in the evenings to watch *The Lone Ranger* and *Ozzie and Harriet*. Years later, *The Ed Sullivan Show* discovered new performers, including Elvis Presley and the Beatles.

“Every day we would look at the television schedule and then wait for a program to come on. . . . When it was over we’d turn the set off because there weren’t any other programs on for hours.”

—Sharon Ann Davis



The Lone Ranger



Philo Farnsworth • 1906–1971

A statue of Philo Farnsworth is one of Utah’s two statues in the U.S. Capitol Building in Washington, D.C. Who was this man often described as a “young genius”?

Philo Farnsworth was born near Beaver, Utah. His family moved to an Idaho ranch when he was twelve. Later, Phil, as he was called, rode a horse to high school four miles away. By the time he was fifteen years old he had developed a theory for the electronic transmission of pictures. The same year he was admitted to Brigham Young University in Provo, where he stayed for two years, studying chemistry and physics.

At age twenty-one Farnsworth married, moved to San Francisco, and set up a laboratory in an empty loft. Working with a partner, he produced the first all-electronic television image. Other people had also been working on the new invention. After a long legal battle with RCA over patent rights, Farnsworth won.

Farnsworth’s son later wrote what his father said about television programming: “There’s nothing on it worthwhile, and we’re not going to watch it in this household.”

Farnsworth’s wife wrote that he changed his mind years later when they watched Neil Armstrong land on the moon. He turned to her and said, “Pem, this has made it all worthwhile.”



A U.S. soldier walks a dirt street in Korea. What kinds of government rule North Korea and South Korea today?

After World War II uranium was in demand for nuclear weapons, including atomic bombs. Unfortunately, radiation is harmful to living things, including people. Many uranium miners later died from lung cancer.

War in Korea

In 1950, only five years after the end of World War II, the United States was at war again, this time in Korea. About 7,500 Utahns joined thousands of other Americans in Korea, trying to keep the communists from taking over the country. When the war was over, 436 Utahns had died.

To help support the Korean War, Utah's defense industry produced missiles and other war equipment, repaired airplanes, and trained for combat. After the war, Thiokol, a company that made missiles, radar systems, and systems and parts for spacecraft, built a huge research center near Brigham City. Thiokol engineers developed the "propulsion system" (a strong force that shot the missiles into the air) for the new Minuteman missiles. Hercules was a new Utah company that helped produce the missiles. The Minuteman missiles could be launched on the ground and targeted at a city hundreds of miles away.

Workers at Sperry Rand, also newly located in Utah, produced missiles, radar systems, and other anti-aircraft weapons. Utah's highly educated population and wide-open testing spaces near railroad shipping lines were big advantages to defense companies.

Moab's Uranium Boom

During the Korean War, the country needed a mineral called uranium to help make atomic energy. Prospectors using a machine called a Geiger counter explored the plateaus of southern Utah for uranium. The Geiger counter beeped when it came in contact with radioactive uranium in rock. Pratt Seegmiller found uranium near the small town of Marysvale. Several years later a poor geologist, Charlie Steen, discovered a rich deposit of uranium near Moab.

Moab became a boomtown as prospectors, miners, and business people moved into the little town surrounded by high red-rock cliffs. Mining companies brought in hundreds of trailers for the workers to live in. Businesses expanded and new ones moved into town to serve the needs of the miners.

Moab grew steadily for twenty years, until uranium was no longer needed in large quantities. The red-rock town by the river switched gradually from a mining town to a tourist town.

Linking the Past to the Present

When you drive into Moab today, you will see Charlie Steen's home high on the red rock cliff. You will also see many hotels, bicycle shops, and river rafting outfits. Moab has become a tourist town for adventure-minded people from all over the world.

Urban Growth and a New Freeway System

Following World War II, more and more people moved to Utah's cities. Around the cities, farmers sold land that was soon covered with new homes.

Urban growth meant a higher demand on public services such as water, sewer, schools, and roads.

A major development in transportation began when the country's interstate freeway system began in the 1960s. The federal government agreed to pay about 95 percent of the cost, and the Utah State Road Commission announced plans for the "thru-highway" that would be a major north-south highway.

I remember when my parents and my six sisters and I traveled in our old brown car to visit my grandmother. I always fought for a window because cars didn't have air conditioning then. Before the freeway was built, we drove from Midvale along State Street, stopping at every corner traffic light, until we reached the Avenues of Salt Lake City. The trip of about fourteen miles took almost an hour.

—Susan Allen Myers

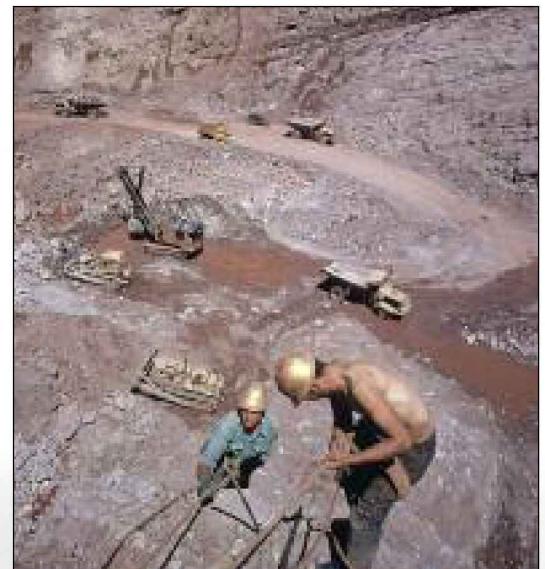


Linking the Past to the Present

What are the transportation problems where you live? What is being done to solve them? Do you agree with what is being done or not being done?

Construction of an interstate highway system linked Utah to surrounding states with a faster way to travel. ▶

Suburbs—smaller communities on the outskirts of larger cities—spread out along the Wasatch Front. Builders put up subdivisions of almost-identical houses to save building costs and time. ▼



Vietnam— The Longest War

Vietnam is a hot, humid country in Asia. Native animals include elephants, monkeys, and snakes. The people, mostly rice farmers, live in houses made of reeds that serve very well in keeping out the rain. The Vietnamese place great value on honor and families.

In the 1960s, a civil war began between North and South Vietnam. The North was getting weapons from communist China and the Soviets. Over a period of many years, the United States sent money, weapons, soldiers, pilots, and bombs to help South Vietnam. Over the length of the war, about 28,000 Utahns went to Vietnam.

Two-to-three million Vietnamese died in the war. More than 58,000 Americans also died, including 338 from Utah.



Many Utahns supported American foreign policy in Vietnam in order to stop the spread of communism. Others, however, were against our involvement in a war that was so far away and was so costly in money and human life. In 1969, more than 4,000 people marched in downtown Salt Lake City to protest the war.

Vietnam became the first televised war. Reporters and television cameras in Vietnam recorded many events as they happened and sent the film to news programs all over the world. Finally, a peace agreement was signed and U.S. soldiers came home. North Vietnamese troops, however, continued to fight and took over South Vietnam.

Another Wave of Migration

The conclusion of the Vietnam War brought thousands of *refugees* to the United States from Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam.

Liem Quang Le is one example. He had served in the Army of the Republic of Vietnam. Le immigrated to the United States and found employment at Geneva Steel near Orem and Provo. Another refugee family was Le and Hong Nguyen, who brought their children to Utah after escaping the horrors of war in their homeland. At first, the family lived with a family in Orem. Their three children went to school, learned English, and became part of Utah society.



▲ These students at the University of Utah protested the Vietnam War with demonstrations and marches. What do the signs say that support their case against the war?



These students at Brigham Young University signed petitions supporting U.S. policy to send soldiers to Vietnam. ►

The Civil Rights Movement

The 1960s were a time of tremendous changes for the country and the state. In Washington, a new young president, John F. Kennedy, spoke about a “New Frontier” for the country.

The 1960s were also a time of great social unrest. The Civil Rights Movement was a time when ethnic groups, especially African Americans, worked to get equal rights with white Americans. The movement gained momentum across the country. Some aspects of life were better in Utah than in other states, however. There were no segregated schools in Utah. Children of all races went to school together.

Civil Rights in Utah

Even Utah, however, had a past of racial discrimination. Blacks had been restricted from most hotels and restaurants and from swimming pools, bowling alleys, and skating rinks. Lagoon, an amusement park in Farmington, was off-limits to blacks until the mid-1950s. Singers Marian Anderson, Nat King Cole, Ella Fitzgerald, and Harry Belafonte had a hard time finding a hotel they could sleep in, or a restaurant where they could eat, even though their performances at the Salt Lake Tabernacle, Lagoon, and other places were sold out.

Utah had passed anti-discrimination laws at about the same time as other western states. Late in the 1940s, blacks won the right to enter most entertainment places, and Utah cities dropped laws that segregated swimming pools.

In 1956 Utah *repealed* the restriction that kept Native Americans from voting in elections. Discrimination continued, however. It was almost impossible for people of color to buy or rent a home in many neighborhoods.

It took many years for Americans to start thinking differently about how people were being treated. The U.S. Congress finally passed the Civil Rights Act of 1964 that outlawed discrimination

based on race. The Utah legislature also passed laws against discrimination.

I started seeing the ways of the world; . . . how a state law allowed an establishment to refuse you service. I resented it when they told me to go upstairs in a theater. I resented walking into a cafe and being told, “We don’t serve colored here.” And I resented the way salesmen in the stores would take your money with a smile on their faces, but wouldn’t let you try on clothes before buying them.

—Albert Fritz, president of the Salt Lake branch of the NAACP

What do you think?

How has our state made progress in accepting people of many races and religions?

Lucille Bankhead talked to the Oral History Institute in Salt Lake City about growing up in Utah: “During the summertime, we would all picnic up in the canyon. Sometimes we would have friends sleep over at our house, or we would go to theirs. It didn’t matter if you were black or white. We all got along.”

In 1976, Reverend Robert Harris, from Ogden, became the first African American elected to the Utah State Legislature.



The Lagoon amusement park swimming pool in 1937 was whites only. In the 1950s, Lagoon became one of the first resorts in the state to welcome African Americans. In 1975, the Utah NAACP recognized Lagoon’s management for “integrating the Lagoon resort prior to the passage of the Civil Rights Law, without fear of financial reprisal.”

Dr. Martin Luther King Visits Utah

The Reverend Martin Luther King Jr. was from Atlanta, Georgia. His mission was to bring about change in the way white Americans treated black Americans. He traveled the country, giving speeches that encouraged peaceful protests such as marches and sit-ins.

Dr. King gave a talk at the University of Utah and then held a question-and-answer period. Albert Fritz remembers saying to him, "Dr. King, we're trying to get public accommodation [housing] laws passed here, but we're not making much progress."

Dr. King answered, "Just keep trying. It will come."

Then, in April of 1968, King was murdered in Memphis, Tennessee. Utahns mourned the loss.

In 1980, Terry Lee Williams, Utah's first African American state senator, introduced a law that called for a special day to recognize the efforts of King. Now Utah joins other states in remembering Martin Luther King Jr. on the third Monday in January. The holiday is called Human Rights Day.



Dr. King at the University of Utah



Activity | Problem Solving Methods

The Vietnam War and the Civil Rights Movement are two examples of a time in our history when there were conflicts and change. Whenever two or more people get together, there is potential for conflict. Conflict happens because everyone is different and everyone sees things from a different point of view. Conflict is not the problem. But how we handle the conflict, may become a problem. The information to the right describes five problem solving methods. These are ways people can deal with conflict in positive ways. Choose a conflict in your life and write how you could resolve the conflict using one of the problem solving methods.

compromise: To give up some of what you want in order to reach an agreement.

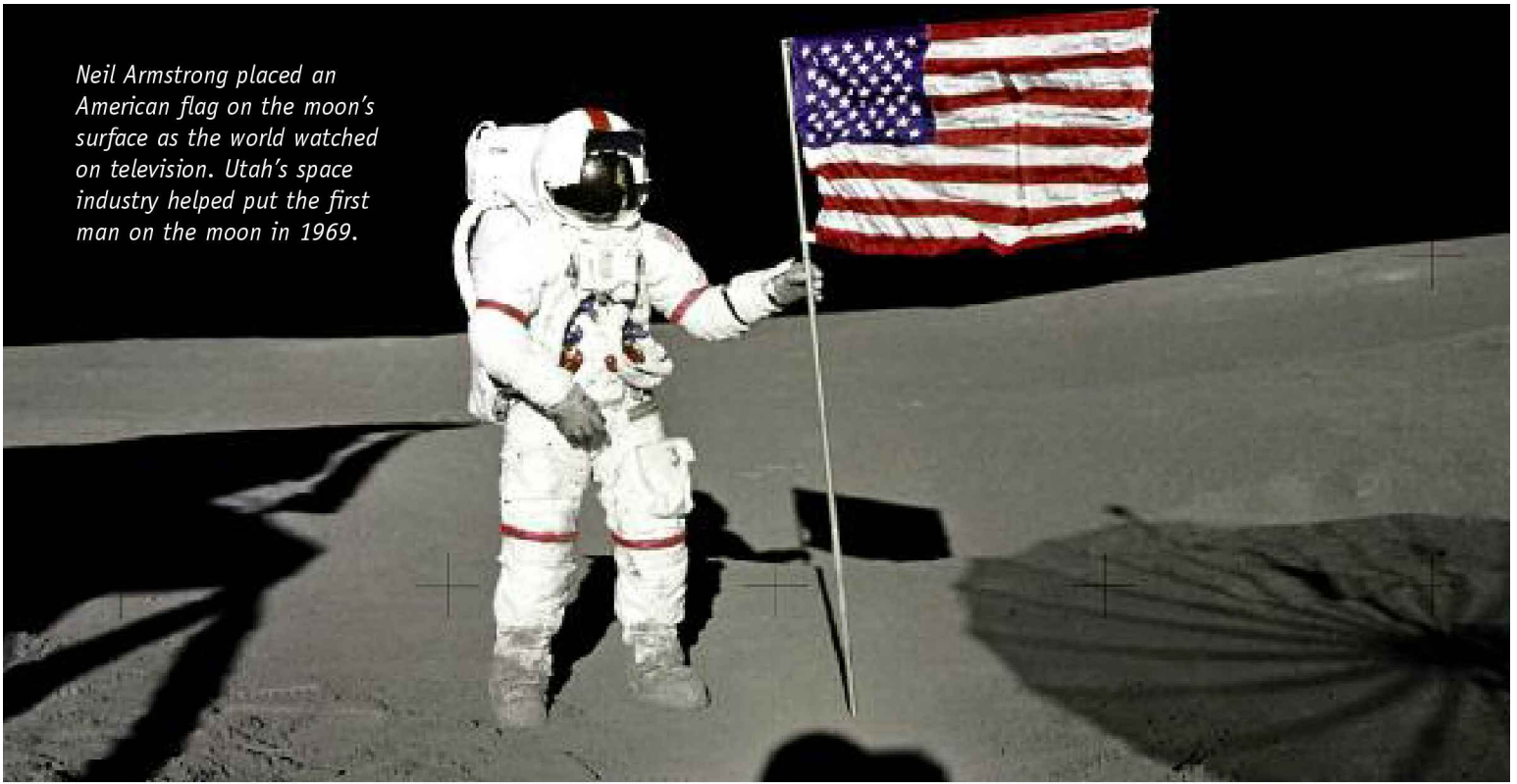
majority vote: Where the party or idea that gets more than half the votes wins.

mediation: Where a third party helps conflicting parties to resolve problems.

arbitration: Where conflicting parties agree to let a third party hear both sides of a dispute and decide a solution.

win-win: Where both sides try to come to an agreement that benefits both sides. This is the best possible way to resolve a conflict.

Neil Armstrong placed an American flag on the moon's surface as the world watched on television. Utah's space industry helped put the first man on the moon in 1969.



Utah Technology Puts a Man on the Moon

During the Cold War, after the Soviets launched the first satellite into orbit, the United States jumped into the "space race." Utah's Thiokol, Sperry Rand, and Hercules companies built newer and better rocket boosters and propulsion systems.

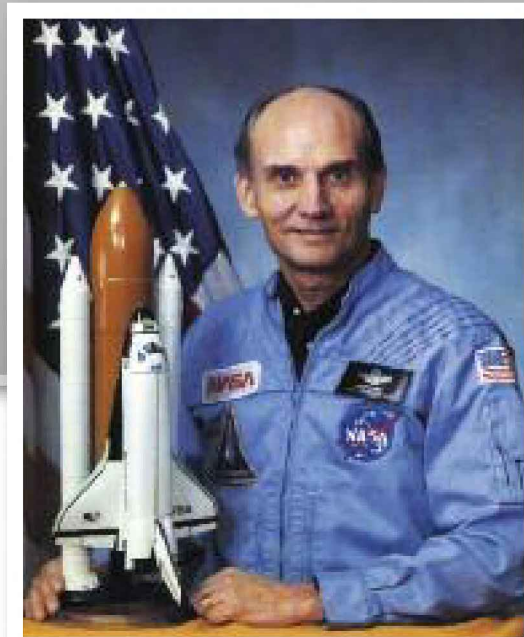
President Kennedy said the United States would be the first to put a man on the moon. The race went on. The first U.S. manned flights in the early 1960s used Utah technology. When astronaut Alan Shepard returned from his first flight, the fiery re-entry into the atmosphere was slowed down to a safe speed by three rockets produced in Utah.

Then, in the 1980s, the first space shuttles were sent into space launched on the side of a powerful rocket. With astronauts on board, the shuttles returned to earth under their own power. They landed on runways like airplanes do.

Finally, the world watched their television sets as three Americans landed softly on the moon with the aid of a Thiokol engine. Neil Armstrong took the first step on the moon's desolate landscape.

A Senator in Space

The first U.S. government leader to travel in space was Utah's own Senator Jake Garn. During a seven-day flight on the space shuttle *Discovery*, the senator performed various medical tests. The flight landed at Cape Canaveral, Florida, after orbiting the earth 109 times.





Ivan Sutherland (left) and David Evans show their first product, the "LDS 1," which was a line drawing system. An employee recalled, "We all gathered around as they loaded it into the back of a manager's Datsun truck. A few guys rode in the back to hold it steady." What does this quote tell you about the size of early computers?

The Age of Computers

Computers affect people's lives in many ways. The first computers were used to keep track of information. Computers could keep track of employees in a large company or how many sales a salesperson made. The computers could do math and bookkeeping more accurately and much faster than the fastest accountants.

Schools started using computers to keep track of how much money a school spent on books, sports programs, and teacher salaries. They also started to keep track of class schedules and student grades.

Utahns Develop Computer Software

No invention and technology influenced businesses more than the use of computers and computer software, much of which came right from Utah. David Evans and others pioneered the computer department at the University of Utah. Evans later left the university and started his own computer company called Evans and Sutherland. This company developed many programs, including a simulation program that helped train pilots.

Alan Ashton, a computer student at the University of Utah, was hired by

Brigham Young University to head up its computer department. Ashton moved to Provo and worked with graduate student Bruce Bastian to develop WordPerfect, a word processing program for PCs. At a time when Apple computers were very popular, PC software developed in Orem became important around the world.

The PC Revolution

The first computers were so large they filled an entire room. They were also so expensive only large businesses could afford them. As technology improved and computers got smaller, they also became less expensive. Gradually almost all businesses used computers.

During the 1980s, a personal computer (PC) revolution occurred. People started buying them for their homes. They invited neighbors over to see the amazing work their computer could do. In the 1990s, most schools started offering computer classes.

Novell developed a new idea—a server. A server is a large computer that keeps many files or programs, and people at smaller computer stations can all use the programs at the same time.

The Internet

In the late 1980s news and information became more available with an Internet system. Modems gave world information to computer users at home, school, and work. Suddenly, a person sitting in a home or office could send an e-mail message to another country and another person could get it within minutes. In an amazing way, the Internet changed the way Utahns got information and communicated with the world.

Before computers, all business letters and school papers were hand-written or typed on typewriters. If you wanted to move a paragraph, you had to type the whole page over.



Timeline of Technology

At the beginning of the twentieth century, electricity, telephones, and automobiles changed daily life for Utahns and many people in the world. At the beginning of the twenty-first century, inventions and technologies are still changing how we communicate, work, get information, and are entertained by music, movies, and more.

Look at this timeline of a few of the communication technologies created in recent years. How many do you use?

Bloopers from the Past

It is often hard to imagine how new technology will eventually be common tools in our lives, as these old quotes show:

- “I think there is a world market for maybe five computers.”
—Thomas Watson, IBM chairman
- “640K ought to be enough memory for anybody.”
—Bill Gates, Microsoft chairman



1972
¥ The HP-35, a scientific hand-held calculator is introduced. It sells for \$39.95.



1973
¥ Barcodes are invented. They are used to help identify products.

1976
¥ The Apple I computer is introduced. It sells for \$666.66 and comes with 4 KB of memory.



1977
¥ An electronic mail system is introduced.

1981
¥ The IBM Personal Computer is introduced. It costs \$2,880 and comes with 64 KB of memory.

1984
¥ Apple Computer, Inc. unveils its Macintosh personal computer.

1986
¥ Laser printers start to become popular.



1989
¥ Sony introduces the first digital camera. Images are stored on 2-inch floppy disks.

1991
¥ The Internet is made available for commercial use.



1993
¥ Intel introduces the Pentium chip.
¥ HTML is introduced as the code for web pages.

1997
¥ The first weblogs, or blogs appear on the Internet.

1998
¥ Apple unveils the iMac computer.
¥ Google launches an innovative search engine.



2001
¥ Instant messaging grows in popularity.

2003
¥ MySpace, a social networking website, is introduced.

2002

Olympic Fever

The world watched 2,500 athletes from around the world compete in the XIX Olympic Winter Games held February 2002 in Utah. Venues were held in and around Salt Lake City, Park City, Ogden, and Provo, where athletes competed for medals and brought honor to their countries. A great attraction at the games was the emergence of "extreme" sports, such as snowboarding, moguls, and aerials. The women's bobsled event had its debut at the 2002 Games.

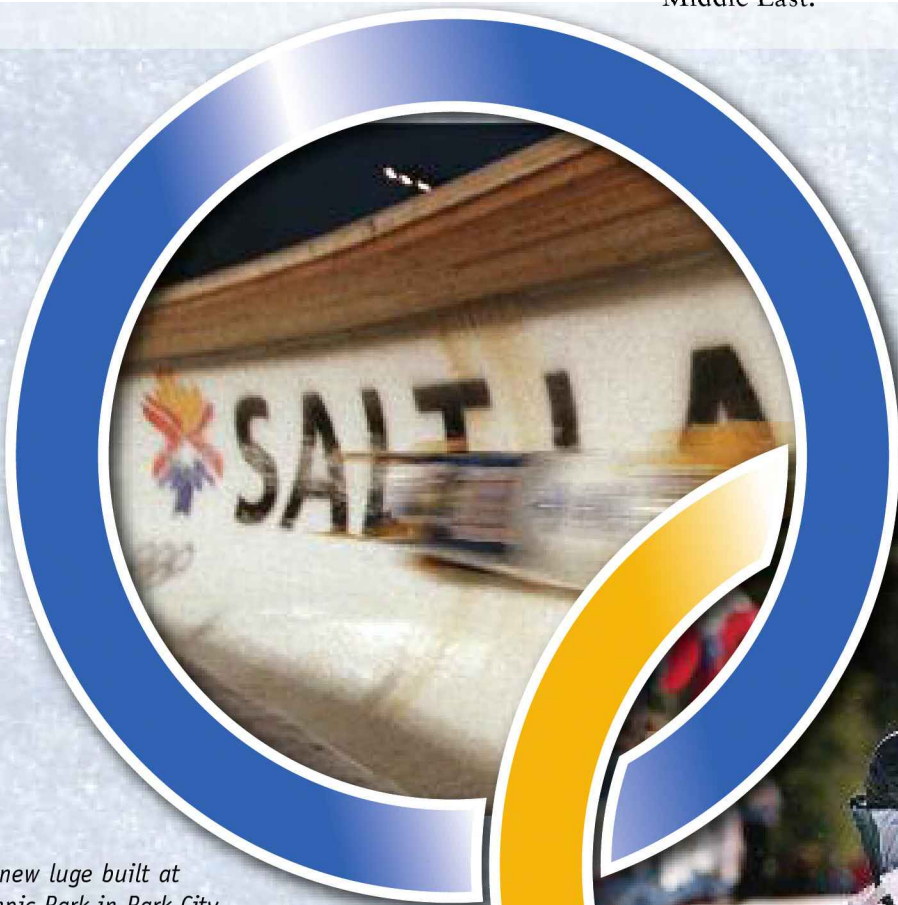
Never before had the state put on such a show. Attendance by President George W. Bush marked the first time an American president opened the games in the United

States. Hundreds of school children participated in the opening and closing ceremonies and entertainment events.

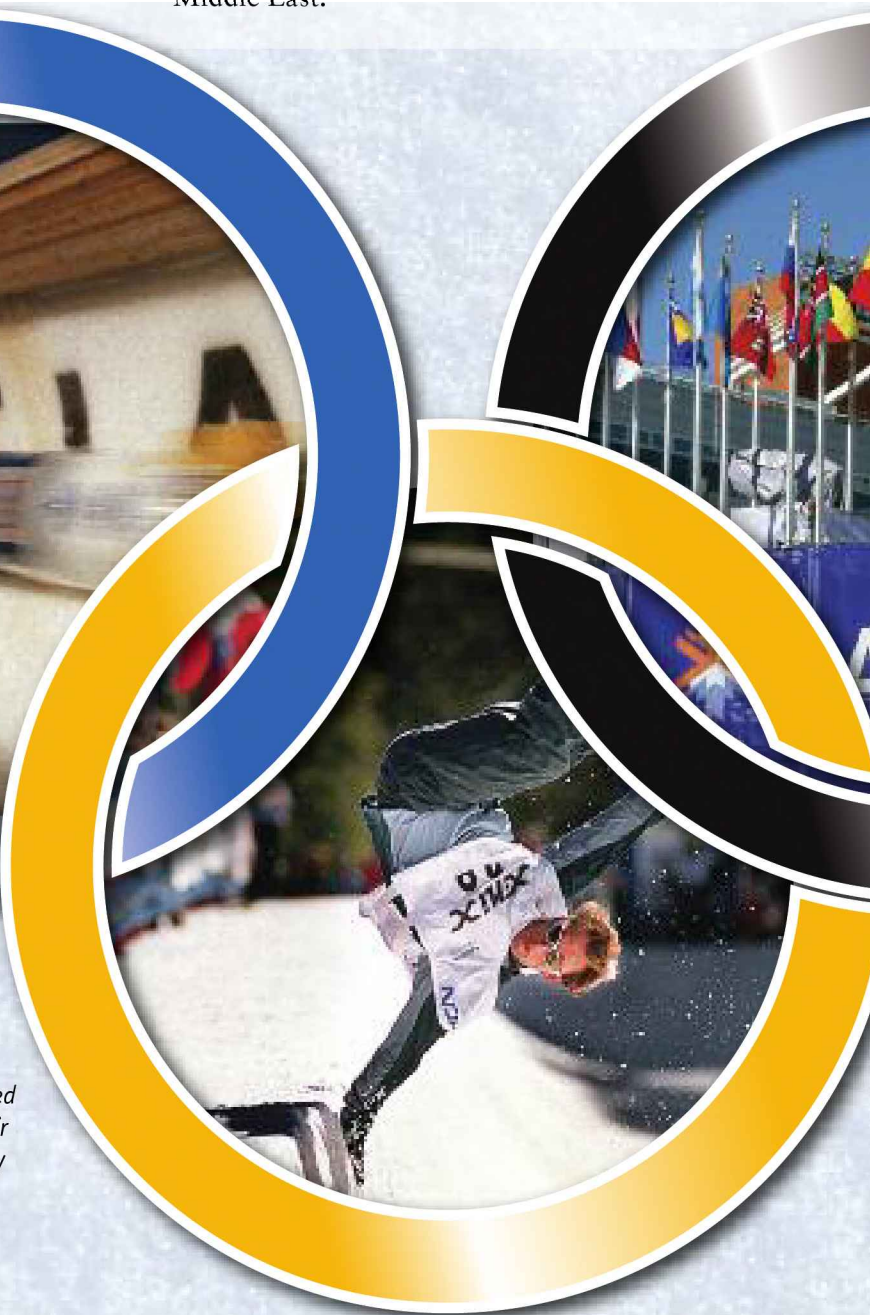
The games were the first Winter Games since the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 in New York City and Washington, D.C. When he spoke during the opening ceremonies, Dr. Jacques Rogge, International Olympic Committee president, told the athletes of the United States:

Your nation is overcoming a horrific tragedy, a tragedy that has affected the whole world. We stand united with you in the promotion of our common ideals and hope for world peace.

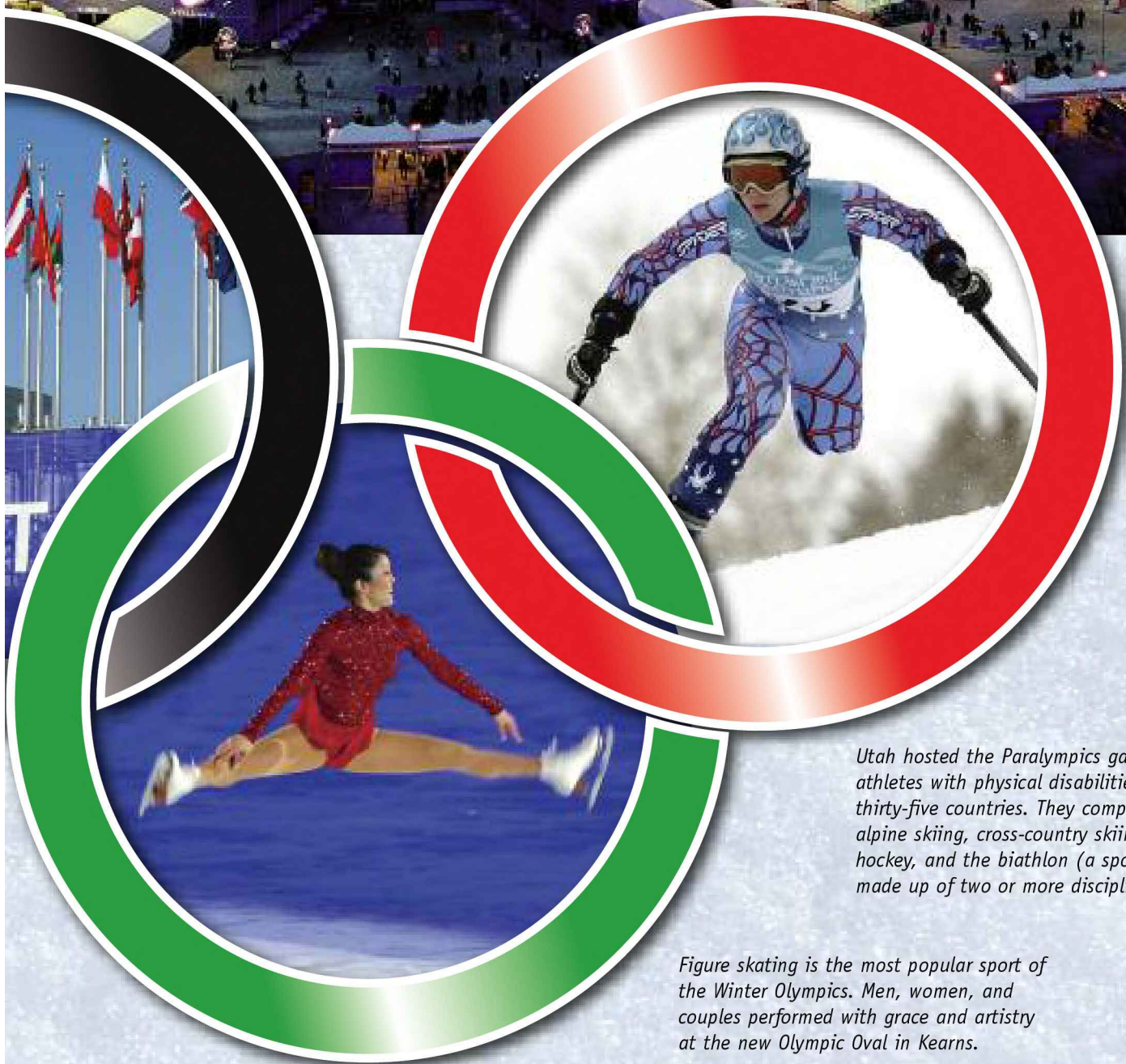
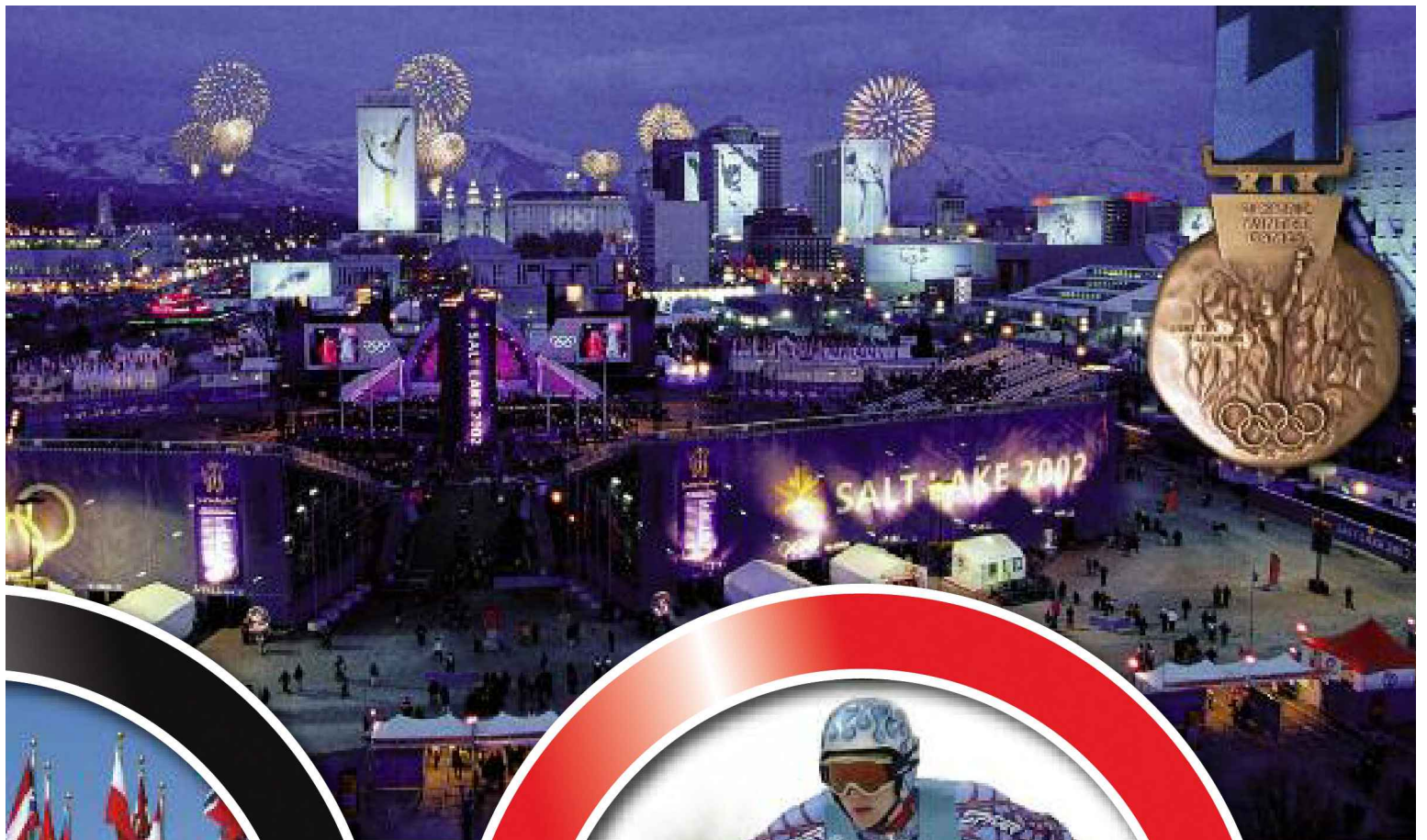
Sadly, the War in Iraq soon followed the Olympics. Utah soldiers left to fight in the Middle East.



The new luge built at Olympic Park in Park City was used for luge, bobsled, and skeleton events.



Snowboarders everywhere cheered over the Olympic success of their sport. Crowds were awed as they watched the athletes perform freestyle aerials and mogels.



Utah hosted the Paralympics games for athletes with physical disabilities from thirty-five countries. They competed in alpine skiing, cross-country skiing, ice sledge hockey, and the biathlon (a sporting event made up of two or more disciplines).

Figure skating is the most popular sport of the Winter Olympics. Men, women, and couples performed with grace and artistry at the new Olympic Oval in Kearns.

Immigration in a Changing Utah Society

Throughout this book you have read about immigration in Utah. You read about groups of American Indians who moved from place to place. Then group after group of Mormons immigrated from states in the East and from foreign countries. Then came U.S. soldiers, followed by merchants and miners. People of many religions came to the Utah Territory. All the people brought their own customs of speech, dress, food, music, celebration, and worship.

Jobs on the transcontinental railroad brought immigrants from Ireland and China. More miners came from Ireland, England, Italy, Greece, and other countries. The Japanese came to find work, and many stayed and started celery and strawberry farms. Mexicans also came looking for work. Some were sheepherders in Monticello. Others came later to work in mines and on farms. Jewish families became prominent in business and mining. Blacks came for work and more opportunity.

During and after each world war, more immigrants came to work in our defense industries. During the Vietnam era, immigrants came from Asia. Like other states in the country, Utah became home to people of many races and cultures.

Come to Utah

All around our state, immigrants are still moving in. Some come alone. Some come as families. Reasons people come to Utah include:

- To join family members here.
- To find work or better-paying jobs.
- To get away from war.
- To get an education not available in their homelands.

Refugees

Large groups of people are moving to Utah to escape war, starvation, and death. An estimated 40,000 refugees are doing their best to adapt to a new culture here. The refugees are men, women, and children who have been forced from their homes because of their political beliefs, religion, or race in a country at war. They all come to Utah with the approval of the U.S. government.



Activity | Use an Immigration Chart

Immigration continues. Every year, people leave their home country, family, and friends and move to Utah. Study this chart and find the countries on a map. These figures are for just one year. The next year might be very different.

1. By far, the greatest number of people came from what country? Why do you think this is so? Compare the economic conditions in there to that of Utah.
2. What country was second in the number of immigrants? Talk with your class about world events that might have influenced the decision of some people to leave their homelands in 2005.
3. Locate all the countries on a map or globe to get an idea of how far the people came to get to Utah.
4. Choose one of the countries and research the customs there. How different are they from customs in Utah?

Immigration Countries of Origin, 2005

During 2005, people moved to Utah legally from these countries and many others.

Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Immigration Statistics

COUNTRY	# OF PERSONS
Afghanistan	90
Argentina	91
Bosnia	279
Brazil	184
Canada	170
China	217
Colombia	106
El Salvador	120
Guatemala	124
Iran	135
Korea	84
Mexico	922
Peru	168
Philippines	128
Sudan	123
United Kingdom	123
Venezuela	80
Vietnam	127



Miro Marinovich, from Bosnia, came with one small bag. After frustrating years of adapting to local customs, Marinovich became the director of the International Rescue Committee (IRC). He worked to help other refugees build a new life.

Kamila Yaqoobi, a sixteen-year-old girl, could not attend school and had little to eat in her native Pakistan. There she collected and sold rags to earn a little money after fleeing from the Taliban. In Utah, she had to learn how to use public transportation and file for food assistance.

More and more refugees are Africans who have lived for years in refugee camps. Joseph Pako, from Sudan, worked at Deseret Industries and attended Horizonte Instruction and Training Center to learn English and job skills in the medical field. Martin Buba, from Sudan, considers his new home a gift. Eight years ago he lived among starvation and violence. Now he has graduated from the University of Utah and has a good job.

Refugees say Utah is safer than where they used to live, but it is still frightening to be in a place so different from their homeland.

Adapting to a New Life

What issues do immigrants face in adapting to life in Utah? People are often uneasy about what to expect. Besides overcoming the language barrier, they must learn about American money, how to shop for food, get a job, and find affordable housing.

“Fitting in” can be difficult. Immigrants often face prejudice and are not judged or accepted on their own merits. Instead, they are thought of as just part of a group.

In many cases, children find it much easier to adapt to their new country than their parents do. Children go to school, which makes it easier to make friends and learn English.

“ When my children come home from school, upset with the discrimination and taunting that still occurs, I teach them how to ‘reject rejection’ and embrace the future. If you can learn to reject rejection by knowing that you are a good person, that you come from a strong cultural background, and that you have a lot to contribute, you will succeed with whatever you attempt to do. ”

—Dahlia Cordova

Maryamo Aweyso writes an essay about her trials and struggles during her time living in a refugee camp in Kenya. During a tutoring session in October, 2007, volunteer Veronique Moses gives encouragement.



At the Hare Krishna Temple in Spanish Fork, Hindus from various countries were joined by BYU students as they tossed small bags of colorful chalk at each other.

The throwing of the colors "is to signify that people are the same," said a native of India. "No one is bigger or smaller. We are all children of God." Thousands celebrated the Festival of Colors, one of the most important Hindu holidays of the year, to rejoice in the coming of spring and the victory of good over evil.

Preserving Cultural Identity

Pretend your family has just moved from a foreign country. You want to adapt to life in Utah, but you are proud of your own language, customs, and holiday traditions. How can you keep your culture strong? What contributions can you make to your new home state?

Besides family gatherings where traditions are kept alive, many immigrants organize or join existing church groups, social groups, and schools. They get together with others and share common interests, food, and music. They help and support each other in finding places to live and work.

One way to preserve culture is to participate in festivals. Utah has many ethnic festivals where the community can watch dancers perform in native costumes. Visitors can listen to music, eat ethnic food, and enjoy crafts and artwork.

Here are a few of the state's largest ethnic festivals. Is there a festival near you? Take a camera and enjoy yourself.

ETHNIC FESTIVALS TODAY

The **Living Traditions Festival** in Salt Lake City highlights folk and ethnic arts.

The **Asian Festival** of Salt Lake City brings people together for celebrating culture.

The Payson **Scottish Festival** has exciting games, athletic competition, music, and food.

The Utah Pipe Band leads the **Saint Patrick's Day Parade** down the streets of Salt Lake City.

The **Greek Festival** in Salt Lake City is held every year after Labor Day. The festival is famous for food, folk dancing, and music.

Swiss Days in Midway is held every Labor Day weekend. Families crowd the craft booths, enjoy music, and eat from many different booths.

The **Jewish Art and Food Festival** has performing artists, a book fair, and traditional foods in the capital city.

The **Festival of Colors** and **India Fest** are celebrated annually at the Hare Krishna temple in Spanish Fork.

Contributions of an Immigrant Doctor

Dr. An Dinh calls himself "an old-fashioned country doctor" who works in Stansbury Park near Tooele. His interest in medicine comes from his wish to give back to the country that offered his family refuge when he was a small child escaping from Vietnam with his family. His father strapped An to his chest and his sister, Ai, on his back to escape before Saigon fell.

An Dinh, who has no memory of Vietnam, says he is "very Americanized." He said, "My parents expected me to do well in school and taught me I could realize my goals." Dinh attended college in Chicago and New York, then came to Utah, where he served as chief resident. Financial incentives were offered to medical students who would work at small communities that needed doctors. He tells medical students, "You have to see it to believe it. Every student who comes out here thinks it's a great place."

Dinh works educating other doctors. He speaks to high school students, encouraging them to go into medicine. He believes education is another way he can give back to the people of his adopted country.



Utah's Hispanic Culture

Today, Utah's largest immigrant group is Hispanic. Men, women, and children from many countries in Central and South America are moving to Utah.

We come to Utah to improve our economic situation, to flee political pressures, to look for better education, for adventure, for health reasons, to join a spouse, or to unite with family or friends who came before us. But, life is very different here. At home we found time to prepare and eat four or five small meals a day and take a siesta at noon or 5 p.m. Here in Utah, it seems there is never time to do anything!

—Sonia Alacon Parker, native of Ecuador, editor of *America Unida*

When I was younger, it was annoying when people would just assume I was Mexican. I am from Venezuela. I have a lot of Mexican friends, so I just let it go. My wife is from Guatemala. Our neighbors are from Puerto Rico. On the census, we are all Hispanic.

—Efrain Olivares

I was born in Chile. Later my family moved to Spain. Then we immigrated to the United States. I first lived in Texas for four months. . . . When I first came



to Utah I felt very much at home. I loved the mountains and the scenery because they reminded me of Chile. . . . I enjoyed the high standard of living in Utah. I have planted roots in Utah just like my parents planted roots in Chile—next to the mountains.

—Arturo Soza

Jessica Garcia, Miss Latina Utah, 2004, rehearses with the Utah Hispanic Dance Alliance for the Latin-American Dance Spectacular held in Midvale.

American Citizenship

A Hard Road

Naturalization is the act of obtaining U.S. citizenship.

The process can be long and frustrating. A person must:

- Be at least eighteen years old and of good moral character.
- Have been a lawful resident of the United States for at least five years (if married to a U.S. citizen, the time is three years).
- Read, write, and speak English.
- Show knowledge of U.S. history and government.
- Have an attachment to the principles of the U.S. Constitution.
- Have a favorable disposition toward the United States.
- Pass an interview and a test.

Read the story below of one woman's journey to become a citizen.

At age twenty, Claudia Barillas courageously left her family behind in sunny Guatemala and boarded a plane for the United States of America. Why did she leave caring parents and a good job to venture alone into the unknown? "Most people come to the United States to earn money," she said. "If they don't get a job and send money home, others will be hungry."

But Claudia's story was different. She had a strong desire to learn English and "do more with her life." When her whole family accompanied her in a borrowed white van to see her off at the airport, they were crying. "I couldn't look back," she said, "or I would lose the courage to leave."

Once in California, Claudia was devastated to learn that because it was February, it was too late to enroll in school. To return home would mean defeat, so she made a goal of learning twenty-five English words a day by watching cartoons. In the meantime, her travel visa was running out.

Life made a positive turn when Claudia searched for a Spanish-speaking branch of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, where she made friends and later served a church mission to Texas. By the end of the mission, she spoke fluent English. She later married Tom, an American who also speaks Spanish.

When asked about the hardest part of adapting to life in a new country, Claudia admits to crying over the frustration of not understanding the language. American customs and everyday technology also frustrated her. She had never used a can opener, operated a washing machine, or worn a seat belt. She often felt overwhelmed with loneliness. Like other immigrants, her life in America was not always what she had anticipated.

"Prejudice is manifest in subtle ways. At the cosmetic counter at a store, a security person made me open my purse to prove I hadn't stolen anything. People think if you are Hispanic, you are more likely to steal. Now that I am an American citizen, I am not so afraid anymore."

Separation from family back home will always be painful. "I can't call my mother to see what she is fixing for dinner, or how her day is going. I really miss my father, brother, and sister. When my grandparents die, I won't be able to attend their funerals. I will always miss home."

However, Claudia appreciates life in Utah. "My four children give me four special reasons to be grateful. I always wanted to dance, and now my daughter takes dance lessons. The kids play in clean public parks and attend good public schools. And America is so quiet! The roofs aren't made of corrugated metal, and barking dogs and neighbors don't make noise all night. I am very happy to be here now. I do love this country."



On July 18, 2007, Claudia Valletta took an oath to become a citizen of the United States of America.

The Valletta family stands proudly on the day of Claudia's naturalization. Top row, Claudia and Tom (holding Ethan). Bottom row, left to right: Maria, Tommy, and Rebecca.





Ramadan, a month of fasting observed by Muslims, ends with a three-day holiday called Eid (EE d). Eid is celebrated by feasting, wearing new clothes, and sharing money with the poor. Shazia Faiz, left, and her daughter, Naba Faiz, now living in Sandy, prayed with about 10,000 other Utah Muslims at the Eid ul-Fitr service in 2007.

Room to Worship

Just like in the rest of the country, people of many religions live in the state's communities. Exact statistics showing membership are not available and are constantly changing, but the following religions are established in Utah. They are listed in approximate order of largest to smallest in official membership.

- The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS or Mormon)
- Roman Catholic
- Episcopalian
- Baptist
- Evangelical
- Presbyterian
- Lutheran
- Methodist
- Jehovah's Witness
- Pentecostal
- Assembly of God
- Church of God
- Seventh-day Adventist
- United Church of Christ
- Judaism
- Buddhism
- Islam

An Interfaith Roundtable

Before the 2002 Olympic Winter Games began, the Olympic Organizing Committee formed an Interfaith Roundtable. One of the goals was to fulfill the Olympic charter, which states that the organizing committee "shall provide religious services for athletes."

Representatives from over twenty-two religious groups began the process of creating better interfaith workings than many had seen in the Salt Lake area. Out of this work came a desire to continue the dialogue, friendships, and increased understanding that were originally part of the Olympics. Today, the group actively:

- Facilitates respect, understanding, and appreciation by exploring ways to address issues of religiously motivated hate and conflict in our community.
- Maintains an interfaith website with a directory of services.
- Increases understanding by sponsoring religious forums and a speakers bureau.

What do you think?

How can people of different races and religions get to know and appreciate each other? How do Utah's religious and ethnic groups adapt and interact?



Memory Master

1. How were Utahns involved in World War II?
2. Describe some forms of discrimination during World War II.
3. How did the Navajo Code talkers help the United States win the war?
4. In what ways did Utah's defense industry help the United States during the wars of the twentieth century?
5. What did Philo Farnsworth contribute to the world of communication?
6. Compare the way ethnic groups and whites were treated before and after the Civil Rights Law of 1964 was passed.
7. How did some Utahns contribute to development of computers and computer programs?
8. Describe three examples of how ethnic groups preserve their cultural identity.



Activity | Share the Immigrant Experience

Utah is a state of immigrants. All of us either came from another place or had ancestors who did.

1. Discuss with your class what you can do to make immigrants feel welcome.
2. Discuss the contributions immigrants can make, or have already made, to your community.
3. If you are a new immigrant, discuss with your class the problems you have had or are still having adapting to Utah society.
4. Talk to a person who has immigrated in the last five years and ask him or her about the experience of adapting to a new culture in a new place.



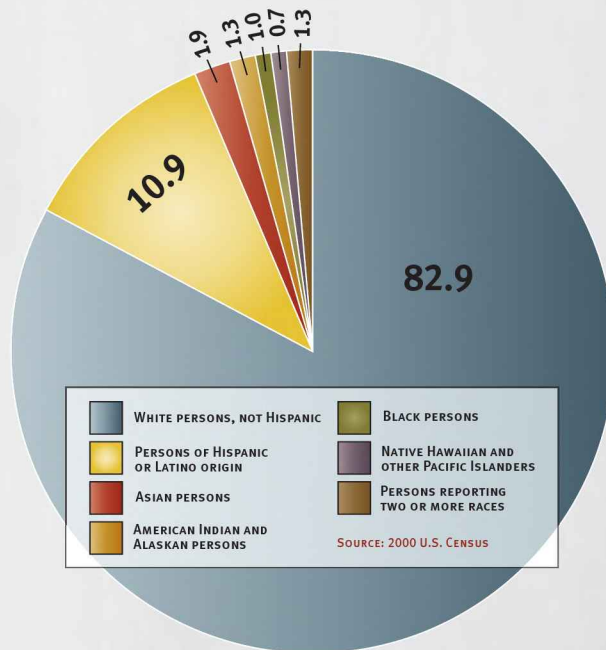
Go to the Source

The Census: It Counts!

Every ten years, the government takes a census. It is a way of seeing who lives in our country and our state. The adults in each house or apartment must fill out a special form. Census forms ask people what race they are and how many males, females, adults, and children live in a household. There are also questions about income, jobs, etc.

Study this pie chart to see what the census says about the many races of Utah's people for the year 2000. Then answer the questions:

1. Where did your ancestors come from?
2. What racial category would they (and you) belong to?
3. If your ancestors lived here before Europeans came, what group would you belong to?
4. If you or your ancestors were native to China, Japan, or Vietnam, what group would you probably belong to?
5. If people were native to Mexico or other countries in Central or South America, what group would they probably belong to?



Utah's Ranking at the Top of the 50 States

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE (HIGHEST)	1ST
BIRTH RATE (HIGHEST)	2ND
PERCENT OF POPULATION UNDER AGE 5	1ST
AVERAGE LIFE EXPECTANCY	4TH
PUPIL TO TEACHER RATIO (HIGHEST)	1ST
PERCENT OF POPULATION OVER AGE 25 WITH HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA	4TH
PERSONS COMPLETING 4 OR MORE YEARS OF COLLEGE AS PERCENT OF POPULATION	5TH
HIGHER EDUCATION ENROLLMENT AS PERCENT OF POPULATION	6TH
ADULT LITERACY	1ST

To learn more about our population, go to this Website: www.census.gov, find the box on the right side of the screen that says "State and County Quick Facts," and insert "Utah."

Discuss Utah's ranking with your class. Why do you think Utah placed the way it did? What contributes to our high household size, high birthrate, life expectancy, and high education rates?