

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.

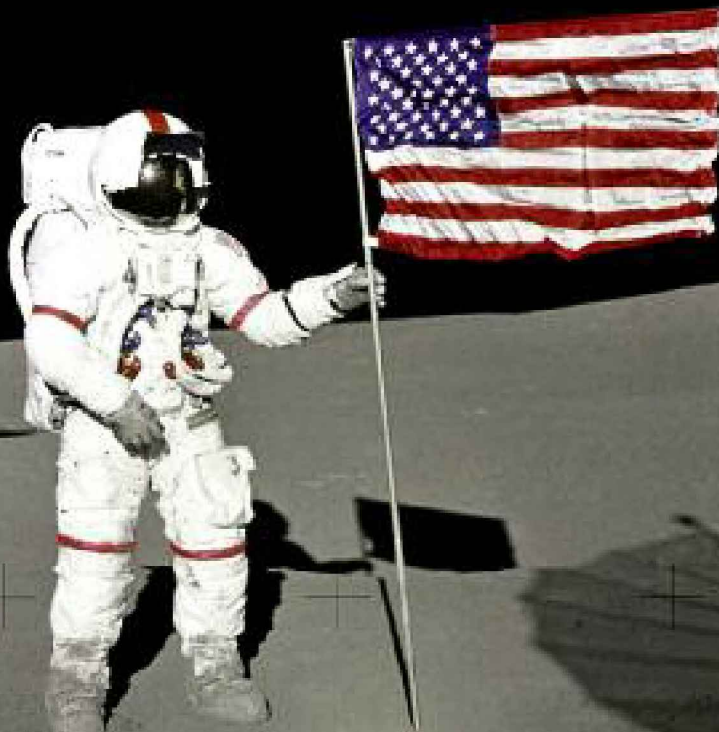
majority vote: Where the party or idea that gets more than half the votes wins.

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



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



1977

¥ An electronic mail system is

1981

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

1984

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



1986

¥ Laser printers start to

1989

¥ Sony introduces the first digital camera. Images are stored on 2-

1991

¥ The Internet is made available for commercial



1993

¥ Intel introduces the Pentium chip.

¥ HTML is introduced as the code for web

1997

¥ The first weblogs, or blogs appear on the



1998

¥ Apple unveils the iMac computer.

¥ Google launches an innovative search

2001

¥ Instant messaging grows in popularity.

2003

¥ MySpace, a social networking website, is

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.

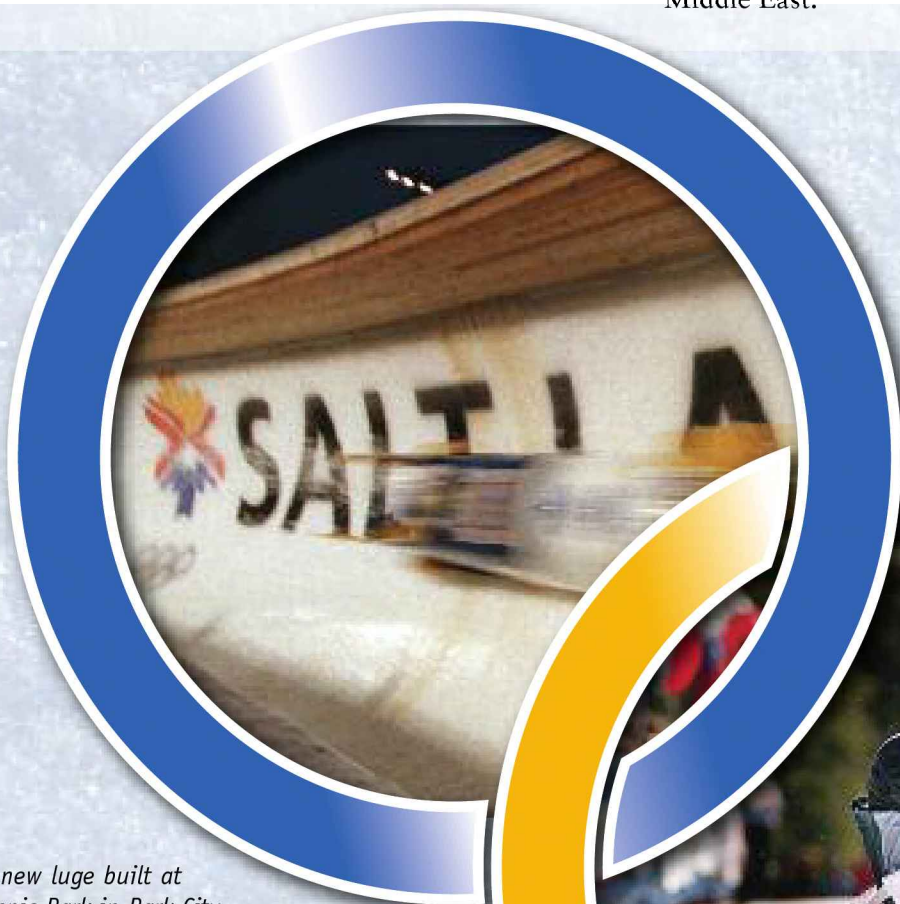
Never before had the state put on such a show. Attendance by President George W. Bush marked the first time an American president opened the games in the United

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

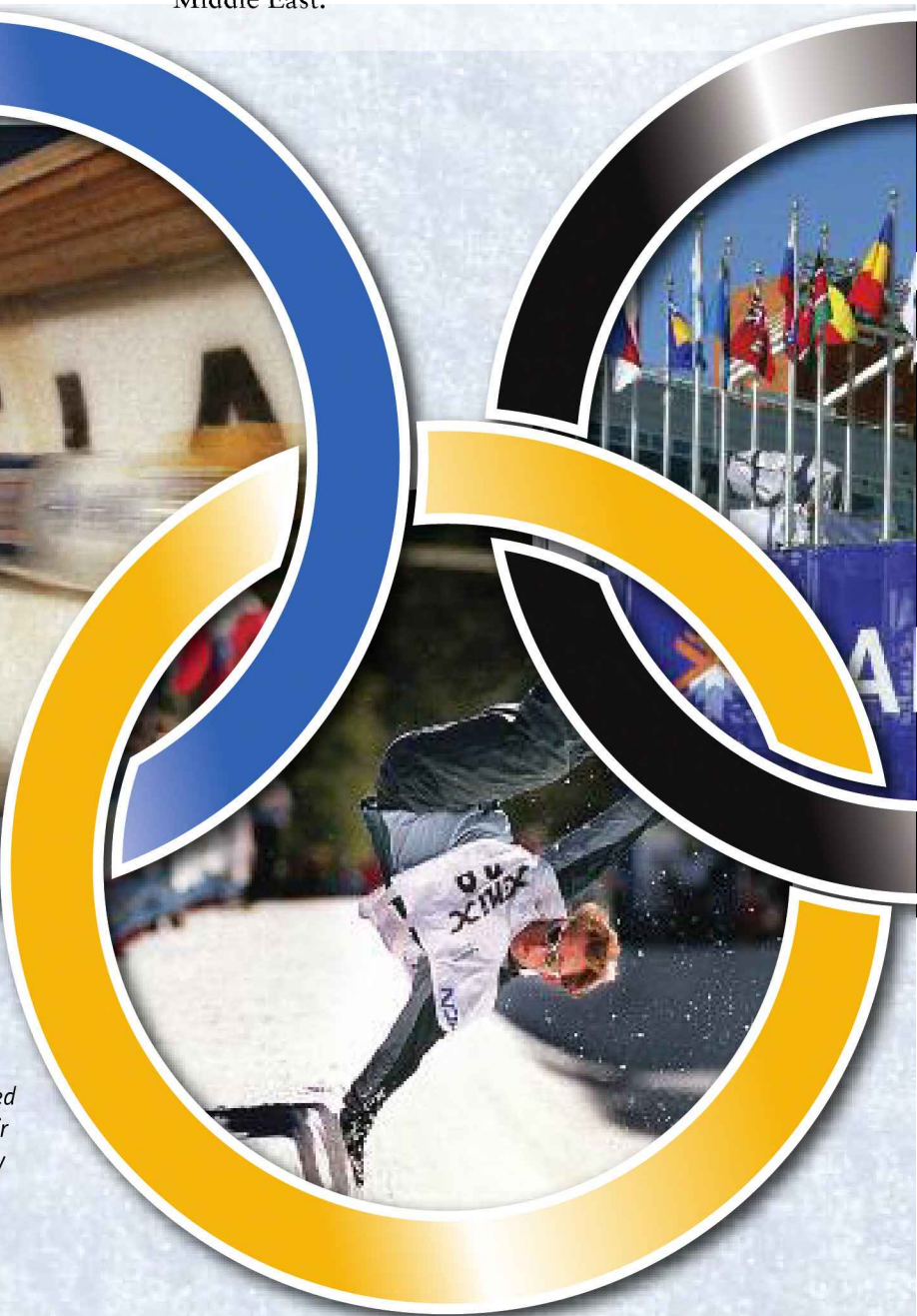
The games were the first Winter Games since the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 in New York City and Washington, D.C. When he spoke during the opening ceremonies, Dr. Jacques Rogge, International Olympic Committee president, told the athletes of the United States:

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.

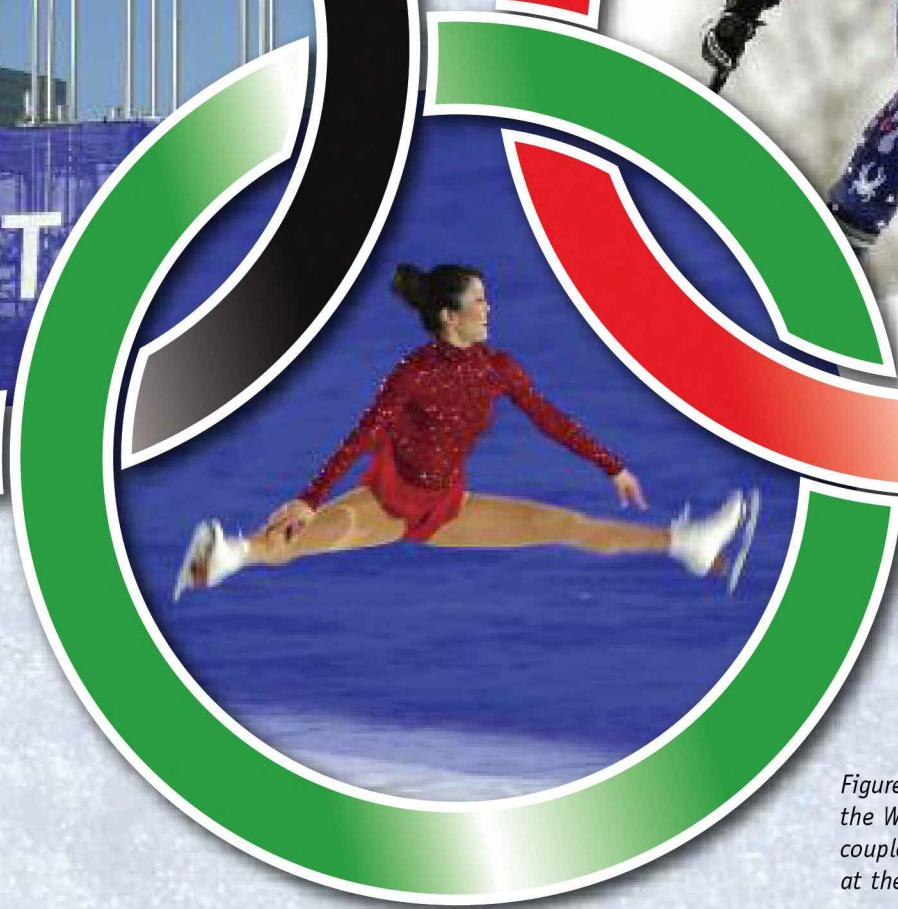
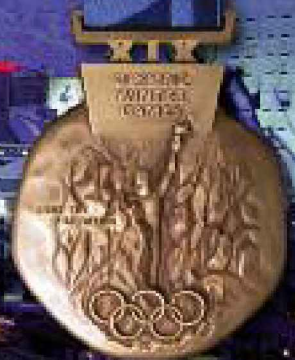
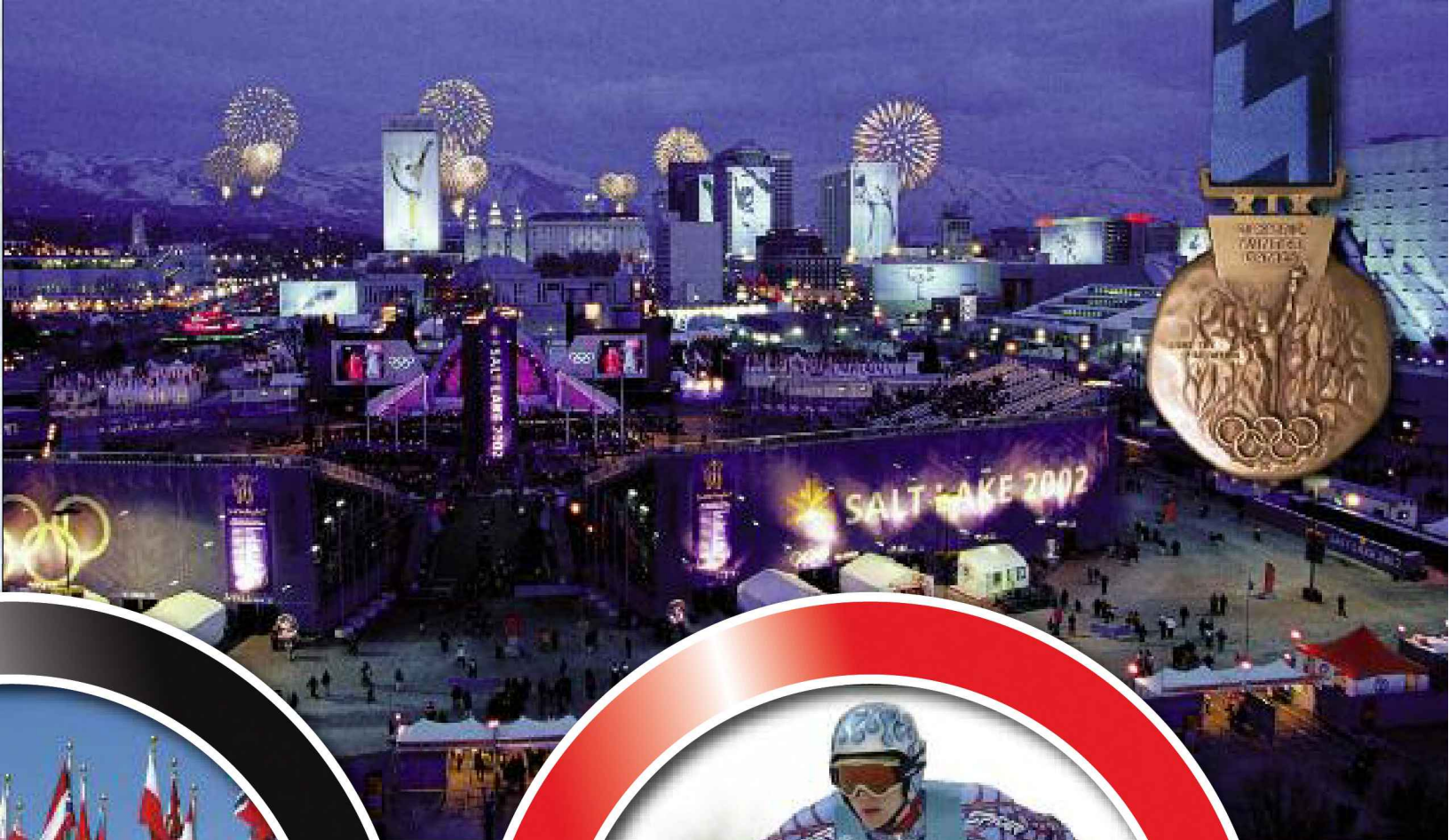
Sadly, the War in Iraq soon followed the Olympics. Utah soldiers left to fight in the Middle East.



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.

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.

“ 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



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.



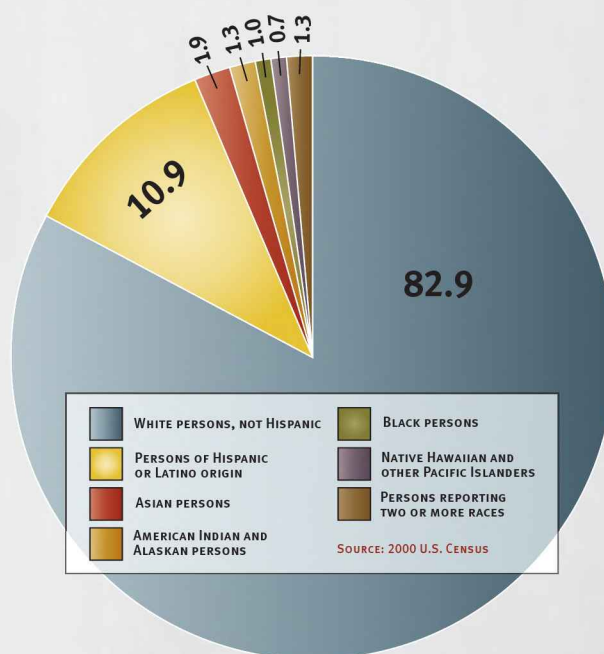
Go to the Source

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?