

Teacher notes on the video, *Utah's African American Voices*, 56 minutes

-- France Davis, a pastor, is speaking

Overall, this video will talk about employment, culture, religion, prejudice, World War II, and the Civil Rights Movement

-- For quite awhile, blacks in Utah were only allowed to work on railroads in Salt Lake City

-- In the early 1800s, there were black fur trappers in Utah

-- 1847—Brigham Young and some of his LDS followers permanently settled in Utah. They brought three black slaves with them.

-- because of the Civil War, slaves gained their freedom

-- in 1869, the country's first transcontinental railroad was completed.

-- Ronald Coleman is speaking.

He's talking about Buffalo Soldiers that were stationed at Fort Douglas from about 1890-1900. The soldiers were reassigned in 1899, basically because some people in Utah didn't like having so many black people here.

-- The transcontinental railroad unlocked Utah. Utah became the hub of the western railroad system.

-- There were jobs available to blacks on the railroad lines. They could work as porters, cooks, etc.

-- Ogden's 25th street was a social place for blacks.

-- As more black people entered Utah, they needed their own newspapers, "clubs," and other kinds of community organizations.

CHURCHES

-- Calvary Baptist Church was established in Utah.

-- Now there are 22 or 23 black churches in Utah.

-- Church is/was many black peoples' social life.

Importance of music, Negro spirituals

-- Employment opportunities were limited to blacks
Jobs on railroad, personal and domestic services, shine shoes,
nannies only available jobs.

-- If blacks attended the theater, they had to sit in the balcony,
called "nigger heaven."

-- Blacks were not allowed to roller skate at roller skating
rinks during normal business hours, so the only time they
could roller skate was after hours from 10 P.M. to 12 P.M. or
11 P.M. to 1 A.M.

-- World War II offered blacks different opportunities.
For example, some worked at Hill Air Force Base.

-- Many blacks came to Utah to entertain, such as Duke
Ellington, but only WHITES were allowed to attend these
performances!

-- In the late 1940s, Robert Free opened all Lagoon facilities to
blacks. He was revolutionary when it came to desegregation.

-- Hard for blacks to buy houses just anywhere. They were
only allowed to buy houses in certain "black" areas of the city.

-- Local chapters of the NAACP here in Utah

-- 1954 ruling mentioned. This ruling stated that schools had
to be desegregated.

-- Price lynching mentioned

In 1925 Robert Marshal, a black man, was lynched. He was accused of shooting a security guard, but did not have a trial.

-- Black judge here in Utah appreciates what (black) people of the past did for him so he can be where he is right now. He's the first African American judge in the state of Utah.

-- In 1978, all males were allowed to hold the priesthood in the LDS church, not just white males. Now they could go to the temple, be sealed, etc., and fully participate in the LDS church.

Genesis Organization—black LDS organization.

-- "genesis" means "a beginning"

-- a place for all races to get together and be social, discuss issues pertinent to LDS blacks

-- membership is 60 percent black and about 40 percent white

-- a teacher is speaking—"African American history is AMERICAN history"

(There is a type of shift in the movie here, to more modern-day issues.)

-- June 19th—day slaves were freed in Texas/ became aware of their freedom.

So here in Utah there is a holiday to celebrate this day. The holiday is called "Juneteenth."

-- Mentoring program for black youth discussed

-- Assistant principal at Skyline is speaking.

"If our kids are not successful, *we* are not successful."

-- there aren't a lot of good black role models

-- many blacks are prominent in sports, and are looked at as celebrities

-- idea discussed that black kids need to look to parents, teachers, etc. as their role models, rather than athletes and entertainers.