Chinese Dragon Entries in the Days of 47 Parade

Source 1*: A photograph of a Chinese dragon that was part of the 1973 Days of 47 (Pioneer Days) parade published in the Deseret News on July 23, 2020, with this caption: A Chinese dragon entertains the crowd along with floats, dignitaries, church groups, and others fill the streets of Salt Lake City during the Days of 47 Parade in 1973. Found at https://www.deseret.com/utah/2020/7/23/21324722/pioneers-pandemic*

***Source 2**: Photograph taken by Kristen Murphy of a float in the 2010 Days of '47 parade, published in the Deseret News on July 25, 2010, with this caption: The Chinese Society of Utah's float wins the Mayor's Award in the Days of '47 Parade in Salt Lake City on Saturday. Found at https://www.deseret.com/2010/7/25/20130050/thousands-celebrate-pioneer-day-at-downtown-parad*

***Source 3**: Photograph taken by an unknown photographer in 1897, captioned, "Chinese community float, Pioneer Days, 1897. Found at https://www.uen.org/utah_history_encyclopedia/c/CHINESE_IN_UTAH.shtml*

***Source 4**: Part of an article entitled "Chinese Americans on Plum Alley and on the West Side," written by Brad Westwood, the director of the Utah Division of State History and published on the website of the Utah Department of Heritage and Arts found at https://heritageandarts.utah.gov/chinese-americans-on-the-west-side/*

Some Chinese immigrants chose to work in the Utah Territory with the majority working on railroad section gangs or maintenance crews. Hundreds of Chinese worked to maintain the newly built railroad around the Great Salt Lake and into Nevada. While others worked for the Union Pacific from Salt Lake City into the Wyoming Territory. Chinese enclaves [neighborhoods] developed in many Utah railroad towns including Terrace, Kelton, Corrine, Ogden and just outside of Utah Territory, in Evanston. In later decades, Chinese Americans worked as miners or store keepers in Silver Reef, Park City, Alta, and Mercur. Utah's Chinese Americans contributed significantly to the political, religious, economic, and social life of the territory.

Discrimination against Chinese immigrants stemmed from nineteenth-century ideas about race, which placed whites at the top of the social hierarchy. … Anti-Chinese sentiment eventually resulted in the passage of the Chinese Exclusion Act in 1882. … Like much of the interior American West, with these laws in place, and with documented examples of hostility and resentments, white Utahns pushed many Chinese Americans out of the territory… Chinese immigrants served their country in World War II as drafted and enlisted soldiers. A quarter of all Chinese American soldiers served in the Air Force in the China-Burma-India theater.